

1882:

---

NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

VOTES

AND

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

DURING THE SESSION

OF

1882,

WITH THE VARIOUS DOCUMENTS CONNECTED THEREWITH.

---

IN FIVE VOLUMES.

VOL. II.

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1882.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS.

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

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1882.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.

(ANNUAL RETURNS UNDER 103<sup>RD</sup> SECTION OF.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 22 Vic. No. 18, sec. 103.

METROPOLITAN AND HUNTER DISTRICT.

SYDNEY.	NEWCASTLE.
CAMPBELLTOWN.	MAITLAND.
WINDSOR.	SINGLETON.
PARRAMATTA.	MUSWELLBROOK.
PENRITH.	SCONE.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

GOULBURN.	COOMA.
YASS.	BOMBALA.
WOLLONGONG.	EDEN.
KIAMA.	BEGA.
NOWRA.	BRAIDWOOD.
MILTON.	MORUYA.
QUEANBEYAN.	BERRIMA.
GUNNING.	

SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICT.

GRENFELL.	NARRANDERA.
YOUNG.	DENILIQUIN.
GUNDAGAI.	BURROWA.
TUMUT.	MOAMA.
WAGGA WAGGA.	COOTAMUNDRA.
ALBURY.	HAY.
COROWA.	

WESTERN DISTRICT.

DUBBO.	BATHURST.
WELLINGTON.	HILL END.
ORANGE.	MOLONG.
FORBES.	MUDGEE.
CARCOAR.	HARTLEY.

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

TAMWORTH.	GRATTON.
ARMIDALE.	INVERELL.
GLEN INNES.	TENTERFIELD.
CASINO.	VEGETABLE CREEK.
KEMPSEY.	BINGERA.
PORT MACQUARIE.	WARRIALDA.
WINGHAM.	LISMORE.
MACLEAN.	

NORTH-WESTERN DISTRICT.

COONABARABRAN.	NARRABRI.
COONAMBLE.	GUNNEDAH.
BOURKE.	WALGETT.
WILCANNIA.	BAIRNARD.
MURRURUNDI.	WENTWORTH.



## OF 1858—(22 Victoria, No. 18.)

SYDNEY, during the twelve months preceding the 1st March, 1882, as required by the 103rd section said Act.

Number of Suits commenced.			Result.		Number of Cases left in Arrears.	Number of Cases tried by a Jury.	Settled by Arbitration.	Number of Cases tried without a Jury.
Commenced.	Settled without hearing.	Tried.	In favour of Plaintiff.	In favour of Defendant, including Non-suits.				
3,519	1,437	2,054	1,847	207	25	38	3	2,016
Amount sued for.	Rehearing of Cases of Judgment by default, in consequence of Defendant's absence.	Number of New Trial Motions.	Number of New Trial Motions granted.	The grounds upon which such New Trials were granted.	Number of Appeals to Supreme Court.	Number of Interpleader Suits.	Number of Issues from the Supreme Court.	
£ s. d. 75,564 10 9	16	6	3	{ 1. Surprise. 2. Against evidence and weight of evidence }	14	16	18	

required by the aforesaid Act, so far as I am able to set forth the same,—

J. F. LUCAS,  
Registrar, District Court, Sydney.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at CAMPBELLTOWN, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1882, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	22	587 5 11	10	1	11	...	11	10	1	71 7 2	...	...	...	...	Camp-belltown.						
Promissory Notes .....	2	120 6 6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 1 0	...	...	...	1							
Rent .....	2	32 13 6	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 18 0	...	...	...	...							
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	5	68 13 0	...	...	5	...	5	5	...	17 12 0	...	...	...	...			1881.				
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			12 Aug. ....	...	1		
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			18 "	...	1	...	
Sales of Live Stock .....	2	54 17 6	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	8 4 6	...	...	...	1			1882.				
Money lent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			10 Feb. ....	...	8		
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Causes of Action not specified above .....	6	138 17 6	...	...	6	2	4	5	1	27 19 10	...	...	...	...							
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>1,002 13 11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>130 2 6</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>2</b>							

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

T. E. BLOMFIELD,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at WINDSOR, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1882, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	22	219 14 9	11	...	10	...	10	10	...	12 14 10	...	...	...	1	Windsor.	1881. 4 May ... 12 Oct. ... 1882. Feb. ...	1	2	4½	1	
Promissory Notes .....	6	169 11 3	2	...	4	...	4	4	...	5 2 6	...	...	...	...							
Rent .....	2	15 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 8 6	...	...	...	...							
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Trespass on Person .....	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1 4 0	...	...	...	...							
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Trover .....	1	10 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 7 0	...	...	...	...							
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	3	39 13 6	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	3 3 6	...	...	...	...							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Money lent .....	1	17 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 1 0	...	...	1	...							
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Causes of Action not specified above .....	4	17 15 11	3	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 12 6	...	...	...	...							
Totals .....	40	688 15 5	19	...	19	...	19	18	1	26 13 10	...	...	...	2	3	7½					

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

W. H. H. BECKE,  
Registrar, District Court.



A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at PENRITH, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1882, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold.....	21	233 5 5	10	...	11	...	11	10	1	6 18 6	}	}	}	}	Penrith ...	1881. 12 May .....	...	1½	5	1882. 23 Feb. ....	4
Promissory Notes .....	7	89 9 1	1	...	6	...	6	6	...	3 7 0											
Rent .....				...		...			...												
Board and Lodging .....	1	7 17 3		...	1	...	1	1	...	0 9 0											
Trespass on Land .....				...		...			...												
Trespass on Person .....				...		...			...												
Illegal Distraint .....				...		...			...												
Trover .....				...		...			...												
Breach of Contract .....	1	100 0 0		...	1	...	1	1	...	1 1 0											
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	16	104 17 6	7	...	9	...	9	7	2	2 12 0											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....				...		...			...												
Commission on Agency .....	1	30 0 0		...	1	...	1	1	...	0 10 0											
Sales of Live Stock .....	1	8 10 0	1	...		...			...	0 6 0											
Money lent.....				...		...			...												
Partnership .....				...		...			...												
Interpleader .....				...		...			...												
Intestacy .....				...		...			...												
Legacy .....				...		...			...												
Possession of Tenements .....				...		...			...												
Replevin .....				...		...			...												
Consent Jurisdiction .....				...		...			...												
Causes of Action not specified above .....	16	170 19 3	6	...	10	...	10	6	4	4 19 6											
Totals.....	64	744 18 6	25	...	39	...	39	31	8	20 3 0										10½	

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

J. K. CLEEVE,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at NEWCASTLE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1882, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.				
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.					
																	Days.	Hours.							
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.															
Goods sold .....	149	1,478 13 2	64	...	82	...	82	74	8	108 13 4	...	...	...	3	Newcastle	1881. June ... August ... November 1882. February	3	15	2	12	2	13	3	17	
Promissory Notes .....	15	394 18 1	2	...	12	...	12	11	1	26 17 0	...	...	...	1											
Rent .....	4	48 10 0	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	5 2 6	...	...	...	...											
Board and Lodging .....	3	24 8 0	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 5 6	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Land .....	5	280 0 0	2	...	3	1	2	2	1	26 5 4	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Illegal Distrain't .....	1	10 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	0 7 0	...	...	...	...											
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Breach of Contract .....	5	326 15 3	...	...	5	...	5	4	1	55 18 6	1	Not yet decided by Full Court.													...
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	26	246 3 0	14	...	11	...	11	8	3	...	...	...	...	1											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	2	20 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	1 3 0	...	...	...	...											
Commission on Agency .....	1	31 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	5 13 4	...	...	...	...											
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Money lent .....	8	146 3 2	3	...	5	...	5	4	1	10 0 4	...	...	...	...											
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Interpleader .....	3	90 2 4	...	...	3	...	3	1	2	4 12 0	...	...	...	...											
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Causes of Action not specified above .....	36	204 2 9	16	...	20	...	20	13	7	16 1 0	...	...	...	...											
Totals .....	258	3,300 15 9	105	...	148	1	147	121	27	256 8 10	1	...	...	5											

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

WM. GEO. SMITH,  
Registrar, District Court.



A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at EAST MAITLAND, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1882, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	73	839 16 6	39	...	34	...	34	34	...	60 14 0	...	.....	.....	...	East Maitland	1881.					
Promissory Notes .....	24	491 3 1	6	...	18	...	18	18	...	45 7 0	...	.....	.....	...			8 Mar....	3	18		
Rent .....	6	199 13 6	1	...	4	...	4	4	...	7 7 0	...	.....	.....	...			21 June....	3	17		
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...			6 Sept....	2	12		
Trespass on Land .....	4	480 0 0	2	...	2	...	2	1	1	7 5 0	...	.....	.....	...			6 Dec....	3	16		
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Breach of Contract .....	3	271 0 0	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	4 15 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	12	73 7 9	3	...	9	...	9	6	3	6 2 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	2	400 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	4 14 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Commission on Agency.....	2	23 18 6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Money lent.....	5	234 8 6	1	...	4	...	4	4	...	4 10 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Partnership .....	1	200 0 0	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1 12 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Causes of Action not specified above.....	23	761 14 9	5	...	18	...	18	14	4	32 8 6	...	.....	.....	...							
Totals .....	155	3,975 2 7	61	1	92	...	92	83	9	176 14 6	...	.....	.....	1			11	63			

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

JOHN W. BONTHORNE,  
Deputy Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at SINGLETON, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1882, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	8	143 12 1	2	...	6	...	6	6	...	23 4 0	...	.....	.....	.....	Singleton..	1881. 15 Mar. ... 13 Sept. ...	1	4			
Promissory Notes .....	1	19 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 2 0	...	.....	.....	.....							
Rent .....	2	52 10 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	7 11 0	...	.....	.....	.....							
Board and Lodging .....				...		...			...		...	.....	.....	.....							
Trespass on Land .....	3	250 0 0	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	14 10 0	...	.....	.....	.....							
Trespass on Person .....				...		...			...		...	.....	.....	.....							
Illegal Distrain .....				...		...			...		...	.....	.....	.....							
Trover .....				...		...			...		...	.....	.....	.....							
Breach of Contract .....				...		...			...		...	.....	.....	.....							
Wages, Work, and Labour .....				...		...			...		...	.....	.....	.....							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....				...		...			...		...	.....	.....	.....							
Commission on Agency .....				...		...			...		...	.....	.....	.....							
Sales of Live Stock .....				...		...			...		...	.....	.....	.....							
Money lent .....				...		...			...		...	.....	.....	.....							
Partnership .....				...		...			...		...	.....	.....	.....							
Interpleader .....				...		...			...		...	.....	.....	.....							
Intestacy .....				...		...			...		...	.....	.....	.....							
Legacy .....				...		...			...		...	.....	.....	.....							
Possession of Tenements .....				...		...			...		...	.....	.....	.....							
Replevin .....				...		...			...		...	.....	.....	.....							
Consent Jurisdiction .....				...		...			...		...	.....	.....	.....							
Causes of Action not specified above .....	6	84 16 2	1	...	5	...	5	3	2	18 10 0	...	.....	.....	.....							
Totals .....	20	549 18 3	7	...	13	...	13	10	3	64 17 0	...	.....	.....	.....	1	8					

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

WM. DUDDING,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at MUSWELLBROOK, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1882, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.		
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.												
Goods sold .....	8	78 14 10	2	...	6	...	6	4	2	16 9 4	}											
Promissory Notes .....	1	37 8 6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 8 10												
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Trespass on Land .....	3	430 0 0	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 17 6												
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Breach of Contract .....	1	100 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	2 9 10												
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	1	16 19 6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 10 0												
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Money lent .....	1	10 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 6 0												
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Totals .....	15	673 2 10	8	...	7	...	7	4	3	33 1 6											8	

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

T. FOLEY,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at SCONE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1882, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold.....	6	73 6 10	4	...	2	...	2	2	...	15 13 11											
Promissory Notes.....	1	17 5 4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 2 0											
Rent.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Board and Lodging.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Trespass on Land.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Trespass on Person.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Trover.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Breach of Contract.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Wages, Work, and Labour.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Commission on Agency.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Sales of Live Stock.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Money lent.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Partnership.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Interpleader.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Intestacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Legacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Possession of Tenements.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Causes of Action not specified above.....	1	16 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 15 10											
Totals.....	8	106 12 2	6	...	2	...	2	2	...	17 11 9											

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

J. T. WILSHIRE,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at GOULBURN, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1882, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	32	479 8 4	16	...	16	...	16	14	2	27 0 2	...	.....	.....	...	Goulburn	1881. 4 June ... 6 " ... 4 Oct. ... 5 " ... 1882. 10 Jan. ... 11 " ...	No record kept.				
Promissory Notes .....	10	241 18 1	4	...	6	...	6	6	...	9 16 4	...	.....	.....	...							
Rent .....	4	164 4 0	2	...	2	...	2	2	...	4 15 3	...	.....	.....	...							
Board and Lodging .....	1	4 16 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 4 6	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Land .....	23	1,355 0 0	8	...	14	3	11	12	2	14 11 0	...	.....	.....	1							
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Trover .....	1	15 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 11 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Breach of Contract .....	10	613 0 0	4	...	6	1	5	5	1	6 16 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	10	329 10 9	6	...	4	...	4	3	1	7 13 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	3	350 0 0	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	3 3 0	...	.....	.....	1							
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Money lent .....	4	113 14 8	1	...	3	...	3	3	...	4 10 2	...	.....	.....	...							
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Possession of Tenements .....	1	200 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	...	.....	.....	1							
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Causes of Action not specified above .....	2	15 4 3	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	0 12 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Totals .....	101	3,881 16 1	41	...	57	5	52	50	7	80 12 5	...	.....	.....	3							

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

C. S. ALEXANDER,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Yass, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1882, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted			
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.				
																	Days.	Hours.						
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.														
Goods sold .....	18	234 11 6	9	...	9	...	9	9	...	8 11 0	...	...	...	Yass	1881.									
Promissory Notes .....	7	261 11 8	1	...	6	...	6	6	...	5 13 6	...	...	...				21 Jan. ...	...	3					
Rent .....	1	60 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1 0 0	...	...	...				13 June...	...	2½					
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				14 „ ...	1	...					
Trespass on Land .....	4	120 0 0	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 10 0	...	...	...				11 Oct. ...	1	...					
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trover.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	10	179 4 0	3	...	7	1	6	6	1	4 8 6	...	...	...											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	3 15 6	...	...	...											
Commission on Agency .....	1	5 11 3	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	0 6 0	...	...	...											
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Money lent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Partnership .....	6	107 15 3	1	...	5	...	5	4	1	3 6 0	...	...	...											
Interpleader .....	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1 0 0	...	...	...											
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Causes of Action not specified above .....	2	14 16 6	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	0 13 6	...	...	...											
Totals .....	51	1,383 10 2	18	...	33	2	31	27	6	33 4 0	...	...	...				2	5½						

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

LEOPOLD YATES,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at WOLLONGONG, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1882, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.				
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.					
																	Days.	Hours.							
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.															
Goods sold .....	61	380 9 2	23	...	37	...	37	37	...	52 16 8	...	.....	.....	1	Wollon-gong.	1881. 27 June... 22 Oct.... 1882. 4 Feb. ...	1	3	3	1½					
Promissory Notes .....	7	112 15 11	1	...	6	...	6	6	...	23 6 2	...	.....	.....	...											
Rent.....	2	38 18 0	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	9 0 2	...	.....	.....	...											
Board and Lodging.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...											
Trespass on Land.....	2	181 15 0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 19 8	...	.....	.....	...											
Trespaes on Person.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...											
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...											
Trover.....	6	203 5 6	4	...	1	...	1	1	...	31 16 6	...	.....	.....	1											
Breach of Contract.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...											
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	26	114 15 6	15	...	11	...	11	10	1	23 7 4	...	.....	.....	...											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation ...	3	600 0 0	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	39 19 10	...	.....	.....	...											
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...											
Sales of Live Stock.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...											
Money lent.....	1	10 10 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	5 15 4	...	.....	.....	...											
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...											
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...											
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...											
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...											
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...											
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...											
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...											
Causes of Action not specified above .....	3	26 3 9	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	2 10 2	...	.....	.....	...											
Totals.....	111	1,668 12 10	48	...	61	...	61	60	1	193 11 10	...	.....	.....	2											

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

ALFRED A. TURNER,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at KIAMA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1882, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	26	402 10 0	11	...	15	...	15	15	...	65 14 0					Kiama ...	1881.					
Promissory Notes .....	7	373 7 6	4	...	3	...	3	3	...	19 0 4							9 Feb. ...	...	3:15		
Rent .....				...		...			...								1 July ...	...	0:45		
Board and Lodging .....				...		...			...							27 Oct. ...	...	0:45			
Trespass on Land .....	1	200 0 0		...	1	...	1		1	7 17 10											
Trespass on Person .....				...		...															
Illegal Distraint .....				...		...															
Trover .....				...		...															
Breach of Contract .....				...		...															
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	3	19 14 4	3	...		...				1 5 6											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....				...		...															
Commission on Agency .....				...		...															
Sales of Live Stock .....				...		...															
Money lent .....				...		...															
Partnership .....				...		...															
Interpleader .....				...		...															
Intestacy .....				...		...															
Legacy .....				...		...															
Possession of Tenements .....				...		...															
Replevin .....				...		...															
Consent Jurisdiction .....				...		...															
Causes of Action not specified above .....	4	104 8 1	1	...	3	...	3	1	2	23 15 6											
Totals .....	41	1,099 19 11	19	...	22	...	22	19	3	117 13 2								4:45			

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

HENRY CONNELL,  
Registrar, District Court.



A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at NOWRA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1882, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

212-0

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits. £ s. d.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.				
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.			
																	Days.	Hours.						
Goods sold.....	6	£ 77 9 4	4	...	1	...	1	...	1	.....	.....	.....	Nowra	1	5 July ... 1 Nov. ... 1882. 11 Feb. ...	1 5 7-20 1-5	1	.....						
Promissory Notes .....	3	52 18 0	1	...	2	...	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....							.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rent .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....							.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Board and Lodging .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....							.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trespass on Land .....	2	219 0 0	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	.....	.....	.....							.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trespass on Person .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 9 0	.....	.....							.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illegal Dstraint .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0 0	.....	.....							.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trover.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 7 6	.....	.....							.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Breach of Contract .....	3	60 12 0	1	...	2	...	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....							.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....							.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	5	700 0 0	2	...	3	3	...	3	...	.....	.....	.....							.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commission on Agency .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....							.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....							.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Money lent.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....							.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Partnership .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....							.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Interpleader .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....							.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Intestacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....							.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Legacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....						
Possession of Tenements .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....						
Replevin.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....						
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....						
Causes of Action not specified above .....	1	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....						
Totals.....	20	1,109 19 4	9	...	10	3	7	7	3	24 16 6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	13-25	1	.....					

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I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

W. LOVEGROVE,  
Registrar, District Court.

17

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at MILTON, DISTRICT OF DOWLING, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1882, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.		
																	Days.	Hours.				
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.												
Goods sold .....	2	16 15 9½	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1 13 0	...	1	.....	} Milton ...								
Promissory Notes .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....									
Rent .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....									
Board and Lodging .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....									
Trespass on Land .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....									
Trespass on Person .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....									
Illegal Distraint.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....									
Trover.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....									
Breach of Contract .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....									
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	1	19 4 6	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	0 13 0	...	1	.....				1881.					
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....				8 July ...	...	1			
Commission on Agency .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....				8 " ...	...	1			
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....				1882.					
Money lent .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....				18 Feb. ...	...	1			
Partnership .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....									
Interpleader .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....									
Intestacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....									
Legacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....									
Possession of Tenements .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....									
Replevin.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....									
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....									
Causes of Action not specified above .....	1	1 7 0	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	0 4 0	...	1	.....									
Totals .....	4	37 7 3½	1	...	...	...	3	3	...	2 10 0	...	3	.....								3	

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

WILLIAM FRASER,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at QUEANBEYAN, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1882, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	8	140 3 9	5	...	3	...	3	3	...	21 7 8	}	.	.....	...	Queanbeyan	1881. 26 Mar. 19 Aug. 16 Dec.	...	4	...	2½	
Promissory Notes .....	8	231 4 9	3	...	5	...	5	5	...	22 18 10											
Rent .....	1	36 4 7	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	5 0 10											
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Land .....	8	506 0 0	2	...	6	2	4	6	...	34 10 0											
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Illegal Distrain .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Breach of Contract .....	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	5 0 0											
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	4	88 6 11	1	...	3	...	3	2	1	20 3 8											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Money lent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Causes of Action not specified above .....	5	77 19 4	3	...	2	...	2	2	...	12 4 6											
Totals .....	35	1,279 19 4	14	...	21	3	18	20	1	121 5 6	1	6½									

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

O. WILLANS,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at GUNNING, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1882, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases.			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	7	93 16 4	3	...	2	...	2	1	1	4 8 0	...	...	...	2	Gunning	1882. 14 Feb. ...	...	4			
Promissory Notes .....	2	88 16 9	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	2 8 0	...	...	...								
Rent .....	1	14 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	2 0 0	...	...	...								
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Trespass on Land .....	1	50 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 2 0	...	...	...								
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	1	12 5 2	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1 0 0	...	...	...								
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Money lent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Totals .....	12	258 18 4	5	...	5	...	5	2	3	10 18 0	...	...	...	2							

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

J. F. KENYON,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at COOMA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1882, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appells.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	85	892 14 9	31	2	52	2	50	52	...	30 6 6	...	.....	.....	.....	Cooma	1881. 2 April... 4 " " 26 August 27 " " 9 Dec. ... 10 " " 12 " "	...	6 6½ 8 7 6 8 8			
Promissory Notes .....	14	375 11 3	5	...	9	...	9	9	...	6 14 6	...	.....	.....	.....							
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....							
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....							
Trespass on Land .....	7	587 0 0	3	...	3	...	3	3	...	16 2 0	...	.....	.....	1							
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....							
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....							
Trover .....	8	278 0 0	3	...	2	...	2	1	1	3 15 6	...	.....	.....	3							
Breach of Contract .....	6	461 0 0	2	...	4	4	...	4	...	10 10 0	...	.....	.....	.....							
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	24	872 9 10½	7	...	13	1	12	12	1	13 9 0	...	.....	.....	4							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	9	1,440 0 0	2	...	7	7	...	6	1	31 0 0	...	.....	.....	.....							
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....							
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....							
Money lent .....	6	333 16 6	1	...	3	...	3	3	...	3 3 6	...	.....	.....	1							
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....							
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....							
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....							
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....							
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....							
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....							
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....							
Causes of Action not specified above .....	8	404 12 2	2	...	5	...	5	4	1	3 13 0	...	.....	.....	1							
Totals.....	166	5,645 4 6½	56	2	98	14	84	94	4	118 14 0	...	.....	.....	10	...	49½					

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

GEORGE H. SMITHERS,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at BOMBALA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1882, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold.....	8	124 16 2	5	...	3	...	3	3	...	5 2 0	...	.....	.....	.....	Bombala	1881. 8 April ... 2 Sept. ... 3 Sept. ... 29 Nov. ...	}	2	3		
Promissory Notes .....	5	70 16 4	2	...	3	...	3	3	...	7 3 0	...	.....	.....	.....							
Rent .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....							
Board and Lodging .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....							
Trespass on Land .....	4	175 0 0	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	10 3 0	...	.....	.....	.....							
Trespass on Person .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....							
Illegal Distraint .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....							
Trover .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....							
Breach of Contract .....	2	85 0 0	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	3 5 0	...	.....	.....	.....							
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	3	73 0 2	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	2 12 6	...	.....	.....	.....							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	3	500 0 0	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	5 6 0	...	.....	.....	1							
Commission on Agency .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....							
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....							
Money lent.....	1	20 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 10 0	...	.....	.....	.....							
Partnership .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....							
Interpleader .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....							
Intestacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....							
Legacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....							
Possession of Tenements .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....							
Replevin .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....							
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....							
Causes of Action not specified above .....	3	103 18 0	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	8 0 0	...	.....	.....	.....							
Totals.....	29	1,152 10 8	14	...	14	4	10	11	3	43 1 6	...	.....	.....	1	2	5					

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

JAMES GILES,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at EDEN, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1882, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted			
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.		
																	Days.	Hours.					
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.													
Goods sold.....	5	34 18 6	3	...	2	...	2	2	...	2 13 0	}				Eden.....	1881. 10 Mar.	1	...					
Promissory Notes.....	2	82 9 8	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	10 6 2													
Rent.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Board and Lodging.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Trespass on Land.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Trespass on Person.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Trover.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Breach of Contract.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Wages, Work, and Labour.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Libel, Slander, and Defamation.....	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	16 0 0		...	...	...		...	27 July	...			1½	...	...
Commission on Agency.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	22 Nov.	...			½	...	...
Sales of Live Stock.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...			...	...	...
Money lent.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...			...	...	...
Partnership.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...			...	...	...
Interpleader.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...			...	...	...
Intestacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...			...	...	...
Legacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...			...	...	...
Possession of Tenements.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Causes of Action not specified above.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Totals.....	8.	317 2 2	3	...	5	1	4	4	1	28 19 2							1	2					

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

RICH'D. B. HAYS,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at BEGA, during the Twelve Months preceeding the 1st of March, 1882, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	24	454 2 8	6	...	13	...	13	13	...	39 7 0	...	...	...	5	Bega .....	1881. 5 Mar. ... 22 July ... 18 Nov. ...	1 1 1	... 4 6			
Promissory Notes .....	17	349 4 4	9	...	8	...	8	8	...	38 12 2	...	...	...	...							
Rent .....	2	25 10 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	3 5 0	...	...	...	...							
Board and Lodging .....	1	15 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1								
Trespass on Land .....	1	20 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 2	...	...	...								
Trespass on Person .....	1	100 0 0	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	3 4 0	...	...	...								
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Trover.....	3	29 10 0	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2 15 8	...	...	1								
Breach of Contract .....	6	285 0 0	2	...	4	...	4	3	1	14 18 8	...	...	...								
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	2	15 8 7	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	3 1 8	...	...	...								
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	3	60 0 0	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	7 8 6	...	...	...								
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Money lent.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Causes of Action not specified above .....	1	101 5 4	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3 10 10	...	...	...								
Totals .....	61	1,455 15 11	21	1	32	1	31	30	3	118 13 8	...	...	...	7							

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

JOHN DAVIS,  
Registrar, District Court.



A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at BRAIDWOOD, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1882, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

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Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted		
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.				
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.												
Goods sold .....	14	223 18 2	7	...	5	...	5	5	...	5 15 4	...	...	...	2	Braid-wood	1881. 21 Mar.... 13 Aug.... 21 Dec....	...	...	...	...		
Promissory Notes .....	14	312 15 2	3	...	11	...	11	11	...	28 16 0	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...
Board and Lodging .....	1	25 12 6	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	4 5 2	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...
Trespass on Land .....	9	225 0 0	7	...	2	...	2	2	...	13 10 6	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...
Illegal Dstraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	3	171 6 11	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	1
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...
Commission on Agency.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...
Sales of Live Stock .....	1	26 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...
Money lent.....	3	102 8 10	1	...	2	1	1	2	...	3 2 2	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	1
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Possession of Tenements.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Causes of Action not specified above.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Totals .....	45	1,087 1 7	20	...	23	2	21	23	...	55 9 2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	6	2	...		

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I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

W. F. ROBERTSON,  
Registrar, District Court.

25

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at MORUYA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1882, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	8	103 1 3	2	...	6	...	6	6	...	28 3 6	...	6	...	Moruya ...	1881. 13 July ... 12 Nov. ... 1882. 24 Feb. ...	1	1	2	1	1	
Promissory Notes .....	3	101 14 4	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	15 3 10	...	2	...								
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Board and Lodging .....	1	10 11 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	3 16 6	...	1	...								
Trespass on Land .....	2	60 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	17 2 4	...	1	...								
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Illegal Distrain .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Breach of Contract .....	1	30 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 13 0	...	...	...								
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	3	35 11 3	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	9 15 0	...	2	...								
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Sales of Live Stock .....	1	15 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 14 0	...	...	...								
Money lent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Totals .....	19	355 17 10	7	...	12	...	12	12	...	75 8 2	...	12	...			3	4				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

W. H. THOMAS,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at BERRIMA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1882, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	10	161 10 5	4	...	6	...	6	5	1	7 15 6	...	...	...	...	Berrima {	1881. 29 April...	...	3	1		
Promissory Notes .....	4	43 3 6	1	...	3	...	3	3	...	3 17 2	...	...	...	...							
Rent .....	1	10 10 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 15 0	...	...	...	...							
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Breach of Contract .....	1	100 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 5 0	...	...	...	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	2	28 8 1	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	1 13 6	...	...	...	...							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	2	40 0 0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 10 0	...	...	...	...							
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Money lent .....	1	25 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 15 0	...	...	...	...							
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Causes of Action not specified above .....	1	21 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 0 0	...	...	...	...							
Totals .....	22	429 12 0	10	...	12	...	12	10	2	18 11 2	...	...	...	...	4						

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

F. R. WILSHIRE,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at GREENFELL, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1882, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	21	500 18 5	11	...	10	...	10	8	2	16 9 7	...	...	...	Grenfell	1881.						
Promissory Notes .....	5	772 0 0	1	...	4	...	4	4	...	7 2 0	...	...	...			19 Mar....	...	1½			
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			2 June....	...	2¼			
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			10 Sept....	...	4			
Trespass on Land .....	2	400 0 0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12 0	...	...	...		3 Dec....	...	1½				
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Breach of Contract .....	2	32 0 0	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	8 14 4	...	...	...								
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	4	110 6 6	1	...	3	...	3	2	1	5 4 7	...	...	...								
Libel, Slander, and Defamation..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Money lent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Causes of Action not specified above	2	34 0 6	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	14 9 4	...	...	...								
Totals.....	36	1,849 5 5	15	...	21	...	21	15	6	55 11 10	...	...	...			9½					

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

G. W. BRODIE,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Young, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1882, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits.		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	33	889 1 10	16	...	17	...	17	17	...	104 13 4	...	...	...	Young...	1881. 16 and 17 Mar. .... 27 and 28 May .... 6 and 7 Sept. .... 1 and 2 Dec. ....	2	2	2	2		
Promissory Notes .....	6	126 12 7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0 0	...	...	...								
Rent .....	2	37 3 9	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	9 0 0	...	...	...								
Board and Lodging .....	2	119 1 11	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 0	...	...	...								
Trespass on Land .....	10	1,210 0 0	4	...	6	...	6	6	...	47 6 8	...	...	...								
Trespass on Person .....	2	400 0 0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 17 8	...	...	...								
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Trover.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Breach of Contract .....	4	355 0 0	2	...	2	...	2	1	1	11 13 4	...	...	...								
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	24	343 4 1	5	...	19	...	19	13	6	57 0 0	...	...	...								
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	3	600 0 0	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8 6	...	...	...								
Commission on Agency .....	1	10 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	0 7 0	...	...	...								
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Money lent .....	2	15 17 10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	...	...	...								
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Causes of Action not specified above .....	2	219 0 0	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	4 10 0	...	...	...								
Totals .....	91	4,325 2 0	42	...	49	...	49	40	9	270 1 6	...	...	...	8							

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

H. A. SMITH,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at GUNDAGAI, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1882, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled..		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	20	389 14 11	11	...	9	...	9	8	1	17 19 0	}				Gundagai	1881.	14 June...	1	...		
Promissory Notes .....	3	90 0 6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 9 0								25 Oct. ...	1	...	
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								1882.	10 Jan. ...	...	1
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Land .....	1	200 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 2 6											
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1 1 0											
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Money lent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Causes of Action not specified above .....	4	176 9 5	3	...	1	...	1	1	...	4 15 0											
Totals .....	29	1,006 4 10	18	...	11	...	11	9	2	30 6 6							2	1			

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

CHAS. W. WEEKES,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at TUMUT, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1882, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.		
																	Days.	Hours.				
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.												
Goods sold .....	13	243 7 9	5	...	8	...	8	8	...	39 15 6					Tumut ...	1881. 16 June... 27 Oct. ...	1	2				
Promissory Notes .....	7	180 10 1	...	...	7	...	7	7	...	26 14 2								1	4			
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Trespass on Land .....	1	100 0 0	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	18 10 10							1882. 13 Jan....	1	1			
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Trover.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Money lent .....	1	25 14 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	5 0 6												
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Causes of Action not specified above .....	1	10 9 4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 10 2												
Totals .....	23	560 1 2	6	...	17	1	16	16	1	91 11 2							3	7				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

GEORGE F. SCOTT,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at WAGGA WAGGA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1882, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold.....	107	1,608 11 4	80	...	24	1	23	24	...	138 5 0	...	.....	.....	3	Wagga } Wagga }	1881. 23 May ... 23 Aug. ... 18 Nov. ...	1 1 2	4 6 ...			
Promissory Notes.....	7	256 9 3	6	...	1	...	1	1	...	26 0 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Rent.....	2	64 13 3	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	3 18 6	...	.....	.....	...							
Board and Lodging.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Land.....	7	590 0 0	2	...	5	2	3	5	...	48 0 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Person.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Trover.....	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	7 7 8	...	.....	.....	...							
Breach of Contract.....	1	96 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	7 19 3	...	.....	.....	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour.....	5	175 12 6	2	...	3	...	3	3	...	35 6 5	...	.....	.....	...							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Commission on Agency.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Sales of Live Stock.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Money lent.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Partnership.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Interpleader.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Intestacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Legacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Possession of Tenements.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Causes of Action not specified above.....	18	911 15 2	9	...	9	...	9	5	4	47 2 1	...	.....	.....	...							
Totals.....	148	3,900 1 6	100	...	45	4	41	40	5	313 17 11	...	.....	.....	3							

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

EDWIN H. TOMPSON,  
Registrar, District Court.



A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at ALBURY, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1882, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

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Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.			
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.		
																	Days.	Hours.					
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.													
Goods sold .....	52	612 13 3	21	...	31	...	31	27	4	52 10 6	...	.....	.....	...	Albury	1881. 6 May ... 5 Aug ... 4 Nov ... 5 " ... 1882. 31 Jan. ... 1 Feb. ... 2 " ...	1	...	...				
Promissory Notes .....	32	988 12 7	7	...	25	...	25	25	1	113 16 0	...	.....	.....	...						1	...	...	...
Rent .....	2	37 5 9	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	.....	.....	...						1	...	...	...
Board and Lodging .....	4	44 5 11	1	...	3	...	3	2	1	5 5 6	...	.....	.....	...						1	...	...	...
Trespass on Land .....	5	830 0 0	3	...	2	...	2	2	2	37 2 10	...	.....	.....	...						1	...	...	...
Trespass on Person .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...						1	...	...	...
Illegal Distraint .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...						1	...	...	...
Trover .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...						1	...	...	...
Breach of Contract .....	3	90 0 0	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	15 1 2	...	.....	.....	...						1	...	...	...
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	14	534 7 6	9	...	5	...	5	4	1	31 9 10	...	.....	.....	...						1	...	...	...
Libel, Slander, and Defamation..	2	230 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	7 1 9	...	.....	.....	...						1	...	...	...
Commission on Agency.....	1	14 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	6 14 10	...	.....	.....	...						1	...	...	...
Sales of Live Stock .....	4	44 12 0	1	...	3	...	3	3	3	20 9 4	...	.....	.....	...						1	...	...	...
Money lent.....	2	230 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	1 9 2	...	.....	.....	...						1	...	...	...
Partnership .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...						1	...	...	...
Interpleader .....	1	25 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	13 9 6	...	.....	.....	...	1	...	...	...					
Intestacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	1	...	...	...					
Legacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	1	...	...	...					
Possession of Tenements .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	1	...	...	...					
Replevin .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	1	...	...	...					
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	1	...	...	...					
Causes of Action not specified above .....	10	522 13 2	3	...	7	...	7	2	5	69 17 8	...	.....	.....	...	1	...	...	...					
Totals.....	182	4,203 10 2	48	...	83	...	83	69	14	374 8 1	...	.....	.....	1		4	5						

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I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

GEORGE F. BARKER,  
Registrar, District Court.

33

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at COROWA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1882, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.		
																	Days.	Hours.				
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.												
Goods sold .....	9	130 8 1	6	...	3	...	3	3	...	6 12 6	...	...	...	1	Corowa...	1881. 9 Aug. ...	1					
Promissory Notes .....	2	59 19 6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	...	...	...	1								
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1								
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1								
Trespass on Land .....	1	62 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	...	...	...	1								
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1								
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Breach of Contract .....	2	162 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	2 2 0	...	...	...	1								
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	2	26 1 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 4 0	...	...	...	1								
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Money lent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Interpleader .....	1	34 15 1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1 2 0	...	...	...	...								
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Totals .....	17	475 3 8	11	...	6	...	6	4	2	15 0 6	...	...	...	8								

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

REGINALD HARE,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at NARANDERA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1882, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	9	229 0 8	3	...	4	...	4	4	...	16 17 6	...	.....	.....	2	Narandera...	1882. 27 Feb....	...	1½			
Promissory Notes .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Rent .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Board and Lodging .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Land .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Person .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Illegal Distraint .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Trover.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Breach of Contract .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Commission on Agency .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Money Lent and Goods Sold .....	1	30 5 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	1								
Partnership .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Interpleader .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Intestacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Legacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Possession of Tenements .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Replevin.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Totals .....	10	259 6 5	3	...	4	...	4	4	...	16 17 6	...	.....	.....	3							

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

JOHN A. KING,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at DENILIQVIN, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1882, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.				Con- tinued cases.							
Goods sold.....	14	237 1 9	11	...	3	...	3	2	1	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	Deniliquin	1881. 13 May ... 1 5 13 Aug. ... 1 6 12 Nov. ... 1 4 1882. 14 Feb. ... 1 6 15 Feb. ... 1 7 16 Feb. ... 1 8 17 Feb. ... 1 6	*1	*1	* That the Judge found, after hearing argument, that the verdict given in this case at the previous trial was wrong in law.		
Promissory Notes.....	11	477 14 0	8	...	3	...	3	3	...	23 16 0	...	.....	.....								
Rent .....	3	29 1 0	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....								
Board and Lodging .....	6	236 14 0	2	...	4	...	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....								
Trespass on Land .....	4	279 0 0	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	.....	.....	.....	2								
Trespass on Porson .....	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	37 1 10	...	.....	.....								
Illegal Distraint .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....								
Trover .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....								
Breach of Contract .....	1	50 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....								
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	11	321 18 4	4	...	7	...	7	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....								
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....								
Commission on Agency .....	3	132 16 0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	1								
Sales of Live Stock .....	2	30 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....								
Money lent .....	1	3 14 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....								
Partnership .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....								
Interpleader .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....								
Intestacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....								
Legacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....								
Possession of Tenements .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....								
Replevin .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....								
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....								
Causes of Action not specified above .....	2	14 9 6	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	22 3 10	...	.....	.....								
Totals .....	59	2,012 8 7	34	...	22	2	20	17	5	83 1 8	...	.....	.....	3	10	6	1	1			

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

BLAKENEY BROUGHTON,  
Registrar, District Court.





A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at COOTAMUNDRA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1882, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold.....	15	426 10 6	5	...	10	...	10	10	...	58 9 6	...	.....	.....	...	Coota-mundra	1881. 11 Mar.... 6 June... 29 Aug.... 24 Nov.... 1882. 17 Jan....	10 days.	About 60 hours.			
Promissory Notes.....	9	190 9 9	5	...	4	...	4	4	...	24 10 10	...	.....	.....	...							
Rent.....	1	10 14 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	2 6 6	...	.....	.....	...							
Board and Lodging.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Land.....	6	780 0 0	2	...	4	4	...	4	...	63 11 10	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Person.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Trover.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Breach of Contract.....	1	14 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 16 2	...	.....	.....	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour.....	8	280 2 6	3	...	5	...	5	3	2	28 18 8	...	.....	.....	...							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation.....	3	600 0 0	1	...	2	2	...	1	1	41 0 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Commission on Agency.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Sales of Live Stock.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Money lent.....	2	36 0 0	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	6 12 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Partnership.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Interpleader.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Intestacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Legacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Possession of Tenements.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Causes of Action not specified above.....	10	608 9 6	3	...	7	...	7	4	3	22 10 2	...	.....	.....	...							
Mining Appeals.....	15	.....	6	...	5	...	5	1	4	Not taxed.	...	.....	.....	4							
Totals.....	71	2,846 6 3	26	...	41	6	35	29	12	249 15 8	...	.....	.....	4							

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

C. H. B. PRIMROSE,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at HAY, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1882, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted			
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.		
										Days.				Hours.									
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.													
Goods sold.....	36	668 3 0	15	...	21	...	21	19	2	53 6 8	}				Hay	1881. 25 and 26 May 21 Nov. 1882. 21 Feb.							
Promissory Notes .....	4	77 6 8	1	...	3	...	3	...	...	16 3 4													
Rent .....	2	21 5 0	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	2 3 6													
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Illegal Distrain.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Trover.....	1	16 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	11 3 2													
Breach of Contract .....	1	148 16 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0													
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	10	183 10 4	6	...	4	...	4	4	...	27 13 4													
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Commission on Agency .....	1	4 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	5 16 8													
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Money lent.....	7	122 10 10	3	...	4	...	4	4	...	12 3 4													
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Causes of Action not specified above.....	9	432 4 3	3	...	6	1	5	3	3	35 15 6													
Totals .....	71	1,673 16 1	30	...	41	1	40	35	6	169 5 6													
																				4			

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

LESLIE W. A. MACARTHUR,  
Registrar, District Court.



A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at DUBBO, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1882, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

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Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	35	665 11 5	16	...	19	2	17	15	4	204 10 6	...	.....	.....	Dubbo ...	1881. 26 May ... 31 Aug. ... 3 Dec. ... 1882. 20 Feb. ...	2 2 3 3	...	...	...		
Promissory Notes .....	13	321 8 0	4	...	9	...	9	7	2	78 0 0	...	.....	.....								
Rent .....	2	41 0 0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 0	...	.....	.....								
Board and Lodging .....	1	5 14 3	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	4 5 4	...	.....	.....								
Trespass on Land .....	6	600 0 0	2	...	4	3	1	3	1	36 0 0	...	.....	.....								
Trespass on Person .....	1	200 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	...	.....	.....								
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....								
Trover.....	2	206 18 11	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 0	...	.....	.....								
Breach of Contract .....	2	250 0 0	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	15 7 6	...	.....	.....								
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	22	819 14 5	9	...	13	2	11	9	4	96 0 0	...	.....	.....								
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	4	400 0 0	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0 0	...	.....	.....								
Commission on Agency .....	2	20 10 6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 0	...	.....	.....								
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....								
Money lent.....	1	50 7 0	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	13 0 0	...	.....	.....								
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....								
Interpleader .....	1	28 10 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	...	.....	.....								
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....								
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....								
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....								
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....								
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....								
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....								
Totals .....	92	3,609 14 6	44	...	48	9	39	37	11	478 16 0	...	.....	.....	10							

41

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

LUKE M'GUINN,  
Registrar, District Court.

41

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at WELLINGTON, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1882, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.		
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.			
																	Days.	Hours.					
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.													
Goods sold .....	7	60 19 5	4	...	3	...	3	3	...	6 9 4	...	.....	...	Wellington.	1881. 23 May ... 24 " ... 23 August ... 29 Nov. ... 30 " ... 1882. 23 Feb. ...	1	9	4	8	8	6	3	
Promissory Notes .....	2	28 3 1	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	4 18 8	...	.....											
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Trespass on Land .....	4	800 0 0	1	...	3	...	3	2	1	38 7 2	...	.....											
Trespass on Person .....	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	34 8 0	...	.....											
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	4	79 5 8	2	...	2	...	2	2	...	4 17 0	...	.....											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	4	700 0 0	1	...	3	...	3	...	3	30 4 2	...	.....											
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Money lent .....	1	8 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 6 0	...	.....											
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Causes of Action not specified above .....	2	217 0 0	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	20 4 10	...	.....											
Totals .....	25	2,093 8 2	9	...	16	...	16	11	5	139 15 2	...	.....	6	38									

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

FRED. MARSH,  
Registrar, District Court.



A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at FORBES, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1882, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	18	305 16 8½	6	...	10	...	10	10	...	44 16 0	...	...	...	2	Forbes... {	1881. 9 Mar. ... 27 June ... 15 Nov. ...	1	...	...	...	
Promissory Notes .....	5	106 10 9	1	...	4	...	4	4	...	13 19 0	...	...	...	...			1	...	...	...	...
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...
Trespass on Land .....	1	50 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...
Trover.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...
Breach of Contract .....	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	2 8 10	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	4	100 10 10	1	...	3	...	3	2	1	20 13 10	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...
Commission on Agency .....	1	29 17 6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 9 2	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...
Money lent .....	1	7 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 6 0	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Causes of Action not specified above .....	11	498 6 7½	2	...	6	1	5	6	...	55 1 11	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	1		
Totals .....	42	1,298 2 5	12	...	25	1	24	24	1	139 14 9	...	...	...	5	...	...	3	1	1		

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

C. E. OSLEAR,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at CARCOAR, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1882, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-out.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	14	425 6 8	9	...	5	...	5	4	1	27 0 6	...	.....	...	Carcoar.	1881. 10 May ... 11 Nov. ... 12 " ... 8 Dec. ... 9 " ...						
Promissory Notes .....	3	24 0 6	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	5 13 6	...	.....	...								
Rent .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...								
Board and Lodging .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...								
Trespass on Land .....	2	400 0 0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 16 0	...	.....	...								
Trespass on Person .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...								
Illegal Distraint .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...								
Trover .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...								
Breach of Contract .....	1	60 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	4 15 0	...	.....	...								
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	2	111 1 6	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	21 6 0	...	.....	...								
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	3	600 0 0	...	...	3	...	3	1	2	73 6 0	...	.....	...								
Commission on Agency .....	1	12 10 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 16 0	...	.....	...								
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...								
Money lent .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...								
Partnership .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...								
Interpleader .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...								
Intestacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...								
Legacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...								
Possession of Tenements .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...								
Replevin .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...								
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...								
Causes of Action not specified above .....	6	216 9 6	...	...	6	1	5	5	1	61 6 10	...	.....	...								
Totals .....	32	1,849 8 2	14	...	18	1	17	14	4	197 19 10	...	.....	...							25½	

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

W. B. WARNER.  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at BATHURST, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1882, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted													
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.														
																	Days.	Hours.																
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.																								
Goods sold .....	25	352 9 6	8	...	16	...	16	16	...	46 6 9	...	.....	.....	1	Bathurst...	1881. 6 May ...	...	7½	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Promissory Notes .....	13	320 18 2	7	...	6	...	6	6	...	26 3 4	...	.....	.....	...											7 "	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rent .....	2	43 11 0	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	3 2 2	...	.....	.....	...											12 Aug.	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Board and Lodging .....	1	9 6 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...											8 Nov.	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trespass on Land .....	1	30 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	10 5 10	...	.....	.....	...											9 "	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...											1882.	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...											2 Feb.	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trover.....	2	43 4 0	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	27 1 0	...	.....	.....	...																				
Breach of Contract .....	1	54 5 2	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	12 16 8	...	.....	.....	...																				
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	7	126 10 4	3	...	3	...	3	3	...	12 9 8	...	.....	.....	1																				
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	9 4 6	...	.....	.....	...																				
Commission on Agency .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...																				
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...																				
Money lent .....	2	38 2 9	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	10 12 0	...	.....	.....	...																				
Partnership .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...																				
Interpleader .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...																				
Intestacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...																				
Legacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...																				
Possession of Tenements .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...																				
Replevin.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...																				
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...																				
Causes of Action not specified above .....	3	62 19 10	1	...	2	...	2	1	1	17 16 2	...	.....	.....	...																				
Totals .....	58	1,281 6 9	20	...	36	...	36	33	3	175 18 1	...	.....	.....	2																				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

H. HELY HUTCHINSON,  
Registrar, District Court.



A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at MOLONG, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1882, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases.			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	2	28 2 8	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 16 0	...	.....	.....	.....	Molong ... {	1881. 18 May ... 26 Nov....	...	3½ 1			
Promissory Notes .....	3	52 10 1	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	2 14 0	...	.....	.....	.....							
Rent .....	1	20 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 10 0	...	.....	.....	.....							
Board and Lodging .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....							
Trespass on Land .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....							
Trespass on Person .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....							
Illegal Distrainment .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....							
Trover .....	1	60 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	...	.....	.....	.....							
Breach of Contract .....	2	20 0 0	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	0 12 0	...	.....	.....	.....							
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	1	100 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	2 15 0	...	.....	.....	.....							
Commission on Agency .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....							
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....							
Money lent .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....							
Partnership .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....							
Interpleader .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....							
Intestacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....							
Legacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....							
Possession of Tenements .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....							
Replevin .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....							
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....							
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....							
Totals .....	10	280 12 9	3	...	7	...	7	6	1	8 7 0	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	4½				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

J. H. NISBETT,  
Registrar, District Court.



A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at MUDGE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1882, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

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Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.		
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.	
										Days.				Hours.								
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.												
Goods sold .....	17	338 19 2	8	...	9	...	9	8	1	9 6 0	...	...	...	...	Mudgee	1881. 27 April...	...	4½				
Promissory Notes .....	13	453 3 3	6	...	7	...	7	7	...	9 4 0	...	...	...	...			4 Aug....	...	5½			
Rent .....	2	40 9 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 6 0	...	...	...	...			27 Oct. ....	...	6			
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			1882.					
Trespass on Land .....	7	315 0 0	5	...	2	...	2	1	1	4 8 0	...	...	...	...			9 & 10 Feb.	2	...			
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Illegal Distrain .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Breach of Contract .....	1	132 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 1 0	...	...	...	...								
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	3	31 7 0	...	...	3	...	3	2	1	0 19 0	...	...	...	...								
Libel, Slander, and Defamation..	2	300 0 0	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	2 6 0	...	...	...	...								
Commission on Agency.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Money lent.....	8	102 6 9	3	...	4	...	4	3	1	3 6 0	...	...	...	...								
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Causes of Action not specified above .....	6	214 5 0	2	...	4	1	3	3	1	4 8 0	...	...	...	...								
Totals.....	59	1,927 10 2	25	...	32	2	30	26	6	36 4 0	...	...	...	...					2	15½		

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I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

FRANCIS S. ISAACS,  
Registrar, District Court.

49



A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at TAMWORTH, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1882, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.				
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.					
																	Days.	Hours.							
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.															
Goods sold .....	15	219 9 5	9	...	6	...	6	6	...	14 16 8	1	.....	1	} Tamworth {											
Promissory Notes .....	5	147 4 2	2	...	3	...	3	3	...	17 17 4	...	.....	.....												
Rent .....	1	14 13 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 10 0	...	.....	.....												
Board and Lodging .....	1	11 10 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 8 10	...	.....	.....												
Trespass on Land .....	2	80 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	22 14 4	...	.....	.....												
Trespass on Person .....	1	200 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	...	.....	.....												
Illegal Distraint .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....												
Trover .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....												
Breach of Contract .....	2	81 11 8	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	18 3 10	...	.....	.....												
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	7	129 13 0	2	...	5	...	5	5	...	27 16 6	...	.....	.....												
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 0 0	...	.....	.....												
Commission on Agency .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....												
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....												
Money lent .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....												
Partnership .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....												
Interpleader .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....												
Intestacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....												
Legacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....												
Possession of Tenements .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....												
Replevin .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....												
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....												
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....												
Totals .....	35	1,084 1 3	16	...	19	...	19	18	1	105 7 6	1	.....	1												

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

JNO. M'DONALD,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at ARMIDALE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1882, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	68	1,038 0 0	30	...	24	...	24	23	1	30 2 0	...	...	...	14	} Armidale {						
Promissory Notes .....	14	515 0 0	6	...	6	...	6	5	1	9 6 0	...	...	...	2							
Rent .....				...		...					...	...	...								
Board and Lodging .....	2	20 0 0	2	...		...				0 16 0	...	...	...								
Trespass on Land .....	2	200 0 0	1	...	1	1		1		2 0 0	...	...	...								
Trespass on Person .....				...		...					...	...	...								
Illegal Distraint .....				...		...					...	...	...								
Trover .....				...		...					...	...	...								
Breach of Contract .....	2	160 0 0	1	...		...				1 10 0	...	...	...	1							
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	15	170 0 0	7	...	8	...	8	7	1	8 0 0	...	...	...				1881.				
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....				...		...					...	...	...				15 Aug. ...	1	4		
Commission on Agency .....				...		...					...	...	...				16 " ...		1		
Sales of Live Stock .....				...		...					...	...	...				17 " ...		6		
Money lent .....	1	40 0 0	1	...		...				1 0 0	...	...	...				18 " ...		1		
Partnership .....				...		...					...	...	...				1882.				
Interpleader .....				...		...					...	...	...			10 Jan. ...	1				
Intestacy .....				...		...					...	...	...								
Legacy .....				...		...					...	...	...								
Possession of Tenements .....				...		...					...	...	...								
Replevin .....				...		...					...	...	...								
Consent Jurisdiction .....				...		...					...	...	...								
Causes of Action not specified above .....	7	160 0 0	2	...	4	...	4	3	1	.....	...	...	...	1							
Totals .....	111	2,303 0 0	50	...	42	1	42	39	4	51 14 0	...	...	...	18							

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I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

J. BRAY,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at GLEN INNES, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1882, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.					
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-aut.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.				
																	Days.	Hours.							
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.															
Goods sold .....	12	125 5 0	7	...	5	...	5	5	...	17 8 0	...	...	...	...	Glen Innes	1881. 20 Aug.... 1882. 16 Jan. ...	2	...	...	...	*1st.—That the verdict was against the weight of evidence. 2nd.—That the plaintiff was taken by surprise.				
Promissory Notes .....	2	38 8 6	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	5 2 0	...	...	...	...					...	...		...	...	...	...
Rent .....	1	22 6 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	5 10 0	...	...	...	...					...	...		...	...	...	...
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					...	...		...	...	...	...
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					...	...		...	...	...	...
Trespass on Person .....	2	400 0 0	...	...	2	2	...	1	1	76 0 4	1	...	...	...					...	...		...	...	1	1*
Illegal Distrain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					...	...		...	...	...	...
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					...	...		...	...	...	...
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					...	...		...	...	...	...
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	3	51 17 0	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	2 17 0	...	...	...	...					...	...		...	...	...	...
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					...	...		...	...	...	...
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					...	...		...	...	...	...
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					...	...		...	...	...	...
Money lent .....	1	50 1 0	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1 4 0†	...	...	...	...					...	...		...	...	...	...
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					...	...		...	...	...	...
Intorpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Causes of Action not specified above .....	2	215 13 6	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	12 14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Totals .....	23	903 11 0	12	1	11	2	9	10	1	120 15 6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1				

† Arbitration not taken up.

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

G. MARTIN,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at CASINO, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1882, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	37	1,251 13 5	13	...	24	...	24	23	1	124 8 10	}	}	}	}	Casino	}	1881.	12 July ...	1	...	
Promissory Notes .....	4	150 15 8	3	...	1	...	1	1	...	9 1 0											
Rent .....				...		...			...												
Board and Lodging .....				...		...			...												
Trespass on Land .....				...		...			...												
Trespass on Person .....				...		...			...												
Illegal Distraint .....				...		...			...												
Trover .....	1	100 0 0	1	...		...			...	2 2 0											
Breach of Contract .....	1	200 0 0	1	...		...			...												
Wages, Work, and Labour .....				...		...			...												
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	1	200 0 0		...	1	1	...	1	...	22 0 6											
Commission on Agency .....				...		...			...												
Sales of Live Stock .....				...		...			...												
Money lent .....				...		...			...												
Partnership .....	1	43 2 6	1	...		...			...	1 10 0											
Interpleader .....				...		...			...												
Intestacy .....				...		...			...												
Legacy .....				...		...			...												
Possession of Tenements .....				...		...			...												
Replevin .....				...		...			...												
Consent Jurisdiction .....				...		...			...												
Causes of Action not specified above .....				...		...			...												
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>1,945 11 7</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>159 2 4</b>						<b>2</b>	<b>...</b>				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

M. M. CAMPBELL,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at WEST KEMPSEY, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1882, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.			
	Com-menced.	Total Amount ued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.				
																	Days.	Hours.						
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.														
Goods sold .....	24	317 19 7	5	...	18	...	18	17	1	61 4 6	...	.....	.....	1	West Kempsey }	1881. 15 & 16 July	2	...						
Promissory Notes .....	6	289 11 0	4	...	2	...	2	2	...	6 7 0	...	.....	.....	...										
Rent .....	3	99 0 0	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	15 7 6	...	.....	.....	...										
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...										
Trespass on Land .....	5	269 7 6	2	...	3	...	3	1	2	19 13 8	...	.....	.....	...										
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...										
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...										
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...										
Breach of Contract .....	2	70 0 0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...										
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...										
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...										
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...										
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...										
Money lent .....	7	183 17 0	4	...	2	...	2	...	2	10 8 8	...	.....	.....	1										
Partnership .....	1	77 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	12 14 8	...	.....	.....	...										
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...										
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...										
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...										
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...										
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...										
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...										
Causes of Action not specified above .....	3	280 0 0	1	...	2	...	2	1	1	41 5 4	...	.....	.....	...										
Totals .....	51	1,586 15 1	19	...	30	...	30	23	7	167 1 4	...	.....	.....	2										

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

J. B. CASEY,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at PORT MACQUARIE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1882, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
Goods sold.....	2	£ 47 0 0	1	...	*1	...	...	...	...	£ 2 17 0	...	...	...	Port Macquarie	1881. 12 July.						
Promissory Notes.....	2	26 0 0	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2 9 6	...	...	...								
Rent.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Board and Lodging.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Trespass on Land.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Trespass on Person.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Trover.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Breach of Contract.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Wages, Work, and Labour.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Libel, Slander, and Defamation.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Commission on Agency.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Sales of Live Stock.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Money lent.....	†1	24 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	...	...	...								
Partnership.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Interspender.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Intestacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Legacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Possession of Tenements.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Damage by Negligence.....	2	44 0 0	...	...	...	...	1	1	1 18 6	...	...	...	...								
Causes of Action not specified above.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Totals.....	7	141 0 0	2	...	...	...	2	1	7 13 0	...	...	...	1								

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\*1 to be continued; summons not served. Amidate. † Struck out; no appearance of plaintiff. There was but one session of District Court held at Port Macquarie during the twelve months preceding the 1st March, 1882, viz., 12th July, 1881.

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

R. MAUNSELL, Lt.-Colonel, P.M.,  
Registrar, District Court.



A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at WINGHAM, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1882, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

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Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold.....	3	44 6 1	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	3 4 2											
Promissory Notes .....	3	181 7 0	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	27 11 4											
Rent .....			...	...		...			...												
Board and Lodging .....			...	...		...			...												
Trespass on Land .....			...	...		...			...												
Trespass on Person .....			...	...		...			...												
Illegal Distraint .....			...	...		...			...												
Trover.....			...	...		...			...												
Breach of Contract .....			...	...		...			...												
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	2	140 6 6	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	10 8 0											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....			...	...		...			...												
Commission on Agency .....			...	...		...			...												
Sales of Live Stock .....			...	...		...			...												
Money lent.....			...	...		...			...												
Partnership .....			...	...		...			...												
Interpleader .....			...	...		...			...												
Intestacy .....			...	...		...			...												
Legacy .....			...	...		...			...												
Possession of Tenements .....			...	...		...			...												
Replevin.....			...	...		...			...												
Consent Jurisdiction.....			...	...		...			...												
Causes of Action not specified above .....	1	40 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	10 6 0											
Totals.....	9	405 19 7	2	...	7	...	7	6	1	51 9 6							1	4			

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I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

J. A. CREAGH,  
Registrar, District Court.

57 5

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at MACLEAN, CLARENCE RIVER, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1882, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold.....	21	202 0 9	10	...	8	...	8	8	...	22 4 2	...	.....	.....	3	Maclean...	1881. 1 July to 2 July ... 1882. 10 Feb. ...	2	28			
Promissory Notes.....	7	124 14 0	2	...	5	...	5	5	...	10 17 10	...	.....	.....								
Rent.....	1	13 0 5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 11 0	...	.....	.....								
Board and Lodging.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....								
Trespass on Land.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....								
Trespass on Person.....	3	159 10 0	1	...	2	...	2	1	1	6 9 8	...	.....	.....								
Illegal Distraint.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....								
Trover.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....								
Breach of Contract.....	2	26 1 10	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	3 10 10	...	.....	.....								
Wages, Work, and Labour.....	3	112 3 4	...	...	3	...	3	1	2	4 18 8	...	.....	.....								
Libel, Slander, and Defamation.....	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	2 17 10	...	.....	.....								
Commission on Agency.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....								
Sales of Live Stock.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....								
Money lent.....	1	2 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 3 6	...	.....	.....								
Partnership.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....								
Interpleader.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....								
Intestacy.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....								
Legacy.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....								
Possession of Tenements.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....								
Replevin.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....								
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....								
Causes of Action not specified above.....	3	213 3 10	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	4 17 9	...	.....	.....								
Totals.....	42	1,052 14 2	18	...	21	1	20	18	3	56 11 3	...	.....	.....	3			3	32½			

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

W. C. J. DOUTTY,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at GRAFTON, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1882, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	30	307 15 7	18	...	12	...	12	12	...	29 8 8	...	...	...	...	Grafton	1881. 6 July ... 7 " ... 1882. 7 Feb. ... 8 " ... 9 " ...	4 0 2-30	1	...	Withdrawn	
Promissory Notes .....	16	254 6 5	9	...	7	...	7	7	...	25 10 2	...	...	...	...							
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Board and Lodging .....	1	6 12 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	0 11 0	...	...	...	...							
Trespass on Land .....	1	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 18 0	...	...	...	1							
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Breach of Contract .....	4	249 9 0	...	...	4	...	4	2	2	18 8 4	...	...	...	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	17	308 8 8	13	...	4	1	3	3	1	49 16 10	...	...	...	...							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	1	200 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 16 0	...	...	...	...							
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Money lent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Roplevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Causes of Action not specified above .....	10	424 18 0	2	...	8	...	8	6	2	113 4 0	...	...	...	...							
Totals .....	80	1,761 9 8	43	...	36	1	35	30	6	238 13 0	...	...	...	1	1	7-50	1				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

WILLIAM CLARKE,  
Registrar, District Court.

A. RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at INVERELL, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1882, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted					
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.						
																	Days.	Hours.								
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.																
Goods sold .....	34	827 3 5	9	...	21	...	21	21	...	20 10 0	...	.....	.....	4	Inverell ...	1881.										
Promissory Notes .....	1	44 13 3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	...	.....	.....													
Rent .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....													
Board and Lodging .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....													
Trespass on Land .....	1	100 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 0 0	...	.....	.....													
Trespass on Person .....	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1 0 0	...	.....	.....													
Illegal Distraint.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....													
Trover.....	2	330 0 0	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	2 0 0	...	.....	.....													
Breach of Contract .....	2	140 0 0	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	2 0 0	...	.....	.....													
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	2	106 18 7	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	1 10 0	...	.....	.....													
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	2	400 0 0	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	2 0 0	...	.....	.....													
Commission on Agency .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....													
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....													
Money lent .....	2	125 0 0	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	1 10 0	...	.....	.....													
Partnership .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....													
Interpleader .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....													
Intestacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....													
Legacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....													
Possession of Tenements .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....													
Replevin.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....													
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....													
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....													
Totals .....	47	2,273 15 3	11	...	32	1	31	29	3	32 10 0	...	.....	.....	4												

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

W. C. CARDEW,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at TENTERFIELD, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1882, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	5	87 6 2	1	...	4	...	4	4	...	2 1 6	...	...	...	Tenterfield	1881. 26 Aug. ... 1882. 23 Jan. ...	1	...				
Promissory Notes .....	2	33 1 4	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	1 0 0	...	...	...								
Rent .....	3	54 19 4	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	0 18 0	...	...	...								
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	2	25 1 0	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	0 13 0	...	...	...								
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Commission on Agency .....	1	18 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 6 0	...	...	...								
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Money lent .....	1	16 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 6 0	...	...	...								
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Totals .....	14	234 7 10	1	...	13	...	13	13	...	5 4 6	...	...	...	2	...						

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

JNO. W. SIMONS,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at VEGETABLE CREEK, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1882, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	51	522 11 8	23	...	28	...	28	25	3	19 10 6	}	}	}	}	Vegetable Creek.	}	}	}	}	}	
Promissory Notes .....	2	55 19 7	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 10 0											
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trover.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	2	31 0 0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 4 0											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Sales of Live Stock .....	3	35 10 0	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	1 18 0											
Money lent.....	1	10 12 6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 14 0											
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Causes of Action not specified above.....	5	150 14 10	4	...	1	...	1	1	...	2 6 0											
Totals .....	64	806 8 7	31	...	33	...	33	27	6	27 2 6	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...			

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

GEORGE H. GOWER,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at BINGARA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1882, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases.			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.		
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.			
																	Days.	Hours.					
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.													
Goods sold .....	7	92 2 1½	4	...	...	...	...	3	...	3 4 6	...	...	...	...	Bingara ... {	1881.	13 Mar. ....	...	2	2			
Promissory Notes .....	2	41 16 3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1 0 0	...	...	...	...									
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Trespass on Land .....	1	200 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 1 0	...	...	...	...									
Trespass on Person .....	1	200 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 4 0	...	...	...	...									
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	3	25 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	0 19 6	...	...	...	...									
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	1	100 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1 0 0	...	...	...	...									
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Money lent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Totals .....	15	758 19 4½	6	...	...	...	...	9	...	8 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

PATK. BROUGHAM,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at WARIALDA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1882, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted			
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.				
																	Days.	Hours.						
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.														
Goods sold .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Warialda	{	1881.	10 Mar. ...	1	...	...	...	...	
Promissory Notes .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Rent .....	2	44 8 0	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	1 0 0	...	...	...											
Board and Lodging .....	1	11 10 6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 10 0	...	...	...											
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Illegal Distraint .....	1	50 0 0	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1 0 0	...	...	...											
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	2	36 15 0	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	19 15 10	...	...	...											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Money Lent and Goods Sold ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>142 13 6</b>	<b>2</b>	...	<b>4</b>	...	...	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>22 5 10</b>	...	...	...	...										

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—  
**R. N. ACHESON,**  
 Registrar, District Court.



A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at LISMORE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1882, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	32	682 2 11	13	...	17	...	17	17	...	31 19 6	...	.....	.....	2	Lismore						
Promissory Notes .....	6	152 8 3	2	...	3	...	3	3	...	7 19 0	...	.....	.....	1							
Rent .....	3	86 19 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	4 10 0	...	.....	.....	1							
Board and Lodging .....	1	18 10 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 10 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Land .....	3	255 0 0	...	...	3	...	3	2	...	3 1 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Illegal Distraint .....	1	30 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 11 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Breach of Contract .....	7	890 0 0	1	...	6	1	5	5	1	11 8 0	...	.....	.....	...				1881.			
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	6	102 17 3	2	...	4	...	4	2	2	3 17 0	...	.....	.....	...				13 July ...	1		
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	2	300 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	3 7 0	...	.....	.....	...				14 „ ...	1		
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...				1882.			
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...				1 Feb. ...	1		
Money lent .....	3	70 16 7	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	3 15 0	...	.....	.....	...				2 „ ...	1		
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Possession of Tenements .....	1	20 0 0	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	0 14 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Causes of Action not specified above .....	1	20 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	0 11 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Totals .....	66	20,623 14 0	23	1	38	1	37	33	5	73 2 6	...	.....	.....	4							

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

WM. CARSON,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at COONABARABRAN, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1882, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases.			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.		
																	Days.	Hours.				
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.												
Goods sold .....	2	18 19 7	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	1 15 0	...	.....	.....	.....	Coenabarabran..	1881. 1 April ...	1	4				
Promissory Notes .....	1	6 11 3	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 4 0	...	.....	.....	.....								
Rent .....			...	...					...		.....	.....	.....	.....								
Board and Lodging .....			...	...					...		.....	.....	.....	.....								
Trespass on Land .....			...	...					...		.....	.....	.....	.....								
Trespass on Person .....			...	...					...		.....	.....	.....	.....								
Illegal Distraint.....			...	...					...		.....	.....	.....	.....								
Trover.....			...	...					...		.....	.....	.....	.....								
Breach of Contract .....			...	...					...		.....	.....	.....	.....								
Wages, Work, and Labour .....			...	...					...		.....	.....	.....	.....								
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....			...	...					...		.....	.....	.....	.....								
Commission on Agency.....			...	...					...		.....	.....	.....	.....								
Sales of Live Stock .....			...	...					...		.....	.....	.....	.....								
Money lent.....			...	...					...		.....	.....	.....	.....								
Partnership .....			...	...					...		.....	.....	.....	.....								
Interpleader .....			...	...					...		.....	.....	.....	.....								
Intestacy .....			...	...					...		.....	.....	.....	.....								
Legacy .....			...	...					...		.....	.....	.....	.....								
Possession of Tenements .....			...	...					...		.....	.....	.....	.....								
Replevin .....			...	...					...		.....	.....	.....	.....								
Consent Jurisdiction.....			...	...					...		.....	.....	.....	.....								
Causes of Action not specified above .....			...	...					...		.....	.....	.....	.....								
Totals .....	3	25 10 10	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	2 19 0	...	.....	.....	.....			1	4				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

F. W. EDWARDS.  
Registrar, District Court.



A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at BOURKE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1882, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	18	335 19 11	13	...	4	...	4	3	1	50 11 4	...	...	...	1	Bourke ... {	1881. 19 April... 11 Oct. ... 12 " ...	1	...	1½	...	
Promissory Notes .....	7	131 3 6	5	...	2	...	2	2	...	9 16 0	...	...	...	...							
Rent .....	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	38 4 2	...	...	...	...							
Board and Lodging .....	2	57 13 0	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	10 6 4	...	...	...	...							
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Illegal Distrant .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Trover .....	2	99 12 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	34 19 4	...	...	...	...							
Breach of Contract .....	1	64 16 2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	23 14 10	...	...	...	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	8	224 15 0	4	...	2	...	2	1	1	6 7 0	...	...	...	2							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 2 0	...	...	...	...							
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Money Lent .....	3	35 16 6	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	10 13 7	...	...	...	...							
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Causes of Action not specified above .....	6	465 0 0	1	...	3	...	3	3	...	103 6 10	...	...	...	2							
Totals .....	49	1,814 16 1	27	...	17	2	15	14	3	289 11 5	...	...	...	5	3	1½	...	...	...		

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

L. F. LAYARD,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at WILCANNIA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1882, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	16	603 18 4	10	...	5	...	5	4	1	10 15 0	...	...	...	1	Wilcannia	{	1881.	30 April...	22 Oct. ....}	2	
Promissory Notes .....	5	235 16 1	1	...	4	...	4	4	...	4 13 0	...	...	...	...							
Rent .....				...		...			...		...	...	...								
Board and Lodging .....				...		...			...		...	...	...								
Trespass on Land .....				...		...			...		...	...	...								
Trespass on Person .....				...		...			...		...	...	...								
Illegal Distraint .....				...		...			...		...	...	...								
Trover .....				...		...			...		...	...	...								
Breach of Contract .....	2	138 10 6	1	...		...			...	2 10 0	...	...	1								
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	2	25 14 6	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 1 0	...	...	...								
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	1	200 0 0	1	...		...			...	1 0 0	...	...	...								
Commission on Agency .....				...		...			...		...	...	...								
Sales of Live Stock .....				...		...			...		...	...	...								
Money lent .....	2	47 0 0	2	...		...			...	2 10 0	...	...	...								
Partnership .....				...		...			...		...	...	...								
Interpleader .....				...		...			...		...	...	...								
Intestacy .....				...		...			...		...	...	...								
Legacy .....				...		...			...		...	...	...								
Possession of Tenements .....				...		...			...		...	...	...								
Replevin .....				...		...			...		...	...	...								
Consent Jurisdiction .....				...		...			...		...	...	...								
Causes of Action not specified above .....	9	814 12 2	4	...	4	2	2	3	1	9 0 0	...	...	1								
Totals .....	37	2,065 11 7	20	...	14	2	12	12	2	31 9 0	...	...	3								

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

W. A. STEEL,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at MURRURUNDI, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1882, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted		
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.							Days.	Hours.				
Goods sold .....	16	207 10 7½	9	...	7	...	7	7	...	12 12 0	...	.....	.....	.....	Murrur- undi.	1881.						
Promissory Notes .....	1	10 10 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 11 0	...	.....	.....	.....			18 Mar....	...	3			
Rent .....	3	28 0 0	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	2 4 6	...	.....	.....	.....			4 Aug....	...	3			
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....			25 Nov....	...	2			
Trespass on Land .....	1	30 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 17 0	...	.....	.....	.....			1882.					
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		27 Feb....	...	2				
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....								
Trover.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....								
Breach of Contract .....	1	20 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 17 0	...	.....	.....	.....								
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	2	24 6 0	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	1 19 6	...	.....	.....	.....								
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	3 13 10	...	.....	.....	.....								
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....								
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....								
Money lent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....								
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....								
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....								
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....								
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....								
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....								
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....								
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....								
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....								
Totals .....	25	520 6 7½	12	...	13	...	13	13	...	22 14 10	...	.....	.....	.....					10			

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

GEO. R. EVANS,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at NARRABRI, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1882, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold.....	20	405 7 2	3	...	16	...	16	14	2	10 1 6	...	...	...	1	Narrabri ...	1881. May Mar. 1882. Mar.	5	...			
Promissory Notes.....	2	66 3 2	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	1 12 0	...	...	...	...							
Rent.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Board and Lodging.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Trespass on Land.....	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	4 4 0	...	...	...	...							
Trespass on Person.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Trover.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Breach of Contract.....	7	742 6 6	...	...	7	1	6	3	4	9 14 0	...	...	...	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour.....	3	42 16 0	1	...	2	...	2	1	1	2 3 0	...	...	...	...							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation.....	2	400 0 0	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	3 7 0	...	...	...	...							
Commission on Agency.....	1	15 15 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 10 0	...	...	...	...							
Sales of Live Stock.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Money lent.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Partnership.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Interpleader.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Intestacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Legacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Possession of Tenements.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Causes of Action not specified above.....	1	10 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 10 0	...	...	...	...							
Totals.....	37	1,872 7 10	4	...	32	2	30	23	9	32 1 6	...	...	...	1	5	...					

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

C. E. SMITH,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at GUNNEDAH, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1882, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.		
																	Days.	Hours.				
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.												
Goods sold.....	27	512 12 6	8	...	17	...	17	15	2	21 14 6	...	...	...	2	Gunnedah							
Promissory Notes.....	1	15 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 10 0	...	...	...	...								
Rent.....	1	38 6 8	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 4 0	...	...	...	...								
Board and Lodging.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Trespass on Land.....	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1 0 6	...	...	...	...								
Trespass on Person.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Trover.....	1	15 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 11 0	...	...	...	1								
Breach of Contract.....	3	136 13 4	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	2 1 6	...	...	...	...			1881.					
Wages, Work, and Labour.....	4	306 8 0	...	...	4	...	4	2	2	3 15 0	...	...	...	...			16 May ...	1	...	1		
Libel, Slander, and Defamation.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			17 May ...	...	...	1		
Commission on Agency.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			18 May ...	...	...	1		
Sales of Live Stock.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			21 Nov ...	1	...	...		
Money lent.....	1	74 9 10	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1 9 0	...	...	...	...			1882.					
Partnership.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			1 Mar ...	1	...	...		
Interpleader.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			2 Mar ...	...	...	1		
Intestacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Legacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Possession of Tenements.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Causes of Action not specified above.....	4	82 13 10	2	...	2	...	2	1	1	2 18 0	...	...	...	...								
Totals.....	43	1,381 4 2	10	...	30	1	29	23	7	35 3 6	...	...	...	3								

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

A. P. D. HAMILTON,  
Registrar, District Court.



A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at WALGETT, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1882, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

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Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	2	30 19 5	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	7 4 0											
Promissory Notes .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Rent .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Board and Lodging .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Trespass on Land .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Trespass on Person .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Illegal Distraint .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Trover .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Breach of Contract .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	2	231 17 0	...	...	2	1	1	...	2	37 2 0											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Commission on Agency .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Money lent .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Partnership .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Interpleader .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Intestacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Legacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Possession of Tenements .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Replevin .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Totals .....	4	262 16 5	...	...	4	1	3	2	2	44 6 0											

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I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

HUBERT DILLON,  
Registrar, District Court.

73

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at BALRANALD, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1882, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
Goods sold.....	1	£ s. d. 23 19 3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	£ s. d. 0 10 0											
Promissory Notes .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trover.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	2	70 2 3	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	2 5 0											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	1	51 1 9½	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0											
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Money lent.....	1	15 15 6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 10 0											
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Causes of Action, not specified above .....	1	21 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0											
Totals.....	6	181 18 9½	5	...	1	...	1	...	1	9 5 0											

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

W. V. M. COOKE,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at WENTWORTH, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1882, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend- ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.						Days.	Hours.			
Goods sold .....	4	52 6 3	3	...	1	...	1	1	...	21 2 8	...	...	...	Wentworth	1881. 14 May ... 5 Nov. ...	...	4 3	...	...	...
Promissory Notes .....	2	71 3 6	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	10 19 10	...	...	...							
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Trover .....	1	200 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 10 6	...	...	...							
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	2	25 5 6	...	...	2	...	2	1	Nonsuit	3 10 10	...	...	...							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	3	600 0 0	1	...	2	...	2	...	2	49 6 6	...	...	...							
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Money lent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
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Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
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Causes of Action not specified above .....	1	200 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 3 10	...	...	...							
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I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

ALF. HIBBLE,  
Registrar, District Court.



1882.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MR. OLIVER SAUNDERS.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING CONDUCT OF, AS A MAGISTRATE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 13 October, 1882.

RETURN to an Address adopted by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, on 19th September, 1882, praying that His Excellency the Governor will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all complaints made in reference to the conduct of Mr. Oliver Saunders, a Justice of the Peace, at Cassilis, and of all letters, statements, and minutes written in reference to the same, and of the report of John Garrett, Esq., Police Magistrate of Scone.”

(Mr. J. P. Abbott.)

SCHEDULE.

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## MR. OLIVER SAUNDERS.

## No. 1.

J. P. Abbott, Esq., M.P., to The Minister of Justice.

Sir

Sydney, 28 December, 1881.

I have the honor to bring under your notice the following statement made to me. The facts are as follows:—"Mr. Oliver Saunders, J.P., and a contractor for the erection of the Post and Telegraph Office at Cassilis, has during the term of his contract been resident at Cassilis, and of course has had to employ a considerable amount of labour in the performance of his contract. Himself and his employés board at Piper's Hotel, all eating at the same table. One of his employés, after seven or eight weeks' work, sought a settlement, and was duly paid the amount owed to him. The landlord of the hotel (Mr. Geo. Piper) naturally expecting a settlement of his account for board and lodging, &c., was surprised to find on making inquiries that the man had levanted during the night, leaving him, the landlord, a victim to the extent of £6. Determined not to be so done, he applied to Mr. Oliver Saunders, J.P., for a warrant for the apprehension of the absconder, and obtained one. Armed with this, Mr. Piper and a constable tracks the absconder to Coolah, overtakes him just as he was entering an hotel at Coolah to sojourn for the night. The constable exhibits the warrant, apprehends the man, who, on finding the fix he was in, at once paid Mr. Piper his account and became again a free man. The constable and Mr. Piper then returned to Cassilis. The constable returns the warrant to the Police Court at Cassilis, where it is recorded by W. F. Parker, Esq., P.M., as having been illegally issued."

My correspondent asks—"Is this not legalized bushranging?"

I may add that the Mr. Saunders referred to has been a Justice of Peace for many years, and there are many complaints made concerning his actions as a Justice of the Peace; but the one I now desire to bring under your notice is so very outrageous, and so strongly shows that Mr. Saunders used his powers as a Justice of the Peace either for the purpose of assisting a friend to recover money due to him or through such ignorance that in either case he is unfit for the position he now holds. I would suggest that Mr. Garrett, the Police Magistrate at Scone, should be directed to hold an inquiry into the circumstances before-mentioned by me, and into the general conduct of Mr. Saunders as a Justice of the Peace, because if he lent himself to Piper as is suggested he should be removed from the Commission of the Peace.

I have, &amp;c.,

J. P. ABBOTT.

*Minute by the Minister of Justice.*

The Police Magistrate at Scone may be asked to inquire into and report upon the allegations contained in this communication, and to procure copy of warrant referred to.—W.J.F., 30 December, '81. The Police Magistrate, Scone.—W. E. PLUNKETT, B.C., 3rd January, 1882.

## No. 2.

The Under-Secretary of Justice to J. P. Abbott, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 3 January, 1882.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, respecting the conduct of Mr. O. Saunders, J.P., and asking for inquiry in the matter, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to inform you that your communication has been referred to the Police Magistrate at Scone, with a view to his report being obtained in reference to the matter of your complaint against Mr. Saunders.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under-Secretary.

## No. 3.

The Police Magistrate, Scone, to The Under-Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Police Office, Scone, 16 January, 1882.

I have the honor to state that, in compliance with the instructions received from the Minister of Justice, I visited Cassilis to inquire into and report on certain allegations contained in a letter of Mr. J. P. Abbott, M.P., having reference to the granting of an illegal warrant by Mr. Oliver Saunders, J.P.

The result of my inquiries is that the allegations contained in Mr. Abbott's letter are substantially borne out by the evidence, namely, that in the month of June last year, on the application of Mr. Piper, Mr. Saunders ordered the Clerk of Petty Sessions to draw up an information and fill in a warrant for the arrest of a man named Williams, who had left Mr. Piper's house without paying for his board and lodging. These documents were taken by Mr. Piper to Mr. Saunders, who swore him to his information, signed the warrant, told him to take a constable with him and follow the man, and in Mr. Piper's presence told the constable that if the man paid the money he was not to execute the warrant.

Mr. Piper and the constable overtook Williams at Coolah. Mr. Piper told him that if he did not pay the amount due the constable had a warrant for his apprehension. The man paid the money. They returned to Cassilis, and the constable returned the warrant to the Clerk of Petty Sessions there.

Herewith you will find a copy of the information and warrant, also the depositions of the Clerk of Petty Sessions, Mr. Piper, and Mr. Saunders, bearing on the case. I was also instructed to report on the "general conduct of Mr. Saunders as a Justice of the Peace."

I have known Mr. Saunders for several years, and speaking generally I am of opinion that Mr. Saunders has never stood well in the estimation of the Magistrates in the districts where he has resided, some having even refused to sit with him.

On

On the authority of Mr. Thompson, the present Clerk of Petty Sessions at Cassilis, I may state that on one occasion recently there, when Mr. Saunders took his seat on the Bench, two Justices then present left the Court and Mr. Thompson had to request Mr. Saunders to retire so that the other Justices might return and dispose of the business.

On two different occasions some years since I have reported on the conduct of Mr. Saunders. The first of these was at Merriwa, where he kept a store. Mr. Saunders granted the Court-house to some of the residents for a dancing party. My present impression is it was after permission had been refused by other Justices. The result was injury to the building and furniture. I reported the circumstances to Mr. Docker, the then Minister of Justice, and at my suggestion a circular was issued that the use of Court-houses should only be granted by the Justices in Session.

The other occurred in Scone, and in substance was as follows:—An old man named John Flood, a resident in the neighbourhood of Merriwa, who being ill was sent, on the recommendation of Mr. Saunders, to the Muswellbrook Hospital, and from there to the hospital at Scone. He was received, and the committee, as is the practice, inquired into his circumstances. It turned out that he had upwards of £100 in the Savings' Bank at Maitland, and by inquiry made through the police this was ascertained to have been the fact. It was found that this money had been drawn out by Mr. Oliver Saunders. The order by which this was done was examined; it was found to be on a printed form, filled in, *in favour of "Mr. Saunders,"* the signature of the drawer being attested *by Mr. Saunders as a Magistrate.*

The circumstances were of so suspicious a character that some members of the Committee took up the old man's case, and Saunders was sued to the District Court in June, 1876; a verdict was obtained for the amount, with costs on the highest scale, the whole to be paid within forty-eight hours. The Judge commented very severely on Saunders' conduct in thus using his position as a Magistrate, and on the way he had obtained the money from the old man. This case I reported to the Colonial Secretary at the time. Some years since, when he was a resident at Merriwa, he applied for an auctioneer's license at the annual meeting, and it was granted, but he failed to pay the license fee into the Treasury before the 31st of December following.

Some month or two afterwards, having some sales in view, he sent the license fee to the Treasury, but it was returned to him as not having been paid within the prescribed time. He notwithstanding held the sales—I cannot say how many. The police reported the matter to the proper authority, but no proceedings were taken.

During his residence in Merriwa District, public rumour has always been unfavourable to Mr. Saunders as a Magistrate; but as to the foundation for these rumours, I have no personal knowledge.

I have, &c.,

JOHN GARRETT, P.M.

[Enclosures.]

The Court-house, Cassilis, 11 January, 1882.

An inquiry into the circumstances connected with the issuing of a warrant by Mr. Oliver Saunders, Justice of the Peace, for the arrest of one Thomas Williams, charged with leaving his lodgings with intent to defraud George Piper of the payment of the sum of £3 10s. due for board. The warrant dated the 15th day of June, 1881. By John Garrett, Esq., Police Magistrate, Scone.

*James Holloway Tompson* states: I am Clerk of Petty Sessions at Cassilis; on the morning of the 15th June, 1881, Mr. George Piper, innkeeper, at Cassilis, attended the Court-house for the purpose of obtaining a warrant for the arrest of one Thomas Williams, whom he stated had left his licensed house that morning about 2 o'clock, and at the time being indebted to the said George Piper in the sum of £3 10s. sterling for board and lodging; I explained to Mr. Piper that no Magistrate would receive an information for such a purpose, and advised him to summon the man Williams in the Court of Requests, which Piper said he would not do, as the man would probably not be found; I refused to give him the form of information and warrant, and stated to him at the time that such proceedings were quite illegal, whereupon Piper left the office, stating he could get a Magistrate to sign the forms, and returned again in about ten minutes and said Mr. Saunders sent me back to you to get the information and warrant and he, Mr. Saunders, would sign them at once; I gave him the papers in question, and again told him it was incorrect to issue a warrant; shortly afterwards the information was returned to me by Constable Douglas, who has I understand since left the Police Force, and the warrant was retained; a few minutes after I saw Constable Douglas in company with Mr. Piper leave the town, going in the direction of Coolah.

J. H. TOMPSON, C.P.S.

Taken before me, at the Court-house, Cassilis, this 11th January, 1882,—

JOHN GARRETT, P.M.

*George Piper* states: I am an innkeeper, and reside at Cassilis; in June last, some of the men in the employ of Mr. Keane were boarding at my house; one of them was named Thomas Williams; he left my house on the night of the 14th or the morning of the 15th June last, he left my house indebted to me in the sum of £3 10s. sterling; I went to the Court-house, and asked the Clerk of Petty Sessions what steps I was to take; I afterwards went to Mr. Saunders and stated my case to him; Mr. Saunders instructed me to go to the Clerk of Petty Sessions to file an information and warrant for the purpose of arresting Thomas Williams for the said debt; I then laid the information now produced, marked A, which bears my signature, on the order of Mr. Saunders; the Clerk of Petty Sessions gave me the warrant now produced, marked B, which bears Mr. Saunders' signature, which I saw him write; Mr. Saunders advised me to take a policeman with me and follow the man; Mr. Saunders at the same time, in my presence, told the constable, Thomas Douglas, if the man Thomas Williams paid the money not to execute the warrant; we overtook Thomas Williams a few minutes after he arrived at Coolah; I spoke to the man, and told him he had left my house without paying, and that if he did not pay me I had a constable with me who had a warrant for his arrest; Williams then and there paid me the sum of £3 10s. due for board and lodging; Mr. Saunders told both myself and the constable that when we overtook the man, that if he, Williams, paid the amount due that the warrant was not to be executed, which orders Constable Douglas obeyed.

GEORGE PIPER.

Taken before me, at the Court-house, Cassilis, this 11th January, 1882,—

JOHN GARRETT, P.M.

*Oliver Saunders* states: I am a Magistrate of the territory and reside at Cassilis; on the 15th June last at Cassilis Mr. George Piper brought the information and warrant filled in to me, and on oath swore to the contents of the information and signed it; I then signed the warrant; the information now before me, marked exhibit A, is the one he signed, and the warrant now before me, marked exhibit B, is the one I signed; I do not recollect having had any conversation on the subject with Mr. Piper, but I may have done so; it is so long ago that I cannot recollect.

By Mr. Garrett,  
P.M.

OLIVER SAUNDERS, J.P.

Taken before me at the Court-house, Cassilis, this 11th January, 1882,—

JOHN GARRETT, P.M.

Exhibit

## Exhibit A.

G. 84.

[Duplicate true copy of original.]

No. 11.

Information—(General Purposes.)

New South Wales,  
Cassilis,  
to wit.

Piper v. Williams.

BE it remembered, That on this fifteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, at Cassilis, in the Colony of New South Wales, George Piper, of Cassilis, appears before me, the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justice duly assigned to keep the Peace of our Lady the Queen in and for the Colony of New South Wales, and informs me, that on the fourteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, one Thomas Williams did leave my house on the night of the 14th instant, taking with him certain money due to me, whereby the said Thomas Williams left with intent to defraud me of the sum of three pounds ten shillings sterling, due for board and lodging only, and I pray that a warrant may be granted for his arrest, contrary to the Act in such case made and provided; whereupon the said George Piper prays that I, the said Justice, will proceed in the premises according to law.

GEORGE PIPER.

Charges—Information, 1st folio 1s.; additional folios, 2s.; affidavit, 1s.; summons, 2s. 6d.—6s. 6d.

Sworn at Cassilis, in the said Colony, on the day first above written, before me,—

OLIVER SAUNDERS,

Justice of the Peace.

## Exhibit B.

G. 56.

[Duplicate true copy of original.]

(C. 11 and 12 Vic., Cap. 43.)

Warrant in the first instance.

To Thomas Edward Douglas, a Constable in the Police Force for the Colony of New South Wales, and to all other Constables in said Force.

WHEREAS information hath this day been laid before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the Colony of New South Wales, for that one Thomas Williams did, at Cassilis, in the Colony aforesaid, on the fourteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, leave the licensed house of George Piper, of Cassilis, taking with him certain money due for board and lodging, with intent to defraud the said George Piper of the sum of three pounds ten shillings sterling, and oath being now made before me, substantiating the matter of the said information: These are therefore to command you, in Her Majesty's name, forthwith to apprehend the said Thomas Williams and to bring him before some one or more of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the Colony aforesaid, to answer to the said information, and to be further dealt with according to law.

Given under my hand and seal, this fifteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, at Cassilis, in the Colony aforesaid.

[I.S.] OLIVER SAUNDERS,  
Justice of the Peace.

Mr. Tompson has omitted to copy a minute which was on the back of the original warrant, written by and signed by Mr. Saunders, to the effect that it was cancelled. JOHN GARRETT, P.M.

## No. 4.

J. P. Abbott, Esq., M.P., to The Minister of Justice.

Sir,

Sydney, 2 February, 1882.

Referring to my letter to you of the 28th December last, in reference to Mr. Oliver Saunders, a Justice of the Peace, my attention has been called to the fact that a petition to you against his removal is being prepared, and that the Secretary to the movement in favour of the petition is a Mr. James Inchan, who is a notorious character and well known to the police; and I would suggest to you, before giving any credence to the statements of the petitioners, to get a police report upon the same and the reputation of the people signing it.

I have, &amp;c.,

J. PALMER ABBOTT.

Has petition come to hand?—W.E.P., 7/2/82. Not yet.—8/2/82. Let inquiry be made respecting the petition referred to.—W.J.F., 10th February, '82. The Colonial Secretary.—W.J.F., 7/3/82. The Under-Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department, B.C., 7th March, 1882.—W.E.P.

## No. 5.

J. McLaughlin, Esq., M.P., to The Minister of Justice.

Dear Sir,

Temple Court, King-street, Sydney, 3 February, 1882.

I understand that a complaint has been made against Mr. Oliver Saunders, of Cassilis, J.P., alleging misconduct in his official capacity, by Mr. J. P. Abbott, M.P., and that at Mr. Abbott's suggestion Mr. Garrett, P.M., of Scone, held an inquiry into the alleged charge. Mr. Saunders is a constituent and client of mine, and I shall be glad to be furnished on his behalf with a copy of Mr. Abbott's letter, the evidence taken, and Mr. Garrett's report thereon.

When in Cassilis I learned that Mr. Garrett was nominated by Mr. Abbott, who was the person making the charge. In my opinion, the person holding the inquiry should have been the nominee of the Minister, and not of either the prosecutor or the accused. I should also be glad to learn who Mr. Abbott's informant is, if the matter is to be proceeded with, as I understand the residents of Cassilis are nearly unanimously of opinion that Mr. Saunders should be retained in the position of Justice of the Peace.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN McLAUGHLIN.

*Minute of the Minister of Justice.*

Communications such as those sought by Mr. McLaughlin are of such a confidential nature that, irrespective of their contents, it would be contrary to the rule to furnish them to the attorney of the person affected thereby.—W.J.F., 8/2/82.

No. 6.



## No. 6.

The Under-Secretary of Justice to J. P. Abbott, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 14 February, 1882.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant, respecting a petition against the removal of Mr. Oliver Saunders from the Commission of the Peace, now in course of preparation, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to inform you that the petition in question has not yet reached this Department, but when it shall have been received your suggestion upon the subject shall receive due consideration.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,  
Under-Secretary.

## No. 7.

The Under-Secretary of Justice to J. McLaughlin, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 15 February, 1882.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, asking to be furnished with copies of certain papers in connection with complaint preferred by Mr. J. P. Abbott, M.P., against Mr. Oliver Saunders, J.P., of Cassilis, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to inform you that communications such as those sought by you are of such a confidential nature that, irrespective of their contents, it would be contrary to the rule to furnish them to the attorney of the person affected thereby.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,  
Under-Secretary.

## No. 8.

J. McLaughlin, Esq., M.P., to The Minister of Justice.

Sir,

Temple Court, Sydney, 25 March, 1882.

I have the honor to enclose petition by the inhabitants of Cassilis and district as to the case of O. Saunders, Esq., J.P., and shall be obliged if you will give the matter your early attention.

I have, &amp;c.,

JOHN McLAUGHLIN,  
p. R.C.

[Enclosure.]

Cassilis, 20 February, 1882.

To the Hon. W. J. Foster, Esq., Minister for Justice,

Sir,

The humble Petition of the residents of Cassilis and the adjacent districts,—

Respectfully sheweth,—

That the public view with great regret the steps which have been taken by some person in bringing forward some alleged error said to have been committed by O. Saunders, Esq., J.P., many months ago, and which has almost become forgotten, with a view of removing that gentleman from the Commission of the Peace.

As soon as Mr. O. Saunders had made up his mind to become a permanent resident here at Cassilis, this untoward step was taken, and the error brought under your notice with a malicious intent. We, your humble Petitioners, have convened a public meeting, and it has been unanimously declared that an almost irreparable injustice and inconvenience would be done us by removing Mr. O. Saunders from the Bench.

That we have noticed that while he has been Administrator of Justice here, and at other places, he has performed the duties appertaining to that office with conscientiousness and the strictest impartiality.

We, your humble Petitioners, therefore respectfully submit that if an error has been committed inadvertently, it is an ordinary error of judgment, not justifying either the humiliation or punishment of Mr. O. Saunders.

Your humble Petitioners assure you that his removal from the Bench would be attended with very great public inconvenience.

Soliciting your favourable attention to this Petition and representation, we, your humble Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray,—

G. W. Darby, grazier, L. Plains.  
A. Lovegrove, innkeeper, Borambil.  
Robert Hall, labourer, "  
Alfred Hall, "  
Patrick Rogan, selector, "  
Meredith Parker, auctioneer.  
James Inchan, senr., grazier, Cassilis.  
Alexander Pearce, Cassilis.  
W. T. Rusc, mail contractor, Overdale.  
Edward Braggett, free selector, Cassilis.  
Albert Luckey, selector, Cassilis.  
William Miller, grazier, "  
George Piper, innkeeper, "  
James Bulgin.  
Thos. Braggett, hawker, "  
Henry Winsor, carpenter, "  
James Barnett, labourer, Cassilis.  
Thomas J. Piper, innkeeper, Uarbry.  
Richard Lenilford, Turee Creek.  
Martin Hobbins, grazier, Denison Town.  
Joseph Dean, selector, Turee Creek.  
Thomas L. Dowley, grazier, Gunnedah.  
James Chapman, Cassilis.

Edward Bishop, storekeeper, Cassilis.  
Thomas Biffield, grazier.  
John Bourke, grazier, "  
John O'Neill, contractor, Cassilis.  
Lawrence Judge, "  
F. C. Osborne, tobacco twister, Cassilis.  
Edward Judge, labourer, "  
Peter Doig, blacksmith, "  
Thos. Walker, butcher, Cassilis.  
W. Ingram, carrier, Borambil.  
Fred. Bond Smith, farrier.  
Edward Mulholland, Borambil.  
George Cook, superintendent, Turee Vale.  
John Miller, poundkeeper, Borambil.  
James Ingram, Borambil.  
James Shelton, labourer, Borambil.  
Charles Willis, Borambil, labourer.  
Robert Byfield, jun., Cassilis, superintendent.  
James Miller, storekeeper, Cassilis.  
Edward Reilly, Cassilis.  
William Eady, "  
Williams Brothers, graziers, Liverpool Plains.

*Minute of Minister of Justice.*

The Colonial Secretary, in reference to previous papers.—W.J.F., 29 March, 1882.  
Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department, B.C., 30 March, 1882.—W.E.P.

The Under-

## No. 9.

The Under-Secretary of Justice to J. McLaughlin, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 30 March, 1882.

I am directed by the Minister of Justice to inform you that your letter of the 25th instant, forwarding petition from the inhabitants of Cassilis, praying that Mr. O. Saunders, J.P., may not be removed from the Commission of the Peace, has been forwarded to the Colonial Secretary, to whose Department the matter properly belongs, and that any communication which may be necessary in reply will be made to you from that office.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under-Secretary.

## No. 10.

J. McLaughlin, Esq., M.P., to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Temple Court, Sydney, 9 May, 1882.

I have the honor to forward to you the enclosed petition from the residents of Cassilis and neighbourhood, praying for the continuance of Mr. O. Saunders in the Commission of the Peace.

I trust that the recommendation of the petitioners will receive your favourable consideration.

I have, &amp;c.,

JOHN McLAUGHLIN,

p. R.C.

## [Enclosure.]

Petition from residents of Cassilis.

To the Honorable Sir John Robertson, K.C.M.G.

Sir, the humble petition of the residents of Cassilis and its surrounding districts, Respectfully sheweth,—

That the public view with great regret the steps which have been taken by some person in bringing forward some alleged trivial error committed by O. Saunders, Esq. (many months ago), with a view of removing that gentleman from the Commission of the Peace.

As soon as Mr. O. Saunders had made up his mind to become a permanent resident at Cassilis, the step is taken with malicious intent, and the alleged error brought under your notice.

We, your humble petitioners, have convened a public meeting, where it has been unanimously declared that a great injustice would be done us by removing Mr. O. Saunders from the Bench.

We have noticed that while he has been administrator of justice here he has performed faithfully the functions appertaining thereto.

Your petitioners further add that if the alleged error be true, it is an ordinary error of judgment committed by many Justices of the Peace, and not strong enough to warrant Mr. Saunders' humiliation or punishment.

Leaving the matter for your favourable consideration, we, your humble petitioners, will ever pray.

Names.	Occupation.	Residence.
James Lovegrove .....	Publican .....	Willy Wally.
his		
George + Lovegrove.....	Grazier.....	Willy Wally.
mark.		
David Rawlinson .....	Farmer.....	Willy Wally.
Thomas Constable .....	Farmer .....	Munmurra River.
Henry Dray .....	Farmer .....	Munmurra River.
Hugh M. Clements .....	.....	Munmurra River.
Venables William .....	Shepherd.....	Uarbry.
Walter Thomson .....	Carpenter.....	Uarbry.
Frederick G. Piper .....	Farmer .....	Uarbry.
Francis J. Piper .....	Farmer .....	Uarbry.
Thomas Nairne .....	Labourer .....	Tongay.
Timothy Houlehan .....	Blacksmith .....	Uarbry.
William Weis .....	Farmer .....	Uarbry.
Peter Weis .....	Farmer .....	Uarbry.
George Farr, sen. ....	Farmer .....	Uarbry.
George Farr, jun. ....	Farmer .....	Uarbry.
Michael Donnelly .....	Labourer .....	Uarbry.
John Mearns .....	Labourer .....	Uarbry.
John Griffiths .....	Superintendent .....	Tongay.
J. T. Greenhalgh .....	.....	Tongay.
James Robinson .....	Labourer .....	Uarbry.
John Ashton .....	Labourer .....	Uarbry.
James Honsley .....	Farmer .....	Uarbry.
Joseph Robinson .....	Labourer .....	Uarbry.

## Minute of Colonial Secretary.

Consultation.—JOHN R., 30/5/82. I have consulted my colleagues on this matter, and we are unwilling to believe that Mr. Saunders did aught than take a mistaken course with regard to it. The mistake, however, was of so serious a character that I must call upon him to be more careful in future how he acts in such cases.—JOHN R., 3/6/82.

## No. 11.

The Principal Under-Secretary to O. Saunders, Esq., J.P.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 7 June, 1882.

Referring to the charge recently preferred against you of having issued a warrant for the arrest of one Thomas Williams, charged with leaving his lodgings with intent to defraud George Piper of the sum of £3 10s., due for board, I am directed to inform you that the Colonial Secretary has consulted his colleagues in the matter, and they are unwilling to believe that you did aught else than take a mistaken course in regard to it; but the mistake was of so serious a character that I am desired to request that you will be more careful in future.

I have, &amp;c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER.

No. 12.

## No. 12.

The Principal Under-Secretary to J. McLaughlin, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 7 June, 1882.

Referring to the charge recently preferred against Mr. Oliver Saunders, J.P., of having issued a warrant for the arrest of one Thomas Williams, charged with leaving his lodgings with intent to defraud George Piper of the sum of £3 10s., due for board, I am directed to inform you that the Colonial Secretary has consulted his colleagues in the matter, and they are unwilling to believe that Mr. Saunders did aught else than take a mistaken course in regard to it; but the mistake was of so serious a character that he has been called upon to be more careful in future.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER.

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 No. 13.

The Principal Under-Secretary to J. P. Abbott, Esq., M.P.

[Similar to No. 12.]



1882.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**THE QUEEN v. OWEN.**  
(DEPOSITIONS, REPORTS, &c.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 18 October, 1882.*

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 27 September, 1882, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all complaints, depositions, reports, and other papers taken  
“in the case Queen v. Owen, at the Police Office at Molong, on Tuesday,  
“5th September last; also, a copy of all Police reports having reference to  
“the said case.”

(Dr. Ross.)

NO.	SCHEDULE.	PAGE.
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**THE QUEEN v. OWEN.**

No. 1.

*Information—(General Purposes).*

New South Wales, }  
to wit. }

BE it remembered, that on this 29th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, at Molong, in the Colony of New South Wales, Michael Hanly, of Molong, appears before me, the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices duly assigned to keep the peace of our Lady the Queen in and for the Colony of New South Wales, and on oath informs me, that on the 23rd day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, from information received, one Philip Owen did unlawfully and maliciously inflict grievous bodily harm on one Jimmy Cum, of Molong,—and Doctor Ross has informed me that the said Jimmy Cum is in a dangerous state, and further, that he, the Doctor, stated that he would swear he was in a dangerous state,—contrary to the Act in such cases made and provided: Whereupon the said Michael Hanly prays that I, the said Justice, will proceed in the premises according to law, and issue a warrant to apprehend the said Philip Owen.

Sworn at Molong, in the said Colony, on the }  
day first above written, before me,— }

JAS. HASLAM, Justice of the Peace.

M. HANLY.

(C. 11 & 12 Vic., cap. 43.)

*Warrant in the first instance.*

To Michael Hanly, a Sergeant in the Police Force for the Colony of New South Wales, and to all other Constables in said Force.

WHEREAS information hath this day been laid before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the Colony of New South Wales, for that one Philip Owen did, at Molong, in the Colony aforesaid, on the 23rd day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, unlawfully and maliciously inflict grievous bodily harm on one Jimmy Cum, of Molong, and oath being now made before me, substantiating the matter of the said information: These are therefore to command you, in Her Majesty's name, forthwith to apprehend the said Philip Owen, and to bring him before some one or more of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the Colony aforesaid, to answer to the said information, and to be further dealt with according to law.

Given under my hand and seal, this 29th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1882, at Molong, in the Colony aforesaid.

JAS. HASLAM,  
Justice of the Peace.

Court-house, Molong, 30 August, 1882.

Before W. H. Cousins, J.P.

Philip Owen, in custody charged with unlawfully and maliciously inflicting grievous bodily harm on one Jimmy Cum, on the 23rd August, 1882, at Molong.

*Michael Hanly*, having been sworn, saith: I am a Sergeant of the Police, stationed at Molong; by virtue of the warrant produced I arrested the prisoner now before the Court, about 5 or a little after 5 o'clock yesterday evening; I read the warrant over to him and showed it to him, and gave him the usual caution; the prisoner replied, "Who laid the information?" the warrant is under the hand and seal of James Haslam, a Justice of the Peace; I made no reply to the prisoner; the warrant is dated the 29th day of August, 1882, wherein the prisoner is charged with having, on the 23rd day of August, 1882, unlawfully and maliciously inflicted grievous bodily harm on one Jimmy Cum; the prisoner was taken to the lock-up by Constable Heard. I pray for a remand of this case until Tuesday next, for the production of witnesses.

Taken and sworn before me, at Molong, }  
this 30th August, 1882,— }

W. H. COUSINS, J.P.

M. HANLY.

Remanded to Tuesday, the 5th September. Bail allowed—self in £50, and two sufficient sureties of £25 each.

W. H. COUSINS, J.P.

Court-house, Molong, 5th September, 1882.

Before J. T. Lane, P.M., L. N. Smith, J.P., W. H. Cousins, J.P., A. G. Petersen, J.P., and W. Ross, J.P.

Philip Owen in custody charged with unlawfully and maliciously inflicting grievous bodily harm on one Jimmy Cum, on the 23rd August, 1882, at Molong.

*Cross-examined by prisoner's attorney.*—*Michael Hanly* having been sworn, saith (recalled): I personally arrested the prisoner; the prisoner was previously charged on the same charge; the objection was raised that the prisoner was illegally in custody, as the police did not witness the assault; the case fell through

on

on the grounds that the Magistrate had no jurisdiction; the present case was laid about a week after the former charge; at the time the warrant was obtained for the present offence I was perfectly aware that the prosecutor had obtained a charge of assault against the prisoner on the same facts; it was after that that I laid the information of which I am the informant; there was an objection taken that the prisoner was illegally in custody, and after his discharge on the 23rd August last, I asked the prosecutor's oath to be taken and a warrant be issued; that application was refused, and a summons was issued to prosecutor; in consequence of something told me by Dr. Ross, I thought it my duty to take out a warrant; this was several days afterwards.

Sworn and taken before us, at Molong, }  
this 5th September, 1882,—

M. HANLY.

JOHN T. LANE, P.M.  
W. H. COUSINS, J.P.  
WM. ROSS, J.P.  
LANCE N. SMITH, J.P.

*Jimmy Cum*, having been sworn by blowing out a match, saith: I was in Mr. Stockwell's service as cook on Wednesday morning, the 23rd August last; I had to prepare an early breakfast that morning for one gentleman, and sent it into the parlour at a quarter to 7, and sent a breakfast also to the gentleman's groom; at the same time I sent a tea-pot by the servant girl; it was full of tea; I said something to Kate about the tea-pot; she brought it back and put it by the fire to keep it warm; I told Kate 7 o'clock was too early to leave it in the dining-room, it would be cold if left till 8 o'clock breakfast, and that when the boss got up he would complain—it would be so cold; at the time Kate brought it and laid it at the kitchen-fire, I saw the prisoner outside of the kitchen-door; he was going for water with a jug and tea-kettle; I did not speak to him; he spoke to me and said, "What you talk about the bloody tea?" and repeated this; I made no reply; he threw down the jug and the kettle and came into the kitchen and said the third time,— "What you say about the bloody tea?" I said "Nobody talk to you—who talk to you?" he walked over towards me and caught me by the throat, and gave me a punch in the belly with the other hand, and shoved me back into the fire in the kitchen; it was a large fire; there was a 10-gallon boiler full of water hanging over the fire, and a fountain of water hanging over the fire also; when I fell my head was in the fire under the boilers; I sang out the water is scalding me; the prisoner said, "You b—— I will kill you dead"; I kept singing out murder; he repeated it twice, saying, "You b—— I will kill you dead"; he still kept a hold of my throat; I tried to get up but could not as the prisoner held me down; when the prisoner came into the kitchen I was cooking steak; John the groom came to my assistance in the kitchen; I was lying by the fire; the prisoner was holding me down; John said to defendant, "Let him go, he can't hurt you now;" he let me go and I got up; I gave John a meat-chopper I had in my hand; when the prisoner first came into the kitchen he said to me, "Do you think I can't get a cup of tea?" I said, "You can get a cup of tea if you like, it has nothing to do with me;" it was then he put me in the fire; I tried to get away from the fire; I could not, as the prisoner was too strong; the prisoner shoved my head three times in the fire; every time I tried to get up; I went to the doctor, but he was in Sydney; I went back to him on the Saturday morning when he had returned from Sydney, and saw him; my head was scalded and my arm was burned by the fire.

*Cross-examined by prisoner's Attorney*: When the prisoner came into the kitchen I had a chopper in my hand cutting steak; I was not angry with the prisoner that morning, or anybody; I did not see any of the girls about the kitchen about the time of the assault; there was no girl there when the prisoner caught me by the throat, only myself; nor was there any while he was speaking to me; but before this the girl brought out the tea-pot; the prisoner did not say to me, "Why can't I have a cup of tea, as the boss says I can?" I don't remember saying to the prisoner, "Who the bloody hell is speaking to you?" I never rushed at the prisoner with the chopper before he caught hold of me; I did not chop at the prisoner; I never was in the dining-room at all; I did not see the prisoner drinking a cup of tea in the dining-room; I did not make any objection to Kate about all hands drinking tea in the dining-room; I did not know who the groom spoke to, me or the prisoner, as I was on the ground and in pain; when John came into the kitchen, whether he put his hands on me or the prisoner I could not see; I did not feel John's hands on me.

*Cross-examined by Police*: I had the chopper all the time in my hand; I let it go to John; I was then on the ground.

*By the Bench*: I never tried to strike the prisoner with the chopper before he caught me by the throat; I did not threaten to strike the prisoner with the chopper; I said nothing more and did nothing more than what I said to the Court; when the prisoner said he would kill me he did not say what he was going to kill me for; I don't know what was said after I got up; the prisoner and I have always been good friends.

JAMES CUM.

Taken and sworn before us, at Molong, }  
this 5th September, 1882,—

JOHN T. LANE, P.M.  
W. H. COUSINS, J.P.  
WM. ROSS, J.P.  
LANCE N. SMITH, J.P.

*Andrew Ross*, having been sworn, saith: I am a medical practitioner, residing at Molong; I know the last witness who has just given his evidence; he called at my surgery on Saturday, the 26th August last; he was in a very weak and prostrate state, and scarcely able to speak or walk, and almost pulseless; his head and face were covered with such an article as was presented in Court to-day—a cloth or handkerchief; I examined him carefully and found him suffering from a most extensive and severe scald on the face, head, neck, back of the neck, and down the breast; the wounds in reality were considerably swollen and inflamed, and the ears (left ear especially) of a dark purple colour, indicating mortification; the face, neck, and breast, and back of the neck were one mass of sores and scabs, and cuticle almost removed or destroyed; his right eye was greatly blood-shot and inflamed, and it was with difficulty he could look up; his left eye had evidently been destroyed.

destroyed some time ago ; I discovered also, under the chin, over the wind-pipe, a swelling and puckering, as if great violence had been used, or an attempt made of strangulation at his throat ; on his right arm, just above elbow, I discovered extensive bruises, as if from an assault or grasping, and on the fore-arm, underneath, I discovered a large extensive burn, which was completely denuded at the cuticle and suppurating ; the patient was in a serious and dangerous state full of the extensive nature of the scalding and burns he was suffering ; I told him so, and prescribed for him, and visited him several days subsequently ; the character of the case being a serious and dangerous one, I felt it my duty to see the sergeant, and reported the matter to him ; he is still suffering considerably from the injuries he has received, and may probably require care and attention for some time to come before he recovers his usual state of health ; the injuries referred to may have been inflicted some two or three days prior to the time I examined him.

*Cross-examined* : I cannot say how far he had walked that day ; the injuries the prosecutor had suffered were not aggravated by the application.

Taken and sworn before us, at Molong, }  
this 5th September, 1882,— }

JOHN T. LANE, P.M.  
W. H. COUSINS, J.P.  
WM. ROSS, J.P.  
LANCE N. SMITH, J.P.

ANDREW ROSS, M.D.

*Kate Kerwick*, having been sworn, saith : I am a servant at Mr. Stockwell's ; I was in his service on the 23rd August last ; I had to attend a breakfast at half-past 6 in the morning ; there was one prepared for the parlour and dining-room ; I took a tea-pot full of tea from the kitchen to the dining-room ; about three-quarters of an hour I took it back to the kitchen, and put it on the stove in the kitchen ; I saw the cook here this morning—Jimmy, the Chinaman ; he was in the kitchen when I took the tea-pot there ; the prisoner came to the kitchen-door just as I was leaving the kitchen ; I went into one of the rooms—the dining-room ; after I left the kitchen I heard a noise ; I could hardly hear it ; I was going into the hall of the house from the kitchen, when Jimmy spoke about the tea-pot ; the prisoner was present ; Jimmy, the cook, told me to fetch the tea-pot to the kitchen-fire, as it would be getting cold in the dining-room ; Jimmy said all hands are having tea in the dining-room ; he did not say that Mr. Stockwell would complain of it ; when I saw Jimmy again he was burnt about the head.

*Cross-examined* : I was not in the dining-room when Jimmy brought something in ; the prisoner said to Jimmy, "Can't I have a cup of tea?" Jimmy said, "Who the bloody hell is talking to you?" Jimmy has always been growling and making disturbances ; the prisoner has always treated the Chinaman kindly ; the stones are all broken out near the fire-place ; there was a boiler and a fountain on a crane in the fire-place ; it was a rule of Jimmy for having the boilers always full ; the crane was out of the fire-place, over flag-stones ; there were coals out on the flag-stones for cooking purposes ; they were about 2 yards from the fire-place ; if a person gave the least knock to the boiler it would run over ; when Jimmy spoke to the prisoner his manner was cross ; it would be impossible to put a person into the fire while the boiler was in its present position ; I was frightened when Jimmy spoke so cross ; I ran away ; the boiler was about 2 feet above the ground.

*Cross-examined by the Police* : Jimmy does not always look cross ; prisoner always treated Jimmy kindly ; nothing ever occurred before between prisoner and Jimmy.

Taken and sworn before us, at Molong, }  
this 5th September, 1882,— }

JOHN T. LANE, P.M.  
W. H. COUSINS, J.P.  
W. ROSS, J.P.  
L. N. SMITH, J.P.

KATE KERWICK.

*John Lane*, having been sworn, saith : I am a groom at Mr. Stockwell's, in Molong ; I was in that service on last Wednesday week, the 23rd August last ; I was working about 7 o'clock that morning in the stable ; I heard a strange noise coming from the kitchen ; it was an unusual noise I have not heard before ; in consequence of hearing this noise I went into the kitchen ; I saw the Chinaman cook on the floor, partly on his left side ; I saw the prisoner there also ; he was lying over him ; he had a hold of the cook's left hand ; the prisoner was lying on the floor in front of the stones that projects from the fire-place ; when I came in the kitchen I saw the cleaver in the cook's left hand ; I caught hold of the cleaver with my right hand ; the cook had the handle in his left hand ; I said to prisoner, "You get up old man and run away now ; Jimmy won't touch you ; I have a hold of the cleaver" ; I still stuck to the cleaver ; I asked Jimmy three or four times to let the cleaver go ; he still held on to it ; prisoner got up and went out ; Jimmy got up and let the cleaver to me ; I put it on the kitchen table, and put a cloth over it ; a cleaver is a chopper for cutting meat ; I generally call it a cleaver ; it would weigh, I should say, handle and all, over half a pound ; no one called for assistance ; neither of them gave any explanation as to the proceedings.

Taken and sworn before us, at Molong, }  
this 5th September, 1882,— }

JOHN T. LANE, P.M.  
W. H. COUSINS, J.P.  
WM. ROSS, J.P.  
LANCE N. SMITH, J.P.

JOHN LANE.

*For the Defence.*

*Annie Kerwick*, having been sworn, saith : I am a servant at Mr. Stockwell's ; I know the Chinaman and the prisoner, they were servants at Mr. Stockwell's with me ; I remember the morning when there was a disturbance at Mr. Stockwell's ; a gentleman was having breakfast in the parlour-room ; his servant

was



was having breakfast in the dining-room ; prisoner asked me for a cup of tea ; I said " Yes," and gave him a cup of tea ; while he was at tea in the dining-room the Chinaman came in for some tea ; the Chinaman gave an awful look at the prisoner when he came into the room ; the Chinaman went into the kitchen again ; I went in shortly afterwards ; the Chinaman was jawing my sisters, saying all hands were having tea in the dining-room ; the prisoner asked what the Chinaman said ; my sister Kate did not answer ; the Chinaman said to the prisoner, " Who the bloody hell is talking to you ?" he took up the chopper from the table and made a rush at the prisoner.

*Cross-examined by the Police:* I did speak to Sergeant Hanly on the morning of the 23rd August last ; I did tell him that I heard a small scream in the kitchen when I was in the room on the other side of the yard ; that was in reply to Sergeant Hanly, asking if I heard any screams in the kitchen ; I saw Sergeant Hanly a second time at Mr. Stockwell's ; I was just speaking to him ; I was at the door in the room on the other side of the yard when I heard the row ; all the swearing I heard was Jimmy asking the prisoner " Who the bloody hell is talking to you ?" I was standing at my bed-room door, and looked across the yard, and through the kitchen window, when I saw the Chinaman rush at the prisoner ; from this position I could see both the Chinaman and the prisoner ; the Chinaman's hand raised as he advanced towards the prisoner with the chopper in his hand ; the prisoner caught hold of the Chinaman with his two hands to catch the chopper ; the distance where I stood is the full distance of the yard ; there is a verandah over the kitchen window ; there is a little step from the yard to my door ; I could see the chopper from where I was.

Taken and sworn before us, at Molong, }  
this 5th September, 1882,— }

ANNIE KERWICK.

JOHN T. LANE, P.M.  
W. H. COUSINS, J.P.  
WM. ROSS, J.P.  
LANCE N. SMITH, J.P.

*Alfred Taylor*, having been sworn, saith : I am a chemist residing at Molong ; I attended the prisoner after he was discharged ; there was a wound  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch long and  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch in width ; I could not ascertain the depth of the wound, but I should think  $\frac{1}{2}$  an inch ; I should think it would be caused by an instrument with a long blade ; I put two stitches in the wound and dressed it ; the right temple was very much burnt, also the fingers and from the wrist upwards appeared to have been scalded ; when I was dressing the wounds the prisoner was very sick ; I saw the Chinaman when the prisoner was apprehended the second time ; the Chinaman was walking about out towards the Orange Road.

*By the Bench :* The prisoner had his head burned ; the wound on the arm was not a clean cut, it was a jagged cut ; I would imagine a chopper would cause such a wound ; the Chinaman if he was walking about the time I have mentioned could not have been in danger, but he could have been four days previously ; I saw the Chinaman professionally ; I attended on the prisoner after he was discharged ; I did not see the wound on the prisoner for some hours afterwards.

Taken and sworn before us, at Molong, }  
this 5th September, 1882,— }

ALFRED TAYLOR.

JOHN T. LANE, P.M.  
W. H. COUSINS, J.P.  
WM. ROSS, J.P.  
LANCE N. SMITH, J.P.

*John Francis Wynne*, having been sworn, saith : I am an Alderman of the town of Molong ; I know the Chinaman before the Court, as Cranky Jimmy ; he was a cook in my employment once ; he is a very bad-tempered man.

Taken and sworn before us, at Molong, }  
this 5th September, 1882,— }

JOHN WYNNE.

JOHN T. LANE, P.M.  
W. H. COUSINS, J.P.  
WM. ROSS, J.P.  
LANCE N. SMITH, J.P.

Case dismissed.

JOHN T. LANE, P.M.  
W. H. COUSINS, J.P.  
WM. ROSS, J.P.  
LANCE N. SMITH, J.P.

## No. 2.

## Sergeant Hanly to Sub-Inspector Garvin.

Police Station, Molong, 24 August, 1882.

SERGEANT HANLY reports that between 7 and 8 a.m. yesterday morning, a Chinese cook in the service of Mr. Stockwell came to the Barrack and reported that the barman at Mr. Stockwell's assaulted him and threw him into the kitchen fire, and forcibly kept him in the fire, his head being under two boilers filled with boiling water. The Chinaman presented a frightful appearance from burns and scalds. There was a large burn on the back of the neck, the skin being removed, several blisters not broken on the throat, the only eye he has appeared either burnt or bruised, the crown of the head burnt, an extensive burn on the lower part of the right arm showing the flesh red and raw.

The Chinaman wanted to give the barman into custody for assaulting him and causing the injuries then visible.

The

The sergeant accompanied him to the bar-door of Mr. Stockwell's hotel; the barman was behind the counter attending to his work. Mr. Stockwell was present and constable Madden. The sergeant said to the Chinaman, if that was the man who threw him into the fire and assaulted him, &c. He replied, "Yes," and the barman was taken into custody. The prisoner showed a wound on his wrist, and said the Chinaman assaulted him with a chopper.

Two hours later the case was brought before the Court with a view of getting a remand, and to give the prisoner an opportunity to get bail to suit the convenience of Mr. Stockwell, who had requested that bail would be taken.

Mr. Kenna appeared for the prisoner, the prosecutor was present and exhibited his injuries. Mr. Haslam was the magistrate. The sergeant was the only person who gave evidence, and that was merely describing the injuries he saw on the Chinaman (who had been previously ordered out of Court), and that the Chinaman had given the prisoner into custody for causing the injuries and assaulting him.

Mr. Kenna raised two objections: 1st. That the prisoner was illegally in custody, on the ground that no constable has any authority whatever to take in charge any person for assault, unless he sees the assault committed or has a Magistrate's warrant. The sergeant asked the advocate if he meant all kinds of assaults, and he said, "Yes." 2nd. That the Magistrate had no jurisdiction as the charge on the book was "assault," and that it was a common assault requiring the attention of two Justices.

The sergeant said it was visibly not a common assault, and as there was no information laid, whatever omission the C.P.S. made in hurriedly entering the charge could be amended, and applied to have the words "causing actual bodily harm" added. It would not be given.

He applied for a remand of the case. It was refused. The prisoner was discharged.

M. HANLY.

Forwarded for Mr. Lydiard's information. Offender should have been charged with inflicting grievous bodily harm, under 16 Vic. No. 17, sec. 4. This appears to be a serious case, and should not in my opinion be allowed to drop through an informality in laying the charge. The police should have rearrested him.—THOS. GARVIN, Sub-Inspector, Orange, 25/8/82. Mr. Supt. Lydiard, Bathurst.

A very gross miscarriage of justice. The attorney entirely wrong. A constable is perfectly justified in arresting a person charged with assaulting. There is sufficient evidence to show that a violent assault has been committed which was evident in this case. The case must be heard again; an information laid and a warrant applied for—such a disgraceful case does not often happen. I am really surprised that the Magistrate should have discharged the prisoner; was not complainant heard? The case must not be allowed to drop merely because the complainant is a Chinaman.—C.T.P.L., Supt., 26/8/82.

Forwarded for sergeant Hanly's attention. Have case set down for hearing before P.M. if possible.—THOS. GARVIN, Sub-Insp., Orange, 27/8/82.

### No. 3.

#### Sergeant Hanly's Report to Sub-Inspector Garvin.

Police Station, Molong, 26 August, 1882.

SERGEANT HANLY reports, in reference to a previous report which was forwarded on the 24th instant, the subject being the arrest and subsequent discharge of a prisoner for seriously assaulting a Chinaman, that Dr. Ross came to the Police Station to-day and informed the sergeant that he (the doctor) had examined the Chinaman, and found that he (the Chinaman) is in a dangerous state from inflammation of the head and throat, and said he otherwise was in a state of "imperfect reaction and collapse," and the doctor also said that the man who committed the assault ought to be in custody.

As the Chinaman has already laid an information and taken out a summons, the sergeant does not think he would be justified in rearresting the offender without a warrant unless the Chinaman becomes much worse.

The sergeant, at the time the prisoner was discharged, applied for a warrant to rearrest, the prosecutor being present to swear the information. A summons was given instead for a common assault. The case is to come on for hearing on the 5th proximo.

The sergeant begs to be allowed to remark that the case is not coming before the Court in a way to meet the serious and dangerous offence that has been committed. It is an indictable offence, and not a case for summary jurisdiction.

The evidence of the doctor can be procured, now that he has examined and attended to the Chinaman. Perhaps Mr. Garvin will give the sergeant instructions.

M. HANLY.

Sergeant Hanly has already been instructed what to do in this case. Return all papers, with report of result. Dr. Ross should be subpoenaed as medical evidence.—THOS. GARVIN, Sub-Inspector, Orange, 28/8/82. Sergeant Hanly, Molong.

### No. 4.

#### Telegram from Sub-Inspector Garvin to Sergeant Hanly.

28 August, 1882.

Re assault on Chinaman, full instructions posted you yesterday. An information should be laid and offender charged with inflicting grievous bodily harm. Gross miscarriage of justice has occurred. Never mind any outside influence; prosecute offender upon this charge. He should have been at once rearrested when Magistrates discharged him. Never heard of more glaring case.

## No. 5.

## Further Report from Sergeant Hanly to Sub-Inspector Garvin.

Police Station, Molong, 6 September, 1882.

SERGEANT HANLY, No. 1,334, begs to report that in accordance with directions he obtained a warrant on the 29th August last, and arrested Philip Owen on the charge of inflicting grievous bodily harm on Jemmy Cum, at Molong, on the 23rd August last.

The prisoner was taken before the Court next day, the 30th, and remanded till Tuesday, the 5th instant.

The case was heard yesterday, the 5th instant, before the Police Magistrate and four Justices. The prisoner was defended by two attorneys. The prosecutor (Jemmy Cum) gave evidence, and stated that whilst engaged in preparing to cook in his kitchen the prisoner assaulted him, shoved him backwards into the kitchen fire, having a hold of him by the throat, and by force held him down until the groom came; that he was burnt and scalded by water from a boiler that was then on the fire. This evidence was not damaged by cross-examination.

The groom gave evidence, and stated he heard an unusual noise and went into the kitchen. The prisoner was on top of the Chinaman, who was on the ground, his head near the fire, the prisoner holding the Chinaman down. He separated them, and took a meat-chopper from the Chinaman.

A servant girl gave evidence of seeing the prisoner going into the kitchen as she left it, and that she ran away frightened as she was apprehensive of a row. Soon after she saw the Chinaman injured.

The doctor gave lengthy evidence of the scalds and burns and marks of strangulation on the wind-pipe; that the cuticle in several parts was destroyed, eyes severely injured, one ear showing mortification, other parts suppurating, and that the Chinaman "was in a serious and dangerous state"; and that he (the Doctor) considered it his duty to personally report the matter to the sergeant; that the Chinaman is still in a condition requiring care and attention to his injuries.

The case was dismissed.

M. HANLY.

Forwarded for Mr. Lydiard's information.—THOS. GARVIN, Sub-Inspector, Orange, 7/9/82. Mr. Superintendent Lydiard, Bathurst.

## No. 6.

Criminal Offence.—Apprehension or further information.—Western District, Molong Station.

OFFENCE, inflicting grievous bodily harm; offender's name, Phillip Owen. Full particulars:—Charged on warrant with inflicting grievous bodily harm on a Chinaman named Jimmy Cum, by assaulting him and pushing him into a fire, thereby inflicting extensive scalds and burns. Has been arrested by Sergeant Hanly and Constable Heard. Discharged, as the Magistrates were of opinion some provocation must have been given.

Molong, 7/9/82.

M. HANLY,  
Sergeant.

Send me copies of proceedings in this case that I may refer them to the Minister of Justice. Provocation is no excuse for half burning a man. I must see this case through, and shall most decidedly bring it under notice of the Government.—C.T.P.L., Superintendent. Sergeant Hanly. I should like to know the result of this case. Have not further steps been taken?—C.T.P.L., Superintendent, 10/9/82.

Memo. forwarded for Mr. Lydiard's information:—The whole of the correspondence in reference to this case was returned to Mr. Lydiard by me on 7th instant.—THOMAS GARVIN, Sub-Inspector, Orange, 13/9/82. Mr. Superintendent Lydiard, Bathurst.



1882.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CHARLES WAUDBY.

(CORRESPONDENCE, &c., RESPECTING DEATH OF INFANT CHILD OF.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 18 October, 1882.*

*[Laid upon Table in accordance with promise made by Minister of Justice in the Legislative Assembly, on Tuesday, the 10th October, 1882.]*

SCHEDULE.

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## CHARLES WAUDBY.

No. 1.

Mr. W. Forster, M.P., to The Minister of Justice.

Sir,

Sydney, 18 June, 1882.

I took the appended statement down myself from the father of the child whose death is mentioned therein, and which took place on Wednesday afternoon. I do myself the honor to forward, for your information and consideration, Charles Waudby's statement, under the impression that the Coroner has not properly fulfilled his functions, in having refused to receive preliminary information, and to take whatever steps might have been necessary under the circumstances, at whatever hour or in whatever place the application was made. And by his refusal or neglect it appears that the corpse of the child remained unburied from Wednesday afternoon until late on Friday, and that the unfortunate parents were subjected to great distress and perplexity, besides being put to loss by being detained from their ordinary occupations. It is obvious that in this case, as in many others, it would have been better for public interests, and the interests of justice in particular, not to speak of the private convenience of the parties chiefly concerned, if any ordinary Magistrate had been authorized to act, and that in fact the institution of Coroner has stood in the way of right. Supposing the child to have died of putrid or any other dangerously infectious disease, it is easy to conceive that disastrous consequences might have followed.

However, I have the honor to submit the case to yourself and colleagues, in full confidence that you will take such measures as may be necessary for the public interest, and to prevent in future whatever may be reprehensible in the proceedings.

I have, &amp;c.,

WILLIAM FORSTER.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

Extract from *The Eastern Suburbs Argus*, Saturday, 17 June, 1882.

Sudden Death.—On Wednesday, at about 3 p.m., a child named Minnie Waudby, seven months old, daughter of Charles Waudby, stone-mason, residing in Cameron-street, Paddington, died suddenly. From the statement of the child's mother, it appears that the deceased had been in delicate health since its birth, but had not been attended by any medical man. At 8 a.m. she was sleeping in bed in charge of a sister named Charlotte, whilst the mother went out washing, and on the latter's return in the afternoon she found her dead. Dr. Nott saw the body and gave it as his opinion that death resulted from internal convulsions, but declined to give a certificate to that effect, as he had not seen her before death. The Coroner has since given a certificate without an inquest.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

My name is Charles Waudby; I live in Cameron-street, Paddington; my occupation is that of stone-mason; I am married and have six children now alive; on Wednesday afternoon my youngest child, a girl, died suddenly; no one was in the house but my daughter Charlotte, in charge of the child, who was about seven months old; it had been previously to all appearance quite healthy; I know nothing to account for the child's sudden death; I sent for Dr. Nott, who declined giving a certificate or definite opinion other than that the child died of internal convulsions, because he had not seen the child before its death; Sergeant Brennan came in and saw the child after its death on Wednesday afternoon; another policeman came in the same evening and made inquiries; I gave him all particulars; I think he is a sergeant named Long; he ordered me to remain at the house until I should hear further from the police; I stayed accordingly until past 2 o'clock on Thursday; about mid-day Sergeant Brennan came, and said we might hear something about 2 o'clock; at that hour, as no one came, I and my wife went to the police station at Woollahra; the man in charge could give me no information, but said I might hear something in another half-hour; I waited half an hour, when some other policeman came, who could give me no instructions or information; I was then advised by one of the police to seek the Coroner at his private residence; I went there at once, but he was not at home; I went again between 6 and 7, and saw the Coroner; I took with me the girl who had been in charge of the child when it died; I tried as well as I could to state my business, but the Coroner interrupted me, and without hearing all I had to say he told me I had no business coming there, as there was an office in Sydney, to which he directed me to go next day at 9 in the morning; I told him I had brought the little girl with me, and for what purpose, but he would not listen and went away abruptly, closing the door near which we were standing; I went to the Coroner's office and met my wife there; she had in the meantime been called upon by the police and taken there; she had got from the Coroner a certificate or permission, or document of some sort, which enabled us to register the death of the child, which had all the time remained at my house unburied; the same day, Friday, the child was buried.

CHARLES WAUDBY.

Signed at Hazelmere, Edgecliffe Road, Woollahra, June 18, 1882.

The Coroner, for favour of such observations as he may think fit.—W.J.F., 19/6/82. B.C., 20 June, 1882, T. E. McNEVIN, for U.S.

My reply will be found on a separate sheet appended.—H.S., C., 21/6/82.

No. 2.

The City Coroner to The Minister of Justice.

Remarks on Mr. Forster's letter, re the death of Charles Waudby's child.

A POLICE report of the death of the child mentioned in Mr. Forster's letter reached me about 9 a.m., the 15th instant. The whole of that day, from 9 until near 5 o'clock, I was engaged in Court, having had two inquests to get through, one of them being a tram accident. Arrangements for the holding of those inquests had been made, and jurors summoned, before the report in Waudby's case came to hand. From the tenor of the police report, and Dr. Nott's opinion, I arrived at the conclusion that the case was not one demanding an inquest, and would have certified to that effect at any time during the day had an application been made during that day. I inquired frequently of the constable on duty whether any one had called from Woollahra about the child, and learning at a late hour in the afternoon that no person had done so, I directed him to proceed to No. 3 Police Station, and request the officer in charge to secure the attendance of

of one of the parents at my office at 9 o'clock on the following morning. The mother of the deceased came accordingly, and after hearing her statement, I at once gave her a certificate dispensing with an inquest, and directed her what to do.

The father of the child called upon me at my private residence, on the evening of Thursday, the 15th instant, about 7 o'clock. He had a little girl with him. I had previously resolved on dispensing with an inquest, and consequently did not require any lengthened statement from him, more particularly as he admitted he knew nothing of the circumstances connected with the child's death. I told him that I had been at my office all day until a late hour—that no one called, neither police nor parents, to ascertain my intention; that that was my private residence, and that I was then having my tea, but that if he would call at my office the following morning at 9 o'clock I would grant a certificate authorizing interment, which was accordingly done; his wife having called as stated.

It is unnecessary to submit any observations in reference to Mr. Forster's impression that I had not properly fulfilled my functions. I hardly think he will maintain that I am bound to get out of bed at 1 o'clock in the morning to attend to any application that might be made, yet I have been forced to get up at that hour in response to importunate calls. I have been also called out of church on a matter which might with propriety have remained for decision until the following morning. Yet, according to Mr. Forster, I do not properly fulfil my functions unless I take whatever steps may be necessary under the circumstances, at whatever hour or in whatever place the application is made.

22/6/82.

HENRY SHIELL,  
Coroner.

I cannot see that the City Coroner is in any degree to blame in this matter. This may be communicated to him. It appears to me that the child lay unburied, not through the neglect of the Coroner, but through the neglect of the parent to call at the proper time and place to obtain the certificate. The police who called at his house appear, according to his statement, to have told him to remain at his house, and then prevented him from going to the Coroner. As to this, I should be glad if the Inspector-General of Police would favour me with report.—W.J.F., 26/6/82. The police appear to be in no way to blame in this matter.—W.J.F. The Inspector-General of Police, B.C., 26th June, 1882.—W. E. PLUNKETT. Memo.—Superintendent Read will please to obtain a report in this case.—E.F., I.G. Police, 28th June, 1882.

### No. 3.

#### The Under-Secretary of Justice to The City Coroner.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 26 June, 1882.

Referring to report furnished by you in connection with the matter of the death of child of Charles Waudby, brought under the Minister's notice by letter from William Forster, Esq., M.P., on the 18th instant, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to inform you that he cannot see that you are in any degree to blame in reference to the above-named matter.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,  
Under-Secretary.

### No. 4.

#### The Inspector General of Police to The Under-Secretary of Justice.

POLICE reports forwarded herewith, for the information of the Minister of Justice.—EDM. FOSBERY, I.G.P. The Under Secretary of Justice, B.C., 1 July, 1882.

[Enclosure 1.]

Senior-sergeant Long to Inspector Waters.

Woollahra Police Station, 29 June, 1882.

SENIOR-SERGEANT Long begs to report, with reference to the statement of Charles Waudby *re* the death of his child, that Waudby's statement is incorrect, as the sergeant never was at Waudby's residence or ever had any communication whatever with him.

The only members of the Force who saw Waudby with reference to the death of his child were Senior-constable Brennan and Constable Blackburn, from whom reports are herewith forwarded.

WILLIAM LONG,  
Senior-sergeant.

Forwarded for the information of the Superintendent in charge.—GEO. WATERS, Inspector, 30/6/82. Forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police.—G. READ, Superintendent, 1/7/82.

[Enclosure 2.]

Senior-constable Brennan to Superintendent Read.

Woollahra Police Station, 29 June, 1882.

SENIOR-CONSTABLE Brennan (No. 1,576) respectfully reports, in reference to the death of Charles Waudby's child, that about 5 p.m. on the evening of the 14th instant Dr. Nott called at the Woollahra Police Station, and reported that a child belonging to Charles Waudby had died suddenly, and that he declined to give a certificate, not having seen the child before death, but that he was of opinion that the child died from internal convulsions brought on by teething. Senior-sergeant Long directed Senior-constable Brennan to go to Waudby's residence and get the particulars of the death. The senior-constable went there and saw the mother of the child, who gave him the information that was subsequently embodied in the report forwarded to the City Coroner.

Senior-constable Brennan saw Charles Waudby, the father of the child, about 10 a.m. on the morning of the 15th instant, and he asked the senior-constable what time the inquest would be held. The senior-constable told him that the Coroner could not have seen the report before 9 a.m. that morning, and that it being then only about 10, there was hardly time for any instructions to be received from him, but that in all probability the necessary instructions would be received in the course of an hour or so. The senior-constable *did not order Waudby to remain at home.*

The senior-constable again saw Waudby about 9 p.m. that evening, when he told him (the senior-constable) that he had seen the Coroner at his private residence, who directed him to attend at his office at 9 a.m. the following morning, and that he would give him a paper.

JAMES BRENNAN,  
Senior-constable.

Forwarded to the Inspector General of Police.—G. READ, Superintendent, 1/7/82.

[Enclosure

[Enclosure 3.]

Constable Blackburn to Inspector Waters.

Woollahra Police Station, 29 June, 1882.

CONSTABLE William Blackburn begs to report, with reference to the death of Charles Waudby's child, that on the 15th instant, about 2 p.m., Waudby and his wife called at the station and asked the constable when the inquest would be held on their child; he informed them that a constable had been sent to No. 3 Station for information about it and would return shortly; they then remained at the station about half an hour, when the Constable Lees returned and said that no information had yet been received from the Coroner. Constable Blackburn then advised them to call at the Coroner's office and tell him what they knew about the matter, and he might probably dispense with an inquest altogether; they said they would do so, and left the station evidently with that intention, but it appears they did not call on the Coroner, as a message was received from him about 8 p.m. that evening, requesting some of the family who knew something about the matter to call at his office at 9 a.m. the next morning, which message was conveyed immediately to Waudby.

WILLIAM BLACKBURN,  
Constable.

Forwarded to the Inspector General of Police.—G. READ, Superintendent, 1/7/82.

Mr. Forster's letter in this matter has not as yet been replied to. Perhaps he may be informed that the Minister has caused careful inquiry to be made, and that it does not appear, from the official reports furnished, that the City Coroner or police are in any way to blame in this matter. Sub. 4/7/82.

Inform Mr. Forster that upon inquiry I do not find that the Coroner has been to blame. I have also made investigation as to the action of the police in the matter. They do not bear out the statement of Charles Waudby, and they also appear blameless in the matter. It seems that the police, while assisting in carrying out the law, did not interfere so as to hinder Waudby from doing his clear duty by reporting the matter to the Coroner at the office during office hours, the day after the death.—W.J.F., 5/7/82.

Mr. Forster, M.P., informed, 6/7/82.

No. 5.

The Under-Secretary of Justice to W. Forster, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 6 July, 1882.

Referring to your letter of the 18th ultimo, submitting statement of Charles Waudby respecting the death of his child, and the action taken by the City Coroner and the police in the matter,—I am directed by the Minister of Justice to inform you that upon inquiry he does not find that the Coroner is to blame; and he has also made investigation as to the action of the police in the matter, but they do not bear out the statement of Charles Waudby, and they also appear to be blameless.

It seems to Mr. Forster that the police, while assisting in carrying out the law, did not interfere so as to hinder Waudby from doing his clear duty by reporting the matter to the Coroner at the office during office hours, the day after the death of his child.

I have, &c.,  
THOS. E. MACNEVIN,  
(For Under-Secretary).

No. 6.

W. Forster, Esq., M.P., to The Minister of Justice.

Sir,

Sydney, 23 August, 1882.

With reference to the letter from your office of July 6th, on the subject of Charles Waudby's statement respecting the death of his child, and the action taken by the City Coroner and the police in the matter, I have the honor to state that I am not aware of having blamed or intended to blame the police, otherwise than in regretting their failure to adequately direct Charles Waudby what course to take, which may or may not have been their duty; but as regards the Coroner, I have the honor to express my surprise that you do not find the Coroner to blame, and my regret at being forced to the conclusion that your exculpation of the Coroner is mainly founded on his own mere *ex parte* account and explanation of the circumstances, and his peculiar and (as I think) erroneous view of his duties. Admitting, in accordance with your view, which so far corresponds with his, that it was the clear duty of Charles Waudby to report the matter to the Coroner, I cannot assent to the further implication that such report could not be properly made otherwise than at the Coroner's Office during office hours; to me it appears that it ought to have been made, and that it was the clear duty of Charles Waudby to make it to the proper authority with the least possible delay; but whenever made, unless I greatly misconceive the duties of Coroner and the peculiar uses of such an officer, it was the clear duty of the Coroner to receive and patiently listen to such a report anywhere and at any time consistently with due attention to other duties and necessities; I cannot understand how the peculiar duties and functions of Coroner, involving so far as possible immediate investigation into strange or mysterious circumstances and quick apprehension of evidence as well as of persons, liable to suppression or disappearance, can be properly limited to certain times and places. One need only imagine the very probable case of a sudden or mysterious death occurring on a Saturday, or any day before a holiday or number of holidays, just after closing of the office, or at a time when the Coroner may be engaged in a distant quarter upon business, which however important, might be less so or less pressing than immediate inquiry into a sudden and mysterious death. In such a case no report could be made or received, and a body or bodies might have to remain unburied until a long time had elapsed, and in the meantime offenders might escape and valuable testimony be suppressed or elude subsequent search. The case of Charles Waudby is really a case in point; he and his wife are working-people, without sufficient education or information to guide them in cases of difficulty and emergency such as occurred to them in this instance. Their infant, previously to all appearances in excellent health, died suddenly and mysteriously in the absence of medical supervision. The parents, from ignorance what course to take, remained several days out of work, with the dead infant in their house, which the police prevented their burying, apparently under the impression that the Coroner or some other competent authority would intervene, though no notice appears to have been given for at least one or two days to any such authority. When at last the father did give verbal and personal notice to the Coroner he was by his own account rudely repulsed, and told to come to the office in office hours. At any rate no formal judicial inquiry was made into the circumstances, either then or afterwards; for strangely enough when the father appeared next morning at the office, he was informed that the Coroner, upon the verbal information of the mother or the police, had come to the conclusion



conclusion that no further inquiry was necessary, and had given permission to bury the child. It appears to me still very doubtful whether this conclusion was right, and the case one which ought to have been so summarily passed over; but even admitting that further inquiry was unnecessary, it is plain enough that if the Coroner had taken a higher view of his duties, and had attended to the matter when first informed of the circumstances, not only would much unnecessary hardship and inconvenience have been spared to the unfortunate parents of the dead infant, but the interests of justice would have been better served and considerations of decency and humanity less neglected, with all of which the fact of the child's body remaining so long unburied without apparent necessity is not easily reconcilable. The occurrence of such a case proves that there must have been a fault somewhere, either in the law or the Coroner, or the rules by which his functions are regulated; and I confess my inability to perceive any advantage in the Coroner's office as distinct from that of any ordinary Justice of the Peace, if its functions can be so circumscribed by technicalities as to deprive them of those peculiar uses in cases of emergency which do not appertain to ordinary magisterial functions.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM FORSTER.

Inform Mr. Forster that I am unable to offer fuller explanation of this matter, but that the original papers will be at his service if he desires to see them, and that a perusal of them will in all probability be sufficient; or if he still thinks the matter worth the expense of printing, there will be no objection to producing them if called for in the House.—W.J.F., 25/8/82. Mr. Forster, M.P., informed, 26/8/82.

No. 7.

The Under-Secretary of Justice to W. Forster, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 26 August, 1882.

With reference to your letter of the 23rd instant, further respecting the death of the child of Charles Waudby and the circumstances connected therewith, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to inform you that he is unable to offer fuller explanation of this matter, but that the original papers will be at your service if you desire to see them, and that a perusal of them will in all probability be sufficient; or if you still think the matter worth the expense of printing, there will be no objection to producing them if called for in the House.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,  
Under-Secretary.



1882.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**STEPHEN MURPHY.**  
(CORRESPONDENCE, &c., RESPECTING COMPLAINT OF.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 15 November, 1882.*

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 10th October, 1882, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all correspondence, minutes, reports, complaints, petitions, memorials, and other documents, having reference to any complaint of Stephen Murphy, employed upon the public Railways, of failure of justice, or of partiality or improper conduct on the part of legal officials in a matter of litigation between the said Stephen Murphy and a certain Benefit or Friendly Society.”

(*Mr. William Forster.*)

SCHEDULE.

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## STEPHEN MURPHY.

No. 1.

Mr. S. Murphy to The Minister of Justice.

Sir,

George-street, Waterloo, 3 February, 1882.

I was plaintiff in the cause No. 1,622 at the June sittings of the District Court, 1881, but was nonsuited through the solicitors I employed not pleading my case according to my instructions, and keeping me out of Court all the second day my case was on, on the plea that I must find the defendant and serve him with a subpoena to produce the books of account, which were my chief evidence. In my absence from Court I was nonsuited as stated, and the other side put the bailiffs in my house to recover the costs, which amounted to £41 15s. 4d.; and so as to prevent me from ever again seeking redress in the said Court my solicitors sent in their bill for £46 5s. 3d., out of which I paid £15 5s., every penny I was possessed of, and among the items they stated that it was a verdict for the defendant, with costs, which had been given in cause No. 1,622, June sittings, 1881; but having found out to the contrary, and that I was nonsuited, I again applied to the District Court for redress at this February sittings, and through want of means was compelled to make out my own case as I best could.

I received my plaint note, No. 44, and attended the District Court yesterday, and His Honor Judge Dowling would not hear me, as the defendant through his counsel told him that I had not paid the costs of the former case, which I am unable to do from want of means. The case was, by His Honor's order, and at defendant's counsel's request, postponed as an undefended case until next sittings. His Honor told me that that was favourable towards me, so I gave my consent. I now wish to ask your Honor if I am to be deprived of justice and a hearing at the next sittings if I am unable to pay the costs, for I have no means of paying them?

There is another matter I respectfully wish to bring under your Honor's notice, as follows:—The justice I am seeking is to be reinstated in a benefit society, from which I was turned out by Lynch law, after paying in nearly fifteen years' contributions, for inquiring after the lodge funds, being told that to succeed with my case at this sittings I would first have to pay up my arrears of lodge contributions, which amounted to £5 5s. I raised the money on my furniture, and not being able to find the secretary of the lodge I paid my contributions under a mistake to the Registrar of the Court, Mr. Lucas, who has given me a receipt for the same, but he refuses to return them. My wife begged of Judge Dowling to return them, as I and my family need the money, and he refuses to return them until the case is finished, which will be never if I have to first pay the costs.

Enclosed is a copy of the memo. to the Registrar. Will your Honor kindly give me an order to withdraw my contributions, and to obtain a hearing of my case at this or the next sittings without having to pay costs first.

I have, &amp;c.,

STEPHEN MURPHY.

## [Enclosure.]

In the Metropolitan and Hunter District Court, holden at Sydney.—No. of Plaint, 44.

Between Stephen Murphy, residing at George-street, Waterloo, plaintiff, and James Horan, Treasurer and Trustee of the Loyal United Brothers Lodge, No. 3,592, I.O.O.F., M.U., defendant.

I, THE said Stephen Murphy, plaintiff, a good subscribing member of the above Lodge, do hereby tender with this memo. the sum of £5 5s. (five pounds five shillings) to the Registrar of the District Court, J. A. Lucas, Esq., respectfully requesting that he will cause to be paid therefrom the Lodge contribution money owing by me to the said Lodge, according to the 53rd and 183rd General Rules of the said Society, as I am unable to find the Secretary.

Dated at Sydney this 31st day of January, 1882.

I shall be glad if Judge Dowling can see his way to furnish such information as will enable me to forward a suitable reply to this communication, particularly as regards the £5 5s. said to have been paid into Court in error.—W.J.F., 4 February, 1882. Judge Dowling, B.C., 7 February, 1882.—W. E. PLUNKETT.

No. 2.

Report of Mr. District-Court Judge Dowling to The Under-Secretary of Justice.

In June last Mr. Murphy brought an action in this Court against a Friendly Society from which he had been expelled, to compel the Society to receive him as a full member thereof. Judge Cohen heard the case, and after a long trial dismissed the same with costs, which were duly taxed at £40 18s. 10d.

In January, this year, Mr. Murphy issued a plaint against the same Society for the same cause of action. Subsequently, on the 31st January, Mr. Murphy tendered in the office £5 5s., which he said at the time was the amount due by him as a full subscriber to the said Society, hoping thereby, I presume, to strengthen his chance of success in the second case.

He was told at the time by the Registrar that he was making a mistake in paying the amount into Court, and that if he did so he would not be able to get it back without an order from the defendant, inasmuch as it would be credited to the cause for the defendant's use. Notwithstanding this he insisted on paying the amount into Court. Afterwards an application was made to me by Mrs. Murphy to order the payment out to her of the said five guineas, which order I declined to make, stating at the time it must be impounded, and not paid to either party until the case was disposed of. At that time I was led to believe the case would be heard in a day or two. When the case was called on the 2nd instant (the first day of the sittings), the attorney for the defendants drew my attention to the fact that the costs in the first action had not been paid, and that the cause of action was the same as that tried by Judge Cohen in June last, and which statement was not denied. In order to give the plaintiff an opportunity of paying the costs of the first action I postponed, with his consent, the trial of the case until the March sittings. At

At no time was my attention drawn to the peculiar wording of the enclosed document, otherwise I should have ordered the Registrar to return the money to the plaintiff.

I think the money ought not to have been received for the purpose therein mentioned. The money was not paid for the purpose of the suit, but paid in error. I did order on the last-mentioned day the money to be impounded, to await the order of the presiding Judge in March. The defendant having been informed of the five guineas having been paid, claimed it in Court as part payment of the costs due. I certainly did suggest that the plaintiff should pay the costs of the first action before he should be heard in the second, but made no order in the matter, leaving this to be determined by the presiding Judge.

JAMES S. DOWLING,

9 February, 1882.

Inform the writer that the question of the return of the £5 5s. must now await the order of the presiding Judge in the month of March next.—W.J.F., 11 February, 1882. Mr. Murphy informed.—14/2/82.

### No. 3.

#### The Under-Secretary of Justice to Mr. S. Murphy.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 14 February, 1882.

Referring to your letter of the 3rd instant, respecting a case heard in the District Court, Sydney, in June, 1881, in which you were the plaintiff, and with reference to the sum of £5 5s. paid by you in error to the Registrar of the District Court, being amount of a lodge contribution due by you to the defendants, and asking that the same may be returned, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to inform you that having caused inquiry to be made the question of the return of the amount of £5 5s., paid by you into Court, must now await the order of the presiding Judge of the District Court, in the month of March next.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under-Secretary.

### No. 4.

#### Report of Mr. District-Court Judge Cohen to The Minister of Justice.

His Honor Judge Dowling has handed to me, as the Judge who adjudicated in the case *Murphy v. Chapman*, these papers for my report, which I now have the honor of submitting to the Minister.

The case *Murphy v. Chapman* was an application by Murphy to be reinstated in the Loyal United Brethren Lodge, No. 3,592, because, as he alleged, he had been wrongfully and unequitably expelled therefrom, was heard by me in June last, and occupied nearly, if not quite, two whole days in the hearing.

At the termination of the plaintiff's case, and after hearing the argument of counsel on both sides, I dismissed the application with costs, intending my decision to be, as I think it legally, as tantamount to a verdict for the defendant in an ordinary action at common law, and so disposed of the case upon its merits as they were placed before me in evidence. Murphy, not having paid the costs of that suit, brought on the 14th of the present month to obtain a re-hearing of his case in a suit, *Murphy v. Horan*, by substituting Horan treasurer and trustee of the lodge for Chapman (the secretary) as defendant, but he admitted what was apparent on the face of his plaint that he was bringing the suit for the same causes of complaint as were involved in the action *Murphy v. Chapman*; I therefore dismissed the application in *Murphy v. Horan*, with costs.

Whether in the proceeding *Murphy v. Chapman*, Murphy had difficulties to encounter in producing evidence, or failed to produce evidence in consequence of obstacles thrown in his way by the other side, I cannot say, but supposing this to be true it can in no way afford him legal grounds for reopening his alleged grievances in this Court. With reference to the £5 5s. paid into Court under the circumstances stated by his Honor Judge Dowling in his Minute of February 9th last, I would state that in dismissing the application, *Murphy v. Horan*, I ordered this £5 5s. to be impounded, to give the defendant in either suit an opportunity of recovering some portion of the costs he had incurred.

H. E. COHEN,

22/3/82.

### No. 5.

#### Mr. S. Murphy to The Minister of Justice.

Sir,

George-street, Waterloo, Sydney, 19 August, 1882.

I respectfully apply to you to cause a thorough enquiry to be made into the case of injustice described in the pages hereunto annexed, numbered from 1 upwards to 12, and to allow me to be present thereat, and kindly inform me as soon as possible as to whether the late acting District-Court Judge Cohen ordered me to pay £60 15s. 4d. costs in cause 1,622, *Murphy v. Chapman*. Did he order said costs to be taxed, and did he order execution to issue against my goods under the District Court seal, and the District Court bailiffs to keep possession of my premises two days, and was it a non-suit verdict or dismissed in said cause, and what were the amount of costs allowed? Copy of said cause:—

In the Metropolitan and Hunter District Court, holden at Sydney, Thursday, June 23, 1881, before His Honor Mr. Justice Cohen.

*Murphy v. Chapman*. No. 1,622.

His Honor was engaged throughout the day in hearing evidence and arguments in an application made on behalf of Mr. Stephen Murphy to be reinstated a member of the Loyal United Brothers Lodge, No. 3,592 M.U. Dr. Sly, instructed by Messrs. Stephen Lawrence and Jaques, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Pilcher, instructed by Mr. S. C. Brown, for Mr. A. W. Chapman, the secretary of the Lodge, who is the nominal defendant. It was alleged that plaintiff had wrongfully and inequitably and without a fair and impartial hearing, and in contravention of natural justice, been expelled. For the defence it was sought to prove that the applicant had made some reflections upon some of the members of the Lodge; that he had failed to prove such assertions; and that he had, in accordance with the 44th rule of the Society, been expelled. Such rule is as follows:—“Any member slandering another, designing, printing, or publishing, or by any means circulating any article or document so as to bring any member into contempt, shall, on

proof

proof thereof, be expelled, or suffer such less other punishment as a committee of the lodge or district may think proper to inflict." At 5 o'clock the further hearing of the case was adjourned. The reflections I made were in reference to the books of account, which were not produced in Court; therefore it was impossible for the case to be heard or decided, and I could and still can prove by the said lodge books of account that I am not guilty of slander, that I only did what I considered it was my duty as an officer of the lodge holding the highest degrees of merit to do when he saw anything wrong in the matter of the funds—to bring it under the notice of the paid examining officer of the Order. This I fearlessly did, and for doing so I was considered a dangerous man and turned out in the most arbitrary manner. Relying on Sir George Innes' written opinion that if the facts of my case were as stated in the written instructions laid before him I could successfully apply to the District Court for redress, I instructed my solicitors to call for all the Lodge books of account and documents necessary to prove my innocence of slander, and that all I did was for the good and welfare of the Lodge, and that everyone of the assertions complained of were true with the exception of the word "combined." They agreed to plead my case, and charged me £15 5s., which I paid them, but when the case came before His Honor Judge Cohen the defendant, through his counsel, tried to throw the case out on the most frivolous points, but His Honor Judge Cohen decided to go on with the case, and directly he did so the defendant disappeared from the Court. This was on the 23rd of June, 1881. On the morning of the 24th of June, 1881, my solicitor's clerk told me that I would have to find the defendant and serve him with the subpoena appended herewith, and I was to meet him at Dr. Sly's office at 10 o'clock on the same day. I there saw Dr. Sly and told him I could not find the defendant. Afterwards he (Dr. Sly) told me that unless I could find the defendant and serve him with the subpoena to bring up the books he could not go on with my case. While the plaintiff and defendant were out of Court, the former hunting the latter up all over town trying to find him, the case was settled in some way. All I know about it was (through being out of Court all day) that the first day's proceedings appeared in the *Sydney Morning Herald* and *Echo* of 24th June, 1881, and no further report of the case has appeared since. In those papers it states that my case was adjourned. On the evening of the same day, at my solicitor's office, I saw Mr. Lawrence, who had charge of my case. He told me the case had been brought in against me. On the 30th of June, 1881, my solicitors sent me word that the costs of the action *Murphy v. Chapman*, No. 1,622, were rendered to them at £60 15s. 6d.; that such costs had been taxed, and that they had succeeded in having them reduced to £40 18s. 10d.; and that unless paid the bailiff would be sent out. On the following Friday, July 8th, the District Court bailiffs were put in possession of my goods under warrant of execution for the judgment represented by them to have been obtained against me in the said action for £41 15s. 4d. The shock to my wife, who was hourly expecting her confinement, nearly cost her her life, and she has been ailing ever since, for through my unjust expulsion from the Lodge she was deprived of medical attendance and medicines in her confinement, and almost of the necessaries of life, through paying the £15 5s. to my solicitors, which nearly ruined us, and I was laid up at nearly the same time through an accident I met with. My solicitors sent me word in writing on the 21st of October, 1881, that in the case *Murphy v. Chapman*, No. 1,622, the Judge had given a verdict for defendant with costs on 24th of June, 1881. In December, 1881, I obtained a copy of the *Daily Telegraph* of 25th of June, 1881, and I saw by the report of my case therein that His Honor Judge Cohen had dismissed my application, to be reinstated with costs which I since find were barristers' fees seven guineas, solicitors' fees then ditto, on the grounds that I had not adduced sufficient evidence of unfairness to warrant him in disturbing the decision of the lodge, and that such decision should not be disturbed unless on the most unquestionable evidence of unfairness, which in my case had not been shown through my not being able to produce the books of account. His Honor could not possibly give any other decision, seeing that from the cause mentioned I was unable to produce the books of account before His Honor. I then applied for a summons, so as to bring the case on again and cause the books to be produced, and when applying for a præcipe on the 9th of January, 1881, to cause those books to be produced, the Registrar of the Court told me that it was a verdict for defendant with costs, but Mr. Halloran had told me previously that it was a nonsuit, and that I could bring my case on again. He told me that there were £41 15s. 4d. costs against me in the Court. I asked him if I should have to pay these costs first, and he replied that I could pay them or not, whichever I chose. I am under the impression that I have been dealt with as though His Honor Judge Cohen had given a verdict for defendant with costs, which would have been equal to finding me guilty of slander, but, according to the newspaper report alluded to, I can bring the case on whenever I am able to produce stronger evidence of unfairness, which I am now able to do, viz., the lodge books of account and documents called for in cause No. 44 and 1,401 by præcipe and subpoena now filed in the District Court. I earnestly and respectfully beg of your Honor as Minister of Justice to cause inquiries to be made as to whether it was a verdict for the defendant, nonsuit, or dismissed, in the cause mentioned, No. 1,622, for my side of the case has never been heard yet; and whether the Judge ordered these costs to be paid before the case was finished; and if he ordered a warrant of execution, No. 284, to be issued against my goods upon the alleged judgment obtained against me in that action, for I have obtained no satisfaction whatever for all the money I have expended, for although my solicitors had my case in hand six months they did nothing for me but induced me to go to law and then left me in the lurch after making a cat's-paw of me and taking every penny I was possessed of. I am still aggrieved, and can obtain no redress for a grievous wrong done me. I would also respectfully request that inquiries may be made as to whether the costs which my solicitors say were rendered to them at £60 15s. 6d. were ordered by the Judge and taxed, for I never received any item. I have been fifteen months seeking redress in the Sydney District Court, under the most trying circumstances, to clear my name from the disgrace of being expelled from a benefit society like a rogue and vagabond after paying in my hard-earned contributions for nearly 15 years, and I am now under the disadvantage of having to plead my own case, No. 2,065, through want of means.

STEPHEN MURPHY.

P.S.—The subpoena alluded to herein is now in the District Court.

The inquiries the writer asks me to make are as easily within his reach as mine. The records or quasi records of the Court, of which he can obtain copies on payment of a very small sum, will show him what was done. He appears to complain of his solicitor's conduct of his case, but that is a matter which I can in no way even inquire into, solicitors not being responsible in any way to this Department—W.J.F., 21/8/82. Mr. Murphy informed.—22/8/82.

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No. 6.

## The Under-Secretary of Justice to Mr. S. Murphy.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 22 August, 1882.

With reference to your letter of the 19th instant, asking for inquiry into the case of *Murphy v. Chapman*, heard at the District Court, Sydney, on the 23rd June, 1881, I am directed to inform you that the inquiries you ask the Minister of Justice to make are as easily within your reach as his, and the records or quasi-records of the Court, of which you can obtain copies on payment of a very small sum, will show you what was done.

I am to add that you appear to complain of your Solicitor's conduct of your case, but that is a matter which Mr. Foster can in no way even inquire into, solicitors not being responsible in any way to this department.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under-Secretary.

No. 7.

## Mr. S. Murphy to The Minister of Justice.

Sir,

20, George-st., Waterloo, 5 September, 1882.

I have to complain of His Honor Judge Forbes' partiality contrary to the 61st District Court rule; he first heard all the defendant in cause 2,065, entered in Sydney District Court to be heard at August, 1882, Sittings, when said cause came on for hearing on 31st of August, 1882; he then accepted a document from the Registrar purporting that I had costs to pay before getting a hearing of said cause. I on oath denied the truth of that document, and was prepared to prove to His Honor by the 73 and 74 District Court Rules that I have no costs to pay, yet His Honor would not hear one word I had to say.

I filed an affidavit in said Court on 2nd of August, 1882, to plaintiff 2,065, that my application for an order under the 15th section of the Friendly Societies Act, under which I am applying to the Court, has not been heard or adjudicated upon; therefore how could it be possible I could have to pay costs? I deny that any order as to costs was made by His Honor Judge Dowling in plaintiff 1,401. I was present in Court; all he said in the matter was that he advised me to get counsel as I could not plead that case myself on the 31st of August. His Honor Judge Forbes said that he would allow plaintiff 2,065 to remain on the list twenty-four hours, and then it was to be struck off the list if the costs were not paid. The case was not struck off to-day, and I have good cause to think the case is again put off without my knowledge to be brought on at some time through the month, when I am not present, and then struck off, when defendant will claim costs. I earnestly beg of you as Minister of Justice to immediately inquire into such injustice as to His Honor Judge Forbes not allowing me to say one word as plaintiff, whilst the defendant was allowed to vilify and slander me, and of not hearing my case, although I am prepared to prove on oath that I have no costs to pay, which is His Honor's only objection to my being heard, and find out if His Honor refuses to hear plaintiff 2,065 what is to be done with it. This is the third time justice and a hearing of my just cause of complaint against the Loyal United Brothers Lodge, No. 3,592, Manchester Unity, Horan defendant, has been denied me; all other plaintiffs, no matter what their grievance, are patiently heard. I am not allowed to say one word although I have paid £1 0s. 6d. for each summons. I pray for a thorough inquiry into this case of injustice, and that my case be heard as it is on the list of defended cases still, and I can prove that I have no costs to pay in. I already forwarded you the particulars of my case on 19th of August, 1882.

Yours, &amp;c.,

STEPHEN MURPHY.

[Enclosures.]

A.

In the Metropolitan and Hunter District Court, holden at Sydney. No. 2,065.

BETWEEN Stephen Murphy, residing at George-st., Waterloo, plaintiff, and James Horan, Treasurer and Trustee of Loyal United Brothers Lodge, No. 3,592, Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, Manchester Unity, residing at 470, Kent-st., distant from the Court-house, Macquarie-st., within 1 mile, defendant.

This plaint is entered by the plaintiff in person to recover restitution of rights.

*Particulars of plaintiff's claim.*

I RESPECTFULLY apply to this Court for redress and to issue an order to compel the abovenamed defendant and other officers of the abovenamed Lodge to allow me, a good subscribing member, having an interest in said Lodge of (£200) two hundred pounds, to use the Lodge as before, on the grounds that I was unlawfully without cause and in contravention of natural justice, the rules of the Society, and section 14 Friendly Societies Act, deprived of fifteen years' contributions and all benefits of said Lodge for self and family, by an illegal resolution (copy appended herewith) through the wilful and unjust conduct of an interested member, who illegally presided as Chairman on the 4th of August and 22nd September, 1880, of said Lodge meetings held on said dates, and crushed me for standing up for the good and welfare of said Lodge and its members, on the 13th of March, 1882; the abovenamed defendant impounded my Lodge contributions £5 5s., in this Court on the 7th of June, 1882; I tendered all contributions owing by me to that date to said defendant.

Dated this 15th day of July, A.D. 1882.

Application of—

STEPHEN MURPHY,

Plaintiff in person,

Under 15th section Friendly Societies Act.

B.

Copy of illegal resolution by which I am deprived of fifteen years' contributions and all benefits of the said Lodge for self and family.

Mr. Stephen Murphy,  
Sir,

Loyal United Brothers Lodge, No. 3,592, I.O.O.F., M.U., 22 September, 1880.

You are hereby expelled from membership of the above Lodge under No. 13 resolution.

JONATHAN HOCKING, Noble Grand.

W. H. BAKER, Secretary.

Rules 23, 110, 111, 163, 164, 168, Friendly Societies Act, 14, 15, 16.

I do not see any matter requiring my interference. There is a charge of partiality but nothing to establish it. If Mr. M. thinks the Judge's conduct wrong in law his course is to apply to the Supreme Court to set him right; at least there is no other course of which I am aware available.—W.J.F., 19/9/82. Mr. Murphy informed, 19/9/82.

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No. 8.

## No. 8.

## The Under-Secretary of Justice to Mr. S. Murphy.

Sir,

Department of Justice, 19 September, 1882.

With reference to your letter of the 5th instant, preferring complaint against Judge Forbes, in connection with the case *Murphy v. Horan*, heard before the Sydney District Court in July last, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to inform you that he does not see that this is a matter requiring his interference, and there is nothing to establish the charge of partiality against the Judge.

I am to add that if you think the Judge's conduct wrong in law, your course is to apply to the Supreme Court to set you right; at least there is no other course available of which Mr. Foster is aware.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,  
Under-Secretary.

## No. 9.

## Mr. S. Murphy to The Minister of Justice.

Sir,

20, George-street, Waterloo, 4 October, 1882.

I have to complain that in cause No. 1,622, the particulars of which case are already before you, I was non-suited without my knowledge or consent while out of Court on 24th June, 1881, by my counsel's instructions searching for the defendant all over town trying to find him to serve him with a subpoena to bring up the lodge books, which were and still are my material evidence that I am not guilty of slander for which I was arbitrarily turned out of the Loyal United Brothers Lodge, No. 3,592, Manchester Unity, and deprived of fifteen years contributions and all benefits of the lodge for self and family, which I value at £200, for standing up for the good and welfare of the lodge, and bringing under the notice of the paid examining officer of the Order the fact that an incorrect return of the funds had been sent into him and the Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year 1879. Before that case No. 1,622 was heard and without judgment or order having been made against me, a bailiff of the Sydney District Court levied on my goods for costs £41 15s. 4d., under a notice stamped with the seal of the said Court, and purporting to have been sent with warrant of execution No. 284 against my goods; that notice was served on my wife, and possession kept of my house and goods two days, the shock nearly causing my wife's death. On the 15th June, 1882, I and my wife were shown by the District Court officials plaint No. 1,622, which was taken with my two other plaints, No. 44 and No. 1,401, from amongst the undisposed of cases, and it was endorsed dismissed with costs, barrister's fees seven guineas, solicitor's fees three guineas. On the 6th of September, 1882, my wife was shown the District Court Judgment Book, and under date of 28th of June, 1881, a verdict in cause No. 1,622 is recorded in my favour for £41 15s. 4d. On the 4th of October, 1882, my wife saw the District Court Minute-book, and under date of 2nd of June, 1881, cause No. 1,622 is dismissed, no judgment or order is made; His Honor Judge Josephson gave my wife permission to search the books and records on 4th instant. After declaring before His Honor that all the books and plaints shown to him by the Registrar were not the genuine books or plaints, as shown to her on 15th June and 6th of September, 1882, the Court Registrar and other Court officials refused to allow my wife to refer to the genuine books and documents, or to the entry of the 28th of June, 1881, in the minute-book, or to search what became of plaints 44, 1,401, and 2,065, none of which have ever been heard, although I paid £1 0s. 6d. for each summons, on the objection always taken by defendant's counsel, Stephen Campbell Brown, that I have to pay taxed costs of first application £41 15s. 4d., which is untrue. On the other hand the defendant, by his counsel, is allowed to vilify and slander me before the Court, and say all he wishes to say, while I as plaintiff am not allowed to say one word. I never sued for money or damages in either plaint, but for an order to compel the Lodge of United Brothers, No. 3,592, M.U., to allow me to use the Lodge as before, on the grounds that I was unlawfully, without cause and in contravention of natural justice, the rules of the Society, and Friendly Societies Act, turned out by a member who had no right or authority to preside, for standing up for the good and welfare of the Lodge and its members, and inquiring after Lodge Funds paid over by myself while an officer of the Lodge. I never received a bill of costs, nor was I present at any taxation, for the reason that none ever took place, as judgment and a decision has yet to be given in my case, as my affidavit filed to plaint 2,065, still on the August, 1882, defended list, will show; and a further proof that my case has not been heard or decided is the fact of the Lodge having impounded my lodge contributions, £5 5s., in the Court pending decision. His Honor Judge Dowling told my wife at the time it was admitted before His Honor that cause No. 1,622 was a non-suit, 2nd February, 1882, that the £5 5s. was to be impounded until the case was heard when my wife is to get the money back, and His Honor Judge Forbes declined to give costs on 31st of August, 1882, in cause 2,065, on the grounds that it was not heard, and I can prove by the District Court Rules that I have no costs to pay, therefore my goods were unlawfully seized, and the seal of the Sydney District Court unlawfully used against me, and I am unlawfully denied a hearing that the perpetrators of such a wrong may not be found out and punished as they richly deserve to be. I hold the highest certificates of merit from the lodge, and two months previous to making inquiries after the lodge moneys I was presented with an illuminated certificate of merit, and a special vote of thanks is recorded in the Lodge minute-book for the efficient manner in which I performed my duties as Noble Grand. I am an honest man and a citizen of Sydney seventeen years, and I think it very hard that of all the many litigants of all classes, creeds, and countries seeking redress at the District Court, I am the only person who is not allowed to say one word before the Court, where my case has been fifteen months, and from which I have been ordered by some of the Judges who allowed themselves to be prejudiced against me as though I were a felon, while the Registrar of the Court declares that if we lived a thousand years we will get no redress in that Court.

STEPHEN MURPHY.



1882.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## LORD HOWE ISLAND.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING REMOVAL OF RESIDENT MAGISTRATE AT.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 4 October, 1882.*

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## LORD HOWE ISLAND.

## No. 1.

## Petition of Inhabitants of Lord Howe Island to The Government of New South Wales.

Lord Howe Island, 20 December, 1881.

WE, the undersigned settlers, representing the majority of this island, do most humbly petition that you will take into consideration the many causes for complaint we have to make against Captain R. R. Armstrong, the resident Magistrate, and do solicit that if it so please you he be removed in favour of any person you may judge fit to appoint. And we, your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray—

## REMARKS BY CAPTAIN ARMSTRONG.

T. G. C. Nichols, character attached, children cannot write.	T. G. C. NICHOLS, Wife, and six children.
H. Wilson, character attached.	HARRY WILSON.
Mosely, character attached.	A. J. MOSELY and Wife.
Character attached; one child can just write.	J. ROBBINS, Wife, and three children.
Edward King, character attached; T. G. C. Nichols' writing, and not witnessed.	his EDWARD + KING. mark.
Perry Johnson and wife, character attached; this name is in T. G. C. Nichols' writing, and not witnessed.	his PERRY + JOHNSTONE and Wife. mark.
C. Stevens, character attached.	CAMPBELL STEVENS.
Wm. Nichols, character attached, cannot write; the name in T. G. C. Nichols' writing and not witnessed.	his WILLIAM + NICHOLS. mark.
Margaret Andrews; the writing is T. G. C. Nichols', and not hers.	MARGARET ANDREWS, Widow.
Charles Williams, character attached; the writing is T. G. C. Nichols'; not witnessed.	his CHARLES + WILLIAMS. mark.
William Brown; not his signature; written by T. G. C. Nichols.	WILLIAM BROWN.

This should perhaps be referred to Captain Armstrong, who is now in town, for his remarks.—C.W., 6/1/82. Approved.—JOHN R., 6/1/82. Captain Armstrong.—B.C., 7 Jan., 1882. (To be returned) —C.W.

## No. 2.

## Captain Armstrong to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

12 January, 1881, % McDonald, Smith, &amp; Co., Hunter-street, Sydney.

*Re* Lord Howe Island.

In acknowledging the receipt of your B.C. communication of the 7th instant, covering a petition signed by certain persons resident at Lord Howe Island, requesting that I may be removed from that place, I have the honor to draw your attention to the fact that there is no charge whatever preferred against me, and I enclose a memo. of character of said petitioners, which upon perusal will I think speak for itself.

I have, &amp;c.,

RICHD. R. ARMSTRONG,  
Resident Magistrate,  
Lord Howe Island.

*Minute of the Colonial Secretary.*

Say to the writers that they must make some sufficient charge before the question on which they have invited attention can be dealt with.—JOHN R.

## [Enclosures.]

MEMO.—Some of the more minute details as to personal habits and peculiarities, &c., &c., may seem at first sight as being almost trivial even; but in such a case as this it seems to me absolutely necessary that you should know all the merest details, as it is all but impossible for any one to judge of the annoyances and trouble I have had to bear and forbear with; and in fact foreseeing how little any sort of restriction on the semi-lawless habits of an isolated community like this would be tolerated, unless used with the utmost tact and judgment, I have studiously avoided all possible outward appearance of authority so far as in any way compatible with my position.

RICHD. R. ARMSTRONG, R.M.  
Lord Howe Island.

[Official, Private, and Confidential.]

Lord Howe Island, January, 1881.

Partial history and my private opinion of the character of the people of Lord Howe Island.

William Nichols. Very lazy, emaciated, and in former years very dissipated, a theatrical stroller, great smoker, and no worker.

Mrs. W. Nichols. Hard worker, but very dirty, half idiotic, had several children, only one alive, does not know the difference between *meum* and *tuum* when opportunity offers.

Nathan

Nathan Thompson. Sharp, shrewd Yankee, a clever hard-working carpenter, blacksmith, wheelwright, shipwright, and boat-builder; his gardens in better order than anyone's on the island; has experienced great annoyances by other settlers, especially T. Nichols and family; he with another American brought three native women from the King's Group to this island twenty-eight years ago, the partner eventually left one of the women, who died shortly after, leaving two with Thompson, another died about a year after my arrival, and I persuaded him to marry the mother of the children (five in number); they are well behaved, and very intelligent.

Mrs. Field. Widow, husband lost in the "Sylph," is very industrious, hard-working woman, but when opportunity offers drinks very heavily, then the true low Irish character comes out.

C. Williams. An old whaler, wife supposed to be in a lunatic asylum, he is very cantankerous, quarrelsome, and a thief.

Mrs. Andrews. A crippled old woman, husband and herself in former years were servants to a Captain Pool, who brought them from Tasmania many years ago.

Mr. Thos. Nichols. Also from Tasmania, married Mrs. Andrews' only daughter, got six children, he has had charge of three or four small crafts, but could not keep them any time; the last charge he had was the "Australasian," packet, belonging to a Mr. Bell, of Sydney; Nichols lost the vessel off one of the reefs to the north of Noumea, whilst at anchor, a very light wind blowing at the time, the whole affair very mysterious; the wreck was sold by Nichols, and he received the money, none of which however the owners ever received; Nichols then had the character of being a heavy drinker; he found his way to Norfolk Island, where he paid off some old debts, and eventually came back to the island (Lord Howe), suffering severely from the effects of D.T.'s, and was a long time before he got over it. He is a very lazy troublesome fellow, a sea lawyer, drinks heavily when he has the opportunity, had a small still at work shortly after his arrival, is continually causing mischief on arrival of vessels by making false reports of the inhabitants, is also very treacherous, makes his children work very hard, and though only sending two was the first to withdraw them from the school; his children though well behaved are the most backward in education on the island; he says he does not see the necessity of authority; and claims the island as his birthright, declaring that the Government have no right to disturb them; he has no system whatever in working his grounds, and is always trying to secure absentees' lands; his neighbour, C. Williams, is continually complaining of losing his poultry, which he declares are shot and killed by Stevens and Nichols' party; he also lost a good house dog directly after having a dispute with Nichols.

Mrs. T. Nichols. A very vindictive woman, and causes much mischief among the other women folk, bore a bad reputation when Mr. Amora was down here for some months, during her husband's absence in 1879 and 1880; she also proclaims loudly against any interference of authority.

C. Stevens was mate in the "Australasian Packet," with Nichols; he married the woman whose father was charged and tried for murdering her husband after repeated quarrels; Stevens had been living with this woman previous to their marriage.

Mrs. Stevens. A very vindictive temper, very lazy, and had the character of having always caused the quarrels between her former husband and her father.

Mr. Mosely. An old sailor, a thorough thief and liar, a most confirmed swearer, works hard, but no system, very dirty.

Mrs. Mosely. Very dirty, works hard, swears as hard, and no system; both were without any stores, and in a state of rags for clothing, when I first arrived I assisted them for two years.

Harry Wilson. An old hand from a whaler, very dirty in his habits, was no good whatever, was working with a cook of a whaler, but landed about eight years ago as sick; from the character the islanders had of him when he landed no one would take him in for a long time, eventually Mosely took him, but he caused so much mischief that he was turned out; Mr. Thompson then took pity on him, but found him such a thief, liar, and tell-tale, and lazy and cruel, that he got rid of him, and Mosely has again taken him in, but neither are satisfied. I have often caught him hiding and sneaking about in the bushes watching Thompson's children, he is never without a pipe or chew of tobacco in his mouth, he professes to have kept an account of all Nichols' proceedings during his stay here in the "Australasian Packet," and declares that Nichols landed many stores belonging to the ship, or stowed them away in his house; he is a most cruel and dangerous fellow, and has threatened the life of the late schoolmaster more than once. On many occasions I have lost large quantities of vegetables and tools from my gardens, also meat and stores from and around my house, and he is the man whom I charge in connection with Mosely; in two cases I caught Mosely in the act of stealing tools, and to which he had marked his initials; he afterwards confessed to the theft.

Mrs. Mooney, now Robbins.—A hard-working industrious woman, who with her late husband were engaged on a farm in Melbourne, after her husband's death (who was also lost in the "Sylph"); she was much tormented by T. Nichols and his wife, who had induced Mooney on first landing to join them in partnership, and getting nearly all his ready money. When Mooney disappeared, Mr. and Mrs. T. N. often threatened to shoot or otherwise dispose of Mrs. Mooney's cattle, and continued to frighten her with other threats; for some years this lasted until my arrival.

J. Robbins, to whom she (Mrs. M.) was married last year, is a miner by trade, a very hot and vindictive temper, very abusive, and at times swears terribly; his time is much taken up in running to neighbours' houses gossiping and raising meetings; he is also of the same opinions as the Nichols party, and strongly objects to authority, and (though the youngest settler) has more to say as regards the laws of the island than most of the others.

William Brown.—A quiet old sailor, on his last legs.

Perry Johnson.—A black man from America, who is living with a black woman from the Cape; they both have great objections to authority. I have tried to persuade this couple to marry without avail.

Edward King, commonly known on the island as "liar king," has also great objections to authority, is very ignorant, cannot read or write, and though many years on the island, has no improvements whatever to show on his grounds, which are and always have been in a most neglected state; has on two or three occasions lately caused much trouble through lying, and I now hold a statement of his in which he acknowledges before a notary public and solicitor in Sydney, to be a misrepresentation of his and false.

R.R.A.,  
R.M. and P.M., Lord Howe Island.

### No. 3.

#### The Principal Under-Secretary to The Inhabitants of Lord Howe Island.

Gentlemen,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 7 February, 1882.

In acknowledging the receipt of your petition dated the 20th December last, requesting the removal of Captain R. R. Armstrong from the office of Resident Magistrate of Lord Howe Island, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that you must make some sufficient charge against Captain Armstrong before the question to which you have invited attention can be dealt with.

I have, &c.,  
CRITCHEFF WALKER.

Mr.

## Mr. Moore's Charges, and Report by Inspector-General of Police.

No. 4.

The Director of Botanic Gardens, to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Botanic Gardens, Sydney, 6 January, 1882.

Referring to the accompanying letter from Mr. Ponder, of Lord Howe Island, charging Captain Armstrong, the Resident Magistrate there, with removing plants and seeds from the island; and as the latter gentleman is now in Sydney, I think it right, and this a very proper time, to bring under the notice of the Government a very unsatisfactory transaction bearing on this subject, which I had with Captain Armstrong.

I may promise the observations I have to make relative to this matter by stating that in March, 1880, in order to protect the natural vegetation, the then Minister for Lands placed all the unalienated lands of Lord Howe Island under my charge. I consequently wrote to Captain Armstrong to the effect that no plants or seeds should be removed from the island without my knowledge and consent; and, in reply, as will be seen by his letter of 24th September following, he promised that he would conform to my wishes.

About that time I required seeds of palms from the island, with which to supply my correspondents, Messrs. Veitch & Sons, of London. Mr. Shepherd, nurseryman, Sydney, being also desirous of obtaining similar seeds, applied to me to be allowed to bear half the expense of collecting, &c., on condition that he received half the quantities that might be sent me. With this object in view, I placed in Captain Armstrong's hands, who was then in Sydney, the sum of £30 to meet the cost of gathering, packing, and forwarding to me as many palm seeds as could be procured. On his return to the Island, a resident there named Edward King had collected for me and ready for shipment, 9 bushels palm seeds, which, instead of being forwarded to me by King as at first intended, were sold to Captain Armstrong, at his request, at the rate of 8s. per bushel. These were then shipped for Sydney, in charge of this gentleman's agent, Mr. Rose. Of these seeds I only received about 1 bushel, the remainder having gone to Mr. Creswell, seedsman, George-street, by order of Mr. Rose. I subsequently received on 29th December, 1880, about 4 bushels; on 15th March, 1881, about 4 bushels, and on 2nd April, 1881, about 1 bushel, making in all about 10 bushels, which, at the rate paid for them to King, and for which they can now be collected on the Island, amounts to £4. Making a liberal allowance for packing and freight, &c. (say £5), the whole cost could not exceed £9.

Finding it impossible to obtain the necessary quantity of seeds through Captain Armstrong, I felt myself compelled, in order to carry out my engagements with Messrs Veitch and Shepherd, to send a man direct to the Island to collect these seeds, at an additional cost of nearly £30.

Although by a letter from the Colonial Secretary's Office, dated 10th May, 1880, the Resident Magistrate was directed to render every facility in shipping seeds, &c., for this establishment, my collector informed me that on applying for such assistance he was positively refused any aid by Captain Armstrong's agent, who stated he was so acting under authority.

In a letter to Captain Armstrong, dated 5th May, 1881, I drew his attention to this subject, and also to the unaccounted balance of the money placed by me in his hands, as well as stating that unless a satisfactory statement was made I would feel it my duty to submit the matter for the consideration of the Government; but in reply he refused to admit any further liability.

I may also state that at the present time there is a vessel—the schooner "Levuka"—just arrived from Lord Howe Island, which I am informed was specially chartered for the purpose of conveying seeds and plants from the island, and on board of which there is or was a large quantity of both kinds.

The whole may be briefly summed up thus:—

1. From the statements made in Mr. Ponder's letter, as well as by other evidence, it would appear that Captain Armstrong is making use of the seeds and plants of the island for his private purposes, in contravention of positive instructions from me to the contrary.
2. Of the sum of £30 paid him to procure palm-seeds for me, it has been shown that seeds to the value of not more than £9, including collecting, freight, &c., have been received by me.
3. Notwithstanding the balance standing unaccounted for, he refuses to admit any liability.

I am therefore constrained to press for an inquiry into these matters; and should it be granted, I am in a position to prove, from documents in my possession, as well as by the evidence of the man King (who sold the seeds in the first instance to Captain Armstrong, and whom I subsequently sent to the island to collect for me), that the statements herein made can be substantiated.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES MOORE.

*Minute of the Colonial Secretary.*

The statements of Mr. Moore and Captain Armstrong so far differ that I am at a loss to determine how to settle the issue. I shall be glad if Mr. Fosbery and Mr. Maclean will oblige me early by inquiring and making a suggestion for final settlement.—JOHN R., 3/2/82. The Inspector General of Police, B.C., 3/2/82.—C.W.

[Enclosure.]

Mr. C. E. Ponder to R. D. Fitzgerald, Esq.

Dear Sir,

Lord Howe Island, 20 December, 1881.

Being the representative of the firm of Henderson and Macfarlane, of Auckland, who are the lessees of the Admiralty, Mutton Bird Island, from Messrs. O. Hanlon and Wood, of George-street, I have taken the liberty to make complaints to you of the conduct of the resident Magistrate of this island.

Since I have resided on the island I have done all in my power to assist the settlers; I have given them all employment in various ways, and a considerable amount of money, stores, &c., have remained here; but I must complain of Captain Armstrong, who has tried in every way to bring the residents and myself into enmity. From what I can understand, the settlers of this island are prohibited from interfering with any of the plants whatsoever on the reserves; but I can give you proofs that Captain Armstrong is continually sending plants and seeds to Sydney by our schooners.\*

Per "Waimera"..... 5 bags seeds, 2 cwt. plants.  
Per "Josephine"..... 10 " 7 "

I

\* Consigned to C. F. Creswell.

I would not swear these are the exact quantities, but should you require it you can obtain them from T. Henderson who will have the duplicates of the bills of lading.

The schooner "Levuka," at present in port, is taking large quantities of seeds, some thirty bags, pandanus nuts, &c.; I should say at least fifteen sacks of palm-seeds, besides plants from the reserves. Since Mr. Creswell arrived here, and up to date, viz., fourteen days, Captain Armstrong's men have been gathering seeds; all over the island you can find traces of where the palm-trees have been robbed of their seeds.

I can also state and bring witnesses to prove that the Government whaleboat was refused to Mr. King to take his seeds to the steamer. I have told Mr. King that I place my whaleboat entirely at his disposal, and will do all in my power to assist him.

Trusting, dear sir, my lengthy note will not have placed you to any inconvenience, I beg to remain,

Yours respectfully, &c.,  
CH. E. PONDER.

Forwarded to Mr. C. Moore, to whom as Trustee for the island this letter should have been addressed.—ROBT. D. FITZGERALD, 31 Dec., /81.

### No. 5.

#### Captain Armstrong to The Principal Under-Secretary.

Sir, 14 January, 1882; c/o Messrs. McDonald, Smith, & Co., Hunter-street, Sydney.

I am given to understand that Mr. C. Moore, Curator of the Botanical Gardens, has made complaint to your Government to the following facts; and though I am not as yet supplied with particulars of complaint, I am anxious, as my stay in Sydney is short, to clear myself of such a charge he makes, viz.:—That Mr. Moore and Mr. Shepherd subscribed the amount of £30, which they presented to me, requesting me to collect them plants and seeds indigenous to Lord Howe Island.

I beg to enclose papers to show that, though the opportunities of communication have been rare, yet I have taken advantage of them. Mr. Shepherd, it appears, was dissatisfied with his share of what he got from Mr. Moore, who wrote to me enclosing the complaint, and also stated that they had made arrangements with one Edward King, of that island, and would not require me to have any more collected for them. I consider (as enclosed particulars will show) that I have sent *considerably* more than the said amount of £30 would cover.

I may here state that I have also on occasions gathered seeds and plants from my own grounds and disposed of them as I thought best. I presume I have every right to do so, as in clearing my land the young plants of about a foot high (which have been gathered) would otherwise have been destroyed, and the seeds, if left on the ground, would only rot, or be a temptation to attract the wild pigs from the mountains, and which often make raids on the cultivated grounds to feed on the nuts and destroy the cultivations. On my first appointment to this island I had positive instructions from the Government to destroy these pigs, and have made a point every week of sending out my labour to kill what they could and bring them in.

You will no doubt perceive the difficulties I am placed in when Mr. Moore or others give ear to such characters as I describe in enclosed, and with whom I have had much trouble. I have now instructions from Mr. Moore that Mr. Shepherd be allowed to purchase, or otherwise, any plants or seeds from this island. Am I to understand that Mr. Shepherd only be allowed the privilege?

Trusting, sir, this may give sufficient explanation of my transactions with Messrs. Moore and Shepherd,—

I have, &c.,  
RICHD. R. ARMSTRONG.

[The Enclosures to this letter are missing.]

### No. 6.

#### Captain Armstrong to The Principal Under-Secretary.

Sir, 16 January, 1882.

I beg to request that you will be pleased to attach the enclosed letter from Mr. John Bell to my report, in a charge made by Thos. Nichols and party, of Lord Howe Island.

I am, &c.,  
RICHD. R. ARMSTRONG.

Since writing the report I have received news that Mr. C. E. Ponder has been removed from the island by his employers, and Thos. Nichols has left the island for New Zealand.

[Enclosures.]

Mr. John Bell to Captain Armstrong.

Dear Sir, 18, Park Road, Sydney, 14 January, 1880.

Mr. Thomas Nichols was employed by me in the year 1878 as master of the barque "Australasian Packet," for the purpose of procuring béche-de-mer, vessel and outfit cost me over £6,000. I eventually heard of the loss of the vessel, which was wrecked at the S. S. Islands, and as I was afterwards informed solely through Nichols' continued intemperance after leaving Sydney. The wreck was sold by him to some traders, excepting the boats belonging to the vessel, he had them taken to Noumea and there sold, receiving the whole proceeds of sale of vessel, boats, &c., although I appointed an agent at Noumea to act on my behalf, whom Nichols would not acknowledge. He has neither written to me or accounted in any way for the loss of the vessel or the sale of the wreck, and everything connected with the affair has been most mysterious and unsatisfactory. I had purposed at the time taking out a warrant against him, but in consequence of the great difficulties in the way of getting at him (he having gone to his home at Lord Howe Island) and the extra and great expense I would have been put to, I was advised to withhold my prosecution.

Mr. Campbell Stevens, who was mate of the same vessel at the time of her loss, returned to Sydney, and he could, but would not, give me a satisfactory report of her loss or sale of the wreck; he, I understand, is also at Lord Howe Island.

The crew of the vessel, on their return to Sydney, reported to me that Nichols took the vessel (after leaving Sydney) to Lord Howe Island, and stayed there for several weeks, and also sent a large quantity (by boat-loads) of the ship's stores to his house, and to which he had no right whatever; his instructions were on leaving Sydney to take the vessel to her destination which he did not comply with.

In conclusion I may state that the vessel and trade was uninsured, and I lost over £6,000 by the transaction.

I remain, &c.,  
JOHN BELL.

Mr. John Mason to Captain Armstrong.

Dear sir,

Having just arrived per s.s. "Hero," from Auckland, Mr. Thos. Henderson, junr., has instructed me to acquaint you that Mr. Ponder, who acted as his agent in Lord Howe Island, has been dismissed with ignominy. I may state I anticipated meeting with you here, and therefore I prepared myself for the event. You are as well aware as I am that Mr. Ponder

is the *bête noire* of my communication. It has taken some time to find out and defeat his machinations, but it appears to me that whilst he was trying to undermine your position as a Magistrate on the island, he at the same time was playing double with Mr. Henderson. It is now in your power to recall any asperity you may have shown towards Mr. Henderson's application for certain leases of land in Lord Howe Island supposed to contain guano, and to use your influence to secure them to him, for better or for worse. This you had better attend to during your residence in Sydney, as in all probability Mr. T. Henderson's present substitute will remain on the island till your return.

I remain, &c.,  
JOHN MASON.

## No. 7.

### Report of Inspector-General of Police.

Sir,

Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 4 February, 1882.

I have the honor to report that, in accordance with the Colonial Secretary's instructions, I have held an inquiry into certain charges preferred by Mr. Moore, the Director of the Botanic Gardens, against Captain Armstrong, the Resident Magistrate of Lord Howe Island.

Mr. Maclean being absent from town, I held the inquiry without his assistance, in accordance with the Colonial Secretary's desire.

Herewith I submit rough minutes of the statements made by the witnesses examined, which I regret (owing to the necessarily hurried manner in which the investigation had to be conducted) are not in a more official shape.

As some of the witnesses could not attend until this morning, I was unable to complete the business yesterday.

The note from Captain Armstrong (marked B) was delivered to me this morning. It will be seen therefrom that he excused himself from further attendance at the inquiry, and makes a statement, which I have underlined, apparently admitting his indebtedness on account of the £30 advanced to him by Mr. Moore.

Though the propriety of Captain Armstrong trading in the seeds and specimens gathered on the island may be questioned, I am not aware if he has been prohibited from engaging in such transactions when the seeds, &c., are gathered from his own leased land.

It seems clear, however, that he did not confine himself to his own land in gathering seed; but the manner in which he gave his evidence was not very candid.

It is abundantly proved to my mind that the Director of the Botanic Gardens has not received anything like the supply equivalent in value to the £30 advanced. Captain Armstrong ought therefore, in my opinion, to be instructed either to refund (say) £20 forthwith, or to supply a full equivalent in seeds and specimens, whichever Mr. Moore may think best.

I further respectfully suggest that Captain Armstrong should be informed that his explanations regarding the transaction are not considered satisfactory; and further, that in future he is to be strictly governed by Mr. Moore's instructions regarding the conservation of the vegetation of the island, and in the disposal of the seeds and plants therefrom.

It may be considered advisable to prohibit Captain Armstrong from trading in future in seeds or specimens, or from giving the same away in presents, without the consent of the Trustee, Mr. Moore; of course the latter would not refer to the product of his own leased land.

As I have had but a few minutes to prepare this report, and the whole proceedings were so hurried, I trust no further excuse will be necessary for the unofficial manner in which the business has been conducted.

I have, &c.,  
EDMUND FOSBERY,  
Inspector-General of Police.

#### *Minute of Colonial Secretary.*

It would be, I think, only fair to allow Captain Armstrong to see this report.—JOHN R., 6/2/82.  
Captain Armstrong has seen this report.—C.W., 6/2/82.

#### APPENDIX.

MINUTES of Inquiry held on the 3rd February, 1882, by direction of the Colonial Secretary, into certain charges preferred by the Curator of the Botanic Gardens against Captain Armstrong, Resident Magistrate at Lord Howe Island, as disclosed in Mr. Moore's letter, dated 16th January, 1882, and referred to in correspondence attached thereto.

Mr. M'Lean being out of town, the Inspector-General of Police conducts the investigation alone.  
Mr. Chas. Moore, Curator of the Botanic Gardens, states as follows: I have heard my letter of the 6th of January read, and I adhere to the statements therein made; I have nothing to add, and, if necessary, can bring proof to substantiate my statements.

By the Inspector-General: I considered that I had no alternative but to permit Mr. Shepherd to share with me, as I was collecting for a London nurseryman who was my agent; I have reason to be satisfied that Mr. Shepherd got half the seed delivered and no more; I cannot state in the absence of my officer who received the seeds, and whether or not Captain Armstrong's statements of consignments (marked A) is correct, but I can say that the charge of 8s. per bushel is the charge for which the seed can be at present obtained, to which freight and other charges should be added.

Taken before me this 3rd of February, 1882,—  
EDMUND FOSBERY.

CHARLES MOORE.

Captain Armstrong states as follows: I occupy a leasehold from the Government on Lord Howe Island, and I consider I have absolute control on my own property and the right to dispose of the proceeds. The largest portion of the seeds consigned to Mr. Moore came off my own land; considering the expense at which I have been at for labour, I should make no profit whatever according to the rate at which I charged as per account A; I have lost considerably at having to store seeds and plants waiting for freight; I do not understand how King could gather seeds at 8s. per bushel; I purchased seed at 8s. per bushel from King, the seeds remained on my hands for six months when they became rotten and useless; I have consigned seeds and plants to Mr. Creswell at a profit; they were entirely the produce of my own land; I have made presents of seeds and plants to persons in Sydney and elsewhere, but have not traded with any one else except Mr. Creswell; I have never sold off the Government land any plant or seeds whatever; I may have allowed to be taken away from the Government land seeds of the umbrella palm and other plants without payment; I consigned to Mr. Moore seeds and plants which cost me far more than the sum of £30 entrusted to me.

Taken before me this 3rd February, 1882,—  
EDMUND FOSBERY.

RICHD. R. ARMSTRONG.

George

*George Harwood* states as follows: I am the propagator employed in the Botanic Gardens; seeds and plants have been consigned to the Gardens from Lord Howe Island by Captain Armstrong; it was my duty to receive them. (Examination here deferred to enable Mr. Harwood to produce his books. Letter, marked B, from Captain Feb'y. 4th. Armstrong, excusing himself from attending inquiry, read.)

*George Harwood* further examined: I have examined my books, and can now state the quantities of seeds and plants received from Capt. Armstrong; I produce a rough list of quantities received, in all about ten bushels and a half of palm seeds; the cost of collecting should be about 8s. per bushel; the cost of collecting the remainder of the plants and seeds C. might be about £7. Some few shipments have been received since; I cannot say by whom consigned. Taken before me, this 4th of February, 1882,—

EDMUND FOSBERY.

GEORGE HARWOOD.

*Edward King* states: I reside at Lord Howe Island; I have been employed by Mr. Moore to collect seeds and plants on the island; I was to be paid 8s. per bushel for palm-seeds and 7s. per day collecting other specimens; I sold Captain Armstrong, for Mr. Moore, some plants and seeds—35s. I believe for the former and 8s. a bushel for nine bushels of seed; I have no ill-feeling towards Captain Armstrong; he has been in the habit of collecting seeds, including mountain palms, which he cannot get on his own ground, and shipping them to Sydney; I cannot say to whom. I should consider 8s. a bushel a fair price for collecting palms; pandanus seeds are about the same price.

Taken before me, 4th February, 1882,—

EDMUND FOSBERY.

his  
EDWARD + KING.  
mark

*John M'Lachlan* states: I produce letter, dated 24th November, 1880, signed by the master of the "Colleen Dhas," D. to the effect that he had brought from Lord Howe Island, consigned by Captain Armstrong, three cases of plants, two By Mr. Moore. casks of palm-seed, and three boxes of palm-seed, and two bunches of pandanus-seed, and that Mr. Creswell, nurseryman, of George-street, received the whole of the seeds and plants; but Mr. Rose, Captain Armstrong's agent, brought about one bushel of the palm-seed to the Botanic Garden and about two dozen plants out of the above consignment. I also produce copy of instructions given to Captain Armstrong by Mr. Moore. I am aware that an expenditure of £25 and other E. charges were incurred by Mr. Moore in sending an agent specially to Lord Howe Island to meet engagements, in consequence of Captain Armstrong's failure to supply.

Taken before me, this 4th February, 1882,—

EDMUND FOSBERY.

JOHN M'LACHLAN.

A.

[This exhibit which is referred to in No. 5 is missing.]

B.

Captain Armstrong to E. Fosbery, Esq.

Dear Sir,

Sydney, 4 January, 1882.

I feel so thoroughly sick and pressed for time that I must beg of you to excuse my non-attendance at the proposed meeting this morning at 9.30. *If Mr. Moore requires his and Mr. Shepherd's money back or an equivalent in seeds, &c., I will do so*, but only on the conditions that I am not to be troubled any more by orders from them. The vessel is advertised to leave at noon and I have not time to complete my commissions. Trusting you will excuse my hurried note, and that my written statements, &c., &c., will be sufficient to clear such charges,—

I remain, &amp;c.,

RICHD. R. ARMSTRONG.

On looking over my papers I find that Messrs. Shepherd, Moore, and Fitzgerald have been dealing with this man King for years for seeds, plants, &c., and why they should have the monopoly I cannot conceive. I admit that the island is strewn with these seeds and plants, but I consider that others should be allowed to gather rather than let them lie waste and eventually be destroyed by pigs and goats, which are increasing by thousands. This does not in any way affect the timber or forest of the island. I am anxious to open up the development of the island, which is capable of producing largely, but to which however these gentlemen seem to have strong objections. I would be glad if you would read a description of the island which is at present in the hands of the Under-Secretary for Mines, and which will give you an insight of its capabilities.

C.

1880.		
November	...	1 bushel palm-seed.
"	...	2 doz. fern plants.
December 28	...	3 bags palm-seeds.
"	...	6 pandanus cones.
"	...	2 <i>Hermitia moorei</i> .
"	...	15 pandanus plants.
"	...	5 doz. ferns.
1881.		
March 11	...	2 casks half full palm-seed.
"	...	1 cask pandanus-seeds.

1881.		
March 11	...	3 doz. plants.
March 26	...	1 bag palm-seeds.
August 24	...	2 cases 1 sack ferns (about 70 plants).
"	...	1 sack pandanus-seeds (over a bushel).
"	...	1 case specimens.
"	...	1 package palm-tree specimens.
September 27	...	380 plants of palms.

1882.		
January 4	...	Sack palm seeds.
Palm seeds	...	£5 5 0
Pandanus-seeds	...	1 2 0
Plants	...	6 0 0

D.

Schooner "Colleen Dhas," Sydney, November 24, 1880.

I, the undersigned, hereby declare that I brought up from Lord Howe's Island three cases of plants, two casks of palm-seeds, three boxes of palm-seeds, and two bunches of pandanus-seeds, from Captain Armstrong, of Howe's Island; and that Mr. Creswell, nurseryman, of George-street, Sydney, received the whole of the seeds and plants from me, on an order from Mr. Rose, who is Captain Armstrong's overseer on Howe's Island and was a passenger by my vessel.

Witness,—JOHN DUFF.

PETER O'BRIEN,

Master of the "Colleen Dhas."

E.

Memo. for Captain Armstrong:—

Botanic Gardens, Sydney, 22 October, 1880.

To prevent any misunderstanding arising respecting seeds or plants from Lord Howe's Island which may from time to time be sent by you to this establishment, it has been arranged that all such shall be sent direct here addressed to the Director, and be re-distributed to such parties as may require them.

At the present time seeds of all the various palms growing on the island are much wanted, both for the use of this establishment and for the requirements of Mr. Shepherd, Darling Nursery, Newtown, who has agreed to share with Mr. Moore the expense of collecting them.

In addition to the £20 already placed by Mr. Moore in your hands he encloses herein a cheque for £10, making in all £30 received by you from him. This total is to be employed by you in collecting seeds and in paying freight for the same to Sydney and other incidental expenses connected therewith.

It is most desirable that as many ripe seeds as possible should at once be collected and forwarded by the first opportunity to Sydney, and that on any future occasion within the next twelve months where an opportunity occurs of direct communication to Sydney, a further supply as large as can be obtained should be sent here of these palms.

Enclosed is a descriptive list referring to a few plants of certain ferns required, particularly for this garden, which can be readily collected by Edward King, who knows the habitats where they can be found.

CHARLES MOORE.

N.B.—It is particularly requested that the seeds of the hatch palm and of the curly palm should be kept separate and be marked with their names respectively.—CHARLES MOORE.

Vernon

## Vernon Boys.

No. 8.

### Captain Armstrong to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Sir,

21 March, 1881, c/o Messrs. M'Donald, Smith, & Co., Hunter-street, Sydney.

I have the honor to report that I have had an interview (according to your directions) with Captain Neitenstein, of the training-ship "Vernon," and beg to state that the boys named in the margin will (with your permission) be perfectly willing to apprentice themselves to me for the usual term of years as seamen, &c., &c., for service at Lord Howe's Island.

The boys would be of great service to me also as boat's crew.

I have, &c.,

RICHD. R. ARMSTRONG, R.N.,  
Lord Howe Island.

No. 9.

### Captain Neitenstein to The Under-Secretary of Public Instruction.

Sir,

N.S.S. "Vernon," 24 March, 1881.

I have the honor to forward the appended application from Captain R. R. Armstrong, late R.N., who is Resident Magistrate at Lord Howe Island, for six boys from this vessel to be apprenticed to him as seamen.

Joseph Godfrey, 15, ready to leave here 20th March.  
James M'Ginley, 15, ready to leave here 8th April.  
Edw. Holliday, 14 years 6 months, ready to leave here now.  
John Wright, 15, ready to leave here now.  
Adw. McElhone, 16, ready to leave here now.

Captain Armstrong visited me on board and informed me that he had seen Sir John Robertson upon the subject, who had expressed his willingness to allow boys from this institution to go to him, provided any would volunteer.

The five boys named in the margin have all volunteered and are desirous of going with Captain Armstrong to be educated in the profession of seamen, and as they have all, prior to coming here, been addicted to habits of thieving or vagrancy, and will require after leaving the "Vernon" for some time constant and strict supervision to prevent a resumption of their old habits, it would be a good opportunity to place them with Captain Armstrong, who is known to me as a kind but strict disciplinarian, who will exercise over them the watchfulness they require.

They will have been twelve months on board on the dates placed against their respective names.

I have, &c.,

FREDK. W. NEITENSTEIN.

Approved.—JOHN R., 25/3/81.

No. 10.

### Minutes by The Minister of Public Instruction and the Colonial Secretary.

N.S.S. "Vernon"

I understood that Captain Armstrong, Resident Magistrate at Lord Howe's Island, has had apprenticed to him four or five of the "Vernon" boys; I wish to know the names of these lads, and the date when they were handed over to Captain Armstrong. Let me have all the papers relating to Captain Armstrong's application.

F.B.S.,

4/2/82.

Submitted with former papers. The Colonial Secretary, for his information.—F.B.S., 2/3/82.  
The Principal Under-Secretary.—W.W. B.C., 3/3/82. To be returned.

As Dr. Bowie Wilson is about proceeding to Lord Howe's Island under instructions received from the Colonial Secretary, I would suggest that he be requested to inquire into the condition of these lads and ascertain if they have any complaints to make as to their treatment. In the Colony it is usual for the police to visit the boys apprenticed from the "Vernon" and ascertain how they are being treated; so far no report has been received respecting the lads apprenticed to Captain Armstrong, and I think Dr. Wilson might be requested to furnish one.—F.B.S., 25/3/82. (Urgent).

The Principal Under-Secretary.—W.W. B.C., 27/3/82.

In moving for an inquiry into the position and conduct of Captain Armstrong my action was greatly influenced by an observation made by that gentleman to me in the presence of Mr. Walker, the Under-Secretary, and one or two other gentlemen; this observation was in answer to an inquiry of mine as to how he obtained certain seed, &c. His answer was "sending out my own labour." I inquired what he meant by his own labour, to which he rejoined, "Vernon boys and Kanaka boys." It seemed clear to me then that whatever else might or might not be wrong, it would be absolutely necessary to inquire into the position of these boys.—JOHN R., 27/3/82.

No. 11.

### Captain Armstrong to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Lord Howe Island, 3 March, 1882.

I have the honor to refer again to the subject of a petition sent up to you by some of the islanders here, and referring especially to myself.

It will be seen from the enclosed that the whole matter was got up at the instigation of two turbulent members, viz, Messrs. C. E. Ponder and Thos. Nichols, of this community, and that signatures were obtained to it on false pretences.

The



The two leading spirits of this movement have since left the island and will probably trouble it no more. Meantime all are anxious to obey the law and to carry out all measures calculated to the advancement of the island's prospects.

I have, &c.,  
 RICHD. R. ARMSTRONG,  
 Resident Magistrate.

*Minute of the Colonial Secretary.*

If the Colonial Secretary should see fit to refer this to the Hon. J. B. Wilson, there is likely to be an opportunity of sending it by the "India" on Thursday.—11 April, 1882. Approved.—JOHN R. The negotiations opened by the Inspector-General of Police with the master of the "India" as to his calling at Lord Howe Island were not successful. The Hon. J. B. Wilson having now returned to Sydney, these papers might (it is suggested) be referred to him.—19 April, 1882. Forward under B.C. to Dr. Wilson, who has now returned.—C.W., 19/4/82. B.C., The Hon. J. B. Wilson, &c.

[Enclosures.]

Lord Howe Island, 3 March, 1882.

We, the undersigned, having heard that a section of the islanders have forwarded a petition to the Government adverse to Captain Armstrong, hereby declare that, though among the oldest settlers, we have never taken part in the movement, and, on the contrary, express our confidence in every way with Captain Armstrong.

CHAS. + WILLIAMS.  
 his  
 mark.  
 N. THOMPSON.  
 her  
 MARY + FIELD.  
 mark.  
 THOS. B. WILSON.

Witness—  
 T. B. WILSON.

Lord Howe Island, 3 March, 1882.

We, the undersigned, hereby repudiate the use made of our names which have been attached to a document reflecting on Captain Armstrong, and praying for his removal from the position of Resident Magistrate for this island. We were altogether misinformed as to the nature of the document.

A. J. MOSELY and Wife,  
 WILLIAM BROWN,  
 his  
 CHARLES + WILLIAMS  
 mark.

Witness—  
 WM. CLARSON.

Lord Howe Island, 15 February, 1882.

The following is a substance of a statement by the four "Vernon" boys, Edwin Holliday, James M'Ginley, John Wright, and Joseph Godfrey, on Wednesday, the 15th February, to Captain Armstrong, in the presence of Mr. William Clarson, who took notes on the occasion.

They stated, in allusion to their late rebellious conduct, that in whatever they had done they had been encouraged by the support and advice of Messrs. C. E. Ponder, Thos. G. C. Nichols and wife, J. Mosely and wife, and Harry Wilson.

They were invited to the houses of these people and were constantly being asked pumping questions as to Captain Armstrong and his treatment of us boys; they asked us if we got enough to eat, and we said no; they gave us fruit and other things; Mr. Ponder and Thos. Nichols offered to write to Sydney and get our indentures cancelled, and we know that they have written something about us and against Captain Armstrong.

Question 1st: As a matter of truth, do you get enough to eat? Answer: Yes; and we have often gone away from our meals leaving plenty in our plates. We get meat or fish with a plentiful supply of Irish or sweet potatoes (3) three times a day, and always much more than we ever got on board the "Vernon."

Question 2nd: Who encouraged you to go away without leave on the 26th January and other occasions, and to misbehave generally? Answer: Harry Wilson, Mosely, T. Nichols and Ponder; on the 26th January Harry Wilson said it was a public holiday and we ought to have it, and we left in a body and were called back by Mr. Clarson; H. Wilson who was present answered him that it was a shame to make the boys work, and we all went away for the day and late at night.

Question 3rd: What made you boys say you had not enough food? Answer: Ponder and Nichols told us to say so.

Question 4th and answer: In reply to Captain Armstrong, the boy James M'Ginley stated that on the day previous to Andy McElhone's leaving he gave him the Captain's message, "That if he did not attend to his work he would be punished." Andy made no reply, but next morning got up and dressed and went into the bush without any explanation.

The boys fully confirm the Captain's suspicion that they were being used by some of the islanders as a means of annoyance to him, and that they were being thoroughly demoralized by the encouragement they received in disobeying orders; especially was this noticeable in the boys—contrary to express orders—staying out at the settlers' houses late at night.

We, the undersigned, having had the foregoing read over to us and thoroughly explained, desire to sign our names to its being a correct statement in every particular.

We have seldom been punished, but when we have it was what we justly deserved.

Signed and witnessed this day, February 25th, 1882.

EDWIN HOLLIDAY.  
 JAMES MCGINLEY.  
 JOSEPH GODFREY.  
 JOHN WRIGHT.

Witness—  
 WM. CLARSON.

## Erection of School-house.

No. 12.

Captain Armstrong to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Sir, 8 September, 1880; % Messrs. M'Donald, Smith, & Co., Hunter-street, Sydney.  
*Re* Lord Howe Island.

I have the honor to represent to you that the inhabitants of Lord Howe Island are much in need of a small substantial building which could be used for a general reading-room, school-house, and for religious observances on Sunday.

Prior to my appointment in charge of the island there was a small structure used by them as a church, but this was unfortunately consumed by fire, and now there is no other covered place of meeting than the small school-shed, which is not sufficiently large even for the use of the school.

At a general meeting of the inhabitants, held on the island before I left, I was requested respectfully to ask the Government to grant them a sum of money (say £80) for the provision of a suitable building which they are willing to construct.

I have pleasure in reporting that, under the tuition of the school-master, Mr. Wilson, the children attending the school are progressing most favourably, and that the community in general is orderly and well disposed.

Trusting, Sir, you will be pleased to approve of this application,—

I am, &c.,

RICHD. R. ARMSTRONG,  
 Resident Magistrate.

There is a vested site of 1 acre at Lord Howe's Island.—C.O., 17/9/80.  
 Appd.—JOHN R., 21/9/80.

No. 13.

Captain Armstrong to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Sir, 20 October, 1880; % Messrs. M'Donald, Smith, & Co., Hunter-street, Sydney.

In reference to your letter of the 22nd September last, I beg to submit an account sent in by Mr. R. Chadwick for the supply of school and reading room, to be erected at Lord Howe Island.

Herewith is also enclosed a proposed statement of the balance, viz., £17 10s. 6d., which I might suggest would be handed over to me, and for which I would send in the necessary vouchers when work is completed.

I have, &c.,

RICHD. R. ARMSTRONG.

Appd.—JOHN R., 23/10/80.

[Enclosure.]

Liverpool-street Steam Saw and Moulding Mills.  
 Branch Yard—Liverpool-street, opposite Kent-street.

Captain Armstrong,

Bought of R. CHADWICK,  
 Foreign and Colonial Timber Merchant.

Sydney, Oct. 1, 1880.

Wooden frame for house, 30 x 12, 8 ft. high, weatherboard walls, galvanized iron roof, pine floors, pine partition, 3 doors, 4 pair windows.....	£50 0 0	
5-in. guttering and down-piece .....	1 17 6	
		£51 17 6
2 iron tanks, 400 gallons each, fitted taps, &c. ....		9 0 0
2 cwt. No. 8 wire, 16s.....		1 12 0
		£62 9 6

Captain Armstrong to write officially.—U.S.

October 1880.

PROPOSED disbursement of balance after amount (£62 9s. 6d.) being paid to Mr. Chadwick for framework, &c., of school and reading-room for Lord Howe Island:—

To shipping, landing, conveying timber, and erecting ..... £17 10 6

Voucher passed.—H.A.S., 26/10/80.

Memo. as to building.—The sum of £80 was granted in 1880 towards providing a building at Lord Howe Island. R. Chadwick's account amounted to £62 9s. 6d. This was for the framework, materials, &c., also for two iron tanks. The balance (£17 10s. 6d.) was to be disbursed by Capt. Armstrong in defraying cost of shipping, landing, and erecting the structure. Vouchers for the disposal of this balance have not, however, yet been submitted.—G.M., 11/1/82.

Request Capt. Armstrong to furnish accounts of expenditure already incurred by him in connection with above.—G.M., 11/1/82. Urgent. Capt. Armstrong written to, 16/1/82.

No. 14.

Captain Armstrong to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Sir, Lord Howe Island, 20 December, 1881.

I beg to enclose the refusal of Mr. R. C. Rose to accept the appointment of schoolmaster of this island, reasons for which he states in his letter.

On the completion of the skeleton of the building, I withheld the timber for the partition for the present, as I consider the schoolroom would be made too small had it been erected, and I hold the timber in my

my possession until it is further decided what to do with it. I have also taken possession of the tanks until the school is in use, as otherwise should I have left them on the ground without being in the school-master's charge they would be seriously damaged.

I have had to give directions for the construction of a table and stools for the use of the pupils, accounts for which I enclose, and trust you will see the necessity of allowing.

I regret to say that I anticipate much trouble with some of the most turbulent spirits here, in non-attendance of their children to school, more especially one Thos. Nichols' family, who, though promising and well behaved, are the most backward children on the island, and all the parents seem to care for is to get them at the work of the farm, &c. They strongly object to any interference of Government, and are very obstinate as to the advantages to be derived therefrom.

I have, &c.,  
RICHD. R. ARMSTRONG.

[Enclosure.]

Lord Howe Island, 23 November, 1881.

Captain R. Armstrong for the Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, N.S.W.

1881. Dr. to N. C. Thompson.

Nov. 18. To making one 10-foot table and four stools for school-house ..... £3 0 0

### No. 15.

#### The Under-Secretary of Public Instruction to Captain Armstrong.

Sir,

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 16 January, 1882.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th ultimo, stating what has been done by you in the matter of the erection of the provisional school building at Lord Howe Island, and enclosing an account for furniture supplied, amounting to £3.

2. In reply, I am instructed to remind you that in October, 1880, the sum of £17 10s. 6d. was paid to you for the purpose of defraying the expenses connected with the shipping, landing, and erection of the building, for which vouchers were to be forwarded by you as promised in your letter of the 20th October, 1880.

3. Will you therefore be good enough to furnish vouchers for the expenditure already incurred by you, and paid out of the sum of £17 10s. 6d.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Under-Secretary.

### No. 16.

#### Minute by the Minister of Public Instruction.

A sum of money was, I understand, handed over to Capt. Armstrong, Resident Magistrate of Lord Howe Island, for the purpose of building a school upon the island. Has the school been erected, and has Capt. Armstrong ever furnished any statement of accounts in connection with the expenditure of the money?—F.B.S., 4/2/82.

Submitted with former papers. The Colonial Secretary, for his information.—F.B.S., 2/3/82. The Principal Under-Secretary.—W.W., B.C. 3/3/82. To be returned. I have received no communication from Capt. Armstrong upon this subject.—C.W., 17/3/82.

### No. 17.

#### Minute Paper for the Executive Council.

Lord Howe Island Inquiry, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 27 March, 1882.

Complaints having been made against Captain Armstrong, the Resident Magistrate, &c., &c., &c., at Lord Howe Island, and the inhabitants of that island having in a communication addressed to the Colonial Secretary urged his removal, it is deemed advisable that some steps should be taken to obtain a full and fair inquiry into his conduct.

That being so, it is desirable that some competent person should be sent to the island to hold such inquiry, and the Honorable J. B. Wilson (a Magistrate of the Territory, and for many years a Minister of the Crown) having intimated his willingness to undertake it, I advise that he be requested to proceed there and hold full investigation into all the complaints of the various Departments of the Government with which Captain Armstrong is connected, and report thereupon.

I also recommend that Mr. Wilson be furnished with all the papers in the various cases, and that the Government steamer "Thetis" be placed at his disposal for the purpose of conveying him to the island. Also that in the meanwhile Captain Armstrong be suspended from all his appointments in connection with this Government, and that he be supplied with copies of all charges against him, and called upon to furnish to Mr. Wilson full explanation of his whole conduct as an officer of this Government.

I also recommend that the opportunity be taken to have a full and comprehensive report made of all matters connected with the island that may appear to him to require attention, and to add if possible his opinion of the prospects and resources of the island.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

## No. 18.

## Minute by the Executive Council.

At the Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 28 March, 1882.

PRESENT :—

His Excellency the Governor,  
 The Honorable the Acting Colonial Secretary and Secretary for Lands,  
 The Honorable the Colonial Treasurer,  
 The Honorable the Secretary for Works,  
 The Honorable the Minister of Justice,  
 and  
 The Honorable the Postmaster-General.

Minute No. 16,  
28th March, 1882

HIS Excellency the Governor lays before the Council a minute paper by the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, on the subject of Lord Howe Island.

It appears that for some time past complaints have been made against Captain Armstrong, R.N., the Resident Magistrate, by several of the Government Departments, Sydney, and the inhabitants of the island have in a communication to the Colonial Secretary urged his removal.

Under the circumstances, the Acting Colonial Secretary is of opinion that steps should be taken to obtain a full and fair inquiry into Captain Armstrong's conduct, and therefore recommends that the Honorable John Bowie Wilson (a Magistrate of the Territory, and for many years a Minister of the Crown), who has signified his willingness to undertake the duty, be appointed to proceed to the island and hold full investigation into all the complaints of the various Departments of the Government with which Captain Armstrong is connected, and report thereupon; also that a comprehensive report be made of all matters connected with the island that may appear to require mention, and to report generally upon the prospects and resources of the island.

(A copy of the minute of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary is hereto appended.)

The Council having carefully considered the subject, approve of the course recommended, and accordingly advise that the Honorable John Bowie Wilson be appointed to hold a full inquiry into the conduct of Captain Armstrong, R.N., Resident Magistrate at Lord Howe Island, and to report upon the prospects and resources of the said island.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,

Clerk of the Council.

## No. 19.

## The Clerk of the Executive Council to Captain Armstrong.

Sir,

Executive Council Office, Sydney, 28 March, 1882.

I am directed to inform you that His Excellency the Governor, under the advice of the Executive Council, has approved of your suspension from all your appointments under the Government, pending the result of an inquiry to be held by the Honorable J. Bowie Wilson into certain charges made against you, and generally into your official conduct.

The charges referred to may be summarized as under :—

*Botanic Gardens.*

Mr. Moore charges Captain Armstrong with removing plants and seeds from the island, and with failing to supply him with seeds to the full value of money (£30) placed in his hands for that purpose.

*Department of Public Instruction.*

Report that Captain Armstrong has not accounted for expenditure of a sum of £17 10s. 6d., handed over to him for the freight, erection, &c., of a school building.

*Inhabitants.*

Requesting Captain Armstrong's removal.

*Post Office.*

Delay in delivering of mails at Lord Howe Island on the 28th October, 1881.

I am also to inform you that the several papers relating to the complaints above specified will be open to your perusal, and to request that you will furnish to Mr. Wilson full explanation of your conduct as an officer of the Government on all matters which he may find it necessary to investigate.

I have, &amp;c.,

ALEX. C. BUDGE,

Clerk of the Council.

P.S.—This letter will be handed to you by the Honorable J. B. Wilson or his secretary.

## No. 20.

## The Principal Under-Secretary to The Hon. J. Bowie Wilson.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 31 March, 1882.

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to appoint you to proceed to Lord Howe Island, and hold full investigation into all the complaints against Captain Armstrong, the Resident Magistrate, &c., &c., &c., at that island, made by the various Departments of the Government with which that officer is connected, and report thereon.

2. I am desired to transmit to you herewith the papers enumerated in the accompanying schedule.

3.

3. I am also desired to invite attention to the concluding paragraph of the Executive Council minute, by which you will perceive that it is desired that a full and comprehensive report be made of all matters connected with the island that may appear to you to require attention, with the addition, if possible, of your opinion of the prospect and resources of the island.

I have, &c.,  
CRITCHETT WALKER.

[*Appendices.*]

Charges made against Captain Armstrong, of Lord Howe Island.

*Botanic Gardens.*

Mr. Moore charges Captain Armstrong with removing plants and seeds from the island, and with failing to supply him with seeds to the full value of money (£30) placed in his hands for that purpose.

*Department of Public Instruction.*

Report that Captain Armstrong has not accounted for expenditure of sum of £17 10s. 6d. handed over to him for the freight, erection, &c., of a school building.

*Inhabitants.*

Requesting removal, but not assigning any reason for it.

*Post Office.*

Delay in delivery of mails at Lord Howe Island on the 28th October, 1881.

Captain Armstrong's appointments, &c., &c., &c.

*Resident Magistrate.*

On the 1st August, 1879, Captain Armstrong was appointed Resident Magistrate at Lord Howe Island, with salary at rate of £180 per annum, special powers being granted under Petty Sessions Act.

*Forest Ranger.*

Appointment made 1st September, 1878, by Secretary for Mines; salary, £10 per month. He was authorized to prosecute trespassers upon Crown Lands, and instructed to render assistance to a surveyor then about to conduct a survey; and in addition to taking steps to prevent the destruction or removal of indigenous trees, &c., to guard against the destruction of animals. It was intimated to Captain Armstrong that it was hoped that he would endeavour to repress evil influences, and forward to the best of his ability any measures undertaken to increase the moral and material advancement of the community. No complaints in Department of Mines.

*Coroner.*

Magisterial inquiries are held under the special powers granted under Petty Sessions Act. For each inquiry held a fee of £1 is paid. No complaints in Department of Justice.

*Postmaster.*

Appointed 1st June, 1881, Receiving Office-keeper; salary, £5 per annum, and 3 per cent. commission on sale of postage-stamps. One complaint—delay in delivery of mails at the island.

*Registrar of Births, &c.*

Appointed 1st September, 1878; fee of 3s. for each entry. No complaints in the Department of Registrar-General.

*"Vernon" boys.*

Authority was given on 26th March, 1881, for the apprenticing to Captain Armstrong of five inmates of the N.S.S. "Vernon," who had expressed their willingness to be apprenticed to him as seamen and as a boat's crew.

*Lease of 100 acres.*

A lease of 100 acres of land was granted to Captain Armstrong, at an annual rental of 5s., for the purpose of working fibre on the usual terms.

Papers also relating to applications for other leases.

No. 21.

Mr. J. Bowie Wilson to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Lord Howe Island, 17 April, 1882.

I have the honor herewith to hand in the following reports, viz. :—

1. On the charges made against Capt. Armstrong, Resident Magistrate at Lord Howe Island.
2. Mr. Moore's charges against Capt. Armstrong.
3. On state of Government boats.
4. On Moorings.
5. On "Vernon" boys.
6. Inquiry into destruction by fire of Capt. Armstrong's kitchen and Government Store.

The report on the present state and prospects of the island will be handed in as soon as I get the several reports of the scientific gentlemen who have accompanied me, as they are to be appended thereto.

I have, &c.,  
J. BOWIE WILSON, J.P.,  
Commissioner.

[*Enclosures.*]

Report on charges made against Capt. Armstrong, Resident Magistrate at Lord Howe Island.

Sir,

Lord Howe Island, 17 April, 1882.

In accordance with the instructions contained in your letter of 31st March, 1882, directing me to proceed to Lord Howe Island, and hold a full investigation into all the complaints against Capt. Armstrong, the Resident Magistrate at that island, I left Sydney on the forenoon of the 1st April, in the Government steamer "Thetis," and anchored at the island on the morning of Tuesday, the 4th. Shortly after anchoring the "Thetis" was boarded by Capt. Armstrong, to whom I at once handed your letter suspending him from all the Government offices which he held. We landed and formed a camp on the island on that day, and it was fortunate that we did so, as on Wednesday a severe south-westerly gale came on, accompanied by torrents of rain, compelling the captain of the steamer to put to sea, where he was kept for several days.

Harry Wilson,  
A. J. Mosely,  
Mrs. Mosely,  
J. Robbins,  
Edward King,  
Perry Johnson,  
Mrs. Johnson,  
Campbell  
Stevens, and  
Charles Williams

2. On Wednesday, the 5th, I assembled nearly all the inhabitants, and having read to them my letter of instructions I explained to them the object the Government had in directing this inquiry, and also the manner in which I proposed to conduct it; and with the view of giving them time for reflection I appointed the following day to take evidence as to the reasons they had for petitioning the Government to remove Capt. Armstrong from his office of Resident Magistrate, but owing to the bad weather the inquiry had to be postponed until Saturday, the 8th. On that day I examined the witnesses named in the margin, who had all signed the petition for Capt. Armstrong's removal, but T. G. C. Nichols being absent from the island, and his wife having been confined the previous day of course could not be examined; but Mrs. Nichols sent to me by her son some documentary evidence, particularly an account of Capt. Armstrong's, against her husband, hereto attached, and marked "A"; also a letter from Capt. Armstrong addressed to herself attached hereto, and marked "B." William Nichols was confined to his bed from sickness, and Mrs. Andrews, William Brown, and Mrs. Field being advanced in years I did not think it necessary to examine. The evidence of the above witnesses is hereto attached. Capt. Armstrong was present, and took notes of the evidence given.

3. The charges made against Capt. Armstrong may be summarized as follows:—

1. Allowing his Kanaka boys to wantonly destroy the pigs on the island, on which the inhabitants depend at times for their subsistence.
  2. The neglecting to prosecute the charge made against one of his Kanakas, named Tommy, for a criminal assault on a girl of tender years, of which evidence is hereto attached, marked "I."
  3. Giving undue preference in the distribution of Government work.
  4. Attempting to monopolize the trade of the island.
  5. The selling of intoxicating drink to the inhabitants, or in other words illegal grog-selling.
4. I may state that, with regard to these charges, I have not been guided entirely by the evidence taken, but also by observation and general inquiries, and that at times when the evidence given would not be taken down in writing, and have arrived at the following conclusions with regard to each charge:—

1. There is strong presumptive proof of the truth of this, although the evidence is not conclusive.
2. This charge appears to be well substantiated; for although the father of the girl has given Captain Armstrong a letter to the effect that he was drunk at the time, and did not now believe the charge, it must be borne in mind that the writer was in Captain Armstrong's employment and an inmate of his house, and it conveys to me a strong impression that it is an attempt to lush the matter up. The statement of the two women who were called in to see the girl is hereto attached.
3. I have not been able to obtain satisfactory evidence as to this charge.
4. The evidence I have been able to collect bears out this charge, namely, the attempt of Captain Armstrong to monopolize the trade of the island; but even if this charge is too strongly put, the very fact of his opening a store and exporting on his own account the natural products of the island, shows that he has placed himself in direct antagonism with the inhabitants instead of having stimulated their exertions, and also underrates his want of appreciation of the dignity and responsibilities of his office as paid Resident Magistrate.
5. This is the most serious charge—sly grog-selling,—and the evidence of the truth of the charge is overwhelming. Three of Captain Armstrong's accounts are attached hereto, namely, to Captain Nichols, John Robbins, and H. Wilson, wherein they are severally charged for intoxicating drink. Exhibits marked A, F, and G.

Sly grog-selling.

5. Having disposed of the charges made by the petitioners, there is one matter that I cannot possibly overlook, which is as follows:—On the petition being sent to Captain Armstrong "for his remarks," he returns the petition with a letter, in which he states that there is "no charge preferred against him"; but he also "encloses a memo. of the characters of said petitioners," and in this memo., S2/209, he slanders and blackens the character of every individual signing the petition. Captain Armstrong headed this memo., "official, private, and confidential," forgetting that he was not the servant of an arbitrary despot, but the paid representative of a free and enlightened Government. I have taken great pains to investigate the truth of the various statements in said "memo.," and have come to the conclusion that the whole of the statements are either gross exaggerations or absolutely untrue. Captain Armstrong in the presence of Mr. Taylor admitted to me that the most serious charge in the memo. was made on the statement of a man who he said he knew to be an unprincipled scoundrel. He states, with regard to Captain Nichols, that he "drinks heavily when he has the opportunity," and yet Captain Armstrong sells to this very man sixty bottles of wine and twelve bottles of brandy, as shown in account marked "A"; a more unmanly attempt to stab in the dark and ruin the characters of the inhabitants cannot be conceived.

6. With regard to the second charge against Captain Armstrong, viz., his not having taken steps to prosecute the Kanaka for the criminal assault (see evidence herewith, and marked J), I would have initiated proceedings had I not learned that not only the father of the child but also the principal witness were both absent from the island, and as twelve months have elapsed I thought it better not to do so; but as several of the women on the island have stated that they can no longer go about the island with the same freedom as formerly, being afraid of the Kanakas, I would recommend that one of H.M. ships of war be requested to call at the island and demand Captain Armstrong's license to hold them, and as I am informed he has no such license, to take the necessary steps to have them removed.

7. After careful consideration of the whole case I am decidedly of opinion that a Resident Magistrate is not required at Lord Howe Island, and that the inhabitants generally do not require one, and considering the serious nature of the charges against Captain Armstrong, I recommend that his suspension be confirmed.

8. The question naturally arises are the inhabitants to be left entirely without supervision of any kind? Decidedly not, for considering the absence of all regular communication with Sydney, and the inability of the settlers disposing of their produce, I would strongly recommend that the Government send a Stipendiary Magistrate in a Government steamer every three months to the island. The Sydney Stipendiary Magistrates might take the trip in rotation, and the expense incurred would be far more than covered by the salary at present paid to the Resident Magistrate, and a great boon and stimulus to exertion would be conferred on the inhabitants by having an opportunity afforded them of sending their produce to market, a reasonable charge being made for passage and freight.

Copy herewith,  
marked H.

Marked K.

9. Seeing the impropriety of leaving the island without even the semblance of protection, I have sworn in two special constables, and given them each a letter of instructions as to the duties they are required to perform. I have appointed them as guardians of all Government property received from Captain Armstrong—an inventory of which is attached—and also to act as forest rangers. For performing these duties I recommend that they receive the sum of £30 each per annum—Captain Armstrong received £120 for nominally performing the same duties—and I see no reason to doubt that these men will perform the duties required in a satisfactory manner. The names of these men are Campbell Stevens and John Robbins. They were nominated to the office by the unanimous vote of the leaseholders, and I am satisfied that the selections are judicious.

Marked J.

10. I have thought it advisable to confine this report to the charges made by the residents against Captain Armstrong, and make supplementary reports as to Mr. Moore's charges against Captain Armstrong, the "Vernon" boys, Public School, moorings, the State and Prospects of the Island, &c., which I will have the honor of laying before you. Captain Armstrong's remarks on the evidence taken appended hereto. It is much to be regretted that the wet weather and the protracted severe south-westerly gales have caused so much delay in prosecuting this inquiry, at least a week having been lost from the above reasons, but I assure you that every diligence has been used to have it completed with as little delay as possible.

I cannot close this report without acknowledging the valuable assistance I have received from Mr. Taylor, who has performed the duties of Secretary with intelligence and zeal. The whole of his time has been devoted to the work.

I have, &c.,

J. BOWIE WILSON, J.P.,  
Commissioner.

A.

Lord Howe Island, 1st January, 1881.

Captain T. Nichols Dr. to Captain R. R. Armstrong.

1880.		£	s.	d.
May 31	To account rendered, oil 1s., blankets, 18s. ....	8	2	4
June 15	" 2 gallons kerosene .....	0	4	6
" 15	" 1 lb tobacco, 5s.; 200 lbs. salt, 16s. ....	1	1	0
" 16	" 1/2 tin kerosene, 6s. ....	0	7	6
" 27	" 7 lbs. wire nails, at 4 1/2d. ....	0	2	7 1/2
July 16	" 11 lbs. beef @ 4 1/2d., 4s. 1 1/2d.; 24, 2 small bott. wine, 4s.; 29, 2 b. wine, 4s. ....	0	12	1 1/2
Aug 11	" 1/2 gall. wine, 3s.; 15th, 1 b. wine, 2s.; 20th, 2 b. wine, 4s.; 23, 2 b. wine, 4s. ....	0	13	0
" 23	" 6 clay pipes, 1s.; 25, 2 b. wine, 4s.; 26, 1 gall. vinegar, 3s. 6d. ....	0	8	6
" 29	" 2 b. wine, 4s.; Sept. 3rd, 2 b. wine, 4s.; 10, 2 b. wine, 4s. ....	0	12	0
Oct. 13	" 5 lbs. 2 1/2 inch nails, @ 4 1/2d., 1s. 10 1/2d.; 8 lbs. sugar, @ 4 1/2d., 3s. ....	0	4	10 1/2
" 13	" 3 lbs. tea, @ 2s. 6d., 7s. 6d.; 6 clay pipes, 1s. ....	0	8	6
Nov. 2	" 1 b. brandy, 5s.; 3rd, 1 small kerosene lamp, 2s.; 8 clay pipes, 1s. 4d. ....	0	8	4
" 4	" 2 pairs L. G. S. boots at 9s. 6d., 19s.; 1 pair No. 9 shoes, 10s.; 1 pair slippers, 4s. 6d. ....	1	13	6
" 4	" 1 pair bluchers, 9s. 6d.; 1 box tea, 32s. 6d.; 7 lbs. biscuits, @ 4d., 2s. 4d. ....	2	4	4
" 4	" 6 lbs. nails, @ 4d., 2s.; 1 can kerosene, 8s.; 2 1/2 yards flannel, 1s. 6d., 3s. 9d. ....	0	13	9
" 4	" 7 lbs. rice, @ 4d., 2s. 4d.; 1/2 lb. carb. soda, 6d.; 1 pair boy's bluchers, 8s. 6d. ....	0	11	4
" 4	" 2 galls. vinegar, 6s.; 1 lb. tobacco, 4s. 6d.; 50 lbs. sugar, 5d., 20s. 10d.; 1 bag flour, 8s. ....	1	19	4
" 6	" 1 b. brandy, 5s.; 1 doz. matches, 2s.; 7 lbs. oatmeal, 4d., 2s. 4d. ....	0	9	4
" 8	" 1 white Leghorn hat, 3. 6d.; 1 packet washing powder, 1s. 6d. ....	0	5	0
" 8	" 13 yds. white muslin, @ 1s. 4d., 17s. 4d.; 2 large bottles, 1/2 gall. wine, 4s. 6d.; 1 umbrella, 5s. ....	1	6	10
" 8	" 2 1/2 yds. red flannel, 1s. 6d., 3s. 9d.; 18, 1 gall. wine, 9s.; 1 1/2 lb. lollies, 1s. 6d. ....	0	14	3
" 20	" 1/2 gall. wine, 4s. 6d.; 22, 1 b. brandy, 5s.; 23, 1 b. brandy, 5s. ....	0	14	6
" 27	" 1 b. wine, 2s.; 29th, 1 b. wine, 2s.; 1 b. brandy, 5s. ....	0	9	0
Dec. 1	" 1 do. 2s.; 5th, 1 b. brandy, 5s.; 7th, 1 b. brandy, 5s. ....	0	12	0
" 8	" 1 do. 2s.; 9th, 1 b. wine, 2s.; 10th, 2 b. wine, 4s. ....	0	8	0
" 12	" 1 do. 2s.; 14th, 1 lb. tobacco, 4s. 6d.; 15th, 1 b. brandy, 5s. ....	0	11	6
" 16	" 1 b. brandy, 5s.; 17th, 1 b. wine, 2s.; 19th, 1 b. wine, 2s. ....	0	9	0
" 20	" cash advanced on onion sale, 1/2 ton .....	3	0	0
" 20	" 1 b. wine, 2s.; 21st, 1 pair pants, 10s.; 22nd, 2 b. wine, 4s. ....	0	16	0
" 24	" 6 lbs. raisins, 10d., 5s.; 6 lbs. currants, 10d., 5s.; 1/2 lb. carb. soda, 8d. ....	0	10	8
" 24	" 1 gall. vinegar, 4s. 6d.; 1 gall. wine, 9s.; 2 b. brandy, 10s. ....	1	3	6
" 24	" 1 pair garters, 1s. 6d.; 1 funnel, 2s. ....	0	3	6
" 25	" 1/2 gall. wine, 4s. 6d.; 27th, 1 b. brandy, 5s.; 2 large bottles 1/2 gall. wine, 4s. 6d. ....	0	14	0
" 29	" 1/2 gall. wine, 4s. 6d.; 31st, 1 small b. wine, 2s. ....	0	6	6
Nov. 4	" 1 four-pronged fork, 7s.; 1 steel spade, 7s.; 2 adze handles, @ 1s. 3d., 2s. 6d. ....	0	16	6
Total .....		£	33	17 7 1/2
1880. Credit		£	s.	d.
May 11	By cash 40s. discount .....	2	0	6
" 29	" 1 kid goat .....	0	4	0
" 29	" 2 pair shoes, children's .....	0	12	0
June 6	" 50 pumpkins .....	0	5	0
" 15	" 100 do. ....	0	10	0
" 15	" account rendered to 17th May .....	5	3	0
Aug. 8	" 500 pumpkins, @ 10s. ....	2	10	0
" 23	" 95 do. do. ....	0	10	0
Dec. 23	" 20 cwt. 2 qrs. 7 lbs. @ 6s. per cwt. ....	6	3	0
" 31	" Balance due .....	16	0	1 1/2
Total .....		£	33	17 7 1/2
E. & O. E.			0	12 0
			2	10 0
			0	10 0
			6	3 0
			2	0 0
			0	14 0
			1	4 0
			0	8 0
			14	1 0
			11	14 3
Balance due .....		£	25	15 3

- 1 pair blankets, not charged,
- 1 lb. tobacco.
- 1 pair pants.
- 1 belt, sheath, and knife.

B.

Captain Armstrong to Mrs. T. Nicholls.

Lord Howe Island, 29 March, 1882.

Madam,

Your note of this morning's date\* reached me about 11 a.m. I wish you would be good enough to get some one to write for you, as I am not supposed to understand such ungrammatical composition and writing as you send me; however, I gather that you complain of some of my cattle being on ground far away from that allotted to you, and which I recognize as Government reserve. And I now give you notice (on behalf of the Government) that I will consider you a trespasser if you cultivate or occupy such land.

Your communications I will forward to the Government for their edification.

I do not see the necessity of calling to-day (as I had otherwise purposed doing), before receiving your *originals* of I am, &c.,

RICHD. R. ARMSTRONG, R.M.

\* See bottom of page 24.

C.

C.

Mrs. M. Nichols to Captain Armstrong.

Sir,

Lord Howe Island, 30 March, 1882.

In answer to your letter of the 29th, I beg to ask a few questions. Will you be kind enough to inform me what you mean by complaining I sent you a protest, not a complaint; and if the ground I sent the protest about is far away from that allotted to me, it is still farther from that allotted to you. Also please inform me where the Government reserve is, so that I may not trespass as you threaten in your letter. Also be good enough to tell who applied to the Government for the land allotted to me; I see by the lease they have sent it according to application.

Now, sir, can you tell me why, on the 15th or 16th of last month, one of your black labourers was found by my children standing at the corner of my kitchen, evidently listening. It was after dark; and after I retired to bed, upon my children informing me of the circumstance, I got up and asked him what he was doing there; he made answer that you sent him to look for a runaway Vernon boy. Now I think if you wanted to know if your boy was at my place there was another way to find out, and not send a black labourer about my house after dark, particularly after the offence and outrage to decency that was committed or was attempted upon a child under ten years old during your absence. I was requested by the child's father to hear her statement, which I did, and was disgusted. Also please tell me why the work my husband done on behalf of the Government and under your direction has not been paid or you have not accounted for it. I believe my husband made you his agent in the matter, for I must send my bill in to the Government the first opportunity.

Now, sir, I have yet another question to ask. I heard there was a letter for me and addressed to me in the mail that came by schooner "Water Witch"; and if so, why it has not been sent to me?

Now, sir, as I will not be writing to you again, or I may not see you in person, I may as well state here what I have to say.—On the night of the 16th of February, after having thought matters over, I let one of my dogs off the chain, thinking she would bark if any one came around my house. On the second day of this month of March the said dog died in great agony, which led to think of having her opened, which I did, and found in her stomach besides the food I had given her a small piece of raw goat meat about 2 inches long, and cut on three sides, which I believe caused her death.

I remain, &c.,  
MARY NICHOLS.

D.

Captain Armstrong to Messrs. Mosely, Nichols, and Robbin.

Gentlemen,

Lord Howe Island, 20 December, 1881.

In reply to your note, this moment (4-30 p.m.) to hand, asking for the use of the schoolroom wherein to hold a meeting this evening, I have to inform you—as I think you must be already aware—that at the urgent request of some of the settlers, and for the convenience of the inhabitants generally, I have granted the use of the unoccupied schoolroom to the charterers of the schooner "Levuka" for a few days as a place wherein to expose the articles they have for the inspection of the islanders; and as the goods are all opened out, under these circumstances you will of course see that your request has reached me too late for anything to be done this evening; and I suggest that you make other arrangements or postpone your proposed meeting till Thursday, when I will endeavour to have the room ready. Should you decide on the latter course, be good enough to state the object of the meeting.

I am, &c.,  
RICHD. R. ARMSTRONG,  
Resident Magistrate.

E.

Captain Armstrong to Mrs. T. Nichols.

Madam,

Lord Howe Island, 14 February, 1882.

In consequence of the repeated absence without leave of the five Vernon boys placed under my charge by the Government, I have hereby to request that no encouragement or shelter be given them unless by special permission, otherwise I shall have to maintain discipline among these boys by prosecuting such persons as may harbour or encourage them in their absence from this station.

Yours respectfully,  
RICHD. R. ARMSTRONG, R.M.

F.

Mr. John Robbins Dr. to Captain R. R. Armstrong.

Lord Howe Island, 15 February, 1881.

1880.		£	s.	d.
December	4. To 4 bottles brandy @ 5s., 20s.; 1 bottle wine, 2s.; baking soda, 3d. ....	1	2	3
"	18. " 6 lbs. currants @ 10d., 5s.; 6 lbs. raisins @ 10d., 5s. ....	0	10	0
"	24. " 2 bottles wine, 4s.; 1 bottle brandy, 5s. ....	0	9	0
"	25. " 2 bottles wine, 4s. ....	0	4	0
1881.		£2	5	3
February	4. To 4 lbs. tea @ 2s. 6d. ....	0	10	0
		£2	15	3

By credit. 46 quarts milk; 8 fowls @ 3s. pair; 4 pairs, 12s.

Credit by milk supplied for six weeks at a quart a day and four extra quarts.

E. & O.E.

Received payment.—R.R.A., 27/5/81.

G.

Mr. H. Wilson Dr. to Captain R. R. Armstrong.

Lord Howe Island, 15 February, 1881.

1880.		£	s.	d.
1 April.....	To 1 pair canvas shoes, 6s. 6d. May 19: 12 fathoms coir rope, 5s. June 15: 200 lbs. salt, 16s. ...	1	7	6
1 July .....	" 4 fathoms rope, 1s. 8d.; 18 lbs. tea @ 2s. 4d., 42s.; zinc lining of case, 4s. ....	2	8	8
12 " .....	" cash paid to Mr. Lord on his account, 5s. August 17: 2 boxes caps, 3s.; powder, 3s. ....	0	11	0
17 August ...	" 8 lbs. of shot @ 6d., 4s.; 1 tomahawk, 5s. 23: 1 gallon wine, 9s.; 1½ lb. nails, 8d. ....	0	18	8
23 " .....	" 34 lbs. salt beef @ 4½d., 12s. 9d. 28: 19 lbs. beef, 7s. 1½d.; 6 clay pipes, 1s. ....	1	0	10½
7 Nov. ....	" 1 lb. tobacco, 4s. 6d. 19: 1 knife-belt and sheath, 4s. 6d. ....	0	9	0
		£6	15	8½
1880.		£	s.	d.
Credit.		4	0	0
31 December ...	" balance due .....	2	15	8

E. & O. E.

£6 15 8½

H.



## 17

## H.

Duties to be performed at Lord Howe Island by Special Constables John Robbins and Campbell Stevens.

1. To take charge of and protect all Government property, such as boats, &c., on the island.
2. To board vessels, receive and deliver mails.
3. To protect and preserve from destruction as far as possible all indigenous plants and trees, and prevent the exportation of plants except under the express authority of the Government.
4. To protect any trees that may be planted by the Government.
5. To prevent as far as circumstances will allow any trespass on the island by unauthorized persons, or any attempt to effect a permanent settlement on the island by persons not holding a special lease or authority.
6. To observe generally the conduct of all persons residing on or landing on the island, and take notice of any overt acts committed on the island, with a view of reporting such to a Magistrate or other officer of the Government who may periodically visit the island.
7. To prevent as far as lies in their power the landing of intoxicating drink on the island for sale or barter, and in case of such drink being sold or bartered to collect such proof as will lead to a conviction of the offender.
8. It must be borne in mind that all the property belonging to the Government on the island, such as boats, &c., have been provided for the benefit of the inhabitants generally and not for the use only of Government officials.
9. The Government will be recommended to provide adequate remuneration for the services performed.
10. Messrs. Robbins and Stevens are requested to take an inventory of all the property delivered over to them by Captain Armstrong and hand me a copy thereof.

Lord Howe Island, 6th April, 1882.

J. BOWIE WILSON, J.P.,  
Commissioner.

## I.

*Nathan C. Thompson* : I recollect April, 1881, when Mr. Rose accused a Kanaka boy of assaulting with intent one of his daughters ; my son-in-law, Mr. Wilson, was sent for, and in the morning informed me of the occurrence ; I saw Mr. Rose standing in the door and Mr. Nichols outside ; Mr. Rose took me into the kitchen and informed me that an assault had been committed ; I saw that Mr. Rose and Nichols were groggy ; I also saw the child, who did not appear excited and answered several questions I put to her ; the girl stated to me that Tommy had been playing with her and hurt her near her private parts ; I then examined the child and could see no sign of her having been hurt ; I then questioned the Kanaka, who was under restraint, and he said he had done no harm, as he was only playing with the child ; Captain Nicholls was much excited, and appeared to be jealous of my interference in attempting to make peace, and wanted Mr. Rose to fight him ; a consultation was then held as to what was to be done with the native ; I offered to take him, but as Mr. Stevens informed me that he should not be allowed to work I declined ; Captain Nichols offered to take him and chain him up in his store ; Mr. Rose then said there was nothing in it and the Kanaka could go back to work ; this took place from one hour to one hour and a half after my arrival ; we then dispersed ; on remarking I saw no signs of hurts on the girl I meant internal as well as external hurts ; no one proposed the child should be examined by any of the matrons on the island whilst I was present ; the day on the evening of which the Kanaka was accused of committing the assault Mr. Rose and the Kanaka with several other of the inhabitants boarded the "City of Melbourne" steamer and received a bottle of gin for the natives to drink, but what quantity they drank I cannot tell ; all those who went off had grog on board the steamer ; Mr. King brought a bottle of spirits, of which we all partook at Mr. Robbins' ; we had two glasses of spirits round ; while we were at Robbins' the natives took the boat and came round to Captain Armstrong's ; when we left Robbins' we were not drunk ; while we were at Robbins' it is said this assault was said to have taken place ; after leaving Robbins' I remained at Captain Armstrong's for about half an hour and then went home a little before sundown ; I heard nothing of this charge before going home.

Witness,—

J. BOWIE WILSON, J.P.

N. C. THOMPSON.

Lord Howe Island, 14th April, 1882.

Mrs. Thomas Nichols states, with reference to a criminal assault upon Mr. Rose's daughter, a child of nine years of age, that on a night in the month of April, 1881, she was awoke by Mr. Rose knocking violently at her door and calling for Captain Nichols ; on being admitted he asked for a revolver and for assistance to secure a Kanaka named Tommy ; Captain Nichols refused to give him the revolver, but went with Mrs. Nichols and their eldest son to Captain Armstrong's house, where Mr. Rose resided—Mrs. Rose and Captain Armstrong being absent from the island ; I requested that Mrs. Robbins might be sent for, that she might hear the child's statement along with me ; we did not examine the child, but simply heard her statement to the effect that the Kanaka Tommy had thrown her down and committed an assault with intent ; the child also stated that this was not the first time that the same Kanaka had so assaulted her ; the child was very much excited and crying.

Mr. Rose, the father of the child, stated in the presence of several of the inhabitants that he had to take his children into his own room for protection.

Several of the inhabitants state they are afraid to move about the island after dark from fear of these Kanakas.

Witness—

J. BOWIE WILSON.

MARY NICHOLS.

Lord Howe Island, 14 April, 1882.

Mrs. John Robbins states : I have heard the evidence of Mrs. Thomas Nichols, and as far as it affects myself is correct ; I have heard Mr. Rose state, and I believe he has so stated to others, that he was obliged to take the children out with him on Sundays, as he was afraid to leave them in the house on account of the Kanakas.

Witness—

J. BOWIE WILSON.

her  
MARY x ROBBINS.  
mark.

Lord Howe Island, 14 April, 1882.

[J.—See page 22.]

## K.

Lord Howe Island, 14 April, 1882.

List of Government Boats and Stores received from Captain Armstrong by Special Constables Stevens and Robbins.

- 1 square stern centre-board sailing-boat.
- 1 sharp stern four-oared centre-board boat.
- 1 tuck stern dingy, four cork life-boat floats.
- 10 boats oars, six and a-half cedar boat plank.
- 1 large single and double blocks.
- 1 field-piece mounted on old ship's gun-carriage.
- 1 jib and lug-sail for four-oared boat, jib-boom and mast, boards for sailing-boat, jib for sailing-boat, eight paint-brushes.
- 1 full bolt and one ullage do. duck.
- 1 roll cartridge flannel, one package signal lights, and six loose do.
- 3 full tins, one ullage do. tubes for gun.
- 2 tins white, and two green, Peacock's paint.
- 1 tin containing small quantity oak varnish, one do. containing small quantity turps.
- 19 flags commercial code, with book.
- 1 ullage bolt canvas, two large and one small single blocks, 234 lbs. wire nails.
- 1 old copper bolt pump, two brass couthes (unserviceable).
- 14 6 x 1 inch hardwood planks, three pieces scantling, 15 12 x 1 inch pine boards, to 9 x ¾ do.
- 2 boat hooks and boat mast.
- 3 breech-loading rifles, four bayonets.
- 6 blacksmith's hammers.
- 10 8 x ¾ inch pine boards, one grindstone, three anchors, mooring chains, buoy for boats.
- 1 double block, three adzes, three old axes.

Medicines.

2 bottles carbonate ammonia.	Medicines.	1 bottle soap liniment, one bottle pul. Epecac.
1 bottle ether sulphur, one do. castor oil.		1 bottle Dover, one pot cerat. flav. resin.
1 ullage bottle chlorodyne, one roll lint.		1 bottle liquid epispastica, one do. paregoric.
1 roll plaster, one pair tweezers, two lancets.		1 bottle Goulard's extract.
1 package needles, two pair forceps.		2 packages Steedman's soothing powders.
1 skein silk, one box camel-hair brush.		1 small piece oil-silk.
1 bottle sal volatile, one do. Epec. wine.		1 bottle extract ergot, one pair scissors.
1 package rhubarb pills, one parcel borax.		1 part bottle myrrh aloes.

## Post Office.

2 large leather bags, two receipt books, one box letters, two dies, one letter-balance.

## Law Books.

2 Government Gazette (79), nine Public Stat., with Index.

CAMPBELL STEVENS,  
JOHN ROBBINS.

### Inquiry into Management, &c., of Lord Howe Island.

Lord Howe Island, 8 April, 1882.

THE HON. J. BOWIE WILSON, Commissioner.

Capt. R. R. Armstrong present.

Examination of Albert William Stanley Nichols, eldest son of T. G. C. Nichols—father at sea, mother unable to attend through confinement.

Produced a memorandum written and signed by his father, and witnessed by J. Robbins, relative to the causes of complaint against Capt. Armstrong, which are to the following effect:—

That Capt. Armstrong being a Resident Magistrate, sent here on his own representations to protect the interests of the islanders, does trade, keeping a private store, selling wines, spirits, and other commodities; also trading with vessels touching here, to the detriment of the settlers on the island generally.

2. That a criminal offence and an outrage to decency has been committed on Capt. Armstrong's premises. The father of the girl informed the settlers of the island of the matter, who held an investigation, and decided to await Capt. Armstrong's return. No steps were taken by him to investigate the case publicly, and the offender is still at large working for Capt. Armstrong.

3. That Capt. Armstrong, having sent away large quantities of palm-seeds and plants from off the island in different vessels to Auckland and Sydney, and led me to believe that I could not send away any plants or palm-seeds except a few as presents to friends, and for these palm-seeds and plants Capt. Armstrong told me get a pass from him, which I did, stating that they were to be sent on board as coming off my own land.

4. That Capt. Armstrong caused to be cleared a breakwind close to the boundary of land held on lease, thus breaking a law passed by the settlers and respected by them. He also hands in an account marked A from Capt. Armstrong to Capt. Nichols for general merchandise and large quantities of wines and spirits; also a letter signed Mary Nichols, marked C, relative to the criminal assault by Capt. Armstrong's servant, and complaining that an account due to Capt. Nichols by Capt. Armstrong was not paid, and that the account would be sent to the Government on the first opportunity, and also complaining that their dog had been poisoned; also a letter from Capt. Armstrong to Mrs. Nichols, marked B, criticising the style of her letter, and stating he is not supposed to understand such ungrammatical composition and writing; also that certain cattle of Capt. Armstrong's, of which complaint had been made of their straying, he states were on Government reserve. Letter marked D, from Capt. Armstrong to Messrs. Mosely, Nichols & Robbins, declining to allow the inhabitants the use of the schoolhouse for a public meeting upon a date specified, as he had granted the use of the schoolroom to the charterers of the schooner "Levuka" as a place to expose the articles they had for the inspection of the islanders, and requesting them to make other arrangements or postpone the proposed meeting. Letter B, from Capt. Armstrong to Mrs. Nichols, requesting that no encouragement or shelter be given the five Vernon boys unless by special permission, otherwise he will have to maintain discipline amongst these boys by prosecuting such persons as may harbour or encourage them.

*Allan Isaac Mosely* states that he has resided on the island since 1843, having previously been chief officer of a whaler; signed a petition for himself and wife for removal of Captain Armstrong on the following grounds:—that living adjoining Captain Armstrong his fowls were shot and his dogs poisoned; his fowls were shot by Mr. Clarsou, who at the time was employed by Captain Armstrong during the absence of the latter in Sydney; and I believe one or two were shot by one of Captain Armstrong's Kanaka boys named "Tom."

2. That when Captain Armstrong's cattle trespassed in my garden, corn and potato patches, and complaining of the same to Captain Armstrong he took no notice of such complaint.

3. *Mrs. Mosely* states that Captain Armstrong showed her a box which he stated contained poison to destroy her fowls, and she asked if the Government gave him poison to destroy her property; I know nothing against the character or previous history of William Nichols; I know Nathan Thompson is not aware he has experienced great annoyance from the settlers; I believe there have been trifling differences between him and Captain Nichols; I know Mrs. Field—have never known her to drink heavily; she takes a glass when she can get it, when she becomes abusive if thwarted; I know Charles Williams; I am not aware he is cantankerous, dishonest, or quarrelsome; I know Mrs. Nichols; it is not the case she is a vindictive woman and causes mischief among the other women of the island; do not believe there was any impropriety between Mrs. Nichols and Captain Amora; they were very hard up for tea and sugar when Captain Armstrong arrived; have received no stores or property from him except what has been paid for; I know J. Robbins; sometimes he is hot tempered.

A. J. MOSELY & WIFE.

J. BOWIE WILSON, Witness.

*Charles Williams* states: Have been eleven years on the island; was master and mate of a whaler before coming to the island; signed the petition for the removal of Captain Armstrong on the following grounds:—requested Captain Armstrong to settle a boundary dispute between myself and Campbell Stevens which he neglected doing; has no other complaint; have worked for Captain Armstrong and receive payment in stores; have never bought wine or brandy from Captain Armstrong; the work performed by me was assisting in making a corn-house.

his  
CHARLES × WILLIAMS.  
mark

J. BOWIE WILSON, J.P.

*John Robbins*: Have resided two years on the island and married to Mrs. Mooney, the widow of a previous settler on the island; signed the petition for the removal of Captain Armstrong on the following grounds:—that his (Captain Armstrong's) cattle trespassed on his ground several times and injured his cow; on one occasion I complained to Captain Armstrong, and on another to Mr. Rose, who I believe to have been Captain Armstrong's superintendent; have not been annoyed since Captain Armstrong examined injuries to the cow; I have to complain to the grog-selling on the island by Captain Armstrong; I myself have bought wine and brandy from Captain Armstrong, and produce an account dated 15th February, 1881, in which I am charged with five bottles of brandy and five bottles of wine; the brandy and wine so bought was not for medicinal purposes; at one time there were nine or ten casks of wine landed on the island for Captain Armstrong from Sydney; the only complaint I am aware the settlers make is to the grog-selling.

2. I have also to complain of the conduct of Captain Armstrong with regard to a criminal assault on a child of tender years committed by one of his Kanaka boys named Tom, in not investigating the case in a proper manner; the child was a daughter of Mr. Rose's, at that time a superintendent of Captain Armstrong's; Mr. Rose told me of the assault; the females on the island are afraid to go about on account of the Kanakas.

3. I also have to complain of Captain Armstrong's Kanakas wantonly destroying wild pigs, one of our sources of livelihood.

4. I have to complain of Captain Armstrong monopolizing the trade of seeds and plants on the island, leading the settlers to suppose they had no right themselves to do so; I have assisted Edward King to collect seeds for the Government, and have been paid at the rate of 7s. per diem.

I have known Mr. Rose—acting for Captain Armstrong—to refuse the boat to settlers to carry nuts and plants on board a vessel for the Government; I have not known Captain Armstrong personally to refuse the use of the boat.

JOHN ROBBINS.

*Edward King*, who has been seventeen years on the island, states as follows:—I am one of the parties who signed the petition for the removal of Captain Armstrong, and did so on the following grounds:—

1. I complained to Captain Armstrong of his Kanakas shooting a pig and leaving it in the bush; when he asked what proof I had, I replied, his Kanakas had been shooting in the bush the day previous, and that none of the settlers would do such a thing; and that Captain Armstrong took no notice of the complaint.

2. Having been requested by Mr. Moore, of the Botanic Gardens, to report to him as to what seeds were collected or trees injured, I have done so on several occasions, and have seen Captain Armstrong's Kanaka boys collecting seeds and plants, and believe that they destroyed several trees owing to their not having proper appliances for collecting the seeds. I have seen eleven trees so destroyed.

I have been collecting seeds and plants for several years for Mr. Moore, of the Botanic Gardens, and, on the authority of Mr. Moore, collected seeds for Mr. Shepherd; I receive 8s. a bushel for collecting seeds of all kinds, including pandanus cones; it takes from six to eight pandanus cones to make a bushel of seed; I receive 2s. a dozen for collecting plants, but am now engaged at 7s. per diem; can generally collect 1½ bushel of seed and from six to seven dozen plants per day; for tree-ferns of over a foot I get from 2s. to 3s. each; I have known Mr. Creswell, seed merchant, of Sydney, come here and collect seeds and plants; I believe he was assisted by Captain Armstrong's servants; the eleven trees previously alluded to as having been destroyed were destroyed when Mr. Creswell was on the island; Mr. Nathan Thompson has collected seeds for Mr. Creswell; I saw his son collecting them; I sometimes get some of the settlers to assist me in collecting seeds, and pay them 7s. per day; I never applied to Captain Armstrong for the use of the Government boat, but to Mr. Rose, Captain Armstrong's manager, who refused the use of the boat, who said he had a letter from Captain Armstrong to refuse me the use of the boat to ship plants and seeds for Mr. Moore on board the "Gunga"; I had to hire a boat from Captain Nichols, and pay a crew for shipping these plants and seeds; I have never bought any wines or spirits from Captain Armstrong; I received a bottle of wine from Capt. Armstrong, without charge, when I was ill.

his  
EDWARD + KING.  
mark.

Witness—J. BOWIE WILSON.

*Perry Johnson*, twenty-four years a resident of the island, a seaman previous to residence on island, states as follows:—The reason why I signed petition for removal of Captain Armstrong is that on applying to captain of an American whaler for purchase of stores and provisions, he informed me that he could not let me have them, as he had to supply Captain Armstrong; he objected generally to Captain Armstrong trading, as owing to the number of servants he (Captain Armstrong) had he could supply vessels cheaper than the settlers could; that on their shipping goods on board the "Policeman" they could not get their bills of lading signed, owing to the captain of the vessel being drunk, and I believe he obtained the drink from Captain Armstrong; although the owner of the vessel acknowledged the receipt of the goods, we have received no return for them; have purchased stores, including one bottle of rum, bottle of brandy, and one bottle of wine, from Captain Armstrong, but not for medicinal purposes, consequently we have no other complaint against Captain Armstrong but as above stated.

Mrs. Johnson, wife of abovenamed Perry Johnson, agrees with this statement.

his  
PERRY + JOHNSON.  
mark

J. BOWIE WILSON, witness.

*Harry Wilson* has resided nine years on the island, seaman on board a whaler before residence on island, signed petition for removal of Captain Armstrong on following grounds:—

I am living with Mr. Mosely, whose land adjoins Captain Armstrong's, and have to complain of the annoyance given us by Captain Armstrong by shooting the fowls, and throwing poison down to the fowls; cannot say if many of the fowls died.

2. I object to Captain Armstrong's Kanaka boys destroying the pigs; I am aware of my own knowledge of their doing so; I have bought one gallon of wine from Captain Armstrong's place; I hand in account from Captain Armstrong, marked "G," in which a gallon of wine is entered as being sold to me on 23rd August, 1880; there are also numerous entries for goods amounting to £6 15s. 8½d.

HARRY WILSON.

J. BOWIE WILSON, witness.

*Campbell Stevens* has resided off and on twenty years on the island; has signed petition for removal on the following grounds; before doing so I wish to state that I personally have no grounds of complaint against Captain Armstrong, so far as regards his magisterial capacity.

1. I object to Captain Armstrong on account of his unfair distribution of Government work.

2. There being a number of pigs on the island, which the settlers looked upon as their joint property, which Captain Armstrong has allowed his Kanakas to shoot, in many cases leaving the carcasses in the bush; this was not done by the settlers, and could only have been done by Captain Armstrong's men.

3. I object to the introduction and sale of intoxicating drinks by Captain Armstrong. I have never bought any intoxicating drink from Captain Armstrong, but I have seen its deleterious effects on the settlers, and on assisting to unload the "Calleen Dhas" one of the crew showed me nine hogsheads of wine which was landed for Captain Armstrong.

I was chief officer of the "Australasian Packet," of which Captain Nichols was commander, owned by a Mr. Bell, of Sydney. This vessel was lost on the New Hebrides group; Captain Nichols was a heavy drinker, but never when he had any duty to attend to. I believe after the wreck he went to Norfolk Island from Noumea in command of a small vessel. I never heard he was suffering from *delirium tremens* on his return to the island. I have known Captain Nichols from my youth, and he has not been looked upon as a lazy troublesome fellow. I have never heard him accused of making false reports of the inhabitants.

CAMPBELL STEVENS.

J. BOWIE WILSON, witness.

## No. 2.

### Mr. Moore's charges against Captain Armstrong.

I HAVE taken a great deal of pains to arrive at the truth concerning this matter, and acting on a statement furnished me by Mr. Duff (who is at present on the island), of the Botanic Gardens, of the quantities of seeds and plants received by Mr. Moore from Captain Armstrong, marked as "A B" hereto attached, and collecting all the evidence I could, I have arrived at the conclusion that Captain Armstrong would be liberally paid for all the seeds and plants sent to Mr. Moore with £15 whereas the amount received by him was £30.

It is an undoubted fact that seeds and palms, of all kinds can be collected on the island at 8s. per bushel, and plants at 2s. per dozen; and Mr. Nathan Thompson, one of the residents, informed me that Captain Armstrong had offered his son 2s. 6d. per bushel for seeds, whereas Captain Armstrong has charged Mr. Moore 30s. per bushel for thatch and curly seed, and 40s. per bushel for pandanus nuts.

It can be distinctly proved that very little indeed of the seed sent, if any, and few or none of the plants were obtained from Capt. Armstrong's household, but were gathered and collected over the island generally.

It has been proved to my satisfaction that Captain Armstrong has led the inhabitants to believe that he alone was authorized to collect and export seeds and plants, and through his manager, Mr. Rose, refused to allow Edward King the use of the Government boat to put on board seeds and plants he had been ordered to collect for Mr. Moore, of the Botanic Gardens, while at the same time he was exporting large quantities for Sydney seedsmen, particularly Mr. Creswell.

In

In these and many other matters more particularly alluded to in my report on the inhabitants' petition for his removal from office, Captain Armstrong has shown that he does not in any way comprehend the responsibilities attached to his office of Resident Magistrate, and the relations that should exist between himself and the residents over whom he is placed, and whose interests it was his bounden duty to protect, but has appeared to think that he was justified in looking after his own pecuniary interests at their expense.

I therefore beg respectfully to recommend that Captain Armstrong be called upon to refund the sum of £15 overcharged, in accordance with the offer contained in his letter to the Inspector-General of Police, dated 4 January, 1882.—reg. No. 82-1,097.

Lord Howe Island, 10 April, 1882.

J. BOWIE WILSON,  
Commissioner.

#### AB.

Plants and seeds received in the Botanic Gardens, Sydney, from Captain Armstrong of Howe Island.

- 1880, November—1 bushel palm-seeds.  
2 dozen fern plants.  
1880, December, 28—4 bushels palm-seeds.  
6 pandanus cones.  
2 Hemitecia Moorei.  
15 pandanus plants.  
5 dozen fern plants.  
1881, March 26—1½ bushels palm-seeds.

NOTE—The following seeds and plants have been received from Howe Island, but we cannot tell by whom they were consigned:—

- 1881, August 24—2 cases and 1 sack of fern plants, in all about 70 plants.  
1 case of dried plant specimens.  
1 case of palm-tree specimens.  
1 sack pandanus seeds, about 1 bushel.  
1881, September 27—380 palm-plants.  
1882, January, 4—2½ bushels palm-seeds.

#### No. 3.

Government Boats, Lord Howe Island.

In conjunction with Capt. Hatton, of the "Thetis," I examined the Government boats in the possession of Capt. Armstrong, and have to report as follows:—

No. 1 boat is a centre-board, useless, and was not at any time a suitable boat for the island; she is damaged beyond repair.

No. 2 boat is a whale-boat (centre-board); there are several places in her bottom stove in and patched with tin, evidently been allowed to bump against the rocks, the centre-board is also out of repair. She requires re-painting and repairing, at a probable cost of £8. I have paid £2 to have immediate repairs executed.

No. 3 boat is a skiff dingy, in fair condition, with one rollock, requires repainting.

Lord Howe Island, 15 April, 1882.

J. BOWIE WILSON, J.P.,  
Commissioner.

#### No. 4.

Moorings—Lord Howe Island.

Sir,

Having consulted Capt. Hatton and several of the residents of the island, I have arrived at the conclusion that the moorings laid down outside of the reef on the west side of the island are of very little use. The anchorage is good, but can only be availed of when the wind is easterly; and whenever the wind blows strongly from the west all vessels must either go to sea or seek shelter on the eastern side of the island, and it would be impossible for a vessel to remain at the moorings when a strong westerly wind is blowing.

We have had practical experience of this, as on the present occasion the "Thetis" has been obliged to go to sea.

However, as considerable expense has been incurred in providing and laying the moorings, and as the buoy has broken adrift and is now in a safe position on the beach, the shackle having slipped or broken, I would recommend that on the next trip of a Government steamer to the island that a new shackle be provided, and grapnels sent to allow the chain to be recovered and the buoy refixed.

There are two awkward rocks in the north-west passage through the reef which might be easily removed by a few blasts of dynamite. The residents are willing to do the work gratuitously provided the Government supply the dynamite, which I am of opinion should be done.

Lord Howe Island, 14 April, 1882.

J. BOWIE WILSON,  
Commissioner.

#### No. 5.

"Vernon" Boys—Lord Howe Island.

Capt. Armstrong having brought his five "Vernon" boys apprenticed to him, and stated that he was not in a position to instruct them in seamanship, and that owing to his being frequently absent from the island he was unable to exercise proper control and supervision over them, and the boys offering no objection, the Court cancelled the indentures and ordered the boys to be returned to the "Vernon."

I would recommend that in future no "Vernon" boys be apprenticed to any person on the island, as it is not in the interest of these boys that they should be placed under the arbitrary control of any individual unrestrained by public opinion.

Lord Howe Island,  
14 April, 1882.

J. BOWIE WILSON,  
Commissioner.

The Honorable J. Bowie Wilson to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

With regard to the papers forwarded to me this day, being a letter from Capt. Armstrong, dated 3rd March, 1882, and accompanying documents, I do not think it is necessary for me to make any remarks thereon, as the matter is fully entered into in my report and the documents appended thereto.

I would only like to remark that, with respect to the statements made and signed by four of the "Vernon" boys before Capt. Armstrong, that it is directly opposed to the statements made by the boys to me, and that I believe they were induced to make this statement by their dread of the lash.

The boys are however now on board the "Vernon," and can be examined free from fear, if this should be thought necessary, but as their indentures are cancelled I think this matter might be allowed to drop.

I have, &c.,

J. BOWIE WILSON.

Magisterial inquiry into destruction by fire this morning of Capt. Armstrong's two kitchens and Government store, 15th April, 1882.

Mrs. Rose stated, who is at present residing with Capt. Armstrong:—Went to bed about a quarter to 9 o'clock, and being disturbed by my baby I had been awake about one hour, I saw a light through the roof and immediately afterwards the window was illuminated by the reflection of fire; this was about 1 o'clock in the morning; I immediately jumped out of bed and cried out some one has set fire to the store; I then heard Capt. Armstrong jump out of bed; I heard no one about the place during the time I was awake.

Witness—J. BOWIE WILSON, J.P.

NELLIE ROSE.

Capt.

*Capt. R. R. Armstrong* states:—That I send the Vernon and Kanaka boys to school every other night; I am in the habit of not going to bed until they return; the Vernon boys returned in a body about a quarter past 9 o'clock; I asked Andrew M'Elhone where he had been during the day, he said he had been to Mosely's and Mrs. Thomas Nichols's, they then went up to their kitchen; I asked them why they did not go to bed, and told them to do so at once; they said they had not had their tea; I asked why they had not had their tea, and they replied they had not time before going to school; after walking on the beach I returned and found one fire out and a few embers alight in the other, which I banked with some sand; shortly afterwards I smelt a strong smell of mutton-bird fat burning, I went round but could not see any fire; I then retired to bed; about 1 o'clock I awoke and heard Mrs. Rose calling out that the store was on fire; I immediately ran out of the house and cried out fire, and cooeyed to the boys; I saw the store on fire, and the corner of the kitchen just catching fire; I saw one of the Vernon boys coming towards the store; on their coming from night-school I threatened to report Andrew M'Elhone to Dr. Wilson and get him punished for disobedience; we all set to work to put the fire out and cut away the covered way between the house and the kitchen; the Vernon boys slept in a hut about 20 yards, and the Kanaka boys about 300 yards from the store; in the fire I lost a fibre devil and a quantity of stores, the kitchen and dairy utensils, and tools; there was a small quantity of stationery and a few small articles, together with three rifles the property of the Government, destroyed, the greater part of the Government property having been removed to the boat-house the day previous; the whole of my property is insured.

Witness—J. BOWIE WILSON, J.P.

RICHD. R. ARMSTRONG.

*Eva Rose*, daughter of Mrs. Rose, aged 9½ years, being examined, states:—My sister Violet, aged 8 years, who sleeps with me, and I were awake and saw a light near the store which light moved about as if being carried by some one, the light went round the store twice and appeared to stop at the chimney of the kitchen; I saw nothing more of it and after trying to go to sleep was aroused by Capt. Armstrong calling out the store is on fire.

Witness—J. BOWIE WILSON.

EVA ROSE.

There is no evidence to show how the fire originated, and there does not appear to be any justification for the suspicion attempted to be cast on the "Vernon" boys. I did not consider it necessary to examine them, as should their evidence be required by the Insurance Company they can be examined in Sydney.

J. BOWIE WILSON, J.P.

## No. 22.

### Report on Public School, Lord Howe Island.

Sir,

Sydney, 25 April, 1882.

In accordance with instructions, I called on Captain Armstrong for the vouchers relative to the expenditure of £17 10s. 6d., being the balance of the sum of £80, handed to him for the erection of a Public School on Lord Howe Island. Captain Armstrong handed me the letter addressed to the Honorable the Minister for Education, herewith and marked "A," showing an expenditure of £12 17s. 6d., and gave me in cash £4 13s., a cheque for which sum is hereto attached.

The vouchers for the £12 17s. 6d. consist of a receipted account of N. C. Thompson's for £6 2s. 6d., which appears to be correct, but that of R. C. Rose for £6 15s. is not to me satisfactory, as will be seen by the statements of Messrs. Stevens, Robbins, and King, hereto attached, marked "B."

On speaking to Captain Armstrong about Mr. Rose's account and telling him that I had been informed that Mr. Rose was not on the island when the school was erected, he acknowledged that such was the case, but said the charge was for the labour of the Kanaka boys. Now these Kanakas are Captain Armstrong's servants, and it appears strange that while the other inhabitants of the island worked gratuitously in the erection of the school-house, that Captain Armstrong should allow a charge to be made for the labour of his own servants—even if they did do the work—seeing that they also were to derive a benefit from its erection by being taught therein.

I visited the schoolhouse and found it a wooden frame building, unlined, 30 feet x 12 feet and 8 feet high, without partition, as although a partition was provided it is not now in existence and must have been used for some other purpose. It is situated in a pretty dense scrub, and I consider that a small sum of money should be expended in providing a partition, painting the house and clearing the scrub surrounding it. The site appears to be a suitable one.

At present there is no teacher, and it is urgently required that a competent master and mistress be, with as little delay as possible, sent to the island.

A teacher of very high educational attainments is not necessary, but what is of far greater importance a person of high moral character, discretion and good temper should be selected. A mistress is of even more importance than a master, as the most of the children are young and the majority of them girls.

The mistress sent to the island should be supplied with calicoes and prints, to be sold to the inhabitants at cost price, as material for teaching the girls useful needle-work.

On examining the school register I found that before the holidays the number on the roll was twenty-nine and the daily average attendance twenty.

I do not think that the Honorable the Minister for Education should adhere strictly in such a case as this to the rule laid down for the payment of teacher, but that a liberal salary should be given. The teacher and his wife can obtain comfortable lodgings with Mrs. Field, widow of the late Captain Field.

The children on Lord Howe Island well deserve the care and attention of the Government, for in no locality could a more intelligent, respectful, and well-behaved set of children be found. The simplicity and frankness of their manner are remarkable, which I attribute in a great measure to their isolated position and entire freedom from the contaminating influence of the cities and busy thoroughfares of the world.

I have, &c.,

J. BOWIE WILSON,  
Commissioner.

[Enclosures.]

A.

Captain Armstrong to The Minister for Public Instruction.

Sir,

Lord Howe Island, 11 April, 1882.

I beg herewith to forward particulars of expenditure of part account £17 10s. 6d., balance *re* schoolhouse of this island, and balance not expended, in cash.

I must inform you that the inhabitants neglected erecting the building for over twelve months after its arrival here, and it was only at last carried on on my threatening to return it to the Government. This will in a measure account for particulars

particulars of expenditure of balance not being sent in before, and on my last visit to Sydney I had not all particulars with me. The freight of the timber was, I believe, included in the general charge of charter; therefore, there is no extra charge except as per enclosed, which I hand over to the Honorable J. Bowie Wilson for safe delivery to your Department.

The tank and partition I also turn over, for which I will get receipts.

I am, &c.,

RICHD. R. ARMSTRONG.

Half-window was found missing, and I called upon Mr. Thompson to complete it.—R.R.A.

£	s.	d.
	6	2 6
	6	15 0
<hr/>		
£	12	17 6
	17	10 6
<hr/>		

Balance, cash..... £4 13 0

Lord Howe Island, 18 November, 1881.

Captain Armstrong (for school purposes) to N. C. Thompson.	£	s.	d.
To labour and timber, &c., in making table, three stools, &c., for schoolroom .....	3	0	0
To supplying 115 feet timber, 30s.; hinges, 5s.; door lock, 7s. 6d.; window (half), 20s. ...	3	2	6
	<hr/>		
	£	6	2 6

Received in full,

N. C. THOMPSON.

Lord Howe Island, October, 1881.

Captain R. R. Armstrong Dr. to R. C. Rose, on account school of education.

To landing timber for schoolhouse from "Colleen Dhas" .....	£	s.	d.
„ conveyance of timber from beach to schoolhouse .....	1	12	0
„ labour assisting in erecting and clearing site for schoolhouse .....	1	18	0
	3	5	0
	<hr/>		
	£	6	15 0

Received in full,

R. C. ROSE.

Receipt of the Secretary, Department of Public Instruction.

RECEIVED from Colonial Secretary's Department a cheque for the sum of four pounds thirteen shillings, forwarded by the Honorable J. B. Wilson, for balance of amount received from R. R. Armstrong, of Lord Howe Island, for the erection of Public School at that island.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 26 April, 1882.

W. WILKINS.

B.

Report of evidence *re* charge by Mr. R. C. Rose.

Erection of Public School, Lord Howe Island.

THE following evidence has been collected relative to a charge by Mr. R. C. Rose, amounting to £6 15s., for assisting in the erection of Public School:—

*Mr. Campbell Stevens* states that the timber for the Public School arrived at the island per "Colleen Dhas," and the material was landed by the inhabitants; Mr. Rose did not assist in the work, nor did he assist in any way in conveying the timber to the school-house, nor in erecting and clearing the site for schoolhouse, being at the time of the erection of the schoolhouse absent from the island, and only returning on the day of the schoolhouse being finished, viz., on the 28th October, 1881.

J. BOWIE WILSON, J.P., Commissioner,  
15th April, 1882.

CAMPBELL STEVENS.

*John Robbins* states that, after having heard the evidence of Mr. Campbell Stevens as to erection of schoolhouse at Lord Howe Island, corroborates the said statement in every particular.

J. BOWIE WILSON, J.P., Commissioner,  
15th April, 1882.

JOHN ROBBINS.

*Edward King* also certifies to the correctness in every particular of Mr. Campbell Stevens' statement; and further, that he, with the assistance of Mr. W. Nichols, drew the timber from the beach to the site for the schoolhouse. The inhabitants did the work gratuitously, not expecting or receiving any reward.

J. BOWIE WILSON, J.P., Commissioner,  
15th April, 1882.

EDWARD + KING  
his  
mark.

No. 23.

Captain Armstrong to Mr. J. Bowie Wilson.

Sir,

I beg to hand in answers or replies, &c., to statements made by various individuals of this island before you on the 8th ultimo. Trusting you will give them a fair and unprejudiced perusal and consideration,—

Lord Howe Island, 11 April, 1882.

I have, &c.,

RICHD. R. ARMSTRONG.

[Enclosures.]

J.

[This is also Exhibit J, referred to on pp. 14 and 17.]

Replies to the statements and answers to the charges made by various individuals to the Honorable J. Bowie Wilson, Commissioner, &c., relative to Capt. Armstrong, on April 8th, 1882.

1st. T. G. Nichols' written statement as to trading with the islanders and selling wines and spirits to them:—

(a.) Answer.—Finding on my first arrival on the island the people were frequently and actually at that time without many of the necessaries of life or the means of purchasing them, I, at their solicitation, determined on having a few absolutely necessary articles in food and clothing brought down (as at that time communication at Lord Howe Island was so very irregular and at long intervals, on occasion six and eight months on a stretch), and kept in stock, so that in any case of emergency they might draw on me for supplies, paying me as best they could, either in their own produce or in any labour I might require at their hands. I have from time to time and until about a year ago allowed several to have stores in this way, but seeing very little chance

chance of their ever being able to pay in any way for the articles they had, I abandoned the idea of getting more goods. The total value of articles disposed to the islanders would amount to about £250, and of this I have only received in cash about £10; in produce another portion, while a large amount is still owing, and that by the very people who make it a grievance that I kept a store for their use, there being no other place on the island where any supplies whatever could be procured. I particularly call attention to the fact that I was solicited by the islanders to supply them with stores. I may further state that as a rule, much of the produce obtained as payment was frequently of little or no value, in the absence of any chance of getting the same to market.

(b.) As to my retailing intoxicating beverages the facts will speak for themselves. Several of the islanders have on many occasions represented the condition of their health as requiring a light stimulus in the shape of more generous drink than water. For some time I used to give a little light colonial wine or whatever spirits I had, but I found I could not afford to do this as a rule, and I then let them know that whatever they had must be paid for in some way, either in produce or labour. (The wines and spirits were my own private stock, and never purchased with the idea of selling.) I also did this in order not to foster a pauper spirit in the community. I let it be widely known that only in case of sickness or necessity could I supply these articles, and I have always used my best judgment in every case as to whether the necessity existed. I submit that being on the island without medical aid or advice, I felt that the health of the community was practically in my keeping. It has often been my duty to decline altogether to supply anything; and some of the very complainants have from time to time been refused by me on the ground of their being unable to make a proper use of such. T. Nichols, the complainant in this case, is an instance; he was frequently in the habit of distilling a coarse fiery spirit from bananas, previous to and since my arrival, for which I had to correct him. I may here solemnly state that I have never known a single instance where any excess has followed from wine, &c., supplied by me, neither have I been called upon nor seen the necessity during my administration to take any public action to check the use of drink, except in the instance of this one party, T. Nichols; and I may certainly state that the idea of making any profit from the sale of drink was never entertained by me for a single moment.

(c.) The charge of neglecting to investigate into the matter of an alleged outrage on the island is utterly false, as on my return to the island the whole subject was investigated and found to be false, as reported by me to your Government at the time.

(d.) As to seeds and plants I have always admitted the right of the settlers to collect seeds, but as to plants I have discouraged in sending away of such, except to a very limited extent;—when according to my written instructions by Mr. Moore I have demanded a statement as to the nature and a list of all plants sent off the island. In accordance with this reading of my instructions I have collected seeds and plants from my own land, giving the preference to those growing on land intended for cultivation. These have been for private disposal and as presents, it being really a matter of choice whether they were left for the wild pigs to devour or be utilized in the way I have suggested.

(e.) As to destroying breakwind. This statement is altogether denied, and has been previously reported on by me to the Honorable the Minister of Mines, and I believe is only brought up again here in consequence of my having to prohibit the encroachments of complainant by clearing and occupying land illegally, and interfering with the rights of other settlers.

(f.) The other items of complaints by the wife of Nichols are but repetitions of the foregoing matters.

(g.) As to account due to complainant not being paid, this account is one of a pound or two for labour, &c., performed in Government work, and at the time I was last in Sydney had not been passed for payment. I may add here that I have paid the rent to the Government for this family's holdings for some years, which is still to my credit.

(h.) As to poisoning the dog, I know nothing whatever of the matter beyond Mrs. Nichols's letter (attached with others) informing me of the fact; her eldest son (aged eighteen years) denies that the dog was poisoned at all, and states, in his belief, the dog died of old age. I have dogs of my own always loose, and nothing has happened to them. It is scarcely likely that I should go, or authorize any one else to go, to throw poisoned meat to other people's dogs. The accusation is all of a piece with the other malignant features of these charges. At the present time this family is indebted to me for the sum of £20 for clothing, &c., also cash lent.

(i.) As to my suggesting Mrs. Nichols should get assistance in inditing her letters, I thought that, as it was likely such letters would be made public, it was due to her that she should have her letters free from blunders in diction and orthography; and at the time I was under great annoyance at the receipt of several most abusive and improper epistles from the same person.

(j.) As to cattle straying to damage of complainant's holding, I may state that my two bullocks, cow and calf are systematically tethered, and at the time referred to were tethered at a long distance from any habitation or cultivation, on a piece of cleared land belonging to an absentee of some years, but which, as in several instances, has been taken possession of by the Nichols, without any legal right, and under the protest of others of the islanders.

(k.) As to not granting the school for public meeting, this charge is altogether unfounded and unjust. On the arrival of the schooner "Leruka," last December, the schoolhouse not being in use at the time, I was requested by the islanders to allow its use for the opening out of the stores brought for sale to the people, there being no other building available. After 4 o'clock one afternoon I received a note from two or three others requesting the use of the schoolroom for that same evening. I at once replied that it was quite impossible to comply for that evening, as the charterers of the "Leruka" had over £100 worth of stock opened out all over the room, and of course would be unable to clear out and re-arrange their stock in the short time allowed.

(l.) As to my caution relative to "Vernon" boys, I found that several of the islanders were encouraging the boys to stay out late at night contrary to my rules, and I found such was destroying discipline and encouraging insubordination among the boys; more especially as they (the people) had all signed a petition to the Commanding Officer of H.M.S. "Alacrity" objecting to the landing of the said boys; the Nichols and Robbins' withdrawing their children from the school in consequence of these boys having been landed against their express wish (although the boys were not attending the school). And yet, in spite of all this, I find that during my last absence in Sydney they had encouraged them at their houses at all hours and incited them to hold meetings, causing much insubordination and neglect of their duties. I had therefore to notify all that only by express permission could I allow them to go to the islanders' houses.

#### Statement of Mr. Mosely and wife.

(a.) These people, on my arrival in 1879 were in a state of absolute destitution, and on many occasions I gave them flour, tea, sugar, fish, meat, and other things without charge. For these I have never received a single penny; and for other supplies since I have taken produce, much of which decayed when in my possession.

#### Shooting their fowls and poisoning dog.

(b.) I know nothing whatever of the dog, but as to the fowls I have repeatedly had to complain of the destruction caused by the semi-wild birds professed to be owned by Mosely. He suggested that I should shoot all found in my garden, and I agreed with him then that I would do so during the seed-time, when they were most destructive, and that I would pay him a shilling each for every bird killed. This agreement has been faithfully observed by me, as my credit account will show, and has never till now been objected to by Mosely. Altogether not a dozen fowls have been killed during the three years I have had the garden.

(c.) As to cattle straying, it is quite true that on one occasion one of my bullocks broke loose, and no damage was done or claimed by Mosely to have been done.

The fourth clause of charges I deny altogether and defy the slightest proof. The examination of Mosely as to general character of the islanders could, of course, elicit nothing like the truth. The whole of the details given in my account to the Government cannot only be substantiated by many people but are general topics of every-day conversation on the island, and have come before me. This particular witness, Mosely, has been repeatedly caught taking pumpkins, potatoes, implements from my gardens and premises, and has been privately reprimanded by me, as I could not act publicly in prosecuting him for the offence in my case.

Since my return from Sydney last February, he has flatly denied being a party to the petition sent for my removal, or that he understood the nature of the document he signed. I have forwarded a written statement (signed by him) to that effect to the Government.

#### Mr. C. Williams.

(a.) This man also denies having any knowledge of the nature of the petition he was got to attach his mark to (and this was also sent to the Government); he states that Captain Armstrong did not adjudicate upon and settle a dispute between Stevens and himself when applied to. Now, as a matter of fact, this affair was duly inquired into and settled, as the enclosed memorandum will show.

Mr.

## Mr. John Robbins.

(a.) The wine and spirits referred to by Robbins represent the total quantity had during two years; they were had on the occasions of his wife suffering from a long attack of rheumatic fever, and during a very severe and dangerous confinement, when stimulants were considered absolutely essential.

(b.) As to my having brought nine (9) wine casks of wine by one vessel, as a matter of fact several of these were vinegar, for pickling purposes.

(c.) As to families being afraid to go about on account of my three Kanaka labourers, the statement is altogether untrue, as these boys are great favourites with most of the islanders, and are justly deemed most exemplary and industrious, and altogether inoffensive. I can safely affirm that there are very many of the islanders about who would testify to all this.

(d.) As to the destruction of pigs—in the destruction of these I am simply carrying out my definite instructions, as they are known to be most damaging to the indigenous plants and flora of the island. These pigs, although no longer numerous on the cultivated land, abound in thousands on the mountains, and make occasional raids on the crops at certain seasons of the year.

(e.) As to boat, I have never refused or given instructions to refuse the use of the boat, but have repeatedly made it known that the islanders could use it on any occasion when their own boats were not suitable, always stipulating as to its being properly manned, as I took the responsibility of the safe keeping of the boat.

## E. King's statement.

(a.) Some months ago this man came to me with a complaint as to a wild pig being shot and left in the bush, and accusing my men of having done it. He could not produce the slightest proof, and all my men denied the charge. I considered at the time it was probably a pig that had been worried by dogs, as at that time several dogs belonging to the islanders had been left behind and lost in the bush for several days together, whereas at that time my men had no dogs whatever. I therefore consider the charge malicious and frivolous.

(b.) As to seeds and plants. King states that he believes, but is quite unable to offer the slightest proof, or to state any one instance or occasion on which I, or those in my employment, have done damage to any tree or plant. If such trees were found destroyed, they would probably be by the islanders taking timber and palm stems for building purposes.

(c.) I may state that one of the causes of the annoyance felt by this man is my having, in compliance with Mr. Moore's instructions, requesting him to give a list of plants and seeds taken by him from the island. This witness has on several occasions taken away seeds, &c., for private nurserymen in Sydney, notably for Mr. Shepherd.

(d.) It will be noticed by this man's admission, I have on occasions of illness given him wine and other medicines without charge.

## Perry Johnson's statement.

(a.) The statement as to my interfering with his getting supplies from any vessel visiting this port is utterly untrue. On one occasion I got a supply of clothing for my boys; but this charge is too absurd to be taken notice of.

(b.) This charge is also ridiculous and absurd. I have never traded with any vessels whatever, with the exception of supply of clothing above mentioned.

(c.) As to the statement of his being unable to get bills of lading, owing to the drunkenness of the captain of the ship, that is no concern of mine. I believe the man was drinking, but he certainly did not get spirits from me or at my place; they had supplies of spirits on board. The owner of the ship I am aware got into financial difficulties, which is, I suppose, the reason of no account sales being sent to Johnson; his transaction, as I afterwards found out, being about two or three pounds.

(d.) As to wine and spirits. During the three years past he has, as medical necessities, had a bottle of rum, &c., he speaks of in his evidence.

## H. Wilson's evidence.

(a.) The whole of this man's statements are untrue; he is supposed to be a servant of Mosely, and has no lease or title to occupy land. He has always been a troublesome character, and on several occasions has openly abetted insubordination in those employed by me, and has openly threatened to do his best to get me removed.

(b.) As to the destruction of pigs, my previous answer to this charge will reply to this man also. He with others of the islanders go once or twice a week to get these pigs for food, just as my own men do.

## Mr. Stevens' complaint.

(a.) This person says that I have not given to him a fair share of Government work. The work which he refers to has been such as required the trained skill of a carpenter or shipwright, neither of which he understands, and it was also within my knowledge that he had neither tools or material for the execution of such work; but he complains that I should at least have paid him the compliment of offering him the work to do. As to Stevens' statement that Nichols used to be a heavy drinker, I can only refer to the statements of other of the islanders and the generally known habits of Nichols when drink is available.

RICHD. R. ARMSTRONG.

## Settlers, Lord Howe Island, to Captain Armstrong.

Sir,

Lord Howe Island, 20 December, 1881.

We, the undersigned settlers on Lord Howe Island, respectfully request the use of the schoolroom for a public meeting to be held there to-night at 7 p.m., as we understand from you it was for this purpose as well as schoolhouse.

We have, &c.,

A. T. MOSELY.  
G. C. NICHOLS.  
JOHN ROBBINS.

## Captain Armstrong to Messrs. Mosely, Robbins, and Nichols.

Sirs,

Lord Howe Island, 20 December, 1881.

In reply to your note, this moment (4:30 p.m.) to hand asking for the use of the schoolroom wherein to hold a meeting this evening, I have to inform you—as I think you must be already aware—that at the urgent request of several of the settlers, and for the convenience of the inhabitants generally, I have granted the use of the unoccupied schoolroom to the charterers of the schooner "Levuka" for a few days as a place wherein to expose the articles they have for the inspection of the islanders; and as the goods are all opened out, under these circumstances you can of course see that your request has reached me too late for anything to be done this evening, and I suggest that you make other arrangements or postpone your proposed meeting till Thursday, when I will endeavour to have the room ready. Should you decide on the latter course, be good enough to state the object of the meeting.

I am, &c.,

RICHD. R. ARMSTRONG,  
R.N.

## Mary Nichols to Captain Armstrong.

Sir,

Lord Howe's Island, 29 March, 1882.

This morning again I find your cattle tethered on the piece of ground I wrote to you about yesterday. Now I think one protest is quite enough; and if you do not remove them by 12 o'clock to-day I will call a meeting of the people of the island and have it settled by them, for I see you are making it a point to try and annoy me.

MARY NICHOLS.

Mrs.



Mrs. Mary Nichols to Captain Armstrong.

Sir,

Lord Howe Island, 28 March, 1882.

I beg to protest against you allowing your cattle to be tethered at the lower end of the church paddock on the north side of the surveyed ground. When Mr. Berry surveyed the ground on the south side, my husband told him about the mulberry tree being ours, also the garden it belongs to, and it having been sent down from the Sydney Botanic Gardens. The answer Mr. Berry made was that he would not anywhere near the tree or the garden the tree belong to. Now this morning I find one of your cattle tethered to the branches of the said tree; will you send and have them removed as soon as possible, for I have pumpkins planted in the garden.

I remain, &c.,

MARY NICHOLS.

When I send the original to the Government for their edification, I will take your advice and get some one to write me a copy of this and the letter you sent with the above document to Captain Spurling.

I remain, &c.,

MARY NICHOLS.

Mrs. Mary Nichols to Captain Armstrong.

Sir,

Lord Howe Island, 30 March, 1882.

In answer to your letter of the 29th, I beg to ask a few questions. Will you be kind enough to inform me what you mean by complaining. I sent you a protest, not a complaint. And if the ground I sent the protest about is far away from that allotted to me, it is still farther from that allotted to you. Also please inform me where the Government Reserve is, so that I may not trespass as you threaten in your letter. Also be good enough to tell me who applied to the Government for the land allotted to me. I see by the lease they have sent it according to application.

Now, sir, can you tell me why on the 15th or 16th of last month one of your black labourers was found by my children standing at the corner of my kitchen evidently listening, it was after dark and after I had retired to bed. Upon my children informing me of the circumstance I got up and asked him what he was doing. He made answer that you sent him to look for a runaway "Vernon" boy. Now I think if you wanted to know if your boy was at my place there was another way to find out, and not send a black labourer about my house, after dark particularly. After the offence and outrage to decency that was committed, or was attempted, upon a child under ten years old during your absence, I was requested by the child's father to hear her statement, which I did and was disgusted.

Also please tell me why the work my husband done on behalf of the Government and under your direction has not been paid, or you have not accounted for it. I believe my husband made you his agent in the matter, for I must send my bill in to the Government the first opportunity.

Now I have yet another question to ask. I heard there was a letter for me and addressed to me in the mail that came by schooner "Water Witch," and if so why has it not been sent to me.

Now, sir, as I will not be writing to you again, or may not see in person, I may as well state here what I have to say. On the night of the 16th of February, after having thought matters over, I let one of my dogs off the chain, thinking she would bark if any one came around my house. On the second day of this month (March) the said dog died in great agony, which led me to think of having her opened, which I did, and found in her stomach, besides the food I had given her, a small piece of raw goat-meat about 2 inches long and cut on three sides, which I believe caused her death.

I remain, &c.,

MARY NICHOLS.

Dear Madam,

Lord Howe Island, 16 January, 1882.

Will you be kind enough to inform me if you were in my garden, and at the mulberry tree known as Spurling's any time yesterday. Why I ask is because the footmarks came from south and went back that way. This is not the first, second, or third time that I have seen footmarks around my trees, and the fruit taken. I think the least people might do is to ask if they wanted the fruit. It is a little too bad for me to pay a lease and when I come to take the fruit find some one has been there before me. If you will send an answer you will oblige.

Yours, &c.,

MARY NICHOLS.

Mrs. Nellie Rose to The Resident Magistrate, Lord Howe Island.

Dear Sir,

Lord Howe Island, 19 February, 1882.

I enclose you a most insulting letter I received during your and my husband's absence from Mrs. T. Nichols, implying that I had been *stealing* fruit from her garden. I need not tell you that I have treated the letter with contempt, but I show it you that you may see the vindictive spirit of the woman, as it could only have been done for insolence, as she could not possibly suspect me of such a thing.

I remain, &c.,

NELLIE ROSE.

T. G. C. Nichols to Captain Armstrong.

My dear Captain Armstrong,

Lord Howe Island, 21 September, 1881.

Kindly let the bearer have a bottle of wine for Mr. Brown, as Mrs. Johnstone will take charge of it and give it to him occasionally with egg, &c. With respects,—

Yours truly, &c.,

T. G. C. NICHOLS.

T. B. Wilson to Captain Armstrong.

Dear Captain Armstrong,

19 May, 1881.

Please let the bearer have for me two bottles of wine. We are all nearly drowned here and miserable. Good-bye dear sir; I believe we are off this evening.

I am, &c.,

T. B. WILSON.

T. B. Wilson to Captain Armstrong.

Dear Captain Armstrong,

Lord Howe Island, 2 January, 1881.

Mr. Thompson has requested me to ask you to be kind enough, as he is very low-spirited, to let him have a bottle of brandy. Also, for myself, a piece of salt beef, say 10 or 12 lbs.

I am, &c.,

T. B. WILSON.

T. B. Wilson to Captain Armstrong.

Dear Captain Armstrong,

Lord Howe Island, 21 July, 1881.

I am sorry to inform you that Thompson is again ill with the same complaint as he had during my absence. On the occasion of the inquiry at your house Mrs. Rose made him a glass of wine hot which did him good, and he thinks that possibly the same may relieve him now, so if you would let bearer have two bottles of wine for Thompson you would oblige him.

I am, &c.,

T. B. WILSON.

Mr. John Bell, Sydney, to Captain Armstrong.

[True Copy from Jno. Bell, Sydney, re T. G. C. Nichols.]

Dear Sir,

18 Park-street, Sydney, 14 January, 1882.

Mr. Thos. Nichols was employed by me in the year 1878 as master of the barque "Australasian Packet," for the purpose of procuring *bêche-de-mer*, &c. Vessel and outfit cost me over £6,000. I eventually heard of the loss of the vessel, which was wrecked at the S.S. Islands, and as I was afterwards informed solely through Nichols, continued intemperance after leaving Sydney. The wreck was sold by him to some traders, excepting the boats belonging to the vessel; he had them taken to Noumea and there sold, receiving the whole proceeds of sale of vessel, boats, &c. Although I appointed an agent at Noumea to act on my behalf, whom Nichols would not acknowledge, he has neither written to me or accounted in any way for the loss of the vessel or the sale of the wreck, and everything connected with the affair has been most mysterious and unsatisfactory. I had purposed at the time taking out a warrant against him, but in consequence of the great difficulties in the way of getting at him, he having gone to his home at Lord Howe Island, and the extra and great expense I would have been put to, I was advised to withhold for the present my prosecution.

Mr.

Mr. Campbell Stevens, who was mate of the same ship at the time of her loss, returned to Sydney, and he could, but would not, give me a satisfactory report of the loss or sale of the wreck. He, I understand, is also at Lord Howe Island. The crew of the vessel on their return to Sydney reported to me that Nichols took the vessel (after leaving Sydney) to Lord Howe Island and stayed there for several weeks, and also sent a large quantity (by boat-loads) of the ship's stores to his house, and to which he had no right whatever. His instructions were on leaving Sydney to take the vessel to her destination, which he did not comply with.

In conclusion, I may state that the vessel and trade was uninsured, and I lost over £6,000 by the transaction.

I remain, &c.,  
JOHN BELL.

No. 24.

Captain Armstrong to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir, 21 April, 1882, c/o Messrs. McDonald, Smith, & Co., Hunter-street, Sydney.

I beg to draw your attention to the unfair manner in which I was treated at the late Court of Inquiry held at Lord Howe Island, inasmuch as I was not allowed to cross-examine the witnesses, nor given an opportunity to produce witnesses on my behalf.

See statement herewith, marked A B.

Hon. J. B. Wilson.—B.C., 21/4/82, C.W.

I have, &c.,  
RICHD. R. ARMSTRONG.

[Enclosures.]

A.

We, the undersigned, inhabitants of Lord Howe Island, beg hereby to declare our disapproval of the unfair manner in which we consider the inquiry relative to the Resident Magistrate, Captain Armstrong, has been proceeded with. After complying with the request of the Commissioner, we walked 3 miles on two days to the Court, and waited the whole of the time from morning till night without being called upon. We consider that, as being among the oldest residents, we had a right to testify as to the general conduct of Captain Armstrong, who has, we believe, been uniformly kind and considerate for the welfare of the islanders on all occasions.

We feel it only due to that gentleman that other evidence of a favourable nature should have been heard.

N. C. THOMPSON, and for  
Wife and Family.

Witness—WM. CLARSON.

her  
MARY + FIELD.  
mark.

MARY WILSON.  
WILLIAM THOMPSON.

B.

To Capt. R. R. Armstrong, R.N., Resident Magistrate.

Sir,

We, the undersigned community of Lord Howe Island, deeply regret to hear of some false reports in Sydney of the unjust and harsh manner you have treated us in your capacity as Resident Magistrate on this island, and we now take this opportunity of most flatly contradicting such foul statements; for, on the contrary, we beg to thank you for the exertions you have undertaken for our interests, and for the fair and upright manner in which you have distributed justice and settled any discussions between us. We are also grateful to you for the stores and clothing you have brought down to us on several occasions, whereas we otherwise would have been hard pressed for want of proper covering and provisions.

We have, &c.,

N. Thompson.  
her  
Mary + Field.  
mark.  
Campbell Stevens.  
his  
Edward + King.  
mark.  
A. J. Mosely.  
Henry Wilson.

Lord Howe Island.  
Perry Johnson.  
T. B. Wilson.  
Mary Thompson.  
William Thompson.  
Emmaline Thompson.  
Rose Thompson.  
John Thompson.  
his  
William + Nichols.  
mark.

No. 25.

Mr. J. Bowie Wilson to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Sydney, 22 April, 1882.

In answer to the accusation contained in Captain Armstrong's letter of 21st instant (82-2,851), of unfair treatment in the manner in which the inquiry, held by me at Lord Howe Island, was conducted, in so far as he was not allowed to cross-examine the witnesses, nor given an opportunity to produce witnesses in his behalf, I beg to state that the parties examined by me were those who had signed the petition for his removal—as to their reasons for so doing. They were examined in Captain Armstrong's presence; he took full notes of the statements made, and was informed that any remarks he chose to make in writing relative to the charges then made would be appended to the statements of the persons examined, which has been done. Captain Armstrong received every consideration that it was possible to give him.

The document appended to Captain Armstrong's letter, marked A, is of no weight whatever, as neither N. C. Thompson nor Mrs. Field signed the petition. Mary Wilson is Thompson's daughter, about eighteen years of age, and William Thompson is a son of his, about sixteen years of age.

Neither Thompson nor Mrs. Field were invited to give evidence, as, having no complaints to make, they did not sign the petition. Mrs. Field is an elderly widow. Captain Armstrong did not ask that either of these parties should be examined, or in fact any other person.

The examination was not into the general conduct of Captain Armstrong, but into particular complaints made against him by individuals, concerning which neither Thompson nor Mrs. Field apparently had any knowledge.

Nathan C. Thompson was examined by me as to the alleged criminal assault by one of Captain Armstrong's Kanaka boys.

With

27

With regard to the other communication, marked B, addressed to Captain Armstrong, signed by fourteen individuals, and attached to his letter, it can have no bearing on the proceedings taken at Lord Howe Island, nor on the charges then made, as Captain Armstrong has noted it as having been received by him on 6th November, 1881, but the document itself has no date. It evidently refers to certain reports said to have been circulated in Sydney previous to the above date. Five of the signatures are those of Nathan Thompson's children, the oldest, I have been informed, then only seventeen years of age.

I have, &amp;c.,

J. BOWIE WILSON.

No. 26.

## Minute Paper for the Executive Council.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 24 April, 1882.

## Suspension of Captain Armstrong.

HAVING perused the report and appendices, so far as they are completed, of the Honorable J. B. Wilson, who was appointed on the 28th March last to inquire into and report upon certain charges and complaints made against Captain Armstrong, the Resident Magistrate at Lord Howe Island, which report exhibits a line of conduct pursued by that gentleman in selling without license wine and spirits to certain of the inhabitants of that island, so irregular and unbecoming a public officer, that I recommend that his suspension be confirmed, and that he be called upon to show cause why he should not be removed from the Public Service, including his position as a Magistrate of the Colony.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

No. 27.

## Minute of the Executive Council.

At the Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 26 April, 1882.

PRESENT :—

His Excellency the Governor.  
The Honorable the Acting Colonial Secretary and Secretary for Lands.  
The Honorable the Colonial Treasurer.  
The Honorable the Secretary for Works.  
The Honorable the Minister of Justice.  
The Honorable the Secretary for Mines.

REFERRING to the proceedings of the 28th March last, when the Council advised that the Honorable John Bowie Wilson should be appointed to hold a full inquiry into the conduct of Captain Armstrong, R.N., Resident Magistrate at Lord Howe Island, as also to report upon the prospects and resources of the said Island, His Excellency the Governor now lays before the Council a Minute Paper by the Honorable the Colonial Secretary submitting the report made by Mr. Wilson in the premises, with the appendices thereto, so far as they are completed.

Minute No. 21,  
26th April, 1882.

The acting Colonial Secretary is of opinion that the report exhibits a line of conduct pursued by Captain Armstrong, in selling without license wine and spirits to the inhabitants of the island, so irregular and unbecoming a public officer, that he recommends that Captain Armstrong's suspension be confirmed, and that he be called upon to show cause why he should not be removed from the Public Service, his position as a Magistrate of the Colony being included.

2. The Council having carefully considered the subject approve of the course recommended, and accordingly advise that Captain Armstrong's suspension be confirmed; and that he be called upon to show cause why he should not be removed from the Public Service, his position as a Magistrate of the Colony being herein included.

EDWD. W. M'KENNY,  
Acting Clerk of the Council.

No. 28.

## The Acting Clerk of the Executive Council to Captain Armstrong.

Sir,

Executive Council Office, Sydney, 4 May, 1882.

Referring to the letter from this office of the 28th March, respecting your suspension from official duty pending the result of an inquiry to be made by the Honorable J. B. Wilson into certain charges made against you, and generally as to your official conduct, I am directed to inform you that Mr. Wilson's report having been received and considered, His Excellency the Governor, under the advice of the Executive Council, now directs that your suspension be confirmed, and that you be called upon to show cause why you should not be removed from the Public Service—your position as a Magistrate of the Colony being herein included,—for selling without a license wines and spirits to the inhabitants of the island.

I am therefore to require you to show cause accordingly within seven days from this date. The Report referred to will, I am to add, be open to your inspection at this office.

I have, &amp;c.,

EDWD. W. M'KENNY,  
Acting Clerk of the Council.

No. 29.

## Captain Armstrong to The Acting Clerk of the Executive Council.

Sir, Hunter-street, Sydney, c/o Messrs. M'Donald, Smith, & Co., 8 May, 1882.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 4th, informing me of the action taken by the Executive Council relative to myself, and calling upon me to show cause why I should not be removed from the Public Service.

I observe that while in the report submitted by the Honorable J. Bowie Wilson to the Government several other matters of grave importance to myself are dwelt upon (and as I think greatly to my detriment), your letter mentions only the charge of selling wines and spirits without a license. I propose therefore to confine myself in this letter solely to answering that charge; but as the other matters referred to in the Commissioner's Report must have had considerable weight with the Government in calling upon me to show cause against my removal, I think it well for the information of the Government and in my own defence to enclose my full answers to those charges, inviting the attention of the Government to them.

*Selling wines and spirits without a license.*

Answer.—As a matter of fact I have supplied wines and spirits on various occasions to the islanders, under the circumstances which I think will have due weight with the Government.

The probable total value of such during the three years would not exceed £20, of which amount not £5 have been paid, part in produce and part in labour.

Finding on my arrival at the island more than three years ago that several of the islanders were distilling a rough fiery spirit from the banana and wild figs, I remonstrated with them, and was instrumental in checking the evil. On occasions too when vessels touched at the island a large portion of the produce was bartered by some of the islanders for spirits, and but little work was done until the stock thus procured was exhausted.

Seeing these evils, I let the inhabitants know that in cases of sickness or necessity I would be prepared to give a little from my own private stock. This I did, to remove what I thought the chief incentive to their laying in a stock, to cement a friendly feeling towards myself, and to gradually bring about a better tone of feeling among the people. At first this took the form of my giving the islanders a glass of colonial wine on their calling at my house, or a bottle of wine in case of reported necessity in their families. This was sometimes reciprocated by a present of a bunch of bananas or a little present of some other produce of the island.

Anxious as I was to serve the needs of the people, I soon found that I could not afford to supply them gratuitously; and wishing to keep in check the practice of applying for wine and desirous of not encouraging the spirit of pauperism, I let it be known that any supplied must be represented by such produce as they might have for disposal or by labour I might require at their hands. It was this which led to the keeping an exact account of all that was supplied. The very three accounts referred to in your Commissioner's Report represent supplies furnished to three families suffering from illness, as I judged at the time, and, as was represented to me, mainly caused by low poor diet.

In the case of H. Wilson, he represented that himself and the family he lived with, viz., Mosely and wife, were suffering from poorness of blood, which I thought would be removed or mitigated by a gentle stimulant in the shape of wine. The account of this man for wine amounts I believe to about £1 during three years, which is not yet settled. In the case of Robbins, I may state that his wife had been nearly three months prostrated with rheumatic fever, followed by a very difficult and dangerous confinement. I inquired into the case, and at the earnest solicitations of her husband allowed him to have the brandy, having from time to time given him from my own stock (without charge) several bottles of wine.

In the case of Nichols—for a long time the wife had also suffered from rheumatic fever, general prostration and debility; the children too (a numerous family) were weak and ill, and Nichols represented to me that a light stimulant was absolutely necessary in their case, and informed me that he added a little wine to their porridge, finding it very beneficial. On no occasion did I let this man get wine or spirits from me without his representing that it was required for medical purposes. The declaration of Nichols' son (a young man of known integrity on the island), a copy of which is attached (marked A), will fully establish this fact. I had purposed not making use of this statement, but as the charges appeared to be so serious without one hearing both sides, I have been advised to do so. I submit, that being on the island without medical aid or advice, and so remote from Sydney, I felt that the health of the community was practically in my keeping. It has often been my duty to decline altogether to supply either wine or spirits, and this in cases where I thought they would be abused.

I may here solemnly state that I have never known a single instance where any excess has followed from wine or spirits supplied from my stock, neither have I been called upon or seen the necessity during my administration to take any public action to check the use of stimulants except in the case of this man Nichols, whom I declined to allow to have any more, nearly six months ago.

Finally, and in view of the foregoing, I may be allowed I think to take exception to the term "sly grog-selling" as expressed in your Commissioner's Report. Every transaction was represented in my books, and an account sent to the parties. It would have been a simple matter, had I desired to traffic in drinks for my own profit, to have got a license for my manager to sell, but as I had the strongest objection to the liquor traffic being legalized on the island did not do so. By myself supplying these matters I was able to exercise my discretion as to whether they were necessary, and to comply or decline as my judgment directed. I may state that some such system is in operation on Norfolk Island, where the Magistrate has to give special permission to the storekeeper to supply the islanders. If in consideration of the foregoing statement the Government should still think it is a case of a breach of the law, I submit that the extenuating circumstances are such as to suggest that it would be wrong to brand me with disgrace of dismissal from my duties; and if the Government deem that a Resident Magistrate is no longer required on the island, I be reinstated and allowed to resign at a fixed period, and save me from a humiliation by reason of acting as I believed in the best interests of the Government and the inhabitants, whose government was practically entrusted to me.

I have, &c.,

\_\_\_\_\_ RICHD. R. ARMSTRONG.

Referred

Referred to the Colonial Secretary.—A.L., 18/5/82. Although I have from the first perusal of this letter of Captain Armstrong's felt convinced that I should have no other course open to me than to recommend his removal from the Public Service, I determined to submit his case for the consideration of my colleagues, and for that purpose the papers have been fully perused by many of them. After consideration yesterday in Cabinet, with the papers before us, I am, on my own behalf, and on that of my colleagues, constrained to advise that he be removed from the Public Service.—JOHN R.  
Approved.—A.L., 30/5/82.

## No. 30.

## Captain Armstrong to The Acting Clerk of the Executive Council.

Sir,

Hunter-street, Sydney, c/o M'Donald, Smith, &amp; Co., 8 May, 1882.

In another letter I have dealt with the distinct charge of selling wines and spirits without license to the inhabitants of Lord Howe Island.

With your permission I beg to lay before the Executive Council my answers to the various charges referred to in the report of the Commissioner to the Government.

I have, &amp;c.,

RICH'D. R. ARMSTRONG,

Late Lord Howe Island.

NOTE.—For convenience of reference I have taken the clauses as numbered and summarized in the Commissioner's Report, a copy of which has been furnished to me.—R.R.A.

Charge 1.—Allowing his Kanaka boys to wantonly destroy the pigs on the island, on which the inhabitants depend at times for their subsistence.

*Answer.*—These wild pigs I was specially instructed to reduce in number, their ravages, according to the Government Botanist's report being most destructive to the indigenous flora of the island. On one occasion a pig was found dead in the bush, and it was charged to one of the black boys, who denied that he had left it. On investigation I decided that the animal had probably been worried by some of the islanders' dogs, which for days were left lost on the mountains; these wild pigs and goats abound in thousands on the mountains, and at certain seasons make raids on the cultivated lands, and if not kept in check will so increase as to lay the island desolate, or at least denuded of verdure; the complainant in this case has no cultivated lands, and therefore has no concern as to the increase of pigs and goats in the wild state.

Charge 2.—The neglecting to prosecute the charge made against one of his Kanakas named Tommy, for a criminal assault on a girl of tender years, of which evidence is hereto attached, marked J.

*Answer.*—This charge is utterly groundless, as on my arrival on the island, May 11th, 1881 (the alleged offence having taken place on April 11th), on hearing of the circumstances I had the evidence taken upon the subject, and after the fullest inquiry came to the conclusion that there was no justification of the charge, and that the whole excitement about the matter was the result of drink obtained from a steamer during my absence. By the next outgoing opportunity I duly sent on a report to the Government on the subject, as showing how unnecessary any further action was in the matter. I was strengthened in this opinion by the evidence and written statements on the case by Mr. N. Thompson, one of the oldest and most respectable residents, by Mr. F. B. Wilson, the late schoolmaster, and by that of the father of the child. Other evidence of those present on the occasion of the alleged offence fully confirms me in the views I had taken of the matter. To have held any public investigation would only have been pandering to a morbid and depraved taste, and would have done incalculable injury to the little community.

Charge 3.—Giving undue preference in the distribution of Government work.

*Answer.*—The complainant in this case not having the training or skill of a carpenter or shipwright, nor the necessary tools, could not have executed the work referred to. On my speaking to him of this, he replied that "I ought at least to have paid him the compliment of asking him" (*vide* evidence of C. Stevens).

Charge 4.—Attempting to monopolize the trade of the island.

*Answer.*—Finding that at times the islanders were in great straits as to the supply of flour, sugar, tea, and other necessaries of life, I, at their earnest solicitations got down a small supply; there being no other store on the island, or opportunity of getting supplies other than by a chance vessel. I have frequently given some of these stores, &c., to islanders unable to pay for them, and such as I sold I have not been paid for, or had to take out the amount in such produce as they have liked to spare. So far from selling produce to ships, I have always sent what little produce I had from my ground in a regular way to the Sydney or other markets.

The land which I hold on the island was leased to me by the Government, for the purpose of working fibre, growing coffee, &c., and I consider that through my energy and outlay of capital, that I have given a great impetus to the rest of the islanders, and shown them that if their cultivations are kept up with spirit, that there is a great future for them in disposal of their produce, &c.

Charge 5.—Charge of making a damaging statement to the Government, as to the character of some of the islanders.

*Answer.*—A copy of the petition for my removal having been sent to me by the Government for my remarks thereon, and there being no charges whatever set out in the Petition, I thought the most pertinent remarks I could offer was to show the characters of some of the islanders I had to deal with, but thought it advisable to head the communication private, official, and confidential; the real object of those who were leading the movement against myself was to get rid altogether of magisterial adjudication or control. This is manifest from their conduct all through the agitation.

I have endeavoured to keep as closely as possible to the text of charges referred to in the Commissioner's Report, and have not dealt with other clauses of the evidence taken by him at the island, none of which was sworn to by the various parties giving it, nor was I allowed to ask a single question of any of the witnesses, or even to call evidence on my own behalf.

In conclusion, I have, &amp;c.,

RICH'D. R. ARMSTRONG.

[Enclosure.]

[Enclosure.]

A. W. S. Nichols to Captain Armstrong.

Dear Sir,

Lord Howe Island, 12 April, 1882.

I, Albert William Stanley Nicholls, aged eighteen years, and eldest son of Thomas Nicholls, of this island, hereby conscientiously and solemnly swear that I make the following statements, with all knowledge of the seriousness of the position I hold in making such statements, against my parents; neither have I had any quarrel or disagreement with them.

Hearing of certain accusations made by them, I consider you have been most grossly maligned, and I now wish, out of justice to you, to make this statement, that on every occasion I have been sent by my parents to you for wine or spirits, that they have told me to ask for it medicinally, on account of illness in the family—more especially by my father. I also know that on occasions you have lent them money, especially when they wanted to send me to Sydney, and they promised, in my presence, to return the loan in a few days, which I am convinced they did not do, as you had to take out the value in produce from our homestead at our own prices, though such produce was almost valueless to us.

I may state that I have never known you to act in any way but most gentlemanly and honorably towards all of us on the island; and you have at all times given us the very best of advice and counsel, especially to the young people, while your manner has always been kind and considerate to all.

I regret to say that I am perfectly ashamed of the conduct of my parents of late towards you.

There are several other statements I have lately heard against you which are also false, and I am prepared to swear at any moment, before any Court of law, to the truth of my statements.

In my presence they have on many occasions stated that they will do their utmost to have you removed off the island, as they did not consider a Government official is required here. I know also that, since your decision in Court in the case of Mr. Ponder and my father, that my parents are both dissatisfied, and have had great ill-feeling towards you ever since.

I feel sure, indeed I know, that they have influenced the feeling of others against you in every way to your detriment.

P.S.—I have frequently known my father to distil spirits from bananas in large quantities.

Witnessed—A. E. ROSE.

ALBERT W. S. NICHOLS.

C. STUART MILLER (constable, steamer "Thetis").

True copy.—Wm. CLARSON.

No. 31.

Captain Armstrong to The Clerk of the Executive Council.

Sir,

Hunter-street, Sydney, May 16, 1882.

Referring to the general subject of the recent inquiry by Commission into my administration of affairs at Lord Howe Island, I think it right to bring under your notice the following, and beg you will attach this to my former papers.

I was appointed by your Government in 1878 to make inquiry into the cause of disturbance between a Mr. Amora and others and the inhabitants of the island; and on my return the Government, evidently being satisfied with the result of my duties, appointed me as Government Resident, and since that period I have carried out the duties of Resident and Police Magistrate, Forest Ranger, Postmaster, Registrar for Births, Deaths, Marriages, &c. My duties have been most varied and complicated, and with the number of inhabitants who had been up to the time quite unaccustomed to any authority. It has therefore required great tact and judgment to study the characters of these people, and I am happy to state that till lately I succeeded in establishing law, order, and sociability amongst them. Unfortunately, last year a Mr. Ponder arrived here amongst us as agent for the Guano Company, and whom I tried to assist as much as possible, as I thought I saw a good future for the welfare of the people; he had not, however, been long on the island before he caused disturbances and dissensions amongst the people, unhappily leading one or two, of the most turbulent spirits with him. I had to report Mr. Ponder officially for breaches of his employer's agreement with the New South Wales Government, which aroused his vindictiveness, and he declared he would not rest until he had me removed from the island.

On my arrival here in 1878, and undertaking the duties appointed to me, I found a number of the inhabitants without the ordinary sufficient supply of food and clothing; I supplied them with these articles, but as they had no money wherewithal to pay, I allowed them to either work it out in labour, or supply produce from their gardens at their own prices. In some cases I have had to wait for over two years in getting any returns, and even now several accounts are unpaid. I consider, through my assistance, that they are considerably improved in their respective positions. I have introduced a large quantity of seeds and plants from different parts of the world at my own cost, which I consider will be eventually a profitable resource to the islanders, and otherwise given them information and encouragement, which is now tending to their benefit.

I have always held the interest of the island in my consideration, and have secured the inhabitants many conveniences which they would otherwise have been without. I have laid out a large amount of money in developing the resources of the island, and which the people have of course derived a large benefit therefrom.

During the last three years I have freely employed my own labour in improving the harbour and passages through the reefs, and making a good road on the island. I have had to use my own men as a boat's crew in boarding vessels for inails, &c., and in other Government work, there being no allowance of any kind to me for such duties. I had not at my command either police or other means of enforcing obedience to the law.

I beg to attach a brief statement\* of my former services from Navy List, 1881.

I have, &c.,

RICHD. R. ARMSTRONG.

Forwarded to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary.—ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Court, 16/5/82.

No. 32.

Captain Armstrong to The Clerk of the Executive Council.

Sir,

Hunter-street, Sydney, 18 May, 1882.

You will observe that the Commissioner in his report on my administration on Lord Howe Island, refers in very harsh terms to a communication sent by me some months ago to the Government relative to the chief agitators for my removal, and which communication I marked private, official, and confidential.

As

\* Not with papers in this case.

As confirmatory of the said letter, I beg to enclose one just received in reference to these two very men who are accused—

1st—Of losing the ship "Australasian Packet," through reported drunkenness and neglect; and secondly, with having sold the wreck, boats, &c., without ever sending in the accounts or moneys to her owners.

Comment I think is unnecessary.

I remain, &c.,  
RICHD. R. ARMSTRONG.

[Enclosure.]

Mr. J. Bell to Capt. Armstrong.

[Private.]

Dear Sir,

18, Park Road, Sydney, 16 May, 1882.

Hearing that you were in Sydney, I thought I would like to see you in reference to Capt. Nichols, concerning whom I wrote you some months ago relating to the loss of my ship the "Australasian Packet," through his mismanagement, and as was reported drunkenness, and the sale of the wreck without rendering any accounts of same to me of moneys received by him for. I should like to know if Stevens, who was mate with Nichols, at the time of the wreck, and would not give me any satisfactory account of the loss, is at Howe Island.

Yours respectfully,  
JOHN BELL.

[Nos. 32, 33, and 34] Transmitted to the Principal Under-Secretary.—ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council, 29/5/82. Submitted, 29/5/82.

### No. 33.

#### Captain Armstrong to The Clerk of the Executive Council.

Sir,

Hunter-street, Sydney, May, 1882.

In one of the clauses of the Commissioner's Report upon my administration of affairs of Lord Howe Island, a reference is made to some Kanakas in my service there. He suggests that a man-of-war should be commissioned to demand from me my license for holding these boys, and to remove them if necessary.

To prevent any unnecessary trouble and expense in carrying out any such suggestion, I wish for the information of the Government to report that these boys were duly hired by me from the French authorities in Noumea, for a term which expires next August.

Had I known the Commissioner wished for any information on the subject, he could of course have obtained it on reference to myself. These boys are perfectly inoffensive, very industrious and well behaved, and are general favourites with the islanders. During the nearly three years they have been with me I have never had to reprimand one of them for any offence.

I have, &c.,  
RICHD. R. ARMSTRONG.

### No. 34.

#### Captain Armstrong to The Clerk of the Executive Council.

Sir,

c/o Messrs. M'Donald, Smith, & Co., Hunter-street, Sydney, 29 May, 1882.

I beg to forward you enclosed note to me from Mr. William Clarson, who was a visitor at Lord Howe Island for over seven months during the apprenticeship of the "Vernon" boys to me. I think this statement will be sufficient to show that my treatment of them has not been so severe as has been reported.

I remain, &c.,  
RICHD. R. ARMSTRONG.

[Enclosure.]

Mr. William Clarson to Captain Armstrong.

My dear Captain Armstrong,

70, Pitt-street, Sydney, 26 May, 1882.

As I hear you have been taken to task for your treatment of the five "Vernon" boys apprenticed to you at Lord Howe Island, I think it but my duty to forward you my simple testimony as to my experience of these boys.

You will remember that during your six weeks' absence in Sydney they were under my direction, and I have known them and their doings intimately during the last seven months.

I consider they were well fed, their meals actually consisting of the same materials used for your own table, cooked by the same cook, and frequently taken from the very same vessels. Boiled or fried fish, fresh or cured potatoes, sweet potatoes, vegetable marrows, sweet corn, salt or fresh pork, pumpkins, or other vegetables in season, biscuits, &c.; and these in such abundance that I have often had to notice waste and wanton destruction of good food by these boys.

Their duties were light and easily executed, they not being called upon to do any work at all beyond their strength or capacity; weeding, hoeing, and general farm and garden work and occasional boating were the general duties they had to perform. Altogether I consider their life might have been a very pleasant one, and their training would I think have fitted them for a useful career in any country or under any circumstances, and certainly I should not object to any one belonging to me leading the life, as I knew it on the island, led by these boys.

I know it was at your special request that the schoolmaster held a night class three times a week for these boys' benefit, and I believe they would have been, fairly good boys but for their being made the means of annoyance to you by one or two leading agitators on the island. Having made up their minds to get rid, if possible, of anything like a representative of law and authority on the island, these agitators sought by every device and subtle scheme to annoy and harass you, and lost no opportunity of demoralising the "Vernon" boys by encouraging them in resisting the salutary discipline and regulations you had enjoined.

I think it a great misfortune for these boys that the useful career open to them should have been frustrated by the indirect interference of any one.

I refrain from referring to the antecedents and conduct of these boys at your place, but I believe all the trouble has arisen from the subtle plotting of one or two men anxious to be rid of you as representing law and order.

I am led to this belief by a knowledge of the scandalously false accusations levelled by these people against you, but which I believe, if there is any justice in the land, will only tend to your credit on proper investigation.

Very sincerely yours,  
WILLIAM CLARSON.

P.S.—Pray call on me at any time to state my knowledge of these matters.

## No. 35.

## Minute of the Executive Council.

The Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 30 May, 1882.

PRESENT :—

His Excellency the Governor,  
 The Honorable the Acting Colonial Secretary and Secretary for Lands,  
 The Honorable the Colonial Treasurer,  
 The Honorable the Secretary for Works,  
 The Honorable the Minister of Public Instruction, and  
 The Honorable the Secretary for Mines.

Minute No. 26,  
30th May, 1882.

REFERRING to the proceedings on the 26th April last, when the Council advised that Captain Armstrong, Resident Magistrate, &c., at Lord Howe Island, now under suspension, should be called upon to show cause why he should not be removed from the Public Service, for selling wines and spirits to certain of the inhabitants of the said island,—His Excellency the Governor now lays before them the explanation offered by Captain Armstrong of the charge referred to, together with a minute by the Honorable the Colonial Secretary.

2. After careful consideration of the said charge and the explanation of Captain Armstrong, the Council are of opinion that Captain Armstrong has failed to disprove the charge of selling wines and spirits without a license to certain of the inhabitants of the said island, and therefore advise that he be removed from the Public Service.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,  
 Clerk of the Council.

## No. 36.

## The Clerk of the Executive Council to Captain Armstrong.

Sir,

Executive Council Office, Sydney, 31 May, 1882.

Referring to former correspondence on the subject of charges made against you which formed the subject of inquiry and report by a Special Commissioner, and to a communication from this office dated the 4th instant, calling upon you to show cause why you should not be removed from the Public Service for selling without license wines and spirits to certain of the inhabitants of Lord Howe Island, I am now directed to inform you that, after careful consideration of the said charge of selling wines and spirits without a license, and of the explanation you offered, His Excellency the Governor, under the advice of the Executive Council, has approved of your removal from the Public Service, as you have failed to disprove the charge alluded to.

I have, &amp;c.,

ALEX. C. BUDGE,  
 Clerk of the Council.

## No. 37.

## Captain Armstrong to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

c/o Messrs. McDonald, Smith &amp; Co., Hunter-street, Sydney, 7 June, 1882.

*Re* Lord Howe Island.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of letter informing me of the decision of the Executive Council.

I take the liberty of expressing to you my conviction that, in the absence of any representative of authority, trouble of a serious nature will before long arise on the island.

I beg to represent to you that, in order to facilitate the inquiry and to be on the spot to give any further information, I availed myself of the opportunity offered by the "Thetis" of coming to Sydney, and necessarily had to leave my affairs on the island in a somewhat unsettled state; the detention here has been a cause of great loss and inconvenience, and I am desirous of getting back to the island to wind up matters and to settle generally my affairs.

I have the honor to request therefore that you will be good enough to allow me such sum of money as you may deem right to proceed to the island.

I have, &amp;c.,

RICHD. R. ARMSTRONG.

Captain Armstrong has gone down to the island. May be put by for the present.—9/8/82.



1882.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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PLAINTS FOR TRESPASS TO LAND, FILED IN DISTRICT COURTS.

(DURING THREE YEARS ENDED MARCH, 1882.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 18 October, 1882.*

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RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 6 September, 1882, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“A Return showing the number of Plaints for Trespass to Land filed in  
“the several District Courts of the Colony (excepting the County of Cum-  
“berland) during the three years ending March, 1882.”

(*Mr. Gannon.*)

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## PLAINTS FOR TRESPASS TO LAND, FILED IN DISTRICT COURTS.

RETURN showing the number of Plaints for trespass to land filed in the several District Courts of the Colony (excepting the County of Cumberland) during the three years ending March, 1882.

Names of District Courts.	Number of Plaints issued during three years ending March, 1882.	Names of District Courts.	Number of Plaints issued during three years ending March, 1882.
Albury ... ..	7	Maclean ... ..	1
Armidale ... ..	4	Maitland ... ..	14
Balranald ... ..	...	Milton ... ..	1
Bathurst ... ..	7	Moama ... ..	...
Bega... ..	6	Molong ... ..	...
Bingera ... ..	1	Moruya ... ..	3
Bombala ... ..	12	Moss Vale ... ..	...
Bourke ... ..	...	Mudgee ... ..	12
Braidwood ... ..	31	Murrurundi ... ..	1
Burrowa ... ..	7	Muswellbrook ... ..	8
Carcoar ... ..	6	Narrabri ... ..	...
Casino ... ..	1	Narrandera ... ..	...
Cooma ... ..	22	Newcastle ... ..	13
Coonabarabran ... ..	...	Nowra ... ..	11
Coonamble ... ..	...	Orange ... ..	...
Cootamundra ... ..	6	Penrith ... ..	...
Corowa ... ..	2	Port Macquarie ... ..	1
Deniliquin ... ..	5	Quacanbeyan ... ..	19
Dubbo ... ..	12	Scone ... ..	1
Eden ... ..	8	Singleton ... ..	5
Forbes ... ..	4	Tamworth ... ..	3
Glen Innes ... ..	...	Tenterfield ... ..	1
Goulburn ... ..	64	Tumut ... ..	1
Grafton ... ..	4	Vegetable Creek (now Emma- ville) ... ..	...
Grenfell ... ..	2	Wagga Wagga ... ..	13
Gundagai ... ..	5	Walgett ... ..	...
Gunnedah ... ..	1	Warialda ... ..	1
Gunning ... ..	11	Wellington ... ..	5
Hartley ... ..	1	Wentworth ... ..	...
Hay ... ..	...	Wilcannia ... ..	...
Hill End ... ..	...	Windsor ... ..	...
Hillston ... ..	2	Wingham ... ..	2
Inverell ... ..	2	Wollongong ... ..	4
Kempsey ... ..	5	Yass... ..	23
Kiama ... ..	2	Young ... ..	16
Lismore ... ..	3		

1882.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT BILL.**

(PETITION OF NEW SOUTH WALES SOCIAL PURITY SOCIETY.)

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*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 19 September, 1882.*

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

The humble Petition of the New South Wales Social Purity Society,—

SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners, in reference to the proposed amendments in the criminal laws now under the consideration of your Honorable House, feeling assured that many females of tender age (particularly under pressure or excitement) fail to realise the enormity of the crime of illicit sexual intercourse and its disastrous consequences, humbly pray that it be enacted "That every one who carnally knows any girl (with or without her consent) under the age of fifteen years shall be guilty of felony."

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

Signed by Chairman, Secretary, and other members of Committee on behalf of the Society.

[Here follow 17 Signatures.]

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1882.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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JUDGES SALARIES AND PENSIONS BILL.

(MESSAGE No. 15.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 26 October, 1882.*

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AUGUSTUS LOFTUS,

*Governor.*

*Message No. 15.*

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th section of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the expediency of making provision to meet the requisite expenses in connection with a Bill to regulate the Salaries and Pensions of Judges of the Supreme Court.

*Government House,*

*Sydney, 26th October, 1882.*

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1882.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 16 November, 1882.*

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

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

(*Mr. Buchanan.*)

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## CIVIL SERVICE.

## POST OFFICE.

Name of Officer.	Office.	Extent of Leave during three years, ended 31 March, 1881, including absence through illness.
Anderson N.	Clerk	1 week 1 day.
Arndell A. J.	do	1 month 5 days.
Aria F.	do	1 week 6 "
Aubusson Jas.	Mail Boy	1 month.
Armstrong Robt.	Letter-carrier	1 " 4 "
Aria Mrs.	Assistant, Yass	1 " 1 week 4 days.
Atkinson A. C.	do East Maitland	2 weeks.
Burgis F.	Messenger	6 days.
Button A. C.	Clerk	1 month 7 days.
Barnett G.	do	2 weeks 2 "
Bell Joseph	do	4 "
Bradshaw B. C.	do	3 months 1 week.
Buchanan W.	Postal Inspector	4 weeks.
Butler Fras.	Clerk	4 " 2 days.
Burgis Thos. P.	Assistant, Goulburn	3 " 1 day.
Byrne Richard	Groom	7 days.
Bruton Wm.	Stamper	2 months.
Bryam John P.	Clerk	3 weeks 2 days.
Breen Thos.	Letter-carrier	2 " 5 "
Bourke James	Sorter	2 " 6 "
Brady Chas.	Clerk	1 month.
Booty C. J.	Clerk	4 months 2 "
Bossley I. B.	Postmaster, William-street	2 weeks 3 "
Bowen W. R.	do Murrurundi	8 "
Bourke A.	Mail Boy	2 "
Butler J.	Letter-carrier	2 " 4 "
Burier Chas. J.	do	2 " 3 "
Bell S.	do	2 " 5 "
Bowen Mrs.	Assistant, Murrurundi	3 months.
Bourke Francis	Letter-carrier, Orange	8 days.
Brady M. J.	Assistant, Bathurst	10 weeks 3 "
Balderstone T.	Clerk	3 months.
Byrne J. C.	Letter-carrier	1 week.
Caldwell Robt.	do	2 mos. 3 wks. 4 days.
Croker Jas.	do	3 weeks 4 days.
Curtis W.	do	1 month 2 wks. 1 day.
Cavenagh C.	Clerk	1 month 2 weeks.
Clarke G.	Letter-carrier	5 weeks.
Carter W. L.	Accountant	1 day.
Coghlan C.	Railway Sorter, Newcastle	3 days.
Cuttriss C. B.	Postmaster, Oxford-street	2 weeks 4 days.
Child S. A.	Messenger	3 " 1 day.
Crowe P.	Stamper	5 mos. 1 week 2 days.
Campbell Jno. D.	Clerk	2 weeks 3 days.
Costello Thomas	Letter-carrier	1 week.
Cracknell F.	do	1 " 2 "
Cherry F. C.	do	1 "
Child W. R.	Railway Sorter, Newcastle	6 weeks 1 "
Collumb T.	Letter-carrier, Hill End	2 " 6 "
Clark J.	Letter-carrier	1 week 5 "
Carroll Andrew	Assistant, Wagga Wagga	3 weeks 5 "
Child Sep. A.	Mail Boy	1 month 2 wks. 3 "
Charlton Thos. J.	Clerk	2 days.
Clarke Jos.	do	4 "
Conroy James	Mail Guard	3 weeks.
Cotter Richd.	Letter-carrier	1 week.
Crakanthorp R. H.	Clerk	1 month.
Child H. G.	Mail Sorter	1 week 1 day.
Dalgarno Jas.	Chief Clerk	1 " 5 days.
Dewson W.	Letter-carrier	2 weeks 3 "
Dwyer Michael	do	3 "



## POST OFFICE—continued.

Name of Officer.	Office.	Extent of Leave during three years, ended 31 March, 1881, including absence through illness.
Dunkin Jno...	Letter-carrier	2 weeks 2 days.
Davies H. ....	Clerk	2 " 6 "
Dennis S. M. M. ....	do.	2 "
Dale C. E. ....	Assistant, Bathurst	3 "
Doolan Wm. ....	Sorter	1 week 1 day.
Daly J. ....	Stamper	1 month 3 wks. 1 day.
Duffy A. ....	Sorter	4 days.
Dobbyn Wm. ....	Mail Boy	2 months 1 day.
Doolan E. ....	Letter-carrier	3 weeks 2 days.
Doyle H. C. ....	Clerk	1 day.
Doherty J. ....	Clerk	1 month 4 "
Douglass J. G. ....	Letter-carrier	3 weeks.
Donelan Edmund	Sorter	1 week 1 day.
Dudgeon J. ....	Assistant, Mudgee	2 weeks.
Davies Edwin	Letter-carrier, Hamilton	4 days.
Davies F. G. ....	Clerk	1 month 2 days.
Duffy Austin	Sorter	2 weeks.
De Milhau G. ....	Postal Inspector	4 " 1 day.
Du Bedat W. J. ....	Railway Sorter	1 week 1 "
Dingavan W. ....	Letter-carrier, Goulburn	8 days.
Donnelly T. ....	do Grafton	2 weeks.
Eve John	Letter-carrier	2 " 4 days.
Ellis J. ....	do Deniliquin...	1 week.
Edward R. B. ....	Clerk	3 weeks.
Eastcott J. R. ....	Assistant, Newcastle	2 months 5 days.
Edmonds C. ....	Mail Boy	2 weeks 1 day.
Elliott J. ....	Assistant, Albury	2 "
Emanuel L. ....	Mail Guard, Newcastle	3 " 2 days.
Eagar H. B. ....	Mail Guard	2 "
Finnerty M. ....	Letter-carrier	1 month 3 weeks.
Fetherston R. ....	Assistant, Deniliquin and Albury	2 months 1 wk. 5 dys.
Flynn James	Letter-carrier	1 week.
Forsythe Chas. ....	Clerk	1 month 3 days.
Farquhasson Fred. G.	Mail Boy	3 months 1 wk. 5 "
Finnerty John	Mail Boy	1 week
Fursman W. ....	Assistant, Newcastle	2 weeks 1 day.
Finnerty Malachy	Mail Boy	1 month 2 days.
Fullford W. R. ....	Letter-carrier	1 week 6 days.
Foster W. B. ....	Clerk	1 week.
Flynn Jas. ....	do	3 days.
Goodsell Jas. ....	Letter-carrier, Balmain	1 week 2 "
Grainger Thos. B. ....	Clerk	1 month 3 wks. 3 "
Gorman W. J. ....	Sorter	4 weeks 3 days.
Gibbons John R. H. ....	Clerk	4 days.
Glashcen Wm. ....	Messenger	3 weeks.
Glynn John. ....	do	2 " 6 days.
Gorrick John	do	4 "
Green J. C. ....	Sorter	2 " 4 "
Goold P. ....	Clerk	1 month 1 week 2 "
Garland John	Letter-carrier	1 week.
Goodhew R. ....	Mail Boy	1 " 4 days.
Gilchrist Jno. Jas. ....	Letter-carrier	3 weeks 1 day.
Galbraith Arthur	Clerk	2 days.
Hinchcliff J. ....	Letter-carrier, Redfern	6 "
Hope W. E. ....	Postmaster, Wagga Wagga	6 "
Hickenbery J. ....	Letter-carrier	5 "
Hartezan M. ....	do	1 week.
Heally P. J. ....	Clerk	1 month 3 wks. 2 "
Holmes Henry	do	1 " 1 week 6 "
Hunt W. H. ....	Postmaster, Haymarket	1 week 2 days.
Howard J. ....	Messenger	5 days.
Hoare James	Letter-carrier and window-cleaner	1 week 3 "
Hilton S. B. ....	Clerk	1 month 2 wks. 4 "
Hancock Henry W. ....	Mail Boy	1 week 5 days.
Hogg J. S. ....	Mail Driver	5 days.
Hartley Geo. ....	Mail Boy	1 week 1 day.
Hartigan M. ....	Letter-carrier	3 weeks.
Hambly J. ....	Clerk	1 month 1 week 1 day.
Harle Thos. ....	do	1 " 3 weeks 5 dys.
Higgison V. ....	Letter-carrier	5 days.
Hickey M. ....	do	3 weeks.

POST OFFICE—*continued.*

Name of Officer.	Office.	Extent of Leave during three years, ended 31 March, 1881, including absence through illness.
Hancock Rundale ...	Letter-carrier ... ..	2 weeks 2 days.
Hoare John... ..	Mail Boy ... ..	2 days.
Hooper George ...	Letter-carrier, Wallsend ... ..	5 "
Houghton J... ..	do Richmond... ..	3 "
Haynes Edward ...	Clerk ... ..	3 "
Heckenberg T. ...	Sorter, Newcastle... ..	1 month 4 weeks.
Hughes Chas. A. ...	Mail Guard ... ..	3 weeks.
Harper C. ... ..	do ... ..	2 "
Isaac F. ... ..	Postmaster, Scone... ..	1 week.
Isaacs H. ... ..	Clerk ... ..	5 days.
Iredale R. ... ..	do ... ..	1 month.
Johnston James ...	Letter-carrier, Tamworth... ..	1 week.
Jacob Hamilton ...	Clerk ... ..	1 month 1 week 4 days.
Jones John R. ...	Mail Sorter ... ..	1 "
Jones J. W... ..	Railway Sorter ... ..	3 months.
Johnson W. C. ...	Postmaster, Goulburn ... ..	1 day.
Kenny J. W. ... ..	Clerk ... ..	1 month 4 weeks.
Keohan W. ... ..	Assistant, Deniliquin ... ..	1 week.
Kenny John ... ..	Letter-carrier ... ..	2 weeks 4 days.
Lawton Phillip ...	do Newcastle ... ..	3 " 6 "
Lloyd Edwin ... ..	Clerk and Postmaster, Parramatta-street... ..	1 month 5 "
Lloyd B. C. ... ..	Clerk ... ..	2 weeks 1 day.
Leon S. J. ... ..	do ... ..	1 month 2 weeks 4 dys.
Lees Robert... ..	Sorter ... ..	4 weeks 1 day.
Langstaff F. G. ...	Clerk ... ..	2 months 6 days.
Landers Albert ...	do ... ..	1 month 1 week 1 day.
Ledsam Wm. G. ...	Goulburn ... ..	2 weeks 6 days.
Lacey R. E... ..	Letter-carrier, Parramatta ... ..	1 month 3 weeks 4 dys.
Little G. L. ... ..	Clerk ... ..	2 weeks 6 days.
Lynch T. ... ..	Assistant, Goulburn ... ..	2 "
Lockyer H. H. R. ...	Postmaster, Wickham ... ..	3 months 4 wks. 1 dy.
Lambton S. H. ...	Secretary ... ..	1 month 25 days.
Leek R. ... ..	Letter-carrier ... ..	1 week.
Madden D. ... ..	do ... ..	1 week 2 days.
M'Grath D... ..	do ... ..	3 months 2 weeks 4 dys.
Murphy C. ... ..	do ... ..	1 month 2 " 2 "
Munro Robert ...	do ... ..	1 week 4 days.
M'Mahon J. T. ...	Clerk ... ..	2 weeks 2 "
Moon D. D... ..	do ... ..	1 month.
M'Cabe W. ... ..	do ... ..	4 weeks 1 day.
M'Padden James ...	Letter-carrier ... ..	1 week 4 days.
M'Neilly J. ... ..	Clerk ... ..	3 weeks 1 day.
Mooney D. ... ..	Letter-carrier ... ..	1 week.
M'Donald John ...	Sorter ... ..	4 weeks.
Murdoch H... ..	Clerk ... ..	1 week 2 days.
M'Dermot J. ... ..	do ... ..	1 " 2 "
M'Cartney J. ... ..	Mail Boy ... ..	2 weeks 2 "
Matthews R. ... ..	Sorter ... ..	2 " 1 day.
M'Cormack T. J. ...	do ... ..	1 month 2 weeks.
Merrick Jas. ... ..	do ... ..	2 weeks 5 days.
Middleton Jas. ...	do ... ..	2 " 5 "
M'Killop G. R. ...	Letter-carrier, Parramatta ... ..	4 days.
Mather R. ... ..	Sorter ... ..	4 weeks 2 "
Mason John... ..	Clerk ... ..	1 week 6 "
Matchitt A. ... ..	Letter-carrier ... ..	1 " 1 day.
Mooney A. ... ..	do ... ..	3 weeks.
May W. D. ... ..	Mail Guard, Orange ... ..	3 "
Marquies J... ..	Mail Guard ... ..	1 month.
M'Namee J. N. ... ..	do " ... ..	4 weeks.
Meehan J. ... ..	Letter-carrier ... ..	1 week.
M'Kinsey M. J. ...	Assistant, Newcastle ... ..	4 weeks 1 "
M'Manis R. J. ... ..	do Goulburn ... ..	2 "
Morrison Robert ...	do Bathurst ... ..	1 week 4 days.
Melville A. ... ..	do do ... ..	2 weeks 3 "
Massey George ...	Mail Boy ... ..	6 days.
Manton Chas. E. ...	do ... ..	5 "
Maxwell Francis ...	Letter-carrier, Balmain ... ..	6 "
M'Diarmid C. ... ..	Assistant, Newcastle ... ..	1 week 1 day.
Mathews W. N. ...	Sorter ... ..	2 weeks 5 days.
Mason J. N. ... ..	Clerk ... ..	1 month 2 weeks.

## POST OFFICE—continued.

Name of Officer.	Office.	Extent of Leave during three years, ended 31 March, 1891, including absence through illness.
Martin P. ...	Probationary Clerk and Assistant, Bathurst and Haymarket.	1 week 2 days.
M'Conaghy D. ...	Mail Sorter ...	2 weeks.
Nightingale Chas. ...	Accountant ...	4 months.
North H. ...	Postmistress, Edgecliff ...	1 week.
Nicholson C. E. ...	Assistant, Newcastle ...	3 weeks.
Olive Alfred ...	Letter-carrier, Balmain ...	3 " 6 "
Ord C. A. ...	Clerk ...	1 week 6 "
Overmyer John ...	do ...	1 month 1 week 2 days.
O'Connor P. ...	do ...	1 " 6 days.
Owen W. ...	Postmaster, Deniliquin ...	1 " 1 week 4 "
O'Neill W. ...	do Mudgee ...	2 days.
Porter A. ...	Clerk, Mail Branch ...	1 month 2 weeks.
Plesner Peter ...	Messenger ...	2 weeks 1 day.
Pickering C. ...	Mail Boy ...	2 days.
Pawley H. ...	Letter-carrier ...	1 week 3 days.
Potter J. ...	do Petersham ...	1 day.
Padden James ...	Letter-carrier ...	1 week 4 "
Pinnington T. ...	Railway Sorter ...	2 weeks.
Pettingell W. ...	Mail Guard ...	1 month 5 "
Quirk Frank ...	Clerk ...	2 weeks 1 day.
Roston W. ...	Letter-carrier ...	3 " 1 "
Rushforth T. ...	do Goulburn ...	1 week 5 days.
Ryan Walter ...	Clerk ...	2 weeks 1 day.
Ryan John ...	Letter-carrier ...	1 week 5 days.
Read Geo. ...	Clerk ...	1 month 3 weeks 1 day.
Rigg Thos. J. ...	do ...	1 " 2 "
Richardson J. S. ...	do ...	1 " 1 day.
Rush John ...	Letter-carrier ...	1 week.
Reynolds J. ...	Clerk ...	1 month 6 days.
Rickards Saml. ...	Mail Boy ...	2 months 5 "
Richards J. ...	Mail Guard ...	3 " 3 "
Robinson E. ...	Sorter ...	1 week.
Rourke A. ...	Mail Boy ...	2 months 5 "
Richards S. ...	Letter-carrier ...	2 weeks.
Rugg William ...	do Newcastle ...	3 " 5 "
Rourk Patrick ...	Letter-carrier ...	1 week.
Reardon J. ...	do ...	1 "
Rush F. W. S. ...	Clerk ...	2 days.
Ryan A. ...	Letter-carrier ...	3 "
Speedy John ...	do ...	1 day.
Seymour E. B. ...	Clerk ...	1 month.
Slack C. ...	Letter-carrier, Orange ...	2 days.
Smith G. ...	Letter-carrier ...	1 week 5 "
Stephens H. ...	Mail Guard ...	2 months 2 weeks 4 days
Sims Geo. ...	Clerk ...	1 month 1 week 4 "
Swire H. ...	do ...	1 " 6 days.
Sims H. ...	Sorter ...	3 months 1 day.
Steel J. T. ...	Clerk ...	1 month.
Smith John ...	Letter-carrier ...	1 " 1 week 3 "
Smith Joseph ...	do Newtown ...	2 months 6 days.
Smith J. ...	Mail Guard, Newcastle ...	2 days.
Stringfellow T. ...	Letter-carrier ...	1 week 2 "
Smith W. ...	do ...	1 "
Skehan John ...	do ...	1 "
Soutar J. C. ...	Sorter ...	2 weeks.
Stone W. ...	Mail Guard ...	2 " 2 "
Sandon S. F. ...	Assistant, Newcastle ...	1 week.
Smith L. S. ...	do Bathurst ...	2 weeks.
Summons Thos. ...	Mail Boy ...	2 days.
Slack C. ...	Letter-carrier ...	4 "
Solomon Saul ...	do ...	3 "
Thruckley Thomas ...	Mail Boy ...	1 week.
Taylor A. H. ...	do ...	2 weeks 5 "
Tribe E. S. ...	Clerk ...	4 days.
Tomlinson Geo. ...	Letter-carrier ...	1 month 1 week 1 day.
Tucker C. L. ...	Sorter ...	2 months 2 weeks 1 "
Thomson Neil ...	Mail Boy ...	1 week.
Thompson J. ...	Assistant, Goulburn ...	2 weeks 3 days.
Thompson W. G. ...	Postmaster, Bathurst ...	2 " 1 day.

## POST OFFICE—continued.

Name of Officer.	Office.	Extent of Leave during three years, ended 31 March, 1881, including absence through illness.
Thompson J. ...	Cashier ... ..	1 day.
Unwin G. P. ...	Clerk ... ..	4 weeks.
Vogan T. ...	Sorter ... ..	3 months 3 days.
Whatham W. H. ...	Letter-carrier ... ..	3 days.
Williams F. C. ...	Clerk ... ..	1 day.
Williams C. E. ...	do ... ..	3 days.
Warre George ...	Mail Boy ... ..	5 "
West J. ...	Sorter ... ..	1 month 2 "
Ward G. J. ...	Clerk ... ..	2 weeks.
Ward R. ...	Sorter ... ..	1 week 5 "
White Geo. ...	Letter-carrier ... ..	6 days.
Whyte G. A. ...	do Newcastle ... ..	2 weeks.
Williams James ...	Letter-carrier ... ..	2 " 4 "
West Geo. ...	Post-master, Newtown ... ..	1 month 2 weeks 5 days
White G. M. ...	do Park-street ... ..	3 weeks 1 day.
Weatherall W. ...	Assistant, Wagga Wagga... ..	2 "
Young M. B. ...	Clerk ... ..	1 month 3 weeks 6 "

## ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.

RETURN showing the number of Officers who have had leave of absence.

Name.	Designation.	Stationed at	Length of Leave.
Arnott R. W. ...	Operator ... ..	Sydney ... ..	1 month.
Atkinson A. ...	Station-master ... ..	East Maitland ... ..	3 weeks.
Ambrose A. E. ...	Operator ... ..	Albury ... ..	2 "
Atkinson E. ...	Station-master ... ..	Warialda ... ..	1 month.
Aubin H. J. ...	" ... ..	Germantown ... ..	3 weeks.
Burnett A. ...	" ... ..	Hay ... ..	6. "
Banfield H. ...	" ... ..	Barraba ... ..	1 month.
Barnett F. ...	Operator ... ..	Murrurundi ... ..	5 weeks.
Brewer F. P. ...	" ... ..	Sydney ... ..	5 "
Bonsfield E. J. ...	" ... ..	West Maitland ... ..	2 "
Bramble S. ...	Junior Operator... ..	" ... ..	2 "
Ballard J. E. ...	Station-master ... ..	Glen Innes ... ..	3 "
Bramble E. W. ...	Clerk ... ..	Sydney ... ..	2 "
Bough S. ...	Messenger ... ..	" ... ..	10 days.
Bondfield H. ...	Operator ... ..	Grafton ... ..	1 month.
Bussell F. ...	" ... ..	Sydney ... ..	2 weeks.
Byron R. A. ...	" ... ..	Newcastle ... ..	6 "
Bragg W. ...	Messenger ... ..	Sydney ... ..	1 week.
Byron A. ...	" ... ..	Edgecliff ... ..	1 "
Bryant E. J. ...	Operator ... ..	Mudgee ... ..	2 weeks.
Bridekirk J. ...	Station-master ... ..	Gloucester ... ..	3 "
Brainwood B. ...	Messenger ... ..	Sydney ... ..	2 "
Brennan W. ...	" ... ..	" ... ..	1 week.
Butler C. ...	Operator ... ..	Goulburn ... ..	1 "
Byrnes F. O. ...	Station-master ... ..	Murrurundi ... ..	2 weeks.
Barr R. J. ...	" ... ..	Kyamba ... ..	2 "
Bowerman F. S. ...	Operator ... ..	Sydney ... ..	2 "
Bennett J. ...	Station-master ... ..	Goodooga ... ..	2 "
Brooker J. ...	Operator ... ..	Yass ... ..	6 "
Bellamy C. ...	" ... ..	Wagga ... ..	2 "
Brown G. ...	Station-master ... ..	Broughton's Creek ... ..	2 "
Cridge J. T. ...	Operator ... ..	West Maitland ... ..	2 "
Cooke J. M. ...	Station-master ... ..	Windsor ... ..	3 "
Collier E. J. ...	Messenger ... ..	Cassilis ... ..	3 "
Colls J. R. ...	Station-master ... ..	Yass ... ..	2 months.
Cooper J. E. ...	Operator ... ..	Albury ... ..	5 weeks.
Cox J. ...	Station-master ... ..	Bodalla ... ..	1 week.
Cowan J. ...	" ... ..	Lithgow ... ..	2 weeks.
Cooper C. ...	" ... ..	Orange ... ..	4 "
Crouch S. C. ...	" ... ..	Cobargo ... ..	18 days.

## ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS—continued.

Name.	Designation.	Stationed at	Length of Leave.
Chapple C. ...	Station-master ...	Hill End ...	2 weeks.
Coleman E. ...	" ...	Millie... ...	5 "
Chapman H. ...	Operator ...	Albury ...	5 "
Coleman J. ...	" ...	Newcastle ...	1 month.
Carroll G. H. L. ...	Inspector ...	Northern Districts ...	2 weeks.
Carrick T. ...	Messenger ...	Sydney ...	1 month.
Caspersonn C. H. ...	Cable Clerk ...	" ...	2 weeks.
Cox H. ...	Messenger ...	Mudgee ...	2 "
Chapman C. ...	Station-master ...	Narrandera ...	1 week.
Curry H. ...	" ...	Mudgee ...	2 weeks.
Clay P. ...	Operator ...	Sydney ...	1 month.
Croft T. G. ...	Station-master ...	Gunnedah ...	1 "
Connolly E. W. ...	" ...	West Tamworth ...	3 weeks.
Carroll J. ...	Line Repairer ...	Cooma ...	1 month.
Corbett W. F. ...	Operator ...	Sydney ...	1 week.
Coleman E. J. ...	Station-master ...	Bingera ...	1 "
Cummins J. R. ...	" ...	Port Macquarie ...	6 weeks.
Cowan C. N. ...	" ...	Lithgow ...	1 month.
Chevell F. ...	Messenger ...	Sydney ...	1 week.
Dennis G. J. ...	Station-master ...	Merimbula ...	5 weeks.
Dargin S. M. ...	" ...	Newtown ...	3 months.
Doran P. J. ...	Operator ...	Muswellbrook ...	2 weeks.
Drew W. G. ...	" ...	Parramatta ...	1 month.
Dowling P. J. ...	" ...	Gunnedah ...	1 "
Dean E. ...	Record Clerk ...	Sydney ...	5 weeks.
Dargin Miss ...	Station-master ...	Randwick ...	3 "
Douglass Miss ...	" ...	Haymarket ...	3 "
Done R. E. ...	" ...	Manilla ...	2 "
Dunne P. ...	Line Repairer ...	Deniliquin ...	5 "
Donan J. S. ...	Operator ...	Liverpool ...	3 "
Dixson T. ...	Station-master ...	Quirindi ...	1 month.
Day W. H. ...	" ...	Balranald ...	2 months.
Doutty J. ...	Operator ...	Sydney ...	2 "
Dalgarno J. V. ...	Manager ...	" ...	3 "
Davies A. ...	Station-master ...	Wilcannia ...	1 month.
Dixon R. ...	" ...	Gunning ...	1 week.
Denshire W. G. ...	" ...	Cootamundra... ..	1 month.
Eames J. ...	" ...	Inverell ...	3 months.
Evans C. S. ...	Operator ...	William-street ...	1 week.
Ella T. H. ...	Station-master ...	Bateman's Bay ...	1 month.
Eldershaw Miss ...	" ...	Oxford-street... ..	4 weeks.
Elliott C. W. ...	" ...	Tarcutta ...	1 week.
Edwards F. B. ...	" ...	Adelong ...	2 weeks.
Eldershaw P. ...	" ...	Condoblin ...	3 "
Furley J. ...	Operator ...	Exchange ...	1 month.
Fowler F. J. ...	Station-master ...	Cowra ...	2 weeks.
Ferris J. J. R. ...	Check Clerk ...	Sydney ...	3 "
Flanagan W. ...	Messenger ...	Wellington ...	6 "
Falconer J. ...	Operator ...	Tamworth ...	2 "
Fox H. A. ...	Messenger ...	Sydney ...	1 week.
Ferris T. W. ...	Clerk ...	" ...	4 weeks.
Finney R. ...	Operator ...	Cowra ...	2 "
Flanders A. ...	" ...	Ulmarra ...	2 "
Fry Chas. ...	Station-master ...	Copeland N. ...	4 "
Fowler A. D. ...	" ...	Bungendore ...	2 "
Faulkes A. R. ...	Messenger ...	Newtown ...	1 month.
Frost H. ...	Instrument Fitter ...	Redfern ...	1 "
Grant H. ...	Line Repairer ...	Browarrina ...	2 weeks.
Gallagher J. P. ...	Station-master ...	Molong ...	1 month.
Glover J. ...	Operator ...	Sydney ...	3 weeks.
Gordon J. A. ...	Station-master ...	Newton Boyd ...	1 month.
Grovenor R. ...	Operator ...	Tumut ...	1 "
Gorman J. ...	Messenger ...	Inverell ...	2 weeks.
Golding W. H. ...	Operator ...	Coonamble ...	1 week.
Griffiths T. ...	Clerk ...	Sydney ...	2 weeks.
Gresty Geo. ...	Operator ...	" ...	3 "
Godbold W. ...	Messenger ...	Tamworth ...	2 "
Geary A. ...	Messenger's As- sistant Overseer.	.....	3 "
Gibbs R. E. W. ...	Operator ...	Park-street ...	2 "
Gregory C. S. ...	Accountant ...	Sydney ...	1 week.
Gambell Miss ...	Operator ...	Ulladulla ...	2 weeks.

## ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS—continued.

Name.	Designation.	Stationed at	Length of Leave.
Harris T....	Station-master	Scone...	6 weeks.
Hines J. ....	Messenger	Goulburn	1 week.
Hansen H. ....	Operator	Yass	9 weeks.
Hackett J. P. ....	Station-master	Rylstone	4 "
Hunt J. J. ....	Operator	Sydney	6 "
Hughan O. ....	Line Repairer	Bourke	6 "
Halloran Miss	Operator	Paddington	6 "
Hipsley R. H. ....	Station-master	Tenterfield	1 month.
Husing Miss	Operator	Parramatta-street	2 months.
Harrison C. ....	Station-master	Bega	3 weeks.
Holahan W. J. ....	Operator	Albury	1 week.
Hay G. ....	Station-master	Walgett	3 weeks.
Hines D. J. ....	Operator	Cooma	3 "
Haydock O. ....	Station-master	Wallsend	2 "
Harris W. ....	"	Waratah	2 "
Hinchey —	Messenger	Sydney	1 month.
Hanna T. ....	Line Repairer	Tenterfield	3 weeks.
Histon M. ....	"	Armidale	2 "
Hoskisson A. J. ....	Operator	Bathurst	2 "
Harrison G. ....	Line Repairer	Wagga	1 week.
Hulme T. W. ....	Booking Clerk	Sydney	1 "
Hinde O. W. ....	Station-master	Candelo	3 weeks.
Innes D. ....	"	Nimitybelle	3 "
Johnson G. ....	Booking Clerk	Sydney	3 "
Johnston J. W. ....	Operator	Wagga	1 month.
Joils W. ....	Messenger	William-street	1 "
Job W. ....	"	Orange	5 weeks.
Kopsch G. A. ....	Instrument Me- chanician.	Sydney	8 months.
King J. ....	Messenger's Over- seer.	"	3 weeks.
Kingsmill L. ....	Station-master	Coonamble	1 month.
Kirwan J. C. ....	"	Cooma	6 weeks.
Keating J. ....	Messenger	Boggabri	2 "
Kelly M. H. ....	Station-master	Queanbeyan	3 "
Kebby —	Messenger	Eden	2 "
Kline H....	Line Repairer	Young	2 "
Kelly J. A. ....	Station-master	Tarcutta	3 "
Kenane D. R. ....	"	Burrowa	1 month.
Kennedy A. M. ....	Operator	Balranald	2 weeks.
Lassen F. ....	"	Yass	1 week.
Lamy T. ....	Station-master	Rocky Mouth	1 month.
Lappan W. ....	Messenger	Sydney	1 week.
Lublin H. P. ....	Operator	"	2 weeks.
Leggatt W. A. ....	Clerk	"	5 "
Lockyer H. R. ....	Station-master	Wickham	6 "
Ledger R. W. ....	Messenger	Sydney	3 "
Leary J. ....	Groom	Stables	1 week.
Lobsey G. ....	Line Repairer	Forbes	3 weeks.
Lyons M. ....	Operator	Bathurst	3 "
Latt H. A. ....	Station-master	Tabulam	2 "
Lawless W. J. ....	Operator	Narrabri	3 "
Lee W. ....	Messenger	Warialda	2 "
Lorking W. A. ....	Station-master	Parkes	4 "
Laird M....	"	Rocky Mouth	2 "
Lynch M. ....	Operator	Mudgee	1 week.
Musgrave R. ....	"	Gabo Island	3 weeks.
Mackel F. ....	Station-master	Campbelltown	7 "
Mulligan E. ....	"	Milton	3 months.
Morris C. T. ....	Operator	Goulburn	1 week.
Morony J. J. ....	Station-master	Camden	1 "
Miller J.H. ....	"	Bulli	6 weeks.
Middleton C. ....	"	Goulburn	6 "
Mackay L. S. ....	"	Booligal	4 "
Methven R. ....	Line Repairer	Kiama	4 "
Matthews H. ....	Station-master	Burwood	5 "
Martin H. ....	Operator	Sydney	5 "
Morris F. ....	"	East Maitland	2 "
Miner J. ....	Station-master	Broke...	2 "
Meynink A. R. ....	"	Wallabadah	3 "
Monkhouse C. ....	Messenger	Sydney	2 "
Muir A. ....	Operator	Tamworth	2 "

## ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS—continued.

Name.	Resignation.	Stationed at	Length of Leave.
Murchison D. A.	Station-master	Barringun	1 month.
Merfield J. W.	Inspector	Bathurst	1 week.
Miller J. W.	Clerk	Sydney	1 month.
Mackay L. S.	Station-master	Canonbar	4 weeks.
Mackenzie K. A. H.	"	Bathurst	1 month.
Myers G. W.	"	Euston	1 "
Maguire W. H.	Telegraph Instructor.		1 week.
Moxham C.	Messenger	Wagga	3 weeks.
Murphy J.	"	Sydney	1 week.
Moffitt G. J.	Operator	"	1 month.
Morgan C. T.	"	"	6 weeks.
M'Grane J.	Line Repairer	Kiama	4 "
M'Nab W.	Station-master	Young	3 "
M'Kellar B.	Junior Operator	Glen Innes	4 "
M'Grath J.	"	Grafton	1 month.
M'Carthy E.	Clerk	Sydney	1 "
M'Govern W. J.	Line Repairer	Albury	2 weeks.
M'Nab W.	Messenger	Young	10 days.
M'Garretty G.	"	Ashfield	1 week.
North Miss	Station-mistress	Edgecliff	2 weeks.
Newberry W. O.	Station-master	Sofala	3 "
O'Byrne F. O.	"	Murrurundi	2 "
O'Hara J. C.	"	Bendemeer	4 "
Oakes M.	"	Wardell	2 "
Olson J. P.	"	Grenfell	2 "
Parsons W.	Operator	Sydney	1 month.
Pegus Mrs.	Station-master	Clarence River Heads	2 months
Prott C. W.	"	Mount Victoria	3 weeks.
Prout M.	"	Glen Innes	1 month.
Paul C.	Operator	Orange	5 weeks.
Phelan J. E.	Station-master	Pilliga	2 "
Perry A. S. H.	Operator	Bathurst	1 week.
Plunkett G. P.	Station-master	Gulgong	7 weeks.
Pollard J. H.	Instrument Fitter	Sydney	1 month.
Pugh W.	Probationer	Gunnedah	1 "
Phillips H.	Operator	Deniliquin	1 "
Peters Jane	"	Hamilton	10 days.
Quirk T.	Station-master	Grafton	1 month.
Ryan T. H.	"	Coonabarabran	1 "
Rawthorne H. J.	"	Lambton	3 weeks.
Rae G.	Operator	Sydney	2 "
Rice Miss B. M.	"	Waterloo	1 month.
Robertson W.	Messenger	Campbelltown	2 weeks.
Rowland W. H.	Station-master	Bundarra	3 "
Ross G.	Operator	Lismore	4 "
Roberts G. S.	Station-master	Terrara	1 week.
Redman E. A.	Operator	Wagga	1 month.
Robins A. G.	Station-master	Armidale	6 weeks.
Ruwald G.	Messenger	Manly	2 "
Rutherford R.	Line Repairer	Sydney	1 month.
Redriff W.	Operator	Hill End	2 weeks.
Reeve W. H.	Messenger	Gosford	3 "
Ross H. A.	Operator	Grafton	1 month.
Reid R. M.	"	Muswellbrook	1 "
Robinson H.	"	Sydney	1 "
Russell F.	Station-master	Corowa	6 weeks.
Skarratt Miss F. E.	Operator	Ashfield	2 "
Stephen Miss L.	"	Manly	6 "
Stoyles C.	Station-master	Bateman's Bay	1 month.
Stapylton R. M.	Operator	Cooma	1 "
Stacy A.	Messenger	Sydney	1 week.
Sheriff J. D.	Station-master	South Grafton	4 weeks.
Scouller N.	Operator	Sydney	4 "
Seton R.	Station-master	Smithtown	2 "
Stewart T.	Clerk	Sydney	2 "
Self G. W.	Station-master	Gongolgan	1 week.
Sykes H. J.	Operator	Sydney	3 weeks.
Simons W. E.	Station-master	Deepwater	2 "
Smith J. C. J.	"	Wollombi	2 "
Studdert C.	Operator	Gloucester	2 "

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS—*continued.*

Name.	Designation.	Stationed at	Length of Leave.
Shambler J. ...	Station-master ...	Copmanhurst...	1 month.
Stewart J. ...	Messenger ...	Sydney ...	1 week.
Sharp N. ...	Station-master ...	Lismore ...	3 weeks.
Smith J. ...	Operator ...	Albury ...	3 "
ThurLOW H. ...	Station-master ...	Baradine ...	2 "
Taylor A. ...	"	Muswellbrook	8 "
Tucker A. ...	Inspector ...	Sydney ...	4 "
Thomson E. Deas	Line Repairer ...	Cootamundra...	4 "
Thornley G. ...	Messenger ...	Haymarket ...	1 week.
Tomkinson W. E.	Operator ...	Sydney ...	1 "
Thomson —	Instrument Fitter	"	1 "
Thursby D. R. ...	Station-master ...	Walcha ...	2 weeks.
Trader T. ...	"	Bourke ...	6 "
Toose J. C. ...	"	Nulla Nulla ...	1 month
Tate G. B. ...	"	Armidale ...	1 "
Thompson R. ...	"	Michelago ...	1 "
Timmis F. W. ...	Operator ...	Tumut ...	3 weeks.
Turner A. D. ...	Station-master ...	Louth...	14 "
Twentyman Miss L.	Operator ...	Hunter's Hill	1 month.
Usher R. ...	Clerk ...	Sydney ...	3 weeks.
Williams J. ...	Station-master ...	West Kempsey	1 month.
Williams H. ...	Operator ...	Sydney ...	1 "
Watsford H. ...	Line Inspector ...	Cobar ...	10 days.
White J. S. ...	Station-master ...	Palmer's Island	5 weeks.
Walter J. ...	"	Moruya ...	10 "
Williams G. ...	Line Repairer ...	Grafton ...	2 "
Walker P. B. ...	Assistant Superin- tendent.	.....	1 month.
Woodall G. D. ...	Station-master ...	Uralla ...	2 weeks.
Warren G. J. ...	"	Anvil Creek ...	1 week.
Wakely C. F. ...	"	Morpeth ...	3 weeks.
Wheeler J. ...	Messenger ...	Lochinvar ...	2 "
Walker F. J. ...	Operator ...	King-street ...	5 "
Wakely J. B. ...	Station-master ...	Bingera ...	3 "
Ward J. ...	"	Tinonee ...	2 "
Wood E. J. ...	"	Carcoar ...	2 "
Whittaker H. C.	"	Blayney ...	2 "
Welby E. E. ...	Operator ...	Urana ...	3 "
Wilson A. ...	Messenger ...	Haymarket ...	3 "
Wilson J. W. ...	Station-master ...	Terrara ...	2 "
Young E. G. ...	Operator ...	Dubbo ...	1 month.

RETURN showing the number of Officers in the Money Order and Government Savings Bank Department who have been allowed leave of absence on full salary.

Name.	Period.	Remarks.
Mr. F. W. Hill ...	6 weeks	
" A. J. Doak ...	2 "	
" W. P. Simpson ...	3 "	
" A. E. Blackmore ...	9 "	7 weeks sick leave.
" W. D. Bayly ...	3 "	
" E. B. Lumsdaine ...	3 "	
" W. Wood ...	3 "	
" H. Reeve ...	3 "	
" H. G. Kilby ...	3 "	
" W. H. Wager ...	3 "	
" E. J. Clarke ...	2 "	
" P. F. Maybury ...	6 "	Sick leave.



1882.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**MR. H. CZERWONKA.**  
(CORRESPONDENCE, &c.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 8 November, 1882.*

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 3 October, 1882, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all correspondence between the Secretary for Public Works, the Commissioner for Roads, Mr. H. Czerwonka, and all other persons, from 1st October, 1879, up to this date, regarding in any way the said H. Czerwonka, who was dismissed from the Sewerage Branch on the 8th of February last.”

(Mr. Poole.)

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## MR. H. CZERWONKA.

### No. 1.

#### The Engineer-in-Chief's Minute to The Secretary for Public Works.

Sydney, 10 October, 1879.

Mr. Henrich Czerwonka, C.E., to be engaged as general assistant for the Sewerage Works on the temporary staff for that branch; to have £450 per annum, with actual expenses; to arrange and superintend surveys in the field, and superintend plans and preparation of designs in the office, with all calculations, &c., for same.

I recommend this gentleman's appointment.

W.C.B., 10/10/79.

Under-Sec., B.C. Approved.—J.L., 14/10/79. Roads.—G.H., 14/10/79. Mr. Czerwonka commenced duty on 10th October.—P.H.F., 3/11/79.

### No. 2.

#### Copy of Minute in Attendance-book.

I AM astonished to see the gross neglect of duty in signing this book. I came into the office this evening and find no one there but Mr. Piper. Mr. Czerwonka will please sign this book himself, and see that each gentleman coming into the office for a day or part of a day signs it regularly. It is to be submitted to me once a week by Mr. Piper.

I think it is a most culpable neglect of Mr. Czerwonka, the officer in charge, not to have insisted on this, indeed to have been the first to neglect the duty himself.

W.C.B., 10/2/80.

### No. 3.

#### The Engineer-in-Chief to Mr. H. Czerwonka.

Sydney, 12 February, 1880.

I OBSERVE that Mr. Czerwonka has not signed the attendance-book; it is absolutely necessary he should do so. I have myself a year or two since signed the attendance-book in this office, until it became patent that I arrived first and left last.

Mr. Czerwonka has only lately joined the service; his office is very remote from mine; it is absolutely necessary that there should be a record in the office of the days he is engaged in the office and of the days in the field; it is impossible I can visit his office every day. I wish Mr. Czerwonka to clearly understand that it is impossible I can certify for his pay unless this book is signed. Every officer employed in the field will also have to sign the book.

W.C.B., 12/2/80.

Is not the diary a sufficient record of one's daily occupation?

### No. 4.

#### Mr. H. Czerwonka to The Engineer-in-Chief.

##### Signing of Attendance-book.

Sewerage Office, Sydney, 14 February, 1880.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge receipt of the Commissioner's memo. of the 12th instant, and to offer the following remarks in reply thereto, as well as to the Commissioner's minute of the 10th instant in the attendance-book.

When at the end of October last I was instructed to requisition for an attendance-book, and to desire the young men in the office to sign it on arrival and departure, I fully understood that it was for the purpose of promoting regular attendance on the part of the junior hands employed in the office.

That the field officers were to sign was not mentioned to me even in the faintest way, in consequence of which I have never invited them to do so.

On any large engineering works it is almost impracticable to confine the work of the professional officers to stated hours; and I am of opinion that any attempt to do so merely cramps their energies, deprives them of interest in the work, and tends to the detriment of the whole business. For my own part I can only express utter astonishment at finding myself charged with "culpable neglect of duty" for not signing a time-book.

No mention was ever made to me at the first that such would form part of my duties. Had I been so informed I could not—consistently with my own views—have done otherwise than decline an engagement containing such an altogether unusual condition; and I object now to have duties imposed upon me which I did not bargain for. I have spared neither time nor trouble to further the work by all means in my power, and had imagined that I was faithfully carrying out the duties I had undertaken.

It is somewhat of a surprise to have my mind disabused of this impression in so abrupt a manner and on such a subject.

H. CZERWONKA.

The Commissioner for Roads and Bridges.

I forward herewith to the Minister a reply sent me by Mr. Czerwonka when instructed to sign the attendance-book, as it is impossible subordination can be preserved in the office if Mr. Czerwonka is allowed to refuse signing this book. I have to recommend that this letter be accepted as a resignation.—W.C.B., 14/2/80. Under-Secretary, B.C.

No. 5.

## No. 5.

## The Engineer-in-Chief to Mr. H. Czerwonka.

Sydney, 14 February, 1880.

I HAVE to express my regret that Mr. Czerwonka declines to comply with my instructions. I could not expect to preserve subordination in the Department if I allowed this to pass; I have therefore forwarded his minute to the Minister, recommending that it be accepted as a resignation. Mr. Czerwonka is well aware that every one in the Roads Office, and those in the field who occasionally attend office, all sign the attendance-book.

I have to certify for the payment of the officers, and it is absolutely necessary I should know where they are engaged—the attendance-book is my only means of doing so.

Will Mr. Czerwonka hand over papers in the office to Mr. Home and Mr. Smail, and I will as soon as possible advise him of the Minister's acceptance of his resignation.

W.C.B., 14/2/80.

The keys to drawers of writing-table, covering letter-books, and a few quantities, have been in Mr. Piper's possession since Saturday last; all other official documents are in the office accessible to every one, and I shall formally hand them to the gentlemen named in the Commissioner's minute. Any further information they might require will of course be freely given to them by me on that occasion, or at any time thereafter.—H. CZERWONKA, Member Constituted German Architects and Engineers, 17/2/80.

It appears to me that Mr. Czerwonka should not hesitate to comply with the rules of the Department in which he is employed. Mr. Bennett states that it is essential to his proper control of his Department that the attendance-book should be signed; this being the case I hope Mr. Czerwonka will see that it is undesirable to interpose any objection.—J.L., 19/2/80. Roads, B.C., G.H., 19/2/80. Mr. Czerwonka, B.C., 19/2/80.—W.C.B.

While thanking the Minister for the view he has been pleased to take of this subject, and in deference to his distinctly expressed wish, I will waive the decided objection which I entertain on broad grounds against signing an attendance-book. I take the opportunity, however, of expressing my surprise that the necessity for such a course, which is now represented as being so essential to the proper control of the Department, should only have been made apparent after the lapse of four months.—H. CZERWONKA, 21/2/80. Seen. File.—W.C.B., 23/2/80.

## No. 6.

## Increase of Salary to Mr. H. Czerwonka.

Sewerage Works, Sydney, 10 November, 1880.

ONE contract is now in progress; the tender for another recommended for acceptance; a third ready to invite tenders for, and the plans and specifications for the large outlet sewer far advanced; the work is very intricate and onerous; the duties involve very serious responsibility. I recommend that Mr. Czerwonka's pay be raised from £450 to £550 per annum, the same pay as Messrs. Daniels, Rothwell, and Wells, and as is usually given to professional men doing such important duties. Mr. Czerwonka was promised an increase of pay if he carried out his work in a satisfactory manner, which he has done.—W.C.B., 10/11/80. Under Secretary, B.C. Approved.—J.L., 24/11/80. Roads, B.C., 24/11/80. From 1st instant.—J.R., 25/11/80. Treasury, 26/11/80.

## No. 7.

## The Engineer-in-Chief as to duties of Officers.

MEMORANDA as to the duties of the officers employed in the Sewerage Department.

Sydney, 2 May, 1881.

For the better management of the sewerage works, now assuming the definite aspect of works under contracts, it is desirable the position, responsibilities, and duties of the officers in charge should be defined.

Mr. Czerwonka, as assistant engineer next to myself, will, in addition to the general charge of the office, exercise such supervision over the work in progress and the officers in charge as will enable him safely to countersign their certificates, depending on them for detailed quantities, but seeing that the quantities correspond generally with the office quantities; he will see that the work is carried out thoroughly in accordance with specifications; that the materials are strictly up to the standard specified; and that the work is fairly and honestly done.

It is desirable that any orders from Mr. Czerwonka should be given in writing through the officer in charge. This may be managed by the officer having a small pocket order-book, in which the order can be entered; all such orders to be copied into the journal, and submitted to me once a week. Any orders for extra work, or likely to produce legal or financial complications, should be submitted to me before being issued.

When any of the officers in charge are in the central office, Mr. Czerwonka will please advise me that I may have an opportunity of a personal conference with them—Mr. Czerwonka being present; they will report weekly through Mr. Czerwonka.

Mr. Czerwonka will, through Mr. Carden, exercise such check over the lines and levels as will enable him to be certain of their accuracy. He has already, during the progress of the survey, had the levels taken by the officers employed all put before him, to collate and arrive at the closest possible approximation to the reduced levels of the various bench marks.

Mr. Smail, in charge of the Bourke-street sewer, will take his instructions from Mr. Czerwonka in writing, and be responsible under Mr. C. for the levels and the character of the work done, and materials used; he will submit journal to me, with Mr. Czerwonka, once a week.

No deviation from the contract is to be permitted, or extra work ordered, without my signature to the order. Mr. Smail will report weekly on the conduct of his inspectors.

Mr.

Mr. M'Mordie will have charge of the Prince Alfred Hospital Sewer and the Rushcutters' Bay sewer, with Husband as inspector at the Prince Alfred, and Mr. Dunstone at Rushcutters' Bay—the first being a miner, the second having considerable knowledge of concrete constructions.

Other officers will be appointed from time to time, or the duties of Messrs. Smail and M'Mordie extended as may be required.

Every deviation from the contract, or infraction of same, by bringing inferior material on the ground, is to be reported at once, by special messenger, to Mr. Czerwonka. Should the contractor refuse or neglect in any obstinate way to carry out orders it must be at once reported, through Mr. Czerwonka, to me.

The measurements will be made by the local officers at alternate times, and in the presence of their inspector, if possible, and otherwise, as set forth in specifications; they will then be made up and shown approximately on the drawings, and gone over with Mr. Czerwonka by the local officer.

Should illness incapacitate officer in charge from work, he will advise me without delay.

Mr. Czerwonka will submit any reports or questions of importance to me without delay, and all other decisions of his once a week; he should visit each work once a week; it is not necessary he should examine each face of small tunnels, but be satisfied with Mr. Cardew's reports on them. The first duty of every officer will be to look to the safety of the public and those employed, and the next to see that the work is honestly done in accordance with specification and promptly paid for.

Having generally sketched out the duties and responsibilities, I must rely on the good sense and the good feeling of each officer employed for the harmonious and faithful performance of his duty.

W.C.B., 2/5/81.

Mr. Czerwonka, Mr. M'Mordie, and Mr. Smail to note.—W.C.B., 2/5/81. Seen.—D. M'M., 3/5/81. Noted.—J.M.S., 6/5/81. Mr. Piper, please make two copies.—H. Cz., 4/5/81. Copies made; one given to Mr. Czerwonka, one given to Mr. Smail.—F.C.P., 5/5/81.

## No. 8.

### *In Re* Certificate on Progress Return Sheets.

THE certificate contains five different sentences:—

1. Examined the work generally on the ground.
2. Found it in accordance with specification.
3. Have checked the quantities with the plans.
4. Quantities generally agree with plans.
5. Rates are correct.

*Ad.* 1. Right enough.

*Ad.* 2. How, if work is not in accordance with specification, even done entirely without specification (as it sometimes might be) yet fairly good and answering its purpose? How if the material used does not come up to the standard on the samples tendered from?

*Ad.* 3. I fail to understand the bearing of that sentence.

*Ad.* 4. How can two quite different things agree with each other?

*Ad.* 3 x 4. Am I to be responsible for the quantities? If so, I must do the measuring every time myself. If I am to check only the computations of the superintending officers, their detailed measurement sheets must be supplied to me and adequate office assistance provided, for it is obvious I cannot do all the arithmetical figuring myself.

*Ad.* 5. Right enough.

H. Cz., 7/6/81.

Am I to understand that Mr. Czerwonka declines to sign the certificates for Topham, Angus, & Co., and for Mr. Macquarie, and if he has any specific reason for not signing in their case, he having signed for Kernaghan? If so, it is necessary he should state the reason he has not reported to me that the material or work is defective or not up to specification in any respect.—W.C.B., 8/6/81. Mr. Czerwonka.

The purpose of my above minute was merely to ascertain from the Engineer-in-Chief the interpretation he puts on the certificate, the bearing of which I do not fully understand. It arose from the very natural wish to know clearly what I was expected to certify to. As soon as I shall have obtained the Engineer-in-Chief's interpretation I shall be in the position to answer the questions contained in his minute.—H. Cz., 8/6/81. The Engineer-in-Chief for Sewerage. It is impossible I can interpret this to Mr. Czerwonka; he should not have left the office and this matter undecided. The words are clear and plain, and required no interpretation. I have no time for this puerile hair-splitting. The certificate is for the protection of the Government in the first instance and as a warrant for me to sign. I cannot have any further correspondence on this. If the certificate is not signed by 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, I will assume that Mr. Czerwonka refuses to sign and act accordingly. I have a great deal too much work to attend to to be wasting time in this way.—W.C.B., 8/6/81. My instructions are that I should see Mr. M'Mordie when in office; he did not see me this day.

Signing Certificate on Progress Sheets.—Sewerage, Sydney, 8 June, 1881. It must be evident to the Engineer-in-Chief that it is impossible for me to certify for all the work that I have found in accordance with specification, and that I have checked the quantities when I have not the time to do one or the other. If it is required under the above circumstances that I shall sign the certificates I must do so.—H.C.

Mr. Czerwonka has signed the papers in question, and I have sent them on to prevent delay in payment or the Government being exposed to actions at law. Mr. Czerwonka has not answered my question as to why he signs for contract No. 2 and not for the others. Is the work or material inferior, or is there anything wrong with them in any respect, and, if so, why did he not report it, and if not, why does he refuse to sign in those instances when signing for No. 2? I am entitled to a clear and distinct reply on this point. Before going further into the matter will Mr. Czerwonka make his reply as concise as possible. It is clear if there is all this writing that it will be impossible to get through the work in any reasonable time.—W.C.B., 8/6/81. Mr. Czerwonka. The

The progress payments for contracts No. 1 and 3 were initialled by me on the hitherto usual form on the afternoon of Thursday, the 2nd inst.; from that time till the afternoon of Tuesday, 7th inst., the payments were delayed, owing to the introduction by the Engineer-in-Chief of new forms, which did not comply with the requirements of the Treasury.

From half-past 3 o'clock p.m. on the 7th inst., till 3 o'clock p.m. of the following day, the new pay-sheets remained unsigned by me, because I did not fully comprehend the wording of the certificate, and had therefore to ask the Engineer-in-Chief what meaning it was intended to convey.

The progress-sheet for contract No. 2 was signed by me on the 7th inst., immediately on receiving it, because a simple process of mental arithmetic enabled me to arrive at the quantities with sufficient exactness.—H. Cz., 10/6/81. The Engineer-in-Chief.

This should be settled and Mr. Czerwonka's unconditional signing of certificates wanted, as he has seen original quantity which was taken out under his eye, and there is no reason whatever he should not sign.—W.C.B., 16/6/82. Seen.—F.W., 5/7/81. After hearing this forenoon the Commissioner's arguments I will sign as required.—H. Cz., 3/11/81. The Engineer-in-Chief for Sewerage. Mr. Wells to see with reference to Mr. Czerwonka's statement to him that he signed under protest as Mr. Wells was present.—W.C.B., 4/11/81. As stated by the Commissioner, Mr. Czerwonka did at first object to sign the printed certificate at all, but on my positive refusal to sign and pass the accounts unless he did, Mr. Czerwonka signed, but did so under a verbal protest.—F.W., 4/11/81. I find I have defined the nature of certificate, &c., in my memo. of 2nd May, 81-156.—W.C.B., 4/11/81.

### No. 9.

#### The Acting Commissioner for Roads to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

15 August, 1881.

Distribution of duties—Roads and Bridges Department.

HAVING been appointed Acting Commissioner and Engineer-in-Chief for Roads and Bridges, I beg to submit for approval the following distribution of duties:—

The general control and direction of the Department to rest in myself personally, all papers and correspondence passing through me to the Under Secretary.

The designing of all bridges, &c., and the immediate charge of the draughtsmen, to be undertaken by Mr. Daniells, Assistant Engineer, with whom I also consult on all matters connected with engineering.

The Finance of the Department should be entrusted to the Principal Accountant (Mr. Flynn), who, assisted by Mr. Hiles, is also fulfilling the duty of Chief Clerk; the Account Branch being strengthened by the transfer to it of Mr. Selkirk from the Records. I suggest that all cheques and abstracts should be signed by me, and countersigned by Mr. Flynn (the Chief Accountant) and by Mr. Steel. I would then make a daily inspection of the Bank book, which shows the disbursement of all cheques signed.

The Sewerage Branch I propose to leave in immediate charge and control of Mr. Czerwonka, the Assistant Engineer, subject to my supervision.

I am happy to say that in cases of difficulty I am promised the assistance and advice of the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers.

Under this distribution of duties I hope to obviate the necessity of any additional assistance during the absence of the Commissioner.

F. WELLS,  
Actg. Commr. Roads.

Approved.—J.L., 16/8/81. Treasury informed, 16/8/81. Returned to Roads, B.C., 16/8/81.  
Heads of Branches named to see and initial in margin.—F.W., 17/8/81. Seen.—P.H.F. Seen.—  
H. Cz., 17/8/81.

Mr. Piper,—Please make an extract from the accompanying minute, No. 4,740, P.W. Dept., of clauses 1 and 5, and communicate them in the form of a circular to the officers of the Sewerage, for their information and guidance.—H. Cz., 18/8/81. Done, 19/8/81.

### No. 9a.

#### Minute of Acting Commissioner and Engineer-in-Chief for Roads and Bridges.

Sydney, 19 August, 1881.

Extract of Mr. Wells' minute, dated 15th instant, approved of by Minister for Public Works on 16/8/81. HAVING been appointed Acting Commissioner and Engineer-in-Chief for Roads and Bridges, I beg to submit for approval the following distribution of duties:—

The Sewerage Branch I propose to leave in immediate charge and control of Mr. Czerwonka, the Assistant Engineer, subject to my supervision.

F. WELLS,  
Acting Commissioner, &c.

To Messrs. Bagge. Seen.—C.H.O.B., 24/8/81.  
Smail. Seen.—J.M.S., 25/8/81.  
Carden. Seen.—J.H.C., 24/8/81.  
M'Mordie. Seen.—D.M.M., 26/8/81.  
Dunstone. Seen.—J.D., 24/8/81.  
Martin. Seen.—A.H.M., 24/8/81.  
Snell. Seen.—C.S.S., 24/8/81.  
Wade. Seen.—L.A.B.W., 24/8/81.  
Rudolph. Seen.—24/8/81.

To be initialled by each of the above gentlemen, and then returned to Head Office.—H. Cz., 23/8/81

## No. 10.

Acting Commissioner's Minute, *re* changes in Field.

(Circular—Memo.)

Sewerage, 6 September, 1881.

Mr. Czerwonka having represented that he is not able, with due regard to his more important duties, to pay frequent visits of inspection to the various works in the field, recommends that Mr. Bagge, the 2nd Assistant Engineer, should periodically make inspection of all contracts and report on same.

Mr. Bagge will therefore for the present make such inspections in lieu of Mr. Czerwonka, who will only inspect at intervals.

As it is also advisable that Mr. M'Mordie should be relieved of the charge of the Rushcutters' Bay sewer contract No. 3, and confine his attention to the Prince Alfred Hospital sewer contract No. 1, Mr. Bagge will take charge of contract 3, which, with the assistance of Mr. Dunstone, he should be able to superintend in addition to the above duty.

As the drainage of St. Andrew's College is to be most probably connected with the Prince Alfred Hospital sewer, Mr. M'Mordie will make the requisite surveys as directed by Mr. Czerwonka.

F. WELLS,

Actg. Engr.-Chf., Sewers.

To see and initial.—H. Cz., 7/9/81. Mr. Bagge. Seen.—C. H. O. BAGGE, 7/9/81. Mr. M'Mordie. Seen.—D.M'M., 7/9/81. Mr. Dunstone. Seen.—J. DUNSTONE, 8/9/81. Mr. Small. Noted.—J.M.S., 9/9/81.

## No. 11.

## Mr. H. Czerwonka's Minute to The Acting Engineer-in-Chief for Sewerage.

Application for inquiry.

Sewerage, 20 August, 1881.

HAVING, at the end of this forenoon's inspection of some works on contract No. 3, expressed my inability to concur in the superintending officer's views with regard to the seriousness of the damage done by blasting, the said officer deliberately accused me "of having for a long time past designedly arranged matters in such a way as to lead him into trouble with the contractors, and of failing to support him afterwards."

While bringing this matter under the notice of the Acting-Engineer-in-Chief, I request that a searching inquiry be made into the accuracy or otherwise of the abovementioned accusation, for it is evident that, under existing circumstances, official relations between Mr. M'Mordie and myself cannot continue.

H. CZERWONKA.

## No. 12.

## Mr. D. M'Mordie to The Acting Engineer-in-Chief for Sewerage.

Sir,

27 August, 1881.

After leaving your office on Saturday, Mr. Czerwonka and I further discussed the subject of his complaint. I told him what I had already said in your office—that I fully and unreservedly disclaimed any intention of imputing "design," and suggested that other differences might be settled without any grave unpleasantness.

Mr. Czerwonka will, I believe, already have informed you that he withdraws his complaint.

I am, &amp;c.,

D. M'MORDIE.

This matter is now arranged, without necessity for forwarding these papers further.—F.W., 2/9/81.

## No. 13.

## Mr. H. Czerwonka to The Acting Engineer-in-Chief for Sewerage.

Proposal for Distribution of Duties, &amp;c.

Sewerage, Sydney, 22 August, 1881.

1. From the minute of 15/8/81, No. 4,740, which proposes to leave the Sewerage Branch in my immediate charge and control, subject to the Acting Engineer-in-Chief's supervision, and which proposal has been approved of by the Minister for Works on 16/8/81,—

2. It must be inferred that the immediate charge and control includes the whole *personnel* of the said Branch without exception, and all arrangements concerning it.

3. On this assumption it is recommended, for the more vigorous carrying on of the business of the sewerage, and in accordance with the requirements thereof, that,—

4. Re-distribution of duties, and more precise defining of the functions of the various officers take place upon the following outlines:—

5. In regard to works at present under contract, the second assistant engineer to occupy the position of and have the functions usually exercised by a resident engineer.

6. Each contract now in course of execution to be under the local supervision of a separate superintending officer, who shall be vested with the powers usually exercised by an engineer's assistant, and be assisted, according to the nature of the works under his supervision, by one or more overseers.

H.C.

Approved. The Clerk,—Mr. Piper being expected in matters of finance he will deal through the Chief Accountant with me.—F.W., 2/9/81. Will the Acting Engineer-in-Chief be good enough to instruct the second assistant engineer and the various superintending officers accordingly.—H.Cz., 5/9/81. Instructed by circular memo. as to change in duties.—F.W., 6/9/81.

No. 14.

## No. 14.

## Minute of Mr. H. Czerwonka to Mr. D. M'Mordie.

## Transfer of supervision of Works.

Sewerage, Local Office of Contract No. 3, 6 September, 1881.

By direction of the Acting Engineer-in-Chief Mr. M'Mordie is hereby requested to hand over all papers, drawings, and other matters, relating to the supervision of the works of Contract No. 3 to Mr. Dunstone, and to inform him also of all details respecting the present state of those works.

Having done this Mr. M'Mordie will please devote his whole time to the supervision of the works of Contract No. 1.

The Acting Engineer-in-Chief has consented to acquire Mr. M'Mordie's private table, at present in use in this office, for purposes of the Department.

H. CZERWONKA.

## No. 14A.

## Mr. D. M'Mordie's to Acting Engineer-in-Chief.

RECEIVED at 6 p.m., 6/9/81. This minute evidently cancels, at least in part, the pencil memo. attached, but says nothing as to what officer is to take charge of the supervision of the work, and Mr. Dunstone informed me on morning of 7th that he had seen Mr. Czerwonka the previous evening, and did not understand that he was to take charge of the work commenced, preparation of inventory. In afternoon of 7th received Acting Engineer-in-Chief's circular dated 6/9/81, directing that Mr. Bagge should take charge of this contract. On 8th Mr. Bagge came to Rushcutters' Bay and assumed charge of the work and office.

D.M'M., 10/9/81.

On 9/9/81, when I visited the work in Mr. Bagge's presence, Mr. Dunstone told me differently.—H. Cz., 12/9/81. Seen.—F.W., 14/9/81. First seen by me, 6/10/81.—W.C.B.

## No. 15.

## Mr. H. Czerwonka's Minute to Acting Engineer-in-Chief.

## Works of Contract No. 1.

Sewerage, 10 September, 1881.

1. While inspecting the tunnelling of contract No. 1 on the 7th instant, preparatory to appearing before the Committee of the Legislative Council, I noticed so much water in the drives that I am compelled to again urge the construction of a drain in all parts of the sole where the invert has not yet been laid, feeling certain that in the present state of things the lining cannot be satisfactorily carried out. A.

2. I would further suggest that the lining be proceeded with systematically and not in disconnected patches, leaving the water to accumulate between two executed portions, and thus rendering its removal very troublesome.

3. If deemed unavoidable, a disconnection piece of the executive invert lining should rather be removed than be allowed to seriously impede the drainage.

4. The water should be removed from the workings more frequently than appears to be the case now, and certainly never be allowed to fill the sumps brimful.

5. Since there is such unexpected delay in the execution of the lining, some parts of the drives might require timbering.

6. The piercing of the rock having been performed very irregularly the clear size of the inclined tunnel is very variable, both in width and height.

7. It appears, therefore, advisable in cases, where the excess is one-sided, to introduce strengthening ribs of 14" work hard on to the solid rock, and fully supporting or under-pinning it where it overhangs. B.

8. At points where the excess is uniform all round, or nearly so, to use 9" lining all round, and not merely rely upon the packing behind.

9. The distances of the strengthening ribs from each other, or the lengths of the 9" lining required, should be judged on the spot in every special instance, for which purpose the sewer axis will have to be set out and visibly defined.

9a. Wheepholes in the arch might be judicious.

10. It will be preferable if the concrete-blocks—the use of which instead of brickwork has been applied for by Contractor, and recommended both by the Superintending Officer and myself—be made not less than 6" thick. C.

11. Decision regarding the substitution of those concrete blocks in lieu of brickwork is highly necessary, since even with *them* the completion of the work is scarcely probable to be accomplished before the end of the current year.

H. Cz.

Mr. M'Mordie.—W.C.B., 22/11/81.

## WORKS OF CONTRACT NO. 1.

## Remarks of Engineer-in-Chief on Mr. Czerwonka's Minute, dated 10/9/81.

A. The work has been done without this, and so it is much better.

B. Mr. Czerwonka now tells me that the brick lining has advanced so far as to render the adoption of this precaution impossible. I presume that in all such places the sewer is well backed up.

C. This has been so long undetermined that bricks have come in freely, and considerable progress is now being made.

No. 16.

## No. 16.

## Mr. D. M'Mordie's reply to Mr. H. Czerwonka's Minute of 10/9/81.

I saw Mr. Czerwonka on the work when he had made his inspection of 7th September, and I was not aware, until the receipt of this paper on the 23rd instant, that there was anything in the mode of carrying on the work of which he did not approve.

As I now see that Mr. Czerwonka did not approve of the work, I wish to offer a few explanations.

Mr. Czerwonka's suggestions in paragraph 2 that the lining should have been executed from one end continuously through to the other, working from one face could not have been carried out without seriously interfering with the progress of the work. Moreover, the department had no authority to direct the contractors to carry out the work in the way suggested, as the specification, 8th clause, under head "Brickwork in Cement," orders the work to be executed in what Mr. Czerwonka describes as "disconnected patches." As the lining referred to as causing "the water to accumulate between two disconnected portions" was only 4½" thick, and the fall in the tunnel is 1 in 157, it will be seen that the accumulation must have been very trifling indeed, and there could not be any difficulty in removing this water when its removal was required.

In paragraph 4 Mr. Czerwonka says the sumps should never be brimful. The first sump above the place where brickwork is in progress must be kept down, but I am not aware of any objection to the other sumps being allowed to overflow, but if there be any objection the sumps can be kept bailed out.

I cannot agree with paragraph 6 of Mr. Czerwonka's report as to the nature of the driving. That there was some faulty driving done I have from time to time reported; but speaking of the driving as a whole it has been well and carefully done. As to the strengthening recommended in paragraphs 7, 8, and 9, I must point out that Mr. Czerwonka never pointed out a place to me where he thought the lining defective in strength, and until I read this report I understood that the lining was done in accordance with his views. In this report I observe that no particular places are mentioned as requiring extra strength in the lining, and places can easily be defined as the tunnel was all marked out underground by chain pegs, with the distances in most cases marked thereon. I think I could not properly have avoided making these explanations, believing as I do that the work has been carried through in a thoroughly satisfactory and workmanlike manner.

D. M'MORDIE.

Engineer-in-Chief.—30/11/81. Seen by me on the 30th.—W.C.B., 30/11/81.

## No. 17.

## Mr. H. Czerwonka's Minute to Superintending Officer, Contract No. 3.

Contract No. 3.

Alteration of Sewer form from B to C.

Sewerage, Sydney, 21 September, 1881.

HEREWITH are forwarded two tracings of drawing No. 14, one of which is for transmission to the contractor. This cross-section of the sewer has been decided on for extension between B and C, in lieu of that shown on contract drawings, and is also to be carried across the five arches, which have been decided upon recently by the Acting Engineer-in-Chief. A rough sketch on tracing cloth, indicating the manner in which it is intended to carry the sewer across these arches is also enclosed, but merely for the purpose of conveying to the Superintending Officer an intimation.

The concrete shown on drawing No. 8 had not been commenced by contractor on the date of my last inquiry about them. They may therefore now be constructed in two parts as regards height, one for arches up to sewer invert straight, the other on for sewer barrel above invert slanting, and Superintending Officer will please get out a design for them, as also for such increase of width or depths of foundations of abutments at C, as may appear necessary to him after exposure and proper scrutiny of the ground.

H.Cz.

Noted.—C.H.O.B., 22/9/81.

## No. 18.

## Mr. H. Czerwonka's Minute to Engineer-in-Chief.

Sewerage, 26 November, 1881.

Contract No. 3.

THE Engineer-in-Chief having stated to me yesterday afternoon that he regretted my having in his absence introduced changes from the contract design, I desire to repeat what I have already mentioned verbally, viz., that the changes which were proposed by me in consequence of the ordered widening to 9' and 12' respectively of the foundations between B and C, and assented to by the then Acting Engineer-in-Chief, can easily be countermanded by the Engineer-in-Chief, should he prefer doing so.

Up to yesterday at noon the contractor had nowhere commenced executing the altered cross-section of the sewer above invert line, nor had he made any preparation whatever for sinking or even constructing the 12' wide foundation wells beyond delivering on the ground one iron curb.

As far as I have heard, there is, moreover, little probability of contractor making much progress with the works before the question raised by him in regard to broken stone for concrete shall have been definitely decided.

H.Cz.

Will Mr. Czerwonka state why this was not given to me on the day it is dated?—I only received it this morning.—W.C., 29/11/81. Because I wrote it on Saturday after office hours.—H. Cz., 30/11/81. The Engineer-in-Chief for Sewerage. Why was it not given on Monday morning?—I only received it on Tuesday.—W.C.B., 30/11/81. Because I was fully occupied during the day with other official things.—H. Cz., 30/11/81. The Engineer-in-Chief for Sewerage. To



To rescind the orders given would only give the contractor further claim for delay and fresh alterations. With reference to the concrete I have told Mr. Czerwonka the specification is to be carried out. Mr. Czerwonka surely can interpret that clause relating to concrete which was drawn by him. I think the contractor should not have been delayed waiting my return to decide on this.—W.C.B., 1/12/81. Mr. Czerwonka, B.C. This paper was taken from Mr. Czerwonka's drawer and handed to me by him on 17th February, 1882.—F.C.P., 20/2/82. This paper has since been dealt with. See document in reference to settlement of all claims and disputes *re* Contract No. 3. It can now be filed.—C.H.O.B., 21/2/82. Put with other papers.—W.C.B., 21/2/82.

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No. 19.

Medical Certificate.

207, Macquarie-street, Sydney, 4 December, 1881.

This is to certify that Mr. Czerwonka is suffering from extreme nervous debility, and I consider it absolutely necessary that he should have a complete rest from mental work for at least six weeks, and if possible change of scene and air during that period.

HERMAN J. TARRANT,  
F.R.C.S.I., &c.

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No. 20.

Mr. H. Czerwonka to The Engineer-in-Chief.

Sir,

3 Leoville Terrace, Randwick, 6 December, 1881.

My medical advisor having informed me that a period of complete rest is necessary for the restoration of my health, which has suffered from too close application to my official duties during the past two years, I have the honor to apply hereby for six weeks' leave of absence on salary. Medical certificate is enclosed herewith.

I have, &c.,  
H. CZERWONKA.

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No. 21.

The Engineer-in-Chief to Mr. H. Czerwonka.

Dear Sir,

Sewerage, 7 December, 1881.

I am instructed by the Engineer-in-Chief to write and request that as you are too unwell to attend at office you will be good enough to forward by bearer the keys of your press, as any official papers therein may be required. Should there be any private papers they will be taken charge of by any person you may name, until such time as they are required by you.

The specification for ironwork, Contract No. 5, written by Mr. Bagge, cannot be found. If you know where it is will you please state in reply to this?

Yours respectfully,  
F. C. PIPER.

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No. 22.

The Engineer-in-Chief to The Under-Secretary for Public Works.

*Re* Mr. Czerwonka's application for Leave of Absence.

8 December, 1881.

I FORWARD Mr. Czerwonka's application for leave. I hesitate what recommendation to make under the circumstances. Two years ago Mr. Czerwonka was recommended by me from his evident ability to manage under me the sewerage surveys, designs, and works.

For some time he worked very fairly but then began to evince a captious impracticable disposition, finding fault with every person engaged with him and proving most difficult to deal with.

I tried in consequence of his unquestionable ability in some ways to get on with him and make him useful, but during my visit to England he recommended the alteration of all my arrangements for the management of the works, recommended Mr. Bagge's transfer from this office to the field, removed Mr. M'Mordie, an officer with Indian experience, from charge of Rushcutters' Bay works, for which he had special fitness on account of his Indian experience in well foundations, and made a number of changes in the design for those works which I fear will cause a law-suit with contractor.

Kept contractors waiting my arrival for a settlement of the stone to be used in the concrete, in order that I might settle a defective point in a specification drawn by Mr. Czerwonka himself; he excused himself for not having advanced any further with the designs for the sewers by the statement that he had no draughtsman, though an additional mechanical draughtsman was employed during my absence, whom he now states could only do the mechanical drawing.

Mr. Czerwonka also visited the works, and without pointing out any defects to the officers in charge put most severe and indeed unjust remarks in writing after some time had elapsed; he has also evinced a desire to make everything as expensive and complex as possible, and submitted with much additional and objectionable matter a specification for the first section of big tunnel, the original of which corrected and altered in my writing was nearly complete before I left, and when asked for the drafts in my writing for comparison, stated that they had been thrown in the waste-paper basket; his estimate submitted with this was also excessive, nearly double what the work is likely to cost. Altogether Mr. Czerwonka, in my opinion and that of Mr. Wells, was making himself so impracticable that I had admonished him that things could not go on so any longer,—that our duty was to get the city sewerage done,—that the works were not progressing from wrangling with contractors and others, all traceable to Mr. Czerwonka's impracticability,—that I must bring the matter before the Minister, and advise his removal.

Mr. Czerwonka then sends in the certificate attached.

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I am willing to believe that much of the disposition complained of proceeded from illness, but I think it necessary for my own safety to put the foregoing facts on record. Mr. Czerwonka does not make sufficient allowance for the material and men he has to deal with; things cannot be done with the slowness and precision that they can in Germany, where there is a Technical College, and a host of professors close to every work. It has also been pointed out to me in this morning's paper that Mr. Czerwonka has a lawsuit against him from New Zealand going on in the Courts; all may have conduced to the illness complained of, to which I fear Mr. Czerwonka contributes himself by excessive smoking; however it might be advisable to allow him the leave asked for, and at the expiration of the time have a medical examination as to Mr. Czerwonka's fitness to remain in the Service.

I will have the duties carried on in the meantime, but it will involve close application on my part to mature further contracts with Mr. Bagge as Mr. Czerwonka has been all this time studying the ground and levels, with a view to the preparation of designs, and this has to be all gone over again, with a host of other duties to attend to.

Should Mr. Czerwonka on his return to duty not prove that he is working with a will his services should be no longer retained.

If it is decided to give him the leave the simple intimation of the fact would be best, as other matters may only neutralize the advantage to be derived from the rest. This minute can be if it is thought fit given to him on his return to duty.

WILLIAM C. BENNETT.  
12/12/81.

Leave to date from day of certificate.

I think it right that before Mr. Czerwonka resumes duty that he should see this paper. We are now two and half years engaged on these sewerage matters, and no real progress has been made with the work. It is my opinion that no progress will be made as long as Mr. Czerwonka occupies the chief position in the office; this is not my experience alone but that of Mr. Wells' to support this view. However Mr. Czerwonka had better reply to this himself.

Mr. Czerwonka.—W.C.B., 17/1/82. Reply of this date herewith.—H.Cz., 25/1/82.

#### No. 23.

#### Mr. H. Czerwonka to The Engineer-in-Chief.

Sir,

3, Leoville Terrace, Randwick, 13 December, 1881.

Being anxious to act upon the advice of my physician, who urges change of air and scene as an absolute necessity for the restoration of my health, I shall be glad to receive an early reply to my application of the 6th instant for leave of absence.

I have, &c.,

H. CZERWONKA.

Application forwarded, Under Secretary.—W.C.B., 14/11/81, B.C. Leave may be granted.—  
J.L., 21/12/81. Roads.—B.C., 21/12/81.

Will the Under-Secretary be good enough to state from what date? This gentleman has not been at the office, and has been having the rest from mental work, required since; but it is desirable to be explicit.—W.C.B., 22/12/81.

Leave to date from 6th instant.—J.R., 22/12/81. Inform leave to date from 6th.—W.C.B., 22/12/81. Write to Mr. Czerwonka accordingly.—W.C.B., 23/12/81. Mr. Czerwonka informed.—  
23/12/81.

#### No. 24.

#### The Engineer-in-Chief to Mr. H. Czerwonka.

Sir,

Sewerage, 23 December, 1881.

In answer to your letter of 6th instant, in which you make application for six weeks leave of absence, I have to inform you that the Honorable the Minister for Works has been pleased to grant your request, dating same from 6th instant.

I am, &c.,

WILLIAM C. BENNETT,  
Engineer-in-Chief for Sewerage.

#### No. 25.

#### Telegram from Mr. H. Czerwonka to The Engineer-in-Chief.

Randwick, 18 January, 1882.

ANSWERING the Minute given to me yesterday will take me a couple of days.

#### No. 26.

#### Telegram from Engineer-in Chief to Mr. H. Czerwonka.

Randwick, 18 January, 1882.

It is impossible the delay can be permitted you stated. I should have it this forenoon; please attend at office in morning; the works are being delayed.

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No. 27.

## Telegram from Engineer-in-Chief to Mr. H. Czerwonka.

Randwick, 21 January, 1882.

No reply. If some communication is not received before Monday must take prompt steps; works can be no longer delayed.

No. 28.

## Telegram from Mr. H. Czerwonka to Engineer-in-Chief.

Randwick, 23 January, 1882.

My wife having been prematurely confined, owing to this renewed worry, some delay in framing this reply has been unavoidable; however I shall come this morning.

Called and said answer should be with me on to-morrow morning early.—W.C.B., 23/1/82.

No. 29.

## The Engineer-in Chief's Minute to Under-Secretary for Works.

*Re* Mr. Czerwonka's suspension from duty.

Sydney, 25 January, 1882.

THE six weeks leave given to Mr. Czerwonka having expired on the 17th instant, he reported himself to me on that date.

I have given him the papers relating to his leave with the comments which I thought necessary to make on his conduct; he promised to give them to me on the following morning with reply, when I received the telegram herewith. I then asked him to come to the office; he did so, promising the replies on the following day; that was not complied with. He was again in the office on Monday morning and promised the replies next morning; instead I received the accompanying telegram.

I have not yet received reply, and as full time has been allowed him and I cannot arrange some important matters with the contractor while Mr. Czerwonka's position in the office is undetermined, and as I believe from the interviews I have had with him that there is not the slightest prospect of his being of any practical use in the Department, I have written to him this day suspending him from duty, and now recommend his removal from the service.

The works are of the greatest importance, and human life is being endangered and shortened every day.

Mr. Czerwonka has had every possible consideration, but has proved thoroughly impracticable, and insubordinate.

I beg the Minister will at his earliest convenience confirm Mr. Czerwonka's suspension and removal from the service, as his services are no longer required.

W.C.B.

No. 30.

## The Engineer-in-Chief to Mr. H. Czerwonka.

Sir,

Sydney, 25 January, 1882.

As you have not yet sent in replies to papers relating to your leave as promised day by day for over a week, and as there are several matters of great importance which cannot be decided while your position in the office is undetermined, and as also I did not see the slightest probability of any change in your mode of action which has led to so much delay, which must be now brought to a close, I regret I feel it my duty to suspend you, and have recommended the Minister to dispense with your further services.

I am, &amp;c.,

WILLIAM C. BENNETT,

Engineer-in-Chief for Sewerage.

You are requested to return the papers relating to your leave, taken by you from this office on your last visit.—W.C.B.

No. 31.

## The Under-Secretary for Public Works to Mr. H. Czerwonka.

Sir,

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 8 February, 1882.

Referring to the letter of the 25th ultimo, addressed to you by the Commissioner for Roads, suspending you from duty as an officer of the Sewerage Branch of this department, I am directed to inform you that the correspondence having been submitted to the Secretary for Public Works, Mr. Lackey has been pleased to confirm your suspension, and has instructed me to intimate to you that your services are no longer required.

I have, &amp;c.,

JOHN RAE.

No. 32.

## No. 32.

## Mr. H. Czerwonka's reply to Engineer-in-Chief's Minute.

Copy of Mr. Bennett's minute of 8/12/81  
and 17/1/82:—

Mr. Czerwonka's reply:—

I forward Mr. Czerwonka's application for leave. I hesitate what recommendation to make under the circumstances.

Two years ago Mr. Czerwonka was recommended by me, from his evident ability to manage, under me, the sewerage surveys, designs, and works.

For some time he worked very fairly,

but then began to evince a captious impracticable disposition, finding fault with every person engaged with him, and

proving most difficult to deal with.

I tried, in consequence of his unquestionable ability, in some ways to get on with him and make him useful, but

during my visit to England he recommended the alteration of all my arrangements for the management of the works.

Recommended Mr. Bagge's transfer from this office to the field.

If I recollect rightly the Engineer-in-Chief's recommendation for increase of my salary says something rather different.

Was that found out only after my conversation with Mr. John Rae on the tramcar?

This is an assertion requiring proof. I have certainly sent back to Mr. Bennett several persons who were manifestly incompetent for the work which was at that time required in connection with the Sydney sewerage; by so doing I have very likely displeased some people; but I deny most distinctly ever having found fault with anyone who was up to his work.

With how many people of similar position as myself has Mr. Bennett already "tried" to get on? Am I, or is my position at the Sewerage, that of an inanimate thing merely to be made use of as caprice might will it?

Up to the Engineer-in-Chief's departure for England I had been compelled by him not only to arrange for all the surveys, and to supervise the construction of all the works under contract (being ordered to inspect each of them at least once a week, and even to inspect and pass all materials supplied), but also to attend to the correspondence—to sign and be responsible for the correctness of all vouchers—to originate and, more or less, work out in detail all designs, and to draft the specifications and general conditions, as well as to read their proofs and otherwise to see them through print. For all this work I had as help in the office only three inexperienced cadets at the best of times, and not a single competent draughtsman, it being far more than any one person could satisfactorily perform for a lengthened period; and with the range of operations daily extending, I recommended that the works under construction should be placed in charge of a qualified engineer, to whom the superintending officers should be subordinate in every respect. This written recommendation of mine was approved of by the Acting Engineer-in-Chief, who fully admitted the judiciousness of the proposed arrangement, and would have been given effect to had the latter not felt that his position as *locum tenens* would last but a very short time.

As a matter of fact the course proposed by me was not carried out, and only the merest shadow of it initiated by Mr. Wells appointing Mr. Bagge to relieve me of the weekly inspection of the works in course of construction.

Mr. Bagge's name may have been mentioned by me in connection with the above recommendation, as the officer upon whom the said engineership would probably have to devolve in due course of seniority, but the arrangements actually carried out were altogether at variance with my recommendation, and contrary to my desire.

Although the aforesaid two sentences of Mr. Bennett's minute literally take exception only to my having "recommended" yet their wording is very apt to mislead anyone who is not acquainted with the actual facts.

I have therefore thought it judicious to clearly state the latter.

As regards the literal charges, *i.e.*, of having dared to make recommendations at all, I can only say that I always did and still do consider it my duty to recommend the alteration of anything I perceive or know to be defective be it arrangement or anything else.

The above two charges read in conjunction with the one that during 2½ years no real progress had been made (see Mr. Bennett's minute of 17/1/82) might, perhaps, go far to throw light upon the real state of things, viz., that Mr. Bennett makes the arrangements, and afterwards blames me for their bad consequences.

removed

removed Mr. M'Mordie, an officer with Indian experience, from charge of Rushcutters' Bay works for which he had special fitness on account of his Indian experience in well foundations, and made a

number of changes in the design for those works which I fear will cause a law-suit with contractor.

Mr. M'Mordie's removal from the local supervision of contract No. 3 (Rushcutters' Bay) did take place against my distinctly expressed wish, by positive orders of the Acting Engineer-in-Chief, on account, I believe, of some very pronounced disagreement between Mr. M'Mordie and Mr. Francis, the Contractor's Agent.

It was beyond my power to make any changes at all in the design. The change in width of foundations of that part of the sewer which extends from the arches near C to the sea-shore was ordered by the Acting Engineer-in-Chief after consultation—I believe with Mr. Moriarty—and without reference to me. In consequence of that change I recommended for very good constructive reasons—

- (1.) A differently shaped sewer trunk, and
- (2.) Enlarging of the external diameter of the only four foundations wells, which the Acting Engineer-in-Chief had ordered for execution.

The latter having consented to my proposals in implicit reliance upon my professional knowledge, I am fully prepared to take upon myself any blame which can be proved to arrive from that course. It is, however, not on the strength of any changes recommended by me, and adopted by Mr. Wells, that the contractor could make good a claim for loss of time, but rather—if at all—upon the following grounds:—

- (a) Delay in determining the foundations to be executed between New South H. Road and the sea.

When the excavation of the trench reached a certain depth and exposed to view the substances of which the lower strata are composed, it became clear to me that it would be unsafe to carry out the sewer as designed, and I recommend to the Engineer-in-Chief that the well foundations should be continued to the outlet. After inspection of ground, and I believe consultation with Mr. Moriarty, Mr. Bennett declined to act upon my recommendation, but did not state what else he wished to be carried out.

He left for England, and Mr. Wells had ultimately to come to a decision—

- (b) Stoppage of works on the portion from near C to the abutment at D by order of the Acting Engineer-in-Chief, who preferred to leave the decision of the kind of foundation to be executed on that portion to Mr. Bennett himself, although until then no uncertainty whatever had existed in regard to that part of the foundations.

Up to the commencement of my leave of absence no decision had been given on this subject, although I had made the Engineer-in-Chief aware of its existence in a minute addressed to him.

- (c) Delay in answering contractor's letter to the Acting Engineer-in-Chief concerning the kind of stone to be used for concrete.

The said letter was received at the office several weeks before the Engineer-in-Chief's return.

Mr. Wells preferring to leave the settlement of that question to Mr. Bennett himself the matter was, on the latter's return, duly placed before him. Up to the commencement of my leave the contractor had, however, not yet received a written reply to his letter.

I flatly deny any such thing. As soon as the contractor's sandstone sample was submitted to me, I rejected it most unreservedly, gave the same opinion to the Acting Engineer-in-Chief in contractor's presence, and have also embodied it in the minute hereinbefore referred to under B. As soon as my opinion was asked it was promptly given, but I had no authority to give a final decision over-riding the opinion of my superior, or to answer the contractor's letter which was not addressed to me.

On the contrary, the general instructions received by me upon the point of correspondence are most positive in denying me any such powers.

The increase in price of 23/ per cubic yard of concrete made, or to be made, with granite gneiss, or similar hard stone, and which was as good as settled between Mr. Bennett and the contractor, I could not justly recommend, though

the

Kept contractors waiting my arrival for a settlement of the stone to be used in the concrete.

in order that I might settle a defective point in a specification drawn by Mr. Czerwonka himself.

he excused himself for not having advanced any further with the designs for the sewers by the statement that he had no draughtsman.

Though an additional mechanical draughtsman was employed during my absence

whom he now states could only do the mechanical drawing. Mr. Czerwonka also visited the works, and without pointing out any defects to the officers in charge put

most severe and indeed unjust remarks in writing

after some time had elapsed.

he has also evinced a desire to make everything as expensive and complex as possible and submitted with much additional and objectional matter a

specification for the first section

of a big tunnel

the Engineer-in-Chief very much desired it, in order, apparently, to shift the responsibility for granting such increase off himself.

I never asked Mr. Bennett to do so; moreover, I think, he knows by this time that I am fully able to interpret my own specifications, although I might not be able to satisfactorily do the same with his.

The defect is not in the specification but rather in the carrying out of its provisions: Clause 90 of specification states: "All materials supplied by contractor shall be the best of their respective kinds, and must be submitted to the engineer for his approval. None but the approved materials may be used in the works," and clause 97 runs thus:—"Broken stone shall be of well burnt unglazed earthenware pipes, hard burnt bricks, hard red sandstone, granite, gneiss, basalt, or similar hard stone."

To my mind there is but one interpretation of these clauses, viz., that the choice of the material is optional with contractor, so long as the quality satisfies the engineer's requirements, and that in the event of his being unable to furnish of sufficient good quality one of the specified kinds of stone, he must supply some of the other kinds named in the specification at the schedule rate contracted for.

There was no occasion to excuse myself on that point, my time had been fully occupied with multifarious other duties.

Mr. Bennett should know, and perhaps he does, that without competent assistance greater progress could not be reasonably expected.

I had frequently applied for such but it had always been refused, and therefore the blame does not rest with me.

How could it be an additional one, if before Mr. Hammer came the office could not boast the possession of any draughtsman at all, either a mechanical or an unmechanical one?

Would it be right to expect from a professed mechanical draughtsman any other than mechanical drawing?

I was compelled to do so by the Engineer-in-Chief's instructions.

To Mr. M'Mordie I have frequently pointed out defects. Whether there was any necessity for doing so to Mr. Smail I do not recollect at present.

They could have been much severer in some cases.

How does Mr. Bennett know that they were unjust?

How is it that I have never before been informed of this?

Until the correctness of that general assertion is proved to me I absolutely deny it, and certainly till I shall have been made aware of the case or cases referred to.

Technical questions require deliberation and often very much study indeed, besides not unfrequently reference to documents; moreover, everything cannot be done first, and things done hastily are seldom done well.

Everything is rather a comprehensive term.

Not knowing what this refers to I cannot meet the charge.

I hold that it is my business to make important documents upon which depends the judicious expenditure of many thousands of pounds, as complete as I possibly can on the basis of my general instructions, and without infringing absolutely prohibitory orders.

In this case the Acting Engineer-in-Chief trusted entirely to me for getting that specification ready for tendering.

Was I knowingly to pass over what by me were considered evident deficiencies in that complex document which was on its way down to the Under-Secretary to be advertised for tenders, when the Engineer-in-Chief's return from England put a dead stop to all further action with it, although I had been obliged, during the preceding three weeks, to work at it every night till late in order to comply with promises made by the Minister for Works to Parliament. If such deficiency had become apparent during the execution of that contract No. 4, would Mr. Bennett not perhaps have blamed me "for drawing a defective specification" with greater approach to truth than he has done as hereinbefore cited in regard to the stone question of contract No. 3? Whether the additional matter is really as objectionable as represented is a question upon which opinions might be found to differ.

Tho

The original of which corrected and altered my writing was nearly complete before I left

and when asked for the drafts in my writing for comparison, stated that they had been thrown in the waste-paper basket.

His estimate submitted

with this was also

excessive, nearly double what the work is likely to cost.

Altogether, Mr. Czerwonka, in my opinion and that of Mr. Wells,

was making himself so impracticable,

that I had admonished him—

that things could not go on so any longer—that our duty was to get the city sewerage done—

that the works were not progressing from wrangling with contractors and others—all traceable to Mr. Czerwonka's impracticability—

that I must bring the matter before the Minister and advise his removal.

Mr. Czerwonka then sends in the certificate attached. I am willing to believe that much of the disposition complained of proceeded from illness, but I think it necessary for my own safety to

put the foregoing facts on record.

Mr. Czerwonka does not make sufficient allowance for the material and men he has to deal with; things cannot be done with the slowness and precision that they can in Germany, where there is a Technical College and a host of professors close to every work.

It has also been pointed out to me in this morning's paper that Mr. Czerwonka has a law-suit against him from New Zealand going on in the Courts; all may have conduced to the illness complained of, to which, I fear, Mr. Czerwonka contributes himself by excessive smoking; however, it might be advisable to allow him the leave asked for, and at the expiration of the time have medical examination as to Mr. Czerwonka's fitness to remain in the Service.

Does Mr. Bennett thereby mean to imply that he had effected any particular improvement upon my draft?

The words "nearly complete" seem to me to be an admission that certain deficiencies existed; if so I was bound to supply the want according to the best of my judgment, even by the introduction of additional matter.

The draft was not in the Engineer-in-Chief's writing.

The waste paper-basket is usually the fate of printer's copy when done with, and sometimes a draft specification is consigned to the same place even before having been set in type, as I suppose Mr. Bennett's draft of specification for Contract No. 2 was.

Supposing the estimate to be excessive, what harm would that be?

And how has that fact been ascertained, if fact it be at all?

I hope not by comparing with any estimate made by Mr. Bennett himself, for the experience of all former sewerage contracts having proved him not to be the best judge in such matters, as for instance Contract No. 1 (Prince Alfred Hospital), which was estimated by him at about £6,500, and is far more likely to cost nearer £12,000.

Would it not be better to allow Mr. Wells to speak for himself, and to adduce reasons for any views he might entertain?

If by impracticable is meant that I have not been pliable enough to sign documents and to make recommendations when I could not conscientiously do so, I plead guilty to the charge; but in all other respects I have endeavoured to carry out the views of my superior officers, or to make the best of the arrangements ordered, however little I may have professionally approved of them.

Mr. Bennett is in the habit of making all sorts of apparently random statements, and preventing their being refuted on the spot by pleading "that he has not time to listen."

There is no difference of opinion about that between Mr. Bennett and myself, but there might be about the best remedy—quite so.

It is very easy to make indefinite assertions; but if such charges are to be answered the cases referred to should be distinctly specified; until that is done I maintain that Mr. Bennett's vague statements are unwarranted by facts. I trust that before accepting Mr. Bennett's the Minister will cause a fair and searching investigation to be made into all the circumstances of the case.

Not a minute too soon, unless I wished that my reason should suffer permanently.

My illness was the result of mental overwork and excessive worry, which latter is well known to be far more injurious than any amount of quiet and steady hard work.

What Mr. Bennett is pleased to call foregoing facts are not facts at all, but a string of unfounded assertions and misrepresentations.

There is no valid reason why material and men here should not be as good as anywhere else.

Habitual slovenliness and self-sufficient ignorance are not good excuses in my eyes.

Mr. Bennett's ideas of the relation between professors and works do not seem to be very clear.

Any certainty is not half so bad as a constant sense of insecurity arising from the knowledge of being surrounded at every step by hidden danger.

I have heard medical men assert that smokers are generally of better disposition and temper than non-smokers.

Is there no other officer in regard to whom this plan might be adopted with far more advantage to the Public Service?

I will have the duties carried on in the meantime, but it will involve close application on my part to mature further contracts with Mr. Bagge, as Mr. Czerwonka has been all this time studying the ground and levels, with a view to the preparation of designs, and this has to be all gone over again, with a host of other duties to attend.

Should Mr. Czerwonka on his return to duty not prove that he is working with a will his services should no longer be retained.

If it is desired to give him the leave, the simple intimation of the fact would be best, as other matters may only neutralize the advantage to be derived from the rest.

This minute can, if it is thought fit, be given to him on his return to duty.

WILLIAM C. BENNETT,  
12/12/81.

Leave to date from day of certificate.

I think it right that before Mr. Czerwonka resumes duty that he should see this paper. We are now two and a half years engaged on the sewerage matters, and no real progress has been made with the work.

It is my opinion that no progress will be made as long as Mr. Czerwonka occupies the chief position in the office. This is not my experience alone, but that of Mr. Wells to support this view. However, Mr. Czerwonka had better reply to this himself.

Mr. Czerwonka.

W.C.B.,  
17/1/82.

One would think from this that "all this time" I had really done nothing else than study the ground and levels?

Need not be done, since all information gathered by me or at my instance is fully recorded on the plans and sections.

Why does Mr. Bennett take upon himself more than he is able to attend to?

There is in this sentence a base insinuation which will not bear investigation.

Very thoughtful.

I am told that a report had emanated from the office that I was not likely to return any more. In that case I should of course never have seen these accusations. This would have curtailed the leave by two days.

The startling assertion of the Engineer-in-Chief that for two and a half years no real progress has been made with the work under his charge is a very grave one indeed; whether literally true or not, the very fact of its having been made at all does not reflect credit upon himself.

Still less creditable is his attempt to fasten his own shortcomings on a comparatively helpless subordinate officer, who has had no option but to carry out his superior's orders, however much they may have been at variance with his own judgment; who has frequently been forced to omit things which he knew to be necessary, and to do others which he knew to be positively foolish; whose attempts at bringing about a better state have been disparaged and frustrated; who has often lamented the shortsightedness and vacillation in technical matters of his superiors; who has long seen the deplorable state the sewerage was drifting into, yet been utterly powerless to prevent it; who had at last become utterly sick at heart and worried almost to death, had to seek change of air and scene in order to prevent permanent injury to his health. Who now, on reporting himself for resumption of duties, is suddenly met with a series of most unwarranted accusations, which, though cleverly composed of a grain of truth with plenty of the reverse, would nevertheless on close investigation be found amply sufficient to convict their originator of insincerity, and who is precluded from properly vindicating himself unless a full inquiry be granted him upon special petition.

It must be apparent to most people, and is indeed well known to many, that the real cause of the slow progress made with the Sydney sewerage since its commencement in October, 1879, is amongst others the absence of proper organization of the whole Department and of a larger staff of efficient assistants, the fact of the Engineer-in-Chief not being abreast with the times in regard to the subject he has undertaken to deal with, and the consequent want on his part of clear views respecting the general requirements of the design and the best means of accomplishing what is wanted.

I trust due allowance will be made for my unvarnished reply; but Mr. Bennett's unprovoked attack is of such a nature that regard for my professional standing requires plain speaking.

The use of much plainer language would indeed have been far casier to me and taken less time.

H. CZ.,  
25/1/82.

The above having been written from memory, for want of access to official records, dates and figures could only be stated approximately.—H. Cz., 25/1/82.



No. 33.

The Engineer-in-Chief to Mr. H. Czerwonka.

Sir,

Sydney, 27 January, 1882.

The letter enclosed was written to you on the 25th instant, and Mr. Piper was instructed to forward it on that day if no communication was received from you, but it was delayed by him on receipt in office of your paper of same date.

I now forward the letter, as I see no reason in your paper to recall the suspension.

I have forwarded your paper to the Minister with memo. of the 25th instant, with further recommendation.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM C. BENNETT,  
Engineer-in-Chief.

No. 34.

Mr. H. Czerwonka to The Engineer-in-Chief.

Sir,

3, Leoville-terrace, Randwick, January 30, 1882.

While acknowledging receipt, on the 28th instant, of your two letters dated January 25th and 27th respectively, I enclose a letter to the Honorable the Minister for Public Works, and request prompt despatch of the same to its address.

As regards your P.S. at back of the first above-mentioned letter, I am compelled to class its accuracy with that of the many statements made by you in the correspondence which has been referred to in the enclosure, and regret therefore my utter inability to comply with your request.

I have, &c.,

H. CZERWONKA.

I forward the papers to the Minister herewith.—W.C.B., 1/2/82. The paper in question was returned by Mr. Czerwonka himself with his reply.—W.C.B., 1/2/82.

No. 35.

The Engineer-in-Chief to The Under-Secretary for Public Works.

Mr. Czerwonka's reply to statements on paper granting him leave.

I FORWARD the enclosed paper to the Minister, also a minute written by me on the 25th instant. Mr. Czerwonka's paper herewith was left in office on that date and only opened by me on the 26th; the paper, which I think it unnecessary to comment on, appears to give all my reasons for his removal from the service additional force and of itself subjects him to removal for writing him an insubordinate and insulting letter. With respect to myself, if the Minister thinks it necessary to inquire into any of the allegations of Mr. Czerwonka I will devote all my attention and energy to clearing up any of his statements; but as it is clear Mr. Czerwonka's services can no longer be retained, and as he has had seven weeks off duty already, the sooner he is informed his services are no longer required the better.

W.C.B.,

27/1/82.

Under-Secretary, B.C. It seems to me from the correspondence that the relations between Mr. Bennett and Mr. Czerwonka are of such a character that it would be most injudicious that they should be permitted longer to exist. Under the circumstance the recommendation above will be carried out.—J.L., 7/2/82. Mr. Czerwonka.—8/2/82. Mr. Bennett, B.C., 8/2/82.—J.R.

No. 36.

Mr. H. Czerwonka to The Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

3, Leoville-terrace, Randwick, 30 January, 1882.

On reporting myself for resumption of duty at the expiration of my leave of absence (17/1/82), two minutes No. 624, the one double dated 8/12 and 12/12/81, the other dated 17/1/82, were handed to me by the Engineer-in-Chief, with the intimation that I would not be allowed to do any work in connection with the sewerage before those minutes had been answered by me.

In the afternoon of the 25th instant a letter, addressed to the Engineer-in-Chief and containing my reply, was tendered by me to the Sewerage Clerk, who peremptorily refused its acceptance on the plea "that he was not Mr. Bennett's messenger."

Mr. Bennett being at that time absent from the office, the junior messenger kindly consented to deliver it to him, and I have since been favoured by the Engineer-in-Chief with the two letters, dated January 25th and 27th respectively, copies of which are enclosed herewith.

In consequence thereof I have the honor to ask as a favour that you may be pleased to cause a searching inquiry to be made into the truth, or otherwise, of the statements made by the Engineer-in-Chief in the hereinabove cited documents.

I have, &c.,

H. CZERWONKA,  
First Assistant Engineer for Sewerage.

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No. 37.

The Engineer-in-Chief to Mr. H. Czerwonka.

Dear Sir, Sewerage Department, Sydney, 14 February, 1882.  
I am instructed to write and ask if you will be good enough to send, or call at the office with the keys belonging to the drawers of your table. If you should have any private papers in them, they will be taken care of by anyone you may name, until such time as will be convenient for you to call yourself.

I have, &c.,  
F. C. PIPER.

No. 38.

The Engineer-in-Chief to Mr. H. Czerwonka.

Dear Sir, Sewerage Department, 21 February, 1882.  
Will you be good enough to call at the office for your cheque for the amount of salary and out-door expenses, which has been ready for payment since 20th instant, on which date you stated you would call, and oblige

Yours, &c.,  
F. C. PIPER.

P.S.—I would have paid it into the Bank for you had I known which one to have lodged it with.—  
F.C.P.

No. 39.

Mr. H. Czerwonka to The Secretary for Public Works.

Sir, 3, Leoville-terrace, Randwick, 27 March, 1882.  
Finding it extremely difficult to obtain further professional employment in Sydney without being able either to produce a certificate of my last occupation or to assign a valid reason for my recent abrupt dismissal from the sewerage, I request that you will be good enough to favour me with a certificate as to the manner in which I have discharged my professional duties while engaged at the Sydney Sewerage (from 10/10/79 to the 8/3/82), and also distinctly state the reason for my sudden dismissal.

I have, &c.,  
H. CZERWONKA.

Mr. Bennett, B.C.—J.R., 30/3/82.

The reasons for Mr. Czerwonka's removal are stated in my report of the 25th January herewith. The only testimonial received from Mr. Czerwonka when he joined the Department is herewith, and might be returned to him, retaining copy.—W.C.B., 3/4/82. Under-Secretary, B.C.

Return testimonial.—J.L., 5/4/82. Copy attached.—H. CZERWONKA, 12/4/82. Commissioner for Roads, B.C., 12 April, 1882.—G.H.

No. 40.

The Acting Under-Secretary for Public Works to Mr. H. Czerwonka.

Sir, Department of Public Works, Sydney, 12 April, 1882.  
In reply to your letter of the 27th ultimo, I am directed to inform you that the reason of your removal from the Public Service is contained in my letter to you of the 8th February last.

I am to add that it is unusual in the Public Service to give testimonials, and the only one presented by you on your appointment is enclosed herewith.

I have, &c.,  
GERALD HALLIGAN,  
For the U.S.

No. 41.

Mr. H. Czerwonka to The Secretary for Public Works.

Sir, 460, Old South Head Road, Paddington, 2 October, 1882.  
I do myself the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 12th April, 1882, No. 82/2,129, informing me that the reason of my removal from the Public Service is contained in your letter of the 8th February last, and adding that it is unusual in the Public Service to give testimonials, &c. On referring to that letter I fail, however, to detect a single sentence which could be understood to convey a reason for my dismissal, and I shall therefore thank you for being more explicit upon that point.

While regretting that it is unusual in the Public Service to give testimonials, I cannot but take exception to the statement, that a testimonial had been presented by me on my appointment. As a matter of fact no such thing has been done by me.

In connection therewith I beg to point out that the note enclosed with the abovementioned letter, No. 82/2,129, and therein referred to as a testimonial, is a private letter of introduction from a friend of mine to a gentleman in Sydney, and had found its way into the records of the Sowerage Branch entirely without my knowledge. That so many inaccuracies should have crept into a short letter, emanating from your Department, might justly cause surprise but for the fact that that said letter bears the initials of Mr. W. C. Bennett, which leads to the inference that it has been drafted under the inspiration of that gentleman, who has more than once given ample proof of his consummate skill in distorting facts and managing correspondence, and whose incompetence in professional matters, coupled with his many shifts to hide the same, has been such a fruitful source of unnecessary friction in the Department, besides in other respects proving highly detrimental to the public interest.

I have, &c.,  
H. CZERWONKA.

Roads, B.C., 5/10/82.—J.R. Seen.—W.C.B., 6/10/82.

No. 42.

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No. 42.

## Mr. H. Czerwonka to The Engineer for Existing Lines.

Sir, 3, Leoville-terrace, Randwick, 28 March, 1882.

I have the honor to apply for employment on the Tramways under your charge, and in doing so desire to state distinctly that I do not seek any permanent position, but merely temporary occupation from day to day and terminable on either side at twenty-four hours' notice.

Enclosed are copies of two previous certificates. Regarding my last employment, I have applied for one but as yet not received it. I believe, however, that I am sufficiently well known here in professional circles, so that personal inquiry, if deemed necessary, could easily supply that want.

Awaiting the favour of a reply at your earliest convenience,

I have, &c.,  
H. CZERWONKA.

Inform no vacancy at present.—G.L., per G.C., 30/3/82.

## [Enclosures.]

General Institute of German Architects and Engineers, Baden Branch.

Carlsruhe, 15 May, 1878.

MR. HENRY CZERWONKA, civil engineer, having been elected by the General Institute of German Architects and Engineers, to be a Foreign and Corresponding Member of the said Institute, the present document is issued in witness thereof.

R. BAUMEISTER, Professor,  
President.  
F. ENGLISSER, Civil Engineer,  
Secretary.

Polytechnic School of the Grand Duchy of Baden.

Carlsruhe, 23 May, 1882.

THIS is to certify that Mr. Henry Czerwonka, of Königsberg i Prs., civil engineer, has been a student of engineering in the above-named Institution during the years 1862 and 1863. The lectures attended by Mr. Czerwonka embraced all branches of technical science which constitute the curriculum for engineers at this Technical University, and more particularly the subjects of general engineering, and railway, hydraulic, and bridge engineering.

All of his studies having been pursued by Mr. Czerwonka with praiseworthy zeal and very great success; he occupied during the second year the position of Assistant to the Professor in the Senior professional course.

H. STERNBERG,  
Engineer-in-Chief and Professor.

R. BIRNBAUM,

[L.S.] Director of the Polytechnic School of the Grand Duchy of Baden.

No. 43.

## The Engineer for Existing Lines to Mr. H. Czerwonka.

Sir, Railway Department, Office of Engineer for Existing Lines, Sydney, 31 March, 1882.

In reply to your letter of the 28th inst., applying for employment, I have to inform you that there is no vacancy at present.

I am, &c.,  
GEORGE COWDERY.

No. 44.

## Mr. H. Czerwonka to The Engineer for Existing Lines.

Sir, 3, Leoville-terrace, Randwick, 11 April, 1882.

Hearing that the rapid extension of the Tramways necessitates the augmentation of your staff, I again offer my services in any capacity, and on the distinct understanding that my employment be merely temporary from day to day, and terminable on either side at 24 hours' notice.

Copies of certificates have been attached to my previous application.

Awaiting the favour of a speedy reply,

I am, &c.,  
H. CZERWONKA.

I recommend that Mr. Czerwonka be employed temporarily as draftsman in this office at £4 15s. per week.—G.C., 11/4/82. Commissioner. Appd. temporarily.—CH. A. G., 11/4/82. Mr. Cowdery, B.C. Noted.—G.L. per G.C., 13/4/82. Commissioner. Examiner, B.C., 17/4/82.—G.B. Seen.—J.P.F., 21/4/82.

No. 45.

## Mr. H. Czerwonka to The Chief Draftsman, Railway Department.

Dear Sir, 3, Leoville-terrace, Randwick, 15 May, 1882.

I beg to inform you that it is impossible for me to attend at the office to-day and to-morrow, since in addition to sickness in the family I have not only to find a new roof whereunder to place them, but also by Wednesday next a sum of money wherewith to satisfy the present demands of the official assignee before ratification of the directions given at the meeting of my creditors on the 3rd inst. will take place.

I hope that under these very pressing circumstances my absence from the office will be excused.

I am, &c.,  
H. CZERWONKA.

Mr.

Mr. Czerwonka has been absent Wednesday, 3rd Absent.  
 4th Half-day.  
 5th Worked three hours.  
 8th Half-day.  
 9th Absent.  
 13th do.  
 15th do.—A.L.

In consequence of the irregular time kept by Mr. Czerwonka, I recommend that his services be dispensed with at the end of the present month.—G.C., 22/5/82. Commissioner. Appd.—He was only taken on temporarily.—Ch. A. G., 25/5/82. Mr. Cowdery, B.C. Noted.—G.L., per G.C., 29/5/82. Commissioner. Examiner, B.C., 30/5/82.—G.B. Seen.—J.P.F., 6/6/82.

No. 46.

The Engineer for Existing Lines to Mr. H. Czerwonka.

Railway Department, Office of Engineer for Existing Lines, Sydney, 27 May, 1882.

Memorandum to Mr. Hyndman.

THE services of Mr. Czerwonka as a draftsman in this Department are to be dispensed with after the 31st May.

Please inform him accordingly.

GEORGE COWDERY.

Mr. Czerwonka informed.—R. A. H., 29/5/82.

1882.  

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NEW SOUTH WALES.  

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## SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## DEPARTMENT OF LANDS,

BEING FOR THE YEAR

1881.

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Presented to Parliament by Command.

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SYDNEY : THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

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1882.



1882.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## DEPARTMENT OF LANDS.

(REPORT FOR 1881.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 17 August, 1882.

I have the honor to submit for your consideration the Second Annual Report upon the working of this Department, being for the year ended 31st December, 1881.

The accompanying returns, Nos. I to XVII, show in a tabular and concise form the action taken by the Department with respect to the alienation of Crown Lands by sales at auction, and by after auction selection; in virtue of improvements; and under the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th clauses of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861; the leasing of Crown Lands under pre-emptive or grazing right, and by auction; as well as other matters of general interest dealt with during the year.

Schedules I, II, and III show the result of the various auction sales of land, and that the average prices realized were, for—

	£	s.	d.	per acre, as against	£	s.	d.	per acre in 1880.
Town land .....	30	7	5	17	8	0	17	8 0
Suburban „.....	5	13	6	4	5	0	4	5 0
Country „.....	1	3	6	1	4	2	1	4 2

the small reduction in the price of country land being mainly caused by sales at £1 per acre after the land had been previously offered at a higher rate, but not bid for, and having remained for a time open to selection after auction at such higher rate.

On comparison with the corresponding Schedules in the Report for 1880 briefly summarised as follows—

	1880.						1881.							
	Offered.			Sold.			Per cent. sold (about.)	Offered.			Sold.			Per cent. sold (about.)
	a.	r.	p.	a.	r.	p.		a.	r.	p.	a.	r.	p.	
Town.....	927	3	38½	485	2	1¾	52	1,162	1	9	600	3	8	51½
Suburban .....	4,398	2	2½	1,668	1	28	38	5,362	2	20	2,291	0	17	42½
Country .....	2,015,397	3	0	346,487	3	0	17	1,258,427	1	37	523,657	1	37	41½

It will be seen that though 25 per cent. more town land was offered, the sales increased proportionately, and that there was a still greater demand for suburban land, though 37 per cent. more of such land was submitted to auction; as regards country land, the result is even more noticeable. In 1880, 2,015,397 acres 3 roods were offered for sale, resulting in the alienation of 346,487 acres 3 roods; in 1881, 1,258,427 acres 1 rood 37 perches were offered (being 756,970 acres less than in the previous year), and 523,657 acres 1 rood 37 perches sold, being an increase of over 50 per cent., and the proportion of sales to the area offered rose from 17 per cent. in 1880 to 41½ per cent. in 1881.

In addition to the area thus alienated at auction, is that selected under the 25th clause of the Lands Acts Further Amendment Act of 1880, after submission to auction without being sold, viz., 328,202 acres 3 roods 33 perches, which realized £348,876 15s. 9d., or an average price of £1 1s. 3d. per acre (see Schedule IV), as against that sold in the last seven months of 1880, i.e., from the date the Further Amendment Act of 1880 became law, viz., 39,419 acres 1 rood 20 perches, for the sum of £42,652 13s. 10d., averaging £1 1s. 8d. per acre, being an increase in area of 288,783 acres 2 roods 13 perches.

The total area so alienated by auction and by after auction selection being—

	a.	r.	p.	£	s.	d.
In 1880 .....	388,061	0	4¾	478,207	18	8
In 1881 .....	854,752	1	15	996,414	14	5

Schedule

Schedule V shows the manner in which the guarantee deposits have been appropriated, and the large increase in the applications under the 30th clause of the Amendment Act of 1875, to have land measured for sale, viz., from 395,674 acres in 1880 to 1,056,045 acres in 1881, being no less than 660,371 acres more, tends to show that the demand for land to be sent to auction sale was increasing.

It may be pointed out that these amounts do not agree with the Treasury returns, for the following and perhaps other reasons, that while this Department shows the area sold, and the amount offered for the land during the year, the Treasury reports the absolute receipts, which include the balances due on sales made in the last three months of 1880, which became payable in the early part of 1881, and exclude the greater part of the balances of the sales in the corresponding portion of that year, similarly due in 1882.

Schedule VI deals with Volunteer Land Order applications, which indicates a steady decrease, owing to the change in the Volunteer Law.

Schedule VII shows the land applied for in virtue of improvements, under the 2nd clause of the Lands Acts Amendment Act of 1875, by pastoral tenants, the holders of pre-emptive leases, and the occupants, under miners' rights and business licenses, of land on Gold-fields, and is intended to exhibit the result of the action taken on all cases.

There is a decrease in the number of these applications, as compared with 1880, of 457, the area applied for being less, viz., 105,243 acres 1 rood 17½ perches; this reduction is principally owing to many lessees having already purchased the maximum area permitted by the 13th clause of the Lands Acts Further Amendment Act of 1880.

During the year the total area sold was 474,098 acres 3 roods 26½ perches, the purchase money amounting to £487,694 17s. 9d., (exclusive of a sum of £1,618 2s. 2d. collected by way of fines), being double that alienated in the previous year. The increase may be accounted for partly from the services of the surveyors being more readily available for dealing with this class of sales, in consequence of which it has been found possible to dispose of a large number of applications made prior to the passing of the Lands Acts Further Amendment Act of 1880, as well as a fair proportion of those made under that Act, and also from the present system of valuations, in lieu of appraisements, except where claimed, or considered necessary by the Minister, enabling cases to be dealt with in a more expeditious manner.

It has been deemed advisable to continue to exhibit separately the areas gazetted for sale during the first nine and the last three months of the year, as none of those approved during the latter period need be completed until the following year, when the amounts received will be accounted for.

Schedule VIII exhibits an analysis of the average prices obtained for land so sold, from which it appears that while the price obtained for town land diminished, that for suburban land increased, and for country land was slightly higher.

Schedule IX shows the alienations made under the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th clauses of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, providing respectively for the sale of reclaimed land, the purchase of unnecessary roads, the disposal of areas so small or so peculiarly situated as not to fall under ordinary sale, and the rescission of reservation and alienation of water frontages, being a considerable reduction on the area sold in 1880 under the same clauses of the Act.

The difference between the figures given in these returns and those furnished by the Treasury is made up by £2,648 paid as deed fees on improvement purchases, added to balances and deed fees on applications under the 31st clause of the Lands Acts Amendment Act of 1875, which have been completed during the year, and by sales made under the Crown Lands Purchases Validation Act of 1881, being a gross amount of £4,229 2s. 1d.

Of the applications under the (since repealed) 31st clause of the Lands Acts Amendment Act of 1875 remaining undisposed of at the end of 1880, 12 for 1,353½ acres were refused, 12 for 1,960 acres were, together with 25 per cent. of the deposit, forfeited, the remaining 75 per cent. being refunded according to law, and 70 for 7,776 acres were approved, the land being appraised at an average of £1 1s. 5d. per acre; thus leaving 143 applications for 19,175 acres 3 roods 23 perches still outstanding, and on the point of being finally dealt with.

Schedule X specifies the various dedications for recreation and other public purposes, those for religious purposes being in satisfaction of promises given prior to the 11th May, 1880, the date of the first resolution of the Legislative Assembly prohibiting such grants for the future. In addition to the sites dedicated for schools, temporary reservations of adjoining lands in areas not exceeding 40 acres are also made for school paddocks, playgrounds, &c., where the land is available.

Under the Public Railway Land Resumption Act of 1874 the following resumptions have been made:—

Gunnedah to Narrabri ... ..	15 portions, containing 102 acres
Dubbo to Nyngan ... ..	8 " " 60 "
Uralla to Glen Innes ... ..	29 " " 145 "
Orange to Dubbo ... ..	4 " " 7 "
Wallerawang to Mudgee ... ..	32 " " 127 "
Narrandera to Hay ... ..	1 " " 20 "

During the year it has been found necessary to obtain Parliamentary authority for the resumption of 62 portions of land dedicated for religious and other public purposes, being cases where the land was found, after dedication, to be unsuitable, which entailed a large amount of work.

There were 83 conflicting cases dealt with by appraisal, being chiefly disputes between lessees and conditional purchasers as to the value of improvements. Appraisements were also made in eight cases as to the value of improvements on reserved land which had been conditionally purchased after the revocation of the reserves, as provided by the 12th clause of the Lands Acts Further Amendment Act of 1880.

There were submitted to and approved by His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council 2,150 cases dealing with reservations from sale and lease, temporary commons, designs of towns and villages, alteration of such designs, and the appointment of trustees for recreation grounds, cemeteries, &c.

Many complications were prevented by the new system of notifying to the local Land Agents all reservations and revocations of reserves immediately on the same being gazetted, tracings being subsequently forwarded with the least possible delay; 3,300 such notices have been issued.

Packets containing 16,160 copies of 1,370 lithographs of counties, parishes, towns, and villages were forwarded to the local Land Agents for sale, in addition to a large number supplied direct to private individuals.

Abstracts



Abstracts of all reserves, dedications, &c., were regularly laid before Parliament during the session, at the commencement of each month.

All matters relating to the oyster-beds are now dealt with in the Department of the Colonial Secretary, excepting the leasing of the foreshores, which is first referred to this Department as to objections.

Schedule XI indicates the number of deeds prepared (in duplicate) during the year, and the clauses of the Acts under which sales were effected. In some of the cases of the Volunteer Land Order grants the areas were consolidated and single deeds of grant issued, which accounts for the area being apparently in excess of that prescribed by law.

There was a marked increase in the number of deeds prepared, viz., from 6,374 for 688,665 acres 3 roods 32 perches in 1880, to 9,080 for 1,158,616 acres 3 roods 23 perches in 1881—being an increase of 2,706 deeds for 469,950 acres 3 roods 31 perches, or over 42 per cent. more deeds than in the previous year.

There was a sudden and unprecedented increase in every portion of the work dealt with in the Lease Branch, the benefits derived from the grazing rights granted in virtue of all classes of alienations conferring a privilege to lease becoming each year more apparent, and to a greater extent availed of.

Further efforts were made to bring this branch into a state of thorough efficiency, and steps taken to amend the practice for some time past in operation, so that the holders of numerous adjoining freehold portions and conditional purchases belonging to different series or groups were restricted to leases which strictly adjoin their land, and were not allowed to command very large areas by obtaining leases beyond their first leases in virtue of scattered portions or additions made to their original holdings included therein.

Schedule XII exhibits in a tabular form the action taken during the year on prelease applications, as well as a comparison between the work of the year and that preceding, of which the following summary may be of more than usual interest.

	Applications Received.		Applications Refused.	Preleases Gazetted.		Preleases Renewed.		Rent paid.
	No.	Area.	No.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	
1880	2,606	acres. 2,451,993	505	1,349	acres. 1,303,726	14,552	acres. 12,465,173	£ 40,098 s. 7 d. 4
1881	4,450	4,616,168	1,001	2,796	2,679,057	15,680	13,674,345	44,633 18 7
Increase in 1881...	1,844	2,164,175	496	1,447	1,375,331	1,128	1,209,172	4,535 11 3

At the close of the year there were 1,235 cases outstanding of which about 500 had not been finally disposed of in the Survey Office, about 400 had been partially acted on, but could not be completed until after the measurement of the conditional purchases in virtue of which the claims were made, and the remainder consisted of applications which had been only recently received, or were in the earlier stages of action.

The sum of £5,458 10s. 8d. was authorized for refund in 1,715 cases, on account of refusal of applications, cancellation of leases, reductions in area, and payments made in excess of the sums actually due, being £281 9s. 8d. less than in the preceding year, but 363 in excess of the number of cases.

Schedule XIII exhibits the state of the lands submitted to lease by auction, as compared with 1880. It shows that there was an increase in the number and area offered from 744 of 527,749 acres in 1880 to 911 representing 653,630½ acres in 1881; that there was a decrease of 7 leases and 12,020 acres in the land so leased; and that the annual rent obtained on the greater area, 214,234 acres, sold in 1880, viz., £857 10s. 7d., had increased to £1,029 3s. 8d., on the lesser area leased in 1881.

Schedules XIV and XV give the number, area, and annual rent of the pre-emptive and auction leases paid for on account of the year 1881; the greater portion of the rent having being paid in 1880, it is impossible to check the amounts by the Treasury Returns.

The total receipts at the Treasury, including renewal rents and deposits on applications, amounted to £63,968 5s. 10d., or £8,553 1s. 1d. in excess of the receipts for 1880, of which amount £53,546 16s. 2d. represents the annual rental, and shows an increase for the succeeding year of £4,164 2s. 5d.

It having become apparent that in former years persons alienating freeholds or conditional purchases were not in the habit at the same time of transferring the pre-leases held in virtue thereof, steps were taken to have all pre-emptive leases transferred to the names of the present holders of the purchases in virtue of which they were obtained.

Schedule XVI exhibits the number of letters received during the years 1880 and 1881, and shows an increase of 11,447, or 27 per cent., notwithstanding that every effort has been made to curtail as much as possible the registration of papers.

The books of the Account Branch show transactions to the extent of £102,053 8s. 6d. to have taken place during the year. Of this sum £22,359 19s. 2d. is chargeable against the Votes of 1880 and previous years, leaving the expenditure for the year at £79,693 9s. 9d., which includes payments to the extent of £18,561 4s. 5d. for fencing cemeteries, improving recreation grounds, and other items, classified in the Estimates under the head of Miscellaneous Services.

On the 31st December, 1881, the permanent staff was composed of 38 clerks and 11 messengers and office-keepers, with salaries ranging from £46 to £400 per annum, and the temporary staff consisted of 24 clerks, receiving from 7s. 6d. to 17s. 6½d. per diem, being a reduction in both numbers and pay as compared with the previous year.

The correspondence issuing from each of the branches, exclusive of that of the Conditional Sales, is shewn in Schedule XVII, and discloses an increase of 5,901, or over 14 per cent.

There were prepared for Parliament 35 returns, containing 397 pages of printed matter, 58 of which were in a tabular form.

During the year a code of instructions to Land Agents was issued. This was prepared with great care and trouble, and deals with almost every conceivable matter relating to the Land Laws which appertain to the duties of the Land Agents. It is also a compilation of the numerous instructions issued to those officers from time to time, many of which clashed with others promulgated at earlier dates.

It appears to be a suitable time to bring under notice the unsatisfactory nature of the arrangements which existed with respect to the employment of clerks and draftsmen on the Temporary Staff. According to the Appropriation Act for the year 1881, Parliament voted, exclusive of the Field Staff of Conditional Land Sales, and of the Triangulation and General Survey of the Colony, the following amounts for salaries :—

Permanent Staff	...	...	...	...	£102,267
Temporary Staff	...	...	...	...	£52,300

So that one-third of the total sum voted was applicable to temporary services, which are in reality permanent, and so far as can be foreseen will probably remain so.

It has been found, during the year, that the arrangements as regards Crown Lands Agents holding combined offices have worked very unsatisfactorily, and the increase of the Land business, and other causes, has rendered it impracticable, in many instances, to longer continue, with convenience to the public and the Department, such combination. However this matter has been brought under notice elsewhere in another form.

I think it right to add that the work throughout the whole Department has increased to a very considerable extent.

The reports of the Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales and the Surveyor General are herewith, and do not appear to call for any special allusion on my part.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

CHARLES OLIVER,

Under Secretary.

The Honorable Sir John Robertson, K.C.M.G., M.P.,  
Secretary for Lands.

SCHEDULE I.

RETURN of Auction Sales of Town Lands under the 23rd section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861.

Land Districts.	No of portions offered.	Area offered.	Portions sold.	Area sold.	Area not bid for.	Per-centage sold.	Amount realized for land.	Average price per acre.	Deed fees.	Purchases voided for non-payment of balance under 23 section of above Act.	Deposits forfeited.	Area forfeited.
Albury	64	31 1 35	47	18 3 4	12 2 31	58	195 5 6	10 16 8	47			
Adelong	1	0 2 0	1	0 2 0		100	11 13 0	23 6 0	1			
Bathurst	91	56 3 0	32	10 3 18	45 3 22	18	1,384 10 6	128 0 0	32			
Bega	6	6 0 14	6	6 0 14		100	212 18 0	35 6 8	6			
Bombala	42	20 0 30	34	16 1 30	3 3 0	80	222 18 6	14 0 0	29	5	18 0 0	2 1 15
Bourke	33	10 0 0	33	10 0 0		100	1,204 0 0	120 4 0	33			
Burrowa	12	9 3 10	10	6 1 34	3 1 25	66	63 1 0	10 0 0	10			
Carcoar	8	6 1 17	8	6 1 17		100	42 17 0	8 12 0	8			
Casino	53	52 1 32	17	4 3 38	47 1 36	8	111 0 0	24 5 0	17			
Cooma	28	13 3 8	28	13 3 8		100	164 6 6	11 14 0	28			
Coonahabran	37	17 0 23	37	17 0 23		100	204 16 6	12 0 0	36	1	1 19 5	0 1 23
Coonamble	18	10 0 0	17	9 2 10	0 1 39	99	339 10 3	34 0 0	17			
Cootamundra	47	23 1 23	43	21 1 23	2 0 0	90	620 0 0	29 10 0	43			
Corowa	57	23 3 0	30	17 1 1	11 2 5	59	186 18 6	11 0 0	30			
Demilquin	20	18 0 0	15	7 2 0	5 2 0	60	62 12 0	8 7 0	10	5	5 0 0	2 2 0
Dubbo	33	16 2 7	25	12 2 0	4 0 7	80	209 14 0	17 8 11	23	2	5 17 0	1 0 0
Forbes	6	1 1 0	6	1 1 0		100	62 10 0	50 0 0	6			
Glen Innes	61	30 2 0			30 2 0							
Goulburn	22	11 1 27	3	1 2 0	9 3 18	9	12 0 0	8 0 0	3			
Gosford	40	20 0 0	27	11 0 0	9 0 0	55	170 11 6	15 9 0	25	2	2 0 0	1 0 0
Grafton	6	5 2 28	6	5 2 28		100	149 5 0	25 0 0	6			
Grenfell	3	1 2 0	3	1 2 0		100	24 2 0	16 0 0	3			
Gundagai	29	14 2 0	14	10 0 9	4 1 31	71	96 9 0	9 12 0	14			
Gunnedah	19	11 2 34	7	4 2 0	7 0 34	38	82 1 9	7 2 7	7			
Hartley	76	75 3 36	75	75 1 24	0 2 12	99	2,705 3 6	22 1 3	75	2	2 8 0	0 3 35
Hay	129	63 2 18	41	21 0 0	42 2 18	34	292 8 0	14 0 0	40	1	1 0 0	0 2 0
Hillston	74	24 2 0	74	24 2 0		100	778 5 0	32 8 4	74			
Lismore	40	19 2 3	40	19 2 3		100	947 1 0	47 7 0	40			
Maitland	46	23 1 19	17	8 3 31	14 1 28	34	69 11 0	7 14 0	17			
Moloug	79	35 1 28	73	33 2 2	1 3 24	97	373 9 6	11 5 0	73			
Moree	5	2 2 0	5	2 2 0		100	41 6 0	16 10 0	5			
Murrurundi	45	21 2 25	5	2 1 30	19 0 35	10	19 10 8	3 0 0	4	1	1 0 0	0 2 0
Mudgee	4	1 0 28	4	1 0 28		100	117 10 0	107 0 0	4			
Musclebrook	26	18 2 22	13	7 2 38	8 3 24	59	61 18 0	7 15 0	13			
Narandom	56	31 1 5	37	12 2 15	18 2 30	39	1,073 10 0	82 10 0	37			
Narrabri	8	6 3 30	8	6 3 30		100	586 16 0	83 14 3	8			
Nowra	8	3 3 34	1	0 2 0	3 1 34	13	26 14 2	53 8 4	1			
Port Macquarie	12	0 2 24			9 2 24							
Rylstone	15	7 1 35	15	7 1 35		100	206 2 0	29 8 0	15			
Singleton	51	56 3 12	7	3 2 0	53 1 12	6	30 0 0	26 13 4	7			
Stroud	5	4 0 0	1	1 3 24	2 0 16	50	15 14 0	8 0 0	1			
Tamworth	135	64 2 35	4	1 3 32	62 3 3	8	111 0 0	55 10 0	4			
Tumbarumba	56	19 2 39	18	4 1 4	15 1 35	20	79 5 6	19 0 0	18			
Tumut	6	4 0 9	6	4 0 9		100	49 9 0	12 5 0	6			
Tweed River	18	8 0 16	17	7 2 16	0 2 0	99	286 5 0	35 15 0	18	1	5 0 0	0 2 0
Urana	30	16 0 0	11	4 2 0	11 2 0	25	36 0 0	8 0 0	11			
Wagga Wagga	40	20 0 0			20 0 0							
Walcha	6	11 0 0	3	6 0 0	5 0 0	45	50 0 0	8 6 8	3			
Walgett	153	84 3 7	87	40 0 30	44 2 17	49	495 6 6	12 7 0	86	1	1 0 0	0 2 0
Warialda	16	7 2 30	5	2 2 0	5 0 30	37	30 12 0	20 8 5	5			
Wellington	2	0 2 27			0 2 27							
West Kempsey	17	7 3 12			2 3 12		89 0 0	29 13 4	7			
Wilcannia	44	20 1 17	44	20 1 17		100	2,101 7 1	105 1 0	43	1	18 15 0	0 2 0
Wingham	63	30 1 14	51	20 0 30	10 0 24	66	427 3 0	21 2 8	61			
Yass	2	0 3 30	2	0 3 30		100	46 17 6	53 8 6	2			
Young	83	49 2 15	82	41 2 15	8 0 0	83	1,241 6 9	30 5 4	82			
Total	2,092	1,162 1 9	1,202	600 3 8	561 2 1	51	18,223 19 8	20 7 5	1,180	22	61 19 5	10 2 31

SCHEDULE II.

RETURN of Auction Sales of Suburban Lands under the 23rd section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861.

Land Districts.	No. of portions offered.	Area offered.	Portions sold.	Area sold.	Area not bid for.	Per-centage sold.	Amount realized for land.	Average price per acre.	Deed fees.	Purchases voided for non-payment of balance under 23 section of above Act.	Deposits forfeited.	Area forfeited.
Albury	14	30 3 38	12	105 1 36	1 2 0	99	219 9 8	2 2 0	12			
Armidale	7	41 0 15			41 0 15							
Bathurst	4	4 2 21	1	1 8 22	2 2 39	41	8 15 6	4 7 6	1			
Bega	13	16 2 13	4	13 2 3	3 0 0	81	162 15 2	12 9 3	4			
Berrima	64	140 0 0	53	134 1 14	5 2 36	96	581 9 3	4 7 0	52	1	4 11 8	5 2 36
Bombala	7	25 2 25	5	20 2 36	4 3 29	80	63 9 3	3 3 0	5			
Carcoar	18	79 2 7			79 2 7							
Casino	11	17 3 8	11	17 3 8		100	82 1 6	4 17 0	11			
Coonahabran	16	19 2 25			19 2 25							
Coonamble	7	170 2 0			170 2 0							
Demilquin	1	55 3 0	1	55 3 0		100	111 10 0	2 0 0	1			
Dubbo	11	213 1 30	7	116 1 20	97 0 10	54	413 17 6	3 11 3	7			
Glen Innes	8	40 3 0	8	40 3 0		100	156 10 6	3 13 0	8			
Gosford	21	63 3 3	8	22 2 10	41 0 33	36	78 7 7	3 11 0	8			
Goulburn	10	40 2 29	10	40 2 29		100	196 0 0	4 18 0	10			
Grafton	8	21 0 29	8	21 0 29		100	240 19 9	11 9 0	8			
Grenfell	53	117 3 5	26	16 2 36	101 0 9	14	322 15 9	10 0 0	26			
Gundagai	30	38 0 25	12	19 0 37	18 3 23	50	141 3 11	7 8 5	12			
Gunnedah	13	663 0 0			663 0 0							
Hartley	75	1,200 0 31	26	459 1 11	740 3 20	38	3,142 7 0	6 17 0	26			
Hay	15	135 1 0	15	135 1 0		100	299 16 0	2 4 5	15			
Lismore	69	125 0 19	90	111 3 22	13 0 37	90	2,738 1 7	24 13 4	96			
Maitland	17	23 1 20	17	23 1 20		100	198 0 10	8 12 2	17			
Mosama	2	5 0 0			5 0 0							
Mudgee	52	889 2 13	55	365 1 17	504 0 36	42	1,170 9 6	3 4 5	55			
Murrurundi	37	104 0 13	33	104 0 13		100	451 17 7	4 7 0	33			
Orange	27	292 3 27	25	184 2 10	15 1 17	91	592 15 2	3 4 5	25			
Port Macquarie	22	135 0 20	1	3 2 0	131 2 20	2	10 10 0	30 8 0	1			
Singleton	20	134 3 35	15	121 8 33	13 0 22	90	271 15 3	2 4 7	15			
Tamworth	26	96 3 5	12	23 0 19	73 2 26	24	233 1 3	12 6 0	12			
Tumut	7	12 1 35	7	12 1 35		100	45 5 10	3 15 0	7			
Urana	3	7 0 31	3	7 0 31		100	22 16 11	3 3 8	3			
Walcha	1	8 2 0	1	8 2 0		100	17 0 0	2 0 0	1			
Walgett	23	77 3 12	8	20 0 0	57 3 12	26	65 12 6	3 5 0	8			
Warialda	2	5 0 0			5 0 0							
Wellington	24	197 2 16	3	7 0 39	190 1 17	4	21 14 8	3 0 0	3			
Wilcannia	14	29 3 8	4	9 1 9	11 1 39	44	466 17 8	52 0 0	4			
Young	42	123 3 24	27	67 0 18	56 3 6	54	421 9 1	6 6 0	27			
Total	814	6,362 2 20	514	2,291 0 17	3,071 2 3							

SCHEDULE III.

RETURN of Auction Sales of Country Lands, under the 23rd section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861.

Land Districts.	Portions offered.	Area offered.			Portions sold.	Area sold.			Area not bid for.	Percentage sold.	Amount realized for land.	Average price per Acre.			Deed Fees.	Purchases voided for non-payment of balance, under 25th section of above Act.	Deposits forfeited.	Area forfeited.				
		a.	r.	p.		a.	r.	p.				£	s.	d.					£	s.	d.	£
Albany	66	10,672	0	0	22	3,920	1	0	6,751	3	0	36	4,671	17	11	1	3	9	22			
Armidale	361	26,906	3	24	40	2,471	3	34	24,494	3	20	9	3,044	8	9	1	4	7	40			
Bairnsdale	164	44,028	2	20	43	11,162	3	0	33,465	3	20	25	13,466	14	7	1	4	1	43			
Bathurst	35	1,730	1	32	13	324	0	30	1,456	1	2	18	615	12	10	1	18	0	13			
Bega	10	470	3	30	5	201	1	30	269	2	0	43	263	16	0	1	6	2	5			
Berrima	24	1,452	0	10	1	820	0	0	1,132	0	10	22	400	0	0	1	5	0	1			
Bingara	171	20,691	2	25	49	5,920	0	25	14,671	2	0	29	6,263	8	11	1	1	2	49			
Bombala	21	1,509	3	10	9	443	1	10	1,065	2	0	29	644	11	8	1	9	0	9			
Bourke	5	240	0	0					240	0	0											
Braidwood	33	1,091	3	0	6	174	2	0	917	1	0	16	255	8	9	1	9	4	6			
Breewarrina	70	19,047	3	20	23	6,170	0	30	12,877	2	30	32	6,967	13	9	1	2	7	23			
Burrows	53	2,966	0	10	6	260	0	0	2,706	0	10	9	325	0	0	1	5	0	6			
Camden	12	572	3	0					572	3	0											
Carcoar	8	393	1	0	7	358	2	17	34	2	23	91	441	11	3	1	4	7	7			
Casino	197	22,691	3	0	39	1,169	2	23	21,522	0	17	5	1,559	18	9	1	6	8	39			
Casilis	48	3,687	1	0	15	1,125	3	0	2,461	2	0	81	1,403	3	9	1	4	11	15			
Cobar	2	217	1	20					217	1	20											
Cooma	93	7,292	3	30	14	796	0	10	6,496	3	20	10	1,041	8	6	1	7	1	14			
Coonabarrabran	214	33,989	1	30	59	10,136	0	0	23,853	1	30	30	10,997	1	3	1	0	6	59			
Coonamble	154	33,430	0	0	93	20,697	1	0	12,732	3	0	61	22,996	3	9	1	2	2	93			
Cootahundra	133	19,476	0	0	67	10,056	1	20	9,419	2	20	51	12,756	10	6	1	5	0	67			
Corowa	116	28,753	0	10	65	22,833	3	20	5,949	0	30	79	27,184	4	10	1	3	10	65			
Cowra	23	1,722	2	20	3	172	2	0	1,549	3	0	10	186	1	11	1	1	7	3			
Deniliquin	422	104,719	0	10	186	45,388	1	36	59,330	2	14	43	53,906	7	10	1	3	9	186			
Dubbo	377	102,744	0	0	203	56,149	1	26	46,594	2	14	56	60,729	12	8	1	1	7	203			
Dungog	7	284	0	20	1	15	0	20	269	0	0	5	18	18	2	1	4	0	1			
Eden	20	923	2	0	6	136	2	0	787	0	0	14	170	12	6	1	5	0	6			
Forbes	137	25,426	1	5	91	16,918	1	35	8,507	3	10	67	21,008	7	3	1	4	10	91			
Glen Innes	119	7,130	3	37	12	820	1	0	6,310	2	37	11	1,065	6	3	1	4	6	12			
Gosford	49	1,989	0	30					1,939	0	30											
Goulburn	69	3,875	2	0	7	530	3	0	3,344	3	0	13	663	8	9	1	4	3	7			
Grafton	28	1,594	1	10	6	379	0	80	1,215	0	20	24	618	9	11	1	12	4	6			
Grenfell	174	39,133	2	0	61	14,036	0	0	25,097	2	0	36	17,110	16	3	1	4	4	61			
Gundagai	66	4,015	2	10	26	1,204	1	30	2,811	0	20	30	1,596	14	9	1	6	0	26			
Gunnedah	278	30,975	0	0	72	7,201	3	0	23,778	1	0	24	8,435	0	6	1	3	6	72			
Gunning	20	1,318	1	30	6	517	3	30	800	2	0	40	663	8	3	1	6	4	6			
Hartley	19	1,230	1	0	5	166	1	0	1,064	0	0	13	197	16	3	1	3	9	5			
Hay	719	210,675	1	0	323	93,341	3	0	117,333	2	0	44	107,004	10	7	1	2	11	323			
Hillston	184	47,945	2	0	88	23,323	0	0	24,617	2	0	50	23,535	7	6	1	3	0	88			
Inverell	140	16,132	2	28	37	2,892	0	0	18,290	2	28	18	3,657	8	5	1	5	3	37			
Lismore	8	356	3	0	6	243	2	0	113	1	0	70	304	7	6	1	5	0	6			
Maitland	7	575	1	0					575	1	0											
Milton	3	130	0	0					130	0	0											
Moama	14	2,477	0	0	12	2,082	1	0	394	3	0	80	2,611	10	3	1	5	0	12			
Molong	18	1,561	3	10	9	754	3	0	807	0	10	48	942	8	0	1	5	0	9			
Moree	264	48,683	3	0	167	30,700	0	0	17,983	3	0	63	37,649	3	9	1	4	6	167			
Moruya	17	932	1	0	2	100	1	0	832	0	0	11	203	12	9	2	0	7	2			
Mudgee	20	791	3	30	3	44	0	0	747	3	30	5	62	0	0	1	8	2	3			
Murrumbidgee	78	6,654	3	20	19	2,195	2	30	4,459	0	30	33	2,523	2	2	1	3	6	19			
Musclebrook	13	1,469	1	0	5	372	1	0	1,097	0	0	25	401	8	9	1	1	6	5			
Narrabri	101	11,030	1	0	70	7,068	2	0	3,361	3	0	70	8,544	15	10	1	2	3	70			
Narrandera	80	20,286	2	30	65	13,202	0	0	7,086	2	30	65	15,318	8	9	1	8	2	65			
Newcastle	1	41	1	0					41	1	0	100	97	19	5	2	7	3	1			
Nowra	18	1,182	1	0					1,182	1	0											
Orange	30	316	3	11	5	56	2	1	300	1	10	14	70	12	11	1	5	0	5			
Parkes	22	5,712	2	0	22	5,712	2	0				100	7,140	12	6	1	5	0	22			
Parramatta	4	155	1	0	2	72	2	0	82	3	0	50	239	11	0	3	6	4	2			
Paterson	8	466	1	0					466	1	0											
Penrith	5	153	3	20	3	60	2	20	98	1	0	40	190	3	2	3	3	4	3			
Port Macquarie	6	148	1	0	2	20	2	0	127	3	0	14	29	0	9	1	9	0	2			
Queanbeyan	21	1,265	2	20	7	343	3	0	921	3	20	27	443	1	7	1	5	10	7			
Raymond Terrace	4	308	0	0					308	0	0											
Rylstone	20	795	1	10					795	1	10											
Scone	83	5,715	1	0	22	1,240	0	0	4,476	1	0	21	1,550	0	0	1	5	0	22			
Singlton	18	823	3	0	4	137	0	0	686	3	0	17	137	0	0	1	0	0	4			
Stroud	2	85	0	0					85	0	0											
Tamworth	87	7,400	8	0	8	823	1	0	6,577	2	0	11	853	5	0	1	0	8	8			
Tenterfield	32	2,318	3	0	2	130	0															

SCHEDULE IV.

RETURN of land passed at auction, and selected under the 25th section of Lands Acts Further Amendment Act of 1880.

District.	No. of portions applied for.	Area.			Amount of Purchase money.		Average price per acre.		Dead fees.	
		a.	r.	p.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Albury	17	2,546	0	0	2,999	6 3	1 3 6	17	0 0	
Armidale	11	460	3	80	485	18 9	1 1 1	11	0 0	
Balranald	2	663	0	0	828	15 0	1 5 0	2	0 0	
Bathurst	1	40	0	0	50	0 0	1 5 0	1	0 0	
Berrima	4	152	0	0	190	1 7	1 5 0	4	0 0	
Bingera	52	6,172	0	0	6,488	2 6	1 1 0	52	0 0	
Bombala	6	500	2	0	555	15 0	1 1 10	6	0 0	
Braidwood	2	76	0	0	95	0 0	1 5 0	2	0 0	
Burrowa	26	2,853	0	0	3,241	0 0	1 2 9	26	0 0	
Casino	10	1,121	0	0	1,210	15 0	1 1 9	10	0 0	
Cassilis	1	05	0	0	65	0 0	1 0 0	1	0 0	
Cooma	1	45	3	0	45	15 0	1 0 0	1	0 0	
Coonabarabran	14	2,638	0	0	2,992	12 6	1 2 8	14	0 0	
Coonamble	40	8,740	1	0	8,807	5 0	1 0 2	40	0 0	
Cootamundra	3	1,041	1	0	1,041	5 0	1 0 0	3	0 0	
Corowa	36	7,830	1	0	10,021	18 4	1 6 3	36	0 0	
Cowra	2	838	3	0	929	2 1	1 9 1	2	0 0	
Deniliquin	22	4,200	0	0	5,436	5 0	1 5 4	22	0 0	
Dubbo	225	62,109	2	0	62,516	0 0	1 0 1	225	0 0	
Eden	4	160	0	0	170	6 3	1 1 3	4	0 0	
Forbes	48	10,681	3	3	12,012	1 3	1 3 9	48	0 0	
Glen Innes	13	820	0	80	975	4 9	1 3 9	13	0 0	
Gosford	3	129	0	0	161	5 0	1 5 0	3	0 0	
Goulburn	1	199	0	0	248	15 0	1 6 0	1	0 0	
Grafton	2	129	2	0	141	16 0	1 1 10	2	0 0	
Grenfell	13	2,209	2	0	2,658	6 3	1 3 2	13	0 0	
Gundagai	5	397	2	0	456	2 6	1 3 0	5	0 0	
Gunnedah	7	600	0	0	630	0 0	1 2 8	7	0 0	
Gunning	2	80	0	0	100	0 0	1 5 0	2	0 0	
Hartley	2	120	0	0	150	0 0	1 5 0	2	0 0	
Hay	285	88,024	0	0	90,260	9 2	1 0 4	285	0 0	
Hillston	83	21,320	0	0	22,964	17 6	1 1 6	83	0 0	
Inverell	83	8,361	1	38	10,082	18 9	1 4 1	83	0 0	
Lisnore	1	94	1	0	110	1 3	1 3 5	1	0 0	
Moana	1	40	0	0	50	0 0	1 5 0	1	0 0	
Molong	3	337	3	0	422	3 9	1 5 0	3	0 0	
Moroc	45	8,075	0	0	9,372	15 7	1 1 7	45	0 0	
Mudgee	2	65	2	0	101	0 0	1 11 1	2	0 0	
Murrumbidgee	25	1,041	0	32	1,905	13 3	1 3 3	25	0 0	
Muswellbrook	2	80	0	0	208	0 0	2 12 0	2	0 0	
Narrabri	50	8,007	3	0	9,014	8 0	1 2 6	50	0 0	
Narrandera	36	10,003	8	0	10,003	15 0	1 0 0	36	0 0	
Newcastle	1	40	0	0	50	0 0	1 5 0	1	0 0	
Parramatta	3	76	1	0	76	5 0	1 0 0	3	0 0	
Penrith	2	131	0	20	351	2 3	2 13 7	2	0 0	
Port Macquarie	1	20	0	0	25	0 0	1 5 0	1	0 0	
Queanbeyan	3	124	1	30	134	8 9	1 1 7	3	0 0	
Seone	9	376	3	0	470	13 9	1 5 0	9	0 0	
Singleton	1	88	0	0	110	0 0	1 5 0	1	0 0	
Tamworth	1	341	0	0	341	0 0	1 0 0	1	0 0	
Tenterfield	5	286	1	0	286	5 0	1 0 0	5	0 0	
Tumut	7	314	2	30	363	7 2	1 5 0	7	0 0	
Tweed River	1	320	0	0	400	0 0	1 5 0	1	0 0	
Uralla	7	702	1	0	702	5 0	1 0 0	7	0 0	
Urana	36	9,420	2	0	10,819	6 3	1 3 0	36	0 0	
Wagga Wagga	61	9,173	1	20	9,745	9 5	1 1 3	61	0 0	
Walcha	18	943	2	10	1,107	11 8	1 4 9	18	0 0	
Walgett	46	8,477	0	0	8,702	15 0	1 0 6	46	0 0	
Warialda	193	31,302	3	0	32,338	0 0	1 0 8	193	0 0	
Wellington	1	40	0	0	50	0 0	1 5 0	1	0 0	
West Kempsey	2	151	3	0	189	13 9	1 5 0	2	0 0	
Wilcannia	2	47	3	80	113	10 0	2 8 1	2	0 0	
Windsor	3	169	0	0	169	0 0	1 0 0	3	0 0	
Young	12	1,137	0	0	1,481	18 9	1 6 0	12	0 0	
		1,605	328,202	3 33	348,376	15 9	1 1 3	1,605	0 0	

SCHEDULE V.

RETURN of Applications under 30th clause of Amendment Act of 1875—Land to be brought to auction.

Area for which application was made during 1881	1,056,045 acres
Amount of deposit of 6d. per acre paid during 1881	£26,401 2s. 6d
Amount of deposits of 6d. per acre paid during 1881 and previous years which has been forfeited in 1881	£386 3s. 0d.
Amount of deposits of 6d. per acre paid during 1881 and previous years which has been refunded	£7,241 7s. 7d.

SCHEDULE VI.

RETURN of Volunteer Land Order Applications.

Number made during 1881.	Area.	Number granted during 1881.*	Area.	Number referred to Survey Office for the purpose of measurement or other action.	Area.	Number refused during 1881.*	Area.
	acres.		a. r. p.		acres.		acres.
190	9,500	281	13,825 3 34	190	9,500	113	5,650

\* The above includes applications made previously, as well as those made in 1881.

SCHEDULE VII.





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SCHEDULE VIII.  
Analysis of land sold in virtue of improvements.

	Area.			Amount.			Average price per acre, exclusive of fines.		
	a.	r.	p.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Town land .....	22	0	4½	593	10	3	26	18	10
Suburban land .....	478	1	0½	1,958	9	2	4	1	10
Country land.....	473,598	2	22	485,142	18	4	1	0	5

## SCHEDULE IX.

Land alienated under the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th clauses of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861.

Clause.	Area purchased.			Amount paid, exclusive of penalties.			Penalties.			Total.		
	a.	r.	p.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
9th.....	0	3	31½	191	0	0	.....	.....	.....	191	0	0
10th.....	36	1	22	139	12	6	1	7	6	141	0	0
11th.....	13	2	2½	106	14	10	.....	.....	.....	106	14	10
12th.....	4	2	21½	359	10	0	1	19	0	361	9	0
	55	1	98	796	17	4	3	6	6	800	3	10

## SCHEDULE X.

Dedications for Religious and Public Purposes.

Purpose.	No. of Grants.	Area granted.			Purpose.	No. of Grants.	Area granted.		
		a.	r.	p.			a.	r.	p.
<i>Public Purposes—</i>					<i>Religious Purposes—</i>				
Recreation .....	24	4,046	0	3	Church of England .....	17	24	3	25
Permanent Commonage .....	4	2,245	3	0	Roman Catholic .....	9	12	2	1
General Cemeteries .....	58	266	1	0½	Presbyterian (General Assembly of New South Wales) .....	6	8	2	0
Public Schools .....	127	242	3	32	Wesleyan .....	5	6	2	0
Access to water, camping, &c. ....	1	141	3	25	Primitive Methodists .....	2	1	3	14½
Pastoral Associations .....	6	60	2	34					
Hospitals .....	9	39	3	36					
Site for High School .....	1	7	2	0					
Sites for Town Halls and Municipal Buildings .....	5	3	3	12	Number of grants.....	262			
Mechanics' Institutes .....	4	2	0	0	Total—Public purposes .....		7,059	0	6½
Schools of Arts .....	3	1	1	22	Total—Religious purposes .....		54	1	0½
Market Reserve.....	1	0	3	2½	General total .....		7,113	1	7
	223	7,059	0	6½					

## SCHEDULE XI.

Return showing the number of Deeds of Grant prepared during the year 1881.

No. of Deeds of Grant.	Area.			Mode of Alienation.
	a.	r.	p.	
3,832	424,969	1	37	Sale by auction—23rd clause Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861.
1,388	282,879	0	10	After auction selections—25th clause of Lands Acts Further Amendment Act 1880.
2,409	346,539	0	4	Purchases in virtue of improvements and of intended improvements—2nd and 31st clauses of Lands Acts Amendment Act of 1875.
794	86,177	2	14	Conditional purchases—13th, 14th, 19th, 21st, and 22nd clauses of Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861.
34	73	2	29	Purchases under the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th clauses of Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861.
267	13,875	3	34	Volunteer Land Order.
292	2,934	3	3	Dedications under the 5th clause of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, and the 32nd clause of the Lands Acts Amendment Act of 1875.
14	1,167	1	12	Under 40 Vic., No. 14, Schedule A.
9,080	1,158,616	3	23	



SCHEDULE XII.

RETURN of Pre-emptive Lease Applications received in 1881 compared with those received during 1880.

District	Number of applications made during 1880 and 1881.		Area applied for during 1880 and 1881.		Number of leases granted during 1880 and 1881 respectively, representing claims advanced during those years.		Area of leases granted during 1880 and 1881 respectively, representing claims advanced during those years.		Number of leases granted during January 1881 and 1882 respectively, representing claims advanced during 1880 and 1881.		Area of leases granted during January 1881 and 1882 respectively, representing claims advanced during 1880 and 1881.		Number of applications made in 1880 and 1881 respectively, and refused during those years.	
	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1880.	1881.
Albury	62	60	63,342	43,275	31	25	37,545	16,647	6	12	1,708	11,619	0	4
Armidale	140	75	103,937	43,671	56	22	40,709	15,699	10	3	5,924	2,520	8	9
Bahramald	8	58	11,476	50,760	7	51	9,765	49,840	1	3	320	2,589	7	8
Bathurst	43	38	15,253	14,657	18	11	4,447	3,962	5	4	1,236	1,480	2	2
Bega	2	5	430	1,755	1	1	120	1,200	1	1	900	900	1	1
Berrima	4	6	1,578	4,577	1	15	6,780	11,812	6	2	5,913	1,920	4	1
Bingera	23	32	18,162	36,836	12	15	12,354	24,682	4	4	2,380	2,550	4	5
Bombala	23	42	21,534	35,240	14	15	10,827	16,827	1	5	1,320	3,040	4	3
Bourke	8	13	6,420	27,637	6	6	600	276	4	8	969	1,377	4	4
Braidwood	16	16	5,248	9,166	2	1	150	120	2	2	1,500	1,500	2	2
Brewarrina	2	25	3,069	31,229	10	10	190	190	2	1	640	120	6	1
Brisbane Water	1	1	150	120	1	1	18,901	18,302	9	9	3,579	4,355	0	9
Brufee	5	4	950	1,200	2	33	470	252	1	1	240	240	2	2
Burrumbidgee	60	77	30,080	53,404	32	33	34,853	23,134	12	3	3,990	600	20	7
Camden	2	6	470	1,495	2	1	7,745	7,646	2	8	840	3,762	2	9
Campbelltown	94	70	64,248	49,130	53	33	12,694	12,694	4	4	15,702	12,967	28	37
Caracat	28	44	15,705	30,219	13	13	81,631	55,475	36	21	15,656	1,260	1	1
Cassilis	8	20	26,540	26,540	11	11	9,093	17,146	12	4	18,338	20,787	1	34
Cobar	162	245	33,908	141,605	60	116	27,203	132,721	19	22	5,130	3,990	2	5
Cooma	31	59	32,115	43,201	9	25	20,233	20,083	6	4	3,120	123	4	13
Coonabarabran	86	94	103,834	325,844	18	116	42,677	35,091	3	1	760	1,630	2	17
Coonamble	53	20	49,335	31,047	22	16	5,246	20,376	2	3	663	19,965	2	17
Cootamundra	43	59	74,251	104,178	25	21	1,600	41,024	17	20	25,352	17,007	8	67
Corowa	18	54	12,966	45,531	8	25	300	300	1	2	720	1,250	1	1
Cowra	22	92	13,835	93,696	13	32	1,430	3,671	1	2	1,250	1,250	1	1
Deniliquin	1	1	1,600	1,600	1	1	74,835	58,032	3	15	3,310	22,174	11	19
Dowling	137	530	145,815	689,631	40	317	10,050	10,050	6	1	2,494	144	3	6
Dubbo	5	3	1,395	1,180	4	7	9,916	7,550	7	6	2,296	870	4	3
Dungog	10	15	7,221	3,350	57	43	1,390	1,050	1	1	240	240	1	1
Eden	87	128	106,822	145,474	7	12	26,389	22,028	10	10	8,373	3,559	5	6
Forbes	32	42	13,412	30,337	24	22	10,070	10,070	7	7	2,140	4,196	4	11
Glen Innes	50	42	26,460	17,642	8	4	8,738	22,077	6	2	5,657	1,830	6	12
Goulburn	9	14	4,700	5,610	3	23	22,077	6,449	3	7	1,702	2,206	8	14
Grafton	46	58	46,250	51,857	25	25	7,749	6,449	4	8	1,301	2,760	1	2
Grenfell	41	57	29,025	40,477	13	23	2,355	2,355	3	7	61,332	29,215	13	55
Gundagai	32	73	33,538	91,657	11	23	194,159	163,203	38	21	12,420	17,007	3	20
Gunnedah	18	21	4,669	7,749	12	7	221,498	12,780	8	35	5,577	5,577	3	11
Gunning	41	46	20,518	22,191	17	17	3,224	27,573	7	9	4,330	4,330	1	1
Hartley	18	21	4,669	7,749	12	7	1,920	1,920	1	2	325	325	1	1
Hay	172	271	326,295	363,767	94	177	640	1,161	1	1	700	700	1	1
Hillston	30	162	82,067	330,906	3	93	1,450	1,432	2	2	325	325	1	1
Inverell	25	118	13,122	67,190	7	52	2,785	264	1	1	300	300	4	8
Kiama	1	1	1,600	1,600	1	1	3,440	3,440	1	1	800	800	4	8
Lismore	3	3	3,380	3,380	1	1	30,704	75,693	8	3	4,527	1,078	4	13
Liverpool	1	1	236	236	1	1	150	1,728	1	3	4,030	4,030	2	4
Maitland	8	11	1,970	2,917	6	6	1,450	1,432	2	2	325	325	1	1
Manning River	7	5	6,231	2,073	1	2	640	1,161	1	1	700	700	1	1
Macleay River	20	14	20,180	9,690	4	7	2,880	4,440	2	3	8,840	2,830	3	3
Metropolitan	3	4	2,218	1,199	2	2	2,070	545	1	1	634	634	1	1
Mitchell	52	104	20,923	69,806	23	64	10,603	34,190	3	16	2,580	13,338	1	7
Moama	55	125	63,924	108,060	3	52	4,296	74,938	22	13	21,271	11,844	1	7
Molong	14	26	3,929	18,055	6	6	1,180	2,733	3	1	1,760	300	4	8
Morac	17	14	9,473	8,847	3	1	2,735	264	1	1	300	300	4	8
Mudgee	13	13	11,931	11,931	6	6	3,440	3,440	1	1	800	800	4	8
Murrumbidgee	33	95	35,521	141,363	24	49	30,704	75,693	8	3	4,527	1,078	4	13
Narandera	1	1	810	810	1	1	150	1,728	1	3	4,030	4,030	2	4
Newcastle	4	8	510	4,466	1	2	6,800	39,402	1	3	4,030	4,030	1	4
Orange	14	47	9,440	58,579	7	32	1,450	1,432	2	2	325	325	1	1
Parkes	1	3	183	1,440	2	2	360	360	1	1	700	700	1	1
Parramatta	4	3	1,440	3,525	2	2	360	360	1	1	700	700	1	1
Paterson	5	4	3,940	1,929	2	2	360	360	1	1	700	700	1	1
Patrick's Plains	2	3	3,340	1,306	2	2	3,940	3,940	1	1	40	40	1	1
Penrith	12	14	7,055	8,412	6	1	3,967	930	6	6	3,328	3,328	3	1
Port Macquarie	44	45	20,937	31,721	18	21	10,897	16,350	3	5	930	4,320	6	8
Port Stephens	7	1	252	252	1	1	252	252	1	1	252	252	1	1
Queanbeyan	13	6	22,766	9,603	2	2	2,400	900	5	2	8,665	622	1	1
Raymond Terrace	15	12	11,092	2,210	6	1	7,940	120	1	1	900	900	1	1
Richmond River	15	12	11,234	15,143	2	2	640	1,140	1	1	1,063	6	1	1
Rylstone	5	3	1,143	1,143	2	1	440	155	1	1	155	155	2	2
Scone	56	66	62,182	34,381	23	18	14,235	8,932	10	10	3,326	3,326	10	10
Shoalhaven	29	31	20,202	13,800	9	9	12,107	4,629	4	1	1,920	144	4	6
Tamworth	28	52	13,840	29,877	9	26	4,940	12,414	3	4	710	2,700	5	5
Tenterfield	1	4	2,631	2,631	2	2	1,521	1,521	1	1	1,521	1,521	1	1
Tumut	23	81	23,593	111,849	12	46	19,444	67,018	9	9	9,332	15	8	8
Tweed River	121	231	153,711	243,880	54	125	63,968	125,867	21	19	20,539	20,646	15	46
Urana	26	24	16,709	18,323	18	2	11,747	790	3	3	2,400	2,400	2	2
Wagga Wagga	8	57	8,280	94,240	2	36	300	54,884	1	6	3,804	4,749	0	7
Walcha	72	112	70,172	86,933	40	43	38,282	35,142	6	6	2,727	7,767	7	7
Walgett	43	114	39,376	166,673	13	23	41,567	30,200	1	4	270	1,710	4	9
Warialda	29	61	8,955	36,674	11	13	3,801	4,831	1	4	4,812	4,812	3	1
Wee Wee	32	21	29,618	24,821	18	9	21,233	12,201	5	5	800	800	1	1
Wellington	5	3	1,660	638	1	1	120	120	1	1	300	300	1	1
Wentworth	5	3	1,660	638	1	1	120	120	1	1	300	300	1	1
Windsor	5	3	1,660	638	1	1	120	120	1	1	300	300	1	1
Wollombi	5													

SCHEDULE XII—(continued).

RETURN of Pre-emptive Lease Applications received in 1881—(continued).

Area represented by applications made in 1880 and 1881 respectively, and refused during those years.		Number of applications made in 1880 and 1881 respectively, and refused during January, 1881 and 1882.		Area represented by applications made in 1880 and 1881 respectively, during January, 1881 and 1882.		Number of applications made in 1880 and 1881 respectively in regard to which action was incomplete.		Area represented by applications made in 1880 and 1881 respectively in regard to which action was incomplete.		Total number of leases gazetted during 1880 and 1881 respectively, representing claims advanced during those years and previous years.		Total area of leases gazetted during 1880 and 1881 respectively, representing claims advanced during those years and previous years.		Total number of applications refused during 1880 and 1881 respectively, representing claims advanced during those years and previous years.	
1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.
8,527	1,009	4	10	3,760	5,189	12	9	9,543	6,880	41	37	43,785	22,793	22	15
7,393	6,198	14	3	12,575	1,420	52	38	34,239	22,000	78	60	69,929	36,646	22	33
2,455	3,082	5	6	1,794	2,940	8	10	3,400	2,880	10	52	15,525	49,540	17	20
480	1,917	1	1	1,280	1,280	3	1	960	300	1	2	100	240	2	2
618	1,917	1	1	1,280	1,280	3	1	960	300	1	2	100	240	2	2
1,675	1,917	1	1	1,280	1,280	3	1	960	300	1	2	100	240	2	2
3,100	1,650	3	6	1,120	4,300	3	12	2,080	2,078	14	22	12,354	24,602	5	10
1,308	8,120	1	1	150	3,080	3	4	4,350	5,100	13	7	1,880	16,007	7	4
6,602	2,213	3	4	730	3,080	3	4	1,600	1,680	6	7	1,880	2,198	7	8
3,708	8,095	4	4	5,844	1,500	15	28	7,428	19,600	38	40	23,251	25,537	10	21
17,890	4,398	4	8	8,539	3,248	5	10	1,560	11,224	62	49	39,829	26,030	25	16
760	5,970	1	2	1,125	690	10	12	6,682	7,780	15	18	8,588	10,326	2	15
14,635	21,251	10	1	4,820	120	23	27	15,840	44,009	72	171	37,275	82,650	36	51
1,080	490	6	1	4,290	900	3	20	1,982	23,405	10	39	9,213	34,048	1	8
597	37,500	5	5	5,670	5,670	48	87	54,657	113,823	20	182	31,043	170,039	3	40
2,325	3,614	10	1	5,942	13	4	4	14,890	3,300	22	20	20,298	32,243	5	20
2,742	22,916	7	9	9,170	7,530	9	10	1,942	8,933	28	28	57,545	39,611	7	27
1,080	14,751	2	1	1,860	240	4	8	940	5,473	10	29	5,796	22,926	3	21
11,131	3,607	2	2	2,520	4	24	24	1,460	25,080	14	36	7,469	35,030	3	22
12,840	114,408	7	20	2,409	50,328	65	100	62,045	124,123	45	300	43,112	457,752	10	84
809	320	1	1	360	360	2	2	795	560	2	2	420	420	1	4
329	19,578	6	9	8,056	8,875	11	37	4,701	4,920	4	8	1,480	4,391	1	4
11,342	5,305	6	1	3,715	1,146	10	22	5,028	13,506	9	24	9,235	14,758	5	13
1,500	490	8	4	4,521	2,589	7	7	5,369	8,305	32	34	13,832	12,988	11	13
2,730	490	8	4	4,521	2,589	7	7	5,369	8,305	32	34	13,832	12,988	11	13
960	4,101	2	2	2,740	960	4	15	2,757	16,000	33	33	1,753	2,980	4	1
5,600	7,596	6	7	3,900	3,205	11	8	11,240	6,000	14	37	34,336	31,358	10	8
2,195	19,269	2	2	2,880	2,060	8	94	11,909	46,001	12	35	10,670	24,894	5	22
8,314	5,572	9	3	6,195	1,140	4	5	1,210	3,122	18	22	11,138	35,414	8	16
3,155	1,338	1	1	360	360	1	3	420	3,316	12	14	8,446	9,021	15	24
120	60,554	14	4	15,538	7,587	13	14	19,230	19,564	100	220	193,116	254,465	21	73
30,172	48,113	7	3	29,992	4,413	12	22	20,360	30,966	3	108	12,789	252,869	3	39
772	8,760	3	5	1,560	3,499	5	41	2,736	24,966	12	65	6,533	34,313	5	14
40	1,920	1	4	1,920	1,920	10	4	10,520	1,620	4	19	2,880	18,720	4	1
320	800	1	1	640	640	4	2	4,311	612	7	7	640	5,592	2	2
640	1,920	1	4	1,920	1,920	10	4	10,520	1,620	4	19	2,880	18,720	4	1
1,090	120	1	2	360	840	3	4	363	1,257	6	4	4,447	1,293	3	2
130	3,480	4	2	1,600	540	17	15	12,610	12,939	28	31	2,079	545	1	1
900	4,009	3	2	5,280	1,566	20	51	31,118	74,743	3	105	4,296	131,038	1	13
1,713	2,900	6	1	2,240	150	5	18	3,749	14,811	7	11	2,190	5,392	7	2
5,300	12,803	1	1	50	2,067	2	20	797	5,567	5	3	3,815	2,027	3	10
240	878	1	1	810	810	1	4	120	1,360	1	2	8,440	1,260	5	3
880	1,950	2	2	612	612	3	8	1,588	12,740	7	34	31,079	77,895	7	14
183	880	2	2	880	880	2	3	3,535	1,450	2	2	1,000	1,728	2	3
350	150	2	1	750	720	2	2	2,810	1,450	2	2	347	40,242	1	8
1,633	460	1	2	360	840	3	4	363	1,257	6	4	1,000	1,728	1	2
3,490	5,340	7	1	2,200	723	10	10	2,780	4,002	22	30	347	2,810	1	3
150	640	2	2	890	570	3	2	1,372	880	8	4	3,840	3,840	1	2
1,800	640	2	2	1,600	1,600	5	8	6,824	11,896	2	4	8,300	1,293	3	2
480	0,520	0	3	12,950	2,560	15	15	15,374	7,070	26	23	640	1,330	9	6
6,952	4,319	5	1	2,222	100	15	15	1,568	4,610	18	15	1,000	373	2	2
2,190	2,500	1	1	120	100	15	16	7,710	11,790	12	39	17,967	12,308	15	26
3,951	9,749	8	8	6,615	6,600	8	10	6,801	15,780	13	48	20,724	6,960	12	11
19,833	45,180	10	6	9,251	320	21	35	23,950	33,148	71	161	13,673	19,484	3	8
960	873	1	1	890	890	5	18	6,109	13,673	22	5	14,847	1,521	7	14
6,380	6,209	3	6	2,048	2,550	14	51	7,020	37,523	2	38	300	67,038	18	63
16,737	6,633	2	1	3,940	1,920	14	79	13,572	33,959	60	56	54,416	153,146	6	4
946	5,247	2	1	600	600	11	35	29,572	120,093	22	26	300	1,750	6	4
1,678	1,920	1	1	890	890	5	11	2,829	20,906	11	21	3,801	36,224	2	3
350	193	1	1	120	120	2	1	2,788	70,140	25	15	58,185	47,148	22	13
1,260	2,965	4	4	4,063	1,365	4	3	1,320	1,110	30	9	15,199	32,307	12	12
3,576	4,371	18	12	20,091	18,420	18	12	20,091	18,420	35	27	22,954	6,532	3	15
228,849	587,635	221	170	196,050	161,380	635	1,235	553,912	1,217,615	1,849	2,796	1,803,726	2,679,057	505	1,001

SCHEDULE XIII.  
RETURN of Leases submitted for Sale by Auction in the year 1881.

District.	Gazetted.		Withdrawn.		Sold.				Open to Selection.	
	Lots.	Area.	Lots.	Area.	Lots.	Area.	Annual Rent.	Rent paid.	Lots.	Area.
		acres.		acres.		acres.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		acres.
Albury										
Armidale	77	18,383½	2	530	8	3,750	12 15 0	12 5 0	67	14,103½
Balranald										
Bathurst	16	11,243	2	1,620	13	8,510	36 2 3	35 2 3	1	1,113
Bega										
Berrima	35	28,310	4	2,560	1	750	2 7 0	2 7 0	30	25,000
Bingera										
Bombala										
Bourke										
Braidwood	11	10,250			2	1,880	21 0 0	18 0 0	9	8,370
Brewarrina										
Brisbane Water										
Broulee										
Burrowa	1	150							1	150
Camden	72	57,250	4	2,560	2	2,000	7 4 0	5 8 0	66	52,690
Campbelltown										
Carcoar	28	21,680	4	2,560	23	18,880	85 10 10	66 10 10	1	240
Cassilis	20	12,906			16	10,870	33 19 5	19 1 8	4	2,036
Cooma	3	1,240	1	480	2	760	3 0 0	1 10 0		
Coonabarabran	22	10,871			9	6,323	20 1 6	20 1 6	13	4,548
Coonamble	9	6,584	2	1,920	6	4,424	13 16 7	13 16 7	1	240
Cootamundra	2	1,700			1	1,400	4 7 8	2 3 10	1	300
Corowa	5	1,990			5	1,990	6 4 5	6 4 5		
Cowra	19	12,540	1	850	9	7,550	23 19 5	23 19 5	9	4,140
Deniliquin	2	1,920	2	1,920						
Dowling										
Dubbo	2	885							2	885
Dungog	3	560							3	560
Eden	151	145,000			1	1,200	3 15 0	3 15 0	150	143,800
Forbes	12	11,110	4	4,880	8	6,230	51 13 0	34 19 0		
Glen Innes	2	249	1	129					1	120
Goulburn	72	64,320	1	640	28	25,090	79 5 2	79 5 2	43	38,590
Grafton	75	50,350	27	18,430	32	21,490	67 3 5	33 11 9	16	10,430
Grenfell	9	6,119	2	2,160	4	1,396	5 10 0	5 10 0	3	2,563
Gundagai										
Gunnedah	5	1,850	2	510	3	1,340	4 16 11	4 6 11		
Gunning	6	2,640	1	160	3	1,680	14 12 0	7 6 0	2	800
Hartley	37	28,360			18	13,020	40 13 9	40 13 9	19	15,340
Hillston	1	640			1	640	11 0 0	11 0 0		
Inverell	20	5,459	1	160	13	3,750	15 6 11	14 6 11	6	1,549
Kiama										
Lismore	13	8,800			13	8,800	27 10 4	13 5 2		
Liverpool										
Maitland										
Macleay River	31	20,070			5	3,330	10 8 2	5 4 1	26	16,740
Manning River	40	27,880			1	640	2 0 0	2 0 0	39	27,240
Mitchell										
Moama	4	4,489			4	4,489	45 4 0	45 4 0		
Molong	5	7,620			5	7,620	72 16 5	45 1 8		
Morice										
Mudgee	12	8,930			11	8,290	25 18 2	24 18 2	1	640
Murrurundi										
Muswellbrook										
Narandera										
Newcastle										
Orange										
Oxley (Hay)	5	7,262			5	7,262	23 1 6	23 1 6		
Parramatta										
Paterson	2	1,190			1	550	1 14 5	1 14 5	1	640
Patrick's Plains	4	580			1	200	1 0 0	1 0 0	3	380
Parkes										
Pentith										
Port Macquarie	7	4,510							7	4,510
Port Stephens	14	9,220			2	1,540	4 16 3	3 16 3	12	7,680
Queanbeyan										
Raymond Terrace	2	1,280			1	640	2 0 0	1 0 0	1	640
Richmond River										
Rylstone	14	7,920			11	5,480	18 3 2	10 11 7	3	2,440
Scone	3	1,480			2	1,280	4 0 0	4 0 0	1	200
Shcalhaven	22	17,070							22	17,070
Tamworth	3	1,600			3	1,600	5 2 0	2 11 0		
Tenterfield										
Tumut	2	1,300			1	900	80 0 0	40 0 0	1	400
Tweed River										
Urana										
Wagga Wagga	5	4,420			4	3,460	119 5 0	59 12 6	1	960
Walcha										
Walgett										
Warialda	1	200			1	200	1 0 0	1 0 0		
Wee Waa										
Wellington	3	1,630			2	1,010	21 0 0	11 0 0	1	640
Wentworth										
Windsor										
Wollombi										
Wollongong										
Yass										
Young	2	1,600	2	1,600						
Total	911	653,630½	63	43,669	281	202,214	1029 3 8	756 5 4	567	407,747½

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## SCHEDULE XIV.

## RETURN of Pre-emptive Leases renewed for the year 1881.

District.	No.	Area.	Annual Rent.	District.	No.	Area.	Annual Rent.
		acres.	£ s. d.			acres.	£ s. d.
Albury	357	289,199	951 18 8	Macleay River	18	12,741	42 5 11
Armidale	452	323,036	1,051 1 7	Mitchell	44	43,100	141 14 3
Bahranald	126	121,801	381 18 7	Moama	16	17,699 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 17 3
Bathurst	463	240,686 $\frac{1}{2}$	848 7 9	Molong	292	218,809	710 11 11
Bega	5	1,000	5 1 4	Moree	280	383,843	1,228 3 0
Berrima	61	33,308	113 1 4	Mudgee	252	148,542	499 15 9
Bingera	90	84,426	270 15 11	Murrurundi	176	125,401	412 15 8
Bombala	156	115,164	379 18 0	Muswellbrook	57	35,939	114 3 6
Bourke	34	34,037	111 12 2	Narandera	162	280,405	886 17 0
Braidwood	217	131,066	436 6 2	Newcastle			
Brisbane Water	7	2,436	9 14 6	Orange	61	41,463	139 1 10
Brewarrina	31	35,353	111 18 1	Hillston	198	434,782	1,312 3 7
Broulee	47	21,377	73 17 6	Hay	660	1,259,730	4,073 7 9
Burrowa	385	225,778	770 12 7	Parramatta	1	250	1 0 0
Campbelltown				Paterson	130	74,369	245 8 0
Camden	42	14,273	56 7 1	Patrick's Plains	141	91,109	293 5 1
Carcoar	389	227,523 $\frac{1}{2}$	775 6 2	Parkes	97	93,167	304 4 5
Cassilis	500	350,358	1,101 13 2	Penrith			
Cobar	17	15,324	50 15 1	Port Macquarie	24	16,045	52 4 7
Cooma	751	420,935	1,420 0 0	Port Stephens	49	25,546	95 2 10
Coonabarabran	164	136,528	450 19 9	Queanbeyan	499	322,746	1,044 7 8
Coonamble	261	334,346	1,062 7 5	Raymond Terrace	8	7,080	22 5 8
Cootamundra	159	138,010	447 3 0	Richmond River	152	145,982	466 14 10
Corowa	107	194,987	618 14 5	Rylstone	195	126,281	318 8 1
Cowra	257	120,281	691 4 1	Scone	344	268,671	859 2 11
Deniliquin	204	192,018	619 3 3	Shoalhaven	22	12,655	43 14 1
Dowling	3	4,430	14 0 0	Tamworth	293	240,204	789 8 10
Dubbo	582	688,724	2,110 2 8	Tenterfield	158	107,041	360 17 11
Dungog	25	15,918	52 2 10	Tumut	252	135,044	455 9 6
Eden	35	24,648	82 5 6	Tweed River	2	1,521	4 15 2
Forbes	374	433,252	1,366 15 10	Urana	239	343,090	1,088 17 6
Glen Innes	191	140,005	455 15 11	Wagga Wagga	530	489,543	1,570 9 6
Goulburn	705	346,429	1,213 18 3	Walcha	123	106,681	348 13 8
Grafton	82	63,794	209 10 7	Walgett	63	93,590	294 9 6
Grenfell	227	217,588	695 5 4	Warialda	275	353,787	1,126 8 1
Gundagai	229	151,145	493 16 10	Wee Waa	159	263,648	855 13 1
Gunnedah	366	416,218 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,347 11 0	Wellington	340	224,586	744 15 7
Gunning	315	170,233	578 1 5	Wentworth	66	98,887	317 4 11
Hartley	130	75,441	260 15 3	Windsor	6	2,160	7 18 0
Inverell	360	218,164	726 2 0	Wollombi	22	7,749	26 14 3
Kiama				Wollongong			
Lismore	15	8,782	29 5 4	Yass	210	145,949	516 9 1
Liverpool				Young	96	74,249	238 16 6
Maitland	3	1,860	6 4 7				
Manning River	44	20,377	70 11 0	Total	15,680	13,674,345	44,633 18 7

## SCHEDULE XV.

## RETURN of Auction Leases renewed for the year 1881.

District.	No.	Area.	Annual Rent.	District.	No.	Area.	Annual Rent.
		acres.	£ s. d.			acres.	£ s. d.
Albury	13	12,030	44 11 3	Cowra	36	28,660	89 15 2
Armidale	12	5,240	17 5 0	Deniliquin	10	8,040	22 17 7
Bahranald	3	2,910	21 14 0	Dowling	2	1,280	4 0 0
Bathurst	306	227,870	760 2 0	Dubbo	9	5,760	18 0 0
Bega				Dungog	10	8,420	26 17 6
Berrima	50	38,960	122 19 2	Eden	2	2,060	6 9 0
Bingera	3	1,240	4 2 0	Forbes	27	19,970	78 14 4
Bombala	5	5,280	16 10 1	Glen Innes			
Bourke				Goulburn	129	103,480	329 16 0
Braidwood	41	29,750	104 18 8	Grafton	51	35,292	76 14 9
Brewarrina				Grenfell	4	1,396	5 10 0
Brisbane Water	3	2,560	8 0 0	Gundagai			
Broulee	3	2,020	6 5 0	Gunnedah	3	1,340	4 6 11
Burrowa	152	119,940	445 9 5	Gunning	124	91,760	332 10 4
Camden	158	118,280	372 0 0	Hartley	223	157,340	518 2 2
Campbelltown				Hay	7	10,142	32 1 6
Carcoar	473	344,070	1,133 15 10	Hillston			
Cassilis	265	183,050	624 18 11	Inverell	23	7,929	27 14 5
Cooma	2	760	1 10 0	Kiama			
Coonabarabran	12	7,973	25 5 10	Lismore	13	8,800	13 5 2
Coonamble	6	4,424	13 16 7	Liverpool	1	1,020	3 4 0
Cootamundra	1	1,400	2 3 10	Maitland	4	3,700	12 19 4
Corowa	9	4,321	13 17 1	Manning River	38	29,610	91 6 10

SCHEDULE

## SCHEDULE XV—continued.

District.	No.	Area.	Annual Rent.	District.	No.	Area.	Annual Rent.
		acres.	£ s. d.			acres.	£ s. d.
Macleay River .....	33	22,880	79 2 3	Scone .....	64	47,888	154 14 5
Mitchell .....				Shoalhaven .....	37	27,060	91 13 3
Moama .....	4	4,489	45 4 0	Tamworth .....	3	1,600	2 11 0
Molong .....	5	7,620	45 1 8	Tenterfield .....			
Moree .....				Tumut .....	1	900	40 0 0
Mudgee .....	156	107,920	371 13 9	Tweed River.....	2	1,280	4 0 0
Murrumbidgee .....	11	7,480	24 2 3	Urana .....			
Muswellbrook .....	5	3,200	10 0 0	Wagga Wagga .....	4	3,460	59 12 6
Narandera .....	2	673	2 3 9	Wairaldia .....	1	200	1 0 0
Newcastle .....	1	640	2 0 0	Walcha .....			
Orange .....	93	68,948	217 9 3	Walgett .....			
Parkes .....				Wee Wee .....			
Parramatta .....				Wellington .....	489	368,860	1,304 18 1
Paterson .....	4	2,470	8 6 5	Wentworth .....			
Patrick's Plains .....	16	11,470	37 4 6	Windsor .....			
Penrith .....	19	12,720	39 15 0	Wollombi .....	14	9,120	28 18 0
Port Macquarie .....	37	26,290	85 8 0	Wollongong .....			
Port Stephens .....	107	85,800	269 3 8	Yass .....	53	37,260	128 2 0
Queanbeyan .....	34	26,590	104 1 0	Young .....			
Raymond Terrace .....	6	3,840	12 0 0				
Richmond River .....					3,581	2,628,487	£8,912 17 7
Rylstone .....	147	99,752	311 3 2				

## SCHEDULE XVI.

## RETURN of Letters registered during the years 1880 and 1881.

Branch.	Documents registered.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1880.	1881.		
Miscellaneous .....	19,748	23,899	4,151	.....
Ministerial .....	5,978	8,242	2,264	.....
Alienation .....	10,903	13,579	2,676	.....
Leases .....	4,906	7,256	2,356	.....
Total .....	41,529	52,976	11,447	.....

Increase..... 11,447, or 27 per cent.

## SCHEDULE XVII.

## RETURN of Manuscript Letters and Formal Documents despatched during the year 1881.

Branch.	Manuscript Letters.	Formal Documents.	Packets of Maps for sale.	Total.	Total in 1880.
Ministerial .....	1,210	282	.....	1,492	1,636
Miscellaneous .....	5,370	10,935	776	17,081	13,932
Auction and Statistical .....	1,460	7,000	.....	8,460	10,187
Deeds .....	291	347	.....	638	1,165
Pre-emptive and Auction Leases.....	2,053	13,380	.....	15,433	14,564
Account .....	1,867	3,464	.....	4,831	550
	11,751	35,408	776	47,935	42,034

Being a net increase of 5,901, or over 14 per cent.

## Report of Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, 16th August, 1882.

In resuming the subject of the report which I had the honor to submit, under date 27 January, 1881, for presentation to Parliament as part of the Report of the operations of the Department of Lands during the year 1880, I have to regret my own inability at that time to do any justice to the subject, and that not having been able to resume duty for some time afterwards, I had not the opportunity of revision which would perhaps have enabled me to repair some omissions and to prevent some errors that appear in the documents as printed.

II. The returns which I now append are in continuation of those presented last year, the more important of which are for convenience sake briefly summarised. They embrace the following:—

- Return A, showing the total number and area of conditional purchases in each year respectively from 1862 to 1880 inclusive.
- “ B, “ conditional purchases during the year 1881 in each Land District, distinguishing original selections subject to conditions of residence and improvement, additional selections by the holders of these, additional selections by the resident owners of freeholds, and selections for mineral purposes.
- “ C, “ (is here omitted as a separate statement, the information being embraced in return A.)
- “ D, “ number and total area of conditional purchases from 1 January, 1862, to 31 December, 1880, deducting the areas cancelled, forfeited, and lapsed respectively.
- “ E, “ total area of conditional purchases to 31 December, 1880, on which deposits have been refunded.
- “ F, “ the like information for 1881, distinguishing Land Districts and grounds of refund.
- “ G, “ number and total area of conditional purchases forfeited in each year to 1880 inclusive.
- “ H, “ the like information for 1881, distinguishing Land Districts.
- “ I, “ number and total area of conditional purchases lapsed in each year to 1880 inclusive.
- “ J, “ the like information for 1881, distinguishing Land Districts.
- “ K, “ transfers of conditional purchases to 31 December, 1881, showing the number transferred during each year and the number and area in 1881, distinguishing Land Districts.
- “ L, “ number of cases referred to each Inspector of conditional purchases during 1881, distinguishing Land Districts and grounds of reference.
- “ M, “ number of cases reported on by Inspectors of conditional purchases during 1881.
- “ N, “ number of cases referred to and of reports received from Commissioners of conditional purchases during 1881.
- “ O, “ number and area of conditional purchases declared upon during 1880 and 1881, with an appended statement of certificates issued.
- “ P, “ number and area of conditional purchases prior to 1875, which have been brought during 1881 under the provisions of the Act 39 Vict., No. 13, as to payment of balances by instalments.
- “ Q, “ number and area of conditional purchases for which balances have been paid sent on for preparation of grants during 1881.

III. It will be seen that, while the year 1879 exhibited a falling off in the conditional purchase of land of no less than 664,111 acres 2 roods and 18 perches as compared with the previous year, the area conditionally purchased in 1880, though still very considerably below that of several previous years, was 222,865 acres 1 rood and 39 perches in excess of that purchased in 1879; and during 1881 the total area amounted to 2,329,202 acres and 15 perches—or over a third of a million acres more than in any previous year.

The return for 1880 was given in a form which exhibited the area conditionally purchased under each of the selection clauses prior to the Act of 1880 (which came into operation on the 25th May), as contrasted with the remainder of that year. Under that Act the conditions of selection were modified and rendered, in some respects more stringent: in others, less so. The term of compulsory residence on future purchases was extended from three to five years; the right of transfer previously allowed, pending fulfilment of the conditions, was withdrawn; as also the power of making more than one original selection during five years. On the other hand, the amount required to be expended in improvements was reduced from £1 to 10s. per acre, and the period allowed for the expenditure enlarged.

I thought that the comparison would be interesting as showing the effect of this modification upon the conditional purchase of land, but I am unable to point to any such effects which may not be referred to other causes. It was generally known for some time prior to the passing of that Act, that a change in the law in the directions indicated was tolerably certain to take place, and it might have been anticipated that the more stringent conditions would have led to increased activity in the purchase of land, at any rate, under the sections to be affected by them in the meantime. Again, the reduction as to improvements having been made applicable to existing purchases, nothing was to be gained by deferring new purchases on this account. But on comparing the two periods it is found that the purchases of 1880, up to the 24th May, were rather below the average of the whole year, while in excess of the rate of the year preceding; and that the transactions of the remainder of the year were above the average of the earlier period as well as of the whole year; and, the increase in the succeeding year having been very considerable, it further appears that there was a gradual and progressive improvement from the beginning of 1880.

In the enclosed returns I have left the transactions of 1881 up to the latest land office day in May still distinguished from those of the remainder of the year, not that the distinction has any significance, but for convenience of comparison with the previous year.

IV. In examining statements of conditional purchases recently made, interest chiefly and naturally centres in those made under the 13th and 14th clauses of the Land Act of 1861, as being new transaction offering

offering guarantees for the actual settlement of industrial occupants for at least five years. Selections under clauses 21 and 22 represent merely the enlargement of existing holdings, which may themselves like other small properties have merged into larger ones, and purchases under clause 19 pertain to a different class of industry. In 1881 the purchases under clauses 13 and 14 amounted to 5,545, covering an area of 1,416,393 acres 2 roods and 26 perches (or more than the total area purchased under all the conditional clauses in either of the two previous years), and averaging for the whole Colony about 260 acres to each applicant. This large increase may be due to several causes—a period of greater prosperity—the extension of railways into new districts—the enlargement of the area allowed to be selected, which has induced and enabled the owners of selections in the earlier settled districts who have completed the conditions and obtained negotiable titles, to sell and settle further out (a large proportion of the new purchases being in districts heretofore commonly regarded as purely pastoral). But whatever the cause the fact is worthy of observation.

Any enlargement of the maximum acreage would be likely to offer an inducement to select to some persons who would not otherwise become conditional purchasers unless by purchasing completed selections from others. It is certain that much of the land now being conditionally purchased could not have been profitably used in holdings much smaller than the present maximum, even with the pre-emptive right of leasing three times the area of adjacent Crown Lands where available. Of course this maximum can operate only temporarily and indirectly upon the size of holdings. The average will ultimately be determined by general considerations and circumstances; but it is interesting to inquire how far the area that may be acquired direct from the public by one individual under his personal covenants contributes to *bona fide* settlement.

V. The area of land conditionally purchased for mining purposes in 1880 was 25,398 acres, in 275 selections; in 1881 the area was 43,259 acres 3 roods and 32 perches in 425 selections. It is my impression that this increase, though partly, is not wholly due to the legitimate requirements of mining enterprise, and that with the rise in the value of land generally the practice had somewhat extended of acquiring land under the mining conditions, with the object not of mining but of securing land, if but temporarily only. This is not new, but the operation had previously been more exceptional. The deposit on such lands is 10s. per acre; an expenditure of 24s. per acre in mining operations must be exhibited to the Minister's satisfaction at the expiration of three years, and the balance of purchase money, 30s. per acre—or interest thereon—paid, and a further expenditure of 16s. per acre must be incurred within a further period of two years—should the extension be authorized—bringing up the total amount to £4 before a title can be obtained. These terms are such that in few instances only can it be worth while to obtain pastoral land by such means, though it may occasionally be convenient to retain the possession of particular blocks for three years, and then forfeit them. There is not, therefore, any ultimate loss to the public in such cases, but rather a gain, for the land is either paid for at a high price or again becomes (with the forfeited deposit) the property of the public.

VI. It is inevitable that there should always be a considerable number of applications to purchase that cannot be complied with, and of consequent refunds of the deposit money paid by the applicants. The conditional purchases declared void during 1881 amounted to 1827, and the deposits authorised to be refunded (including partial refunds), £74,812 13s. 2d.

This duty entails inevitably very serious responsibility, necessitating critical examination of claims to refund (which are not always well grounded), and any delay is attended with pressure and solicitude from interested parties. The routine has been made as effective and simple as practicable, to obviate delays, which, so far as the causes lie within control, have been brought to a minimum, but from the nature of the case the requisite information is not in general immediately available.

There are also numerous instances in which the deposits are found insufficient, and the deficiency has to be recovered.

VII. The amount received for deposits on conditional purchases during 1881 was £592,965 16s. 1d. as against £293,112 17s. 7d. for the previous year.

The revenue under the head of instalments amounted to £120,580 9s. 4d., as against £113,603 1s. in 1880. This increase represents the annually progressive increment arising from the first instalment of one shilling per acre becoming due on account of the balance of purchase money of conditional purchases made three years previously, exclusive of those declared void, lapsed, and forfeited, and on which the balance has been paid in full.

The balances of purchase money paid in 1881 amounted to £91,979 1s. 9d., being more than double the amount paid in the previous year. Payment of the full balance being entirely optional with the purchasers, who are only required to pay in any year the instalments and interest at 5 per cent., the balances credited are always liable to fluctuation, and indicate only the proportion of purchasers who for various reasons find it convenient to complete the transactions and take up their deeds of grant.

The payments for interest are annually progressive in the total amount, like the instalments, and for a similar reason. The revenue of 1881 for interest was £253,353 1s. 11d., being an increase of £48,718 19s. 4d. upon the revenue for 1880. This increase represents the first payment of interest on the balance of purchase money in respect of conditional purchases made four years previously, and for which the first payment of instalment was made in the year preceding.

VIII. The number of selections forfeited for non-observance of conditions, after inquiry before Commissioners, during 1881 was rather in excess of that for the previous year, being 557 as against 492, and of an acreage of 71,924 acres 3 roods 3 perches, as against 66,658 acres. The number of forfeitures is not at any time a subject for congratulation. A certain proportion of failures to carry out conditions must always be anticipated, and a proportion greater or smaller, according to the activity and risks of detection, in which the conditions are evaded or disregarded. There are also many cases in which purchases are taken with the intention of ultimately forfeiting, and with the object of forestalling other applicants and retaining possession for a time. This of course entails a very heavy cost to the purchaser, to the benefit of the Revenue, but I cannot say that I think the normal proportion of forfeitures has yet been disclosed, or that the existing proportion can be taken as equivalent to the measure of evasion. But I think a sensible impression has been produced, and that the system of repression is becoming more effective.

IX. What are known as lapsed selections are those in respect of which the declarations that are required to be made at the end of three years as to residence and improvements, and accompanied by the balance or instalment and interest upon the purchase money, are not received from the conditional purchaser. For the convenience of applicants notice is sent from this office to the holder of each selection on which the declaration is about to become due, and 9,835 such notices were issued last year in respect to the conditional purchases

purchases made during the second, third, and last quarters of 1878, and the first quarter of 1879. There is a period of three months' grace allowed by law after expiration of the three years for transmission of the declarations, and it is customary to defer the publication of the lists of lapsed conditional purchases for a further period of about three months to allow for the returns of the land agents and the delays of communication. There is, nevertheless, always a proportion of cases of default at this stage in which after-inquiry proves that the substantial conditions have been fulfilled. During 1881, 990 conditional purchases, under all clauses, of an area of 119,880 acres 2 roods and 34 perches, were notified as lapsed.

X. The notices of transfer examined, passed, and recorded in 1881, amounted to 9,240, and included 17,780 conditional purchases of a total area of 2,155,357 acres. Each of these documents is submitted from this office, prior to completion, to the Commissioner for Stamps, for stamping (or endorsement of exemption), and also to the Office for Registration of Deeds, for registration pursuant to the Act 42 Vic. No. 26. This business employs only two clerks. No difficulties have arisen that have not been promptly adjusted, and neither delays nor arrears have been permitted to occur. When the multiplicity of these transactions, the large number and value of the properties, and the immense area embraced by the system are considered, and that these transfers are, under the law, equivalent to, and generally the only conveyances, the importance of this branch of duty will, I think, be recognised, as well as the efficiency, simplicity, and cheapness of its operation.

XI. The number of cases referred specially to the Inspectors of Conditional Purchases during the year amounted to 12,833, and the number reported upon, 11,768. It has on former occasions been pointed out that without systematic observation it would be difficult to prevent wholesale evasions of the conditions of purchase, or to distinguish between real settlers and others attempting the various forms of deception or abuse developed by ingenuity (and perhaps impunity) during a series of years. Even now it is a difficult matter to obtain satisfactory evidence even in some flagrant cases of default; but the disposal of arrears, bringing the business of a more recent period more prominently under view, has contributed to the detection and prevention of such cases. The false notion that the system of inspection would be a measure of oppression—though long sedulously encouraged, for transparent reasons—has, I believe, been dissipated; and it is now recognised that for real settlers the measure is one of protection and advantage.

XII. There were referred for inquiry before Commissioners during 1881, 1,324 complaints or notices of default, and 276 claims of previous years which the inspection had failed to verify, and which were referred to afford the claimants an opportunity of establishing the fulfilment of conditions by sworn evidence. Altogether the references amounted to 1,600, and the reports received dealt with 3,387 cases in all, inclusive of previous references.

By such a system of inquiry a very useful and necessary function of the department is effectively discharged. The operation of the Courts has been systematised and rendered uniform, and it has been sought to make them a convenience to claimants coming before them to establish their claims, and at the same time effective agencies for the elucidation of default. The Commissioners' reports are always very carefully considered, and I am in a position to declare that it has never been the desire of the Government to press for forfeitures, in any other than cases in which default, disregard, or evasion of the law, has been established. On the contrary, in many instances the Commissioners have reported selections for forfeiture, and I have endorsed the recommendation, but the Minister deciding upon the case has taken a less rigid view.

At the close of the year 1881 a reduction took place in the number of Commissioners, from nine to six. By an adjustment and enlargement of their spheres of duty, and concurrent rearrangements in this office, provision has been made for carrying on the service with the reduced staff.

XIII. As the result of the reports of Inspectors, or reports of Commissioners after inquiry, 11,984 certificates of fulfilment of conditions were issued to conditional purchasers during the year. The systematic issue of these certificates has supplied a want and operated in other ways most beneficially. The insecurity common to the numerous unverified claims during former years may be said to have passed away, and the certificates issued from the Department are called for in all transactions of sale or mortgage, and held as securities to the convenience of all parties concerned.

XIV. Several questions affecting the administration of the law, with respect to the conditional purchase of Crown Land, were determined by the decision of the Supreme Court, or of the Privy Council on appeal, during 1881, and I will take this opportunity of inviting attention to considerations suggested by the circumstances of some of these cases which appear to me most important.

The first to which I would allude is the case of *Blackburn v. Flavelle*, in which the legality of the resale of a forfeited conditional purchase was the principal question involved. It had been the practice of the Department, fortified originally by opinions obtained from Sir John Darvall and Sir James Martin, when Attorneys-General of different Administrations, to permit such resales; but the Supreme Court had decided in the case referred to that this was not in accordance with the Crown Lands Alienation Act. The Legislature promptly interposed by passing the "Forfeited Purchases Declaratory Act of 1880," to remove doubts as to the validity of any such selections not then under litigation, and, by arrangement with the plaintiff, an appeal to the Privy Council against the decision was made, at the instance of the Government. The appeal was based on the legal opinions already alluded to, and on the view of the law as to this point, expressed some years ago by the late Chief Justice, Sir Alfred Stephen, in a well-known case (*Drinkwater v. Arthur*). The decision on the appeal was confirmatory of that of the Supreme Court; but happily the disastrous results that must have otherwise ensued in the numerous titles which would thereby have been unsettled had been obviated by the action of the Legislature.

XV. Not less important (in some respects more so) is a case which has recently come into prominence before the public by the subsequent action of the parties, namely, *Robertson v. Day*. In this case the action arose out of the conditional purchase by Day—at the time of the opening of the Yanko Reserve, in 1876—of some portions of land which Messrs. Robertson had previously applied to purchase under the 31st section of the Act of 1875, but for which their application was not entertained because the land was not within a leasehold block of 5 miles square. The decision of the Court here was in favour of the conditional purchaser—in effect, that the terms "5 miles square" and "25 square miles" are not convertible,—but Messrs. Robertson appealed to the Privy Council, where the decision appealed against, (being undefended), was reversed. It was commonly understood that such an appeal was likely to be made, and that combined interests were concerned in the issue, if they did not help to bring it about. I have never been able to find that the Government was applied to or invited to aid in the defence of the appeal, and it is much to be regretted that it was not defended, if only on account of the important effect of an adverse decision upon the administration of the law and the rights of other parties than the immediate litigants. But when that



decision was given the Government was asked for compensation, and the costs of a proceeding to which it had not been a party, and of which had it been, the result might well have been different. The Lords of the Privy Council in their judgment question the objects which the local Legislature could have had in view in extending to a leasehold tenure of 5 miles square a right of purchase not applicable to one of 25 square miles. The answer is obvious, though resting on local circumstances which could not have been within their Lordships' view. Simply, in the one case the leaseholds (old runs of various shapes and sizes) had already been for many years subject to a preferent right of purchase which was then for the first time extended to runs leased in blocks of 5 or 10 miles square.

When the Act of 1875 was before the Legislature, the words "25 square miles" were, in view of these facts, omitted by an express vote, and the words "5 miles square" inserted in lieu. A glance at the admirable compilations by Mr. Du Faur, lately of the Lands Occupation Branch, showing the runs in the districts of Darling, Warrego, and Albert, and others taken up under the present Land Laws, will suffice to show the force of this statement. The parties immediately concerned may not perhaps be deserving of much sympathy, but there are other cases in which it cannot be denied that the decision on this appeal, in which the Government was not heard, has enabled parties to complete purchases in opposition to the intentions of the Legislature (expressed in language of mathematical precision), if it has not deprived others of the fruits of their industry invested in reliance upon the public faith.

XVI. Another very important question depending upon a ruling in the Supreme Court in the case of *Moore v. Bernholt*, was brought under the notice of the late Minister, Mr. Hoskins, in the minute which I here append, feeling that I cannot too pointedly or prominently call attention to the considerations that it suggests:—

"In a case tried last week in the Supreme Court, before Mr. Justice Windeyer, the question of the effect of improvements of the value of £40, or upwards, in excepting from conditional purchase measured areas of greater extent came under review, and a ruling appears to have been laid down, which, following a previous ruling of the same Judge (in the case of *Pearson v. Stevens*), some months since, and (inferentially) the decision of the full Court in the case of *Blackwood v. Dobbin* must, if it is to be accepted as a final statement of the bearing of the law in such cases, very seriously embarrass the administration of the Acts relating to the conditional purchase of Crown Lands, and certainly operate in a way never contemplated by the Legislature. It may be stated that it is not, and never has been, questioned that improvements to the value of £40 or upwards, situated upon an area of land measured, or admitting of being measured, into a portion of corresponding extent, are by several concurrent provisions of the law made to bar the selection of such portion; but the ruling to which attention is now directed goes much further, and holds that improvements valued at or over £40 bar the selection of any measured portion, although the extent of it may far exceed a corresponding acreage to the improvements; and although, in fact, neither the whole portion nor any single acre, or part of the portion, may be so improved as to admit of being measured with improvements amounting to the value of £1 per acre.

"The importance of this ruling will be understood when it is considered that lands of the character thus held to be debarred from conditional purchase, have, by every successive Administration that has been charged with carrying out the land laws since their original passing, and up to the very case last in question, been held to be open to conditional purchase, and at each successive review of the question by the Legislature it has been so understood and taken for granted.

"In the case in which the point first arose—that of *Blackwood v. Dobbin*—it affected one only of several portions that were in question, and the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Faucett, who formed the majority of the Court, seem to have based their judgments upon the larger questions affecting the whole, and not to have treated this part of the question much in detail. It may be seen, however, from the remarks of Mr. Justice Manning on that occasion, that he anticipated the difficulty that might arise in holding a measured portion improved to the value of £40—but not in any part to the value of £1 per acre—to be debarred from selection, and his concurrence in the judgment was given with doubt and hesitancy on this account.

"It may be well to trace briefly the course of legislation on the point. Under the original Act 1861, section 13, Crown Lands 'not containing improvements' are declared to be open to conditional selection in the manner therein prescribed. By the interpretation clause (section 1 of that Act) 'improvements' are defined as being 'not less than the unimproved value of the land, \* \* \* not being less than £1 per acre.' Under other sections of the same Act land could not be so purchased in less areas than 40 acres; and if measured must have been taken in portions as measured. Thus it came to be held that improvements must in all cases be of a minimum value of £40, and so situated, whether in measured or unmeasured land, as to cover and protect a corresponding area if measured in accordance with the general rules as to measurement prescribed by law and the recognized usage of the Survey Department.

"It having been held by the Court in a certain case that lands containing improvements worth £1 per acre were nevertheless open to conditional purchase when the value of the land itself exceeded that amount, provision was made in the Act of 1875, section 5, that improvements should be 'deemed sufficient for such exemption (*i.e.*, from conditional purchase) if of the value of 20s. per acre' (and of course, impliedly, of no less amount.) In section 16 of the same Act provision is made for the subdivision, subject to the Minister's approval, of any measured portion improved 'to not less than £40,' and the selection of the residue, not being less than 40 acres.

"It will thus be seen that from the outset there has been a distinct relation and dependence between the value of the improvements and the area on which they have been placed. Such a relation in the case of unmeasured land is an obvious necessity, otherwise it would be impossible to prescribe limits to the improved area; and the same principle applies, of course, to the subdivision of a measured portion improved in part. And it has been shown how jealously up to and inclusive of the legislation of 1875 the Legislature prescribed a minimum value of 20s. per acre as that which should constitute improvements. But under the ruling now in question a measured portion of (say) 640 acres, if improved to the value of £40, or any larger amount, is debarred from selection, although no part of it may be improved to 20s. per acre, or anything approaching that amount; and the provision in section 16 of the Act of 1875 would actually be rendered nugatory because it would be impossible to distinguish the improved part. And it must be supposed that the Legislature, while expressly coupling the minimum value of £40 with 20s. per acre, and enacting that land thus improved should not be open to selection unless by way of subdivision of a measured portion of which part only might be thus improved, should have contemplated the inconsistency of also exempting from selection either wholly or in part measured land improved only to a fraction of 20s. per acre, and on which £40 worth of improvements could only be discovered by ignoring the corresponding acreage.

"I trust the Minister may see fit to confer with his colleague, the Attorney General, with a view to the law, if in doubt, being authoritatively settled on appeal to the full Court; and I submit that, if it should have been correctly laid down in the case adverted to, the emergency is sufficiently grave to call for immediate application to the Legislature.—15/12/81."

The defendant's attorneys were, by Mr. Hoskins' desire, communicated with, with a view to its being considered whether an appeal against Mr. Justice Windeyer's ruling to the full Court, or if necessary to the Privy Council, would not be advisable. It appeared, however, that the case was not a convenient one to select as a test of the principle, or one that would have admitted of being taken to the Privy Council; and the Government were not concerned in the appeal to the full Court that subsequently took place, when Mr. Justice Windeyer's ruling was confirmed. As an illustration of the law as now declared it may be pointed out that on two measured portions of the same extent, and improved to the same value—say £40—the one improved in part to £1 per acre is open to selection of the residue, while the other having no part improved to £1 per acre is not open to selection at all; and again the same improvements, which in the case of unmeasured land would have no effect in preventing its conditional purchase, become a barrier on the land being measured. I may be pardoned for still believing that the Legislature never intended this, and, further, that the enactments do not express it; and it would not be difficult to adduce authority (and legal authority of eminence) for this belief.

XVII. When the Act of 1875 was passed provision was made, in view of obvious contingencies, to exempt from the condition of residence, selections devolving upon, or becoming vested in, any person by testamentary disposition, or by operation of law. Attempts were made at an early period to strain this provision so as to embrace selections sold by the Sheriff, or by Registrars of District Courts, or by Official Assignees in insolvency, and many such sales were brought about by collusion to evade the conditions of residence. Notwithstanding extreme, and at times influential, pressure, and in the face of much difficulty, the action of the department uniformly resisted such attempts, and many of these selections were forfeited from time to time. In the Act of 1880 the law in this respect was made more clear; but the question was brought before the Supreme Court last year in the case *Pearson v. Stevens*, and under such circumstances that the Minister was induced to take steps to ensure its being properly argued before the Court. The ruling of Mr. Justice Innes, by whom the case was tried, sustained the action of the Department, and this ruling was subsequently confirmed by the full Court, before whom the question came on an appeal, which was only defended at the expense of the Government.

XVIII. The official correspondence of this division during 1881 exceeded in amount that of any previous year, the number of letters and reports registered as received into the office (without including the conditional purchase applications or land agent's returns) having amounted to 59,214, as against 55,158 in the previous year, or (say) 187 for each working day in the year. My efforts have been directed towards diminishing correspondence, which is sometimes apt to increase when business is not promptly transacted, or satisfactorily to the parties. Still, if not the best test that could be suggested of the efficiency of a Department, it is an illustration of the extent of the business, and the demands upon the attention of the officers. The manuscript correspondence despatched from the office amounted to 7,027 letters, and the formal intimations of various kinds (which have been made to include as much as possible of the routine business) 63,420, in all 70,447. I do not think I exaggerate in pointing out that this correspondence is not exceeded by that of any Public Department or Institution in this Colony, or perhaps in this hemisphere.

The office establishment comprises thirty-three clerks on the permanent staff with salaries ranging from £450 (the salary of the chief clerk), to £100 per annum. But in addition to the regular staff there has been for many years past a temporary staff of about an equal number of clerks, (thirty-five in 1881), paid from a contingent vote of £5,000 for temporary clerical assistance. In the report for 1880 as on other occasions I have represented that this arrangement is in many respects unsatisfactory, but that the strength of the office had never been properly adjusted to the extension of its business. The business for which this vote has been taken is but in a very small part temporary, and one result of the state of things that has grown up is that temporary clerks have frequently been placed in charge of divisions of the regular business and of the work of clerks on the permanent staff; that they receive in some instances higher salaries than the latter, who cannot obtain any increase of salary without awaiting a special vote, (unless on vacancies occurring), and cases have occurred of permanent clerks applying to be placed on the temporary list on account of the better prospects of advancement.

I have the honor to be,  
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. O. MORIARTY,  
Chief Commissioner.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

RETURN A, showing the number and area of Conditional Purchases made from the years 1862 to 1880, inclusive.

Years.	Sold Conditionally.	
	Number of Selections.	Area.
1862 to 1869 .....	27,994	acres r. p. 2,161,390 2 2
1870 .....	4,471	329,318 1 2
1871 .....	4,751	353,682 2 8
1872 .....	8,281	749,586 3 0
1873 .....	13,417	1,391,719 0 0
1874 .....	14,510	1,586,282 0 0
1875 .....	14,517	1,756,678 0 0
1876 .....	12,654	1,984,212 0 0
1877 .....	12,009	1,699,316 0 0
1878 .....	12,602	1,588,247 3 18
1879 .....	7,540	924,136 1 0
1880 .....	8,583	1,147,001 2 39
	141,329	15,677,070 3 29

RETURN B, showing the number and area of Conditional Purchases for 1881 in each Land District.

Date.	Section 13.			Section 14.			Section 19.			Section 21.			Section 22.			Total.		
	No. of C.P.	acres	r. p.	No. of C.P.	acres	r. p.	No. of C.P.	acres	r. p.	No. of C.P.	acres	r. p.	No. of C.P.	acres	r. p.	No. of C.P.	acres	r. p.
<b>ALBURY.</b>																		
1881.																		
1 Jan. to 26 May ...	20	5535	1 37	7	1170	0 0	2	80	0 0	65	8982	2 12	4	480	0 0	98	16248	0 9
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	58	14303	2 0	8	767	3 0	3	240	0 0	144	16482	3 24	5	605	0 0	218	32399	0 24
<b>ARMIDALE.</b>																		
1 Jan. to 26 May ...	59	11814	0 0	2	653	2 0	10	446	0 0	100	9215	1 0	1	100	0 0	172	22228	3 0
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	52	9818	2 0	...	...	...	7	320	0 0	80	8840	2 0	...	...	...	139	18979	0 0
<b>BALRANALD.</b>																		
1 Jan. to 26 May ...	1	40	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	140	0 0	...	...	...	2	180	0 0
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	1	320	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	609	0 0	...	...	...	7	929	0 0
<b>BATHURST.</b>																		
1 Jan. to 26 May ...	10	797	0 0	9	1100	0 0	...	...	...	33	2221	0 0	6	260	0 0	58	4378	0 0
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	13	1079	0 0	6	548	0 0	...	...	...	33	2572	0 0	10	952	0 0	62	5151	0 0
<b>BEGA.</b>																		
1 Jan. to 26 May ...	6	520	0 0	1	40	0 0	...	...	...	22	1049	0 0	1	40	0 0	30	1649	0 0
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	18	1131	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	2753	0 0	1	40	0 0	74	3924	0 0
<b>BERRIMA.</b>																		
1 Jan. to 26 May ...	11	897	0 0	...	...	...	8	1280	0 0	7	484	0 0	5	227	0 0	31	2882	0 0
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	16	1330	0 0	...	...	...	14	1644	0 0	20	960	0 0	3	354	0 0	53	4288	0 0
<b>BINGERA.</b>																		
1 Jan. to 26 May ...	11	1660	0 0	1	40	0 0	...	...	...	9	909	0 0	...	...	...	21	2609	0 0
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	8	1104	0 0	...	...	...	1	40	0 0	10	1164	0 0	...	...	...	19	2308	0 0
<b>BOMBALA.</b>																		
1 Jan. to 26 May ...	31	4852	2 0	3	626	0 0	...	...	...	71	7868	0 0	3	240	0 0	108	13586	2 0
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	28	6282	0 0	10	1560	0 0	...	...	...	103	10610	1 20	11	1110	0 0	152	19562	1 20
<b>BOURKE.</b>																		
1 Jan. to 26 May ...	7	1450	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1598	0 0	...	...	...	18	3048	0 0
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	11	3500	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1348	0 0	1	560	0 0	20	5408	0 0
<b>BRAIDWOOD.</b>																		
1 Jan. to 26 May ...	5	800	0 0	2	80	0 0	...	...	...	23	3039	2 0	...	...	...	30	4819	2 0
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	8	1250	0 0	2	200	0 0	...	...	...	30	1822	3 0	6	245	0 0	46	3517	3 0
<b>BREWARRINA.</b>																		
1 Jan. to 26 May ...	9	2760	0 0	...	...	...	1	40	0 0	2	420	0 0	...	...	...	12	3220	0 0
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	15	2840	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	3616	0 0	2	230	0 0	27	6686	0 0
<b>BRISBANE WATER.</b>																		
1 Jan. to 26 May ...	20	1060	2 0	...	...	...	2	80	0 0	14	954	3 0	2	80	0 0	38	2175	1 0
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	7	350	0 0	...	...	...	1	100	0 0	13	520	0 0	3	120	0 0	24	1090	0 0
<b>BROULEE.</b>																		
1 Jan. to 26 May ...	9	490	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	330	0 0	1	40	0 0	16	860	0 0
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	7	630	0 0	...	...	...	1	80	0 0	13	630	0 0	3	180	0 0	24	1520	0 0
<b>BURROWA.</b>																		
1 Jan. to 26 May ...	43	8258	2 0	1	100	0 0	4	160	0 0	70	8412	1 0	9	1180	0 0	127	18110	3 0
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	44	7443	2 0	...	...	...	1	40	0 0	107	11100	3 24	9	1103	0 0	161	19687	1 24
<b>CAMDEN.</b>																		
1 Jan. to 26 May ...	3	120	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	369	0 0	1	40	0 0	13	529	0 0
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	14	629	3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	220	0 0	1	50	0 0	20	899	3 0
<b>CAMPBELLTOWN.</b>																		
1 Jan. to 26 May ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	40	0 0	...	...	...	1	40	0 0
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	100	0 0	...	...	...	1	100	0 0
<b>CARCOAR.</b>																		
1 Jan. to 26 May ...	12	3535	0 0	5	260	0 0	1	40	0 0	42	2866	0 0	5	920	0 0	65	7621	0 0
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	43	4030	0 0	2	80	0 0	6	400	0 0	78	6880	0 18	11	798	1 0	140	12188	1 18
<b>CASSILIS.</b>																		
1 Jan. to 26 May ...	18	3797	2 0	7	1650	0 0	...	...	...	43	4270	1 0	2	80	0 0	70	9797	3 0
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	14	2190	0 0	10	440	0 0	...	...	...	76	6195	2 0	13	1943	0 0	113	10768	2 0
<b>COBAR.</b>																		
5 May to 26 May ...	...	...	...	6	1060	0 0	...	...	...	2	220	0 0	...	...	...	8	1280	0 0
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	24	2776	0 0	21	5224	0 0	14	1716	0 0	36	3174	0 0	...	...	...	95	12800	0 0
<b>COOMA.</b>																		
1 Jan. to 26 May ...	142	26050	3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	249	25107	3 0	33	4143	0 0	425	55301	2 0
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	95	17331	3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	279	26771	2 0	51	7156	1 0	425	51250	2 0
<b>COONAMBLE.</b>																		
1 Jan. to 26 May ...	45	16960	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	3639	1 0	4	1240	0 0	65	21839	1 0
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	337	57132	2 0	...	...	...	52	3242	0 0	58	9125	0 0	3	812	0 0	450	70311	2 0
<b>COONABARABRAN.</b>																		
1 Jan. to 26 May ...	20	4061	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	1490	3 0	3	160	0 0	41	5711	3 0
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	18	2944	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1123	2 0	1	100	0 0	28	4167	2 0

Return B—continued.

Date.	Section 13.			Section 14.			Section 19.			Section 21.			Section 22.			Total.			
	No. of C.P.	acres	r. p.	No. of C.P.	acres	r. p.	COROWA.						No. of C.P.	acres	r. p.	No. of C.P.	acres	r. p.	
1881.							No. of C.P.	acres	r. p.	No. of C.P.	acres	r. p.	No. of C.P.	acres	r. p.	No. of C.P.	acres	r. p.	
1 Jan. to 26 May ...	108	51074	3 26	...	...	...	44	8656	0 18	1	400	0 0	153	60131	0 4				
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	154	75552	3 4	...	...	...	92	14823	2 33	2	420	0 0	248	90796	1 37				
							COOTAMUNDRA.												
1 Jan. to 26 May ...	24	6467	0 0	8	1680	0 0	107	7905	1 0	...	...	...	139	16052	1 0				
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	31	5499	0 0	11	2679	0 0	126	11826	2 20	...	...	...	168	20004	2 20				
							COWRA.												
1 Jan. to 26 May ...	57	11574	1 0	2	480	0 0	93	9848	2 38	2	166	2 0	154	22069	1 38				
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	46	8492	3 0	9	2023	0 0	146	12947	3 0	2	860	0 0	203	24303	2 0				
							DENILQUIN.												
1 Jan. to 26 May ...	26	9883	1 0	...	...	...	1	76	0 0	21	3493	1 0	...	48	13452	2 0			
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	30	11148	0 0	...	...	...	29	3934	0 0	...	...	...	59	15082	0 0				
							DUBBO.												
1 Jan. to 26 May ...	125	52564	2 0	8	1560	0 0	19	4250	0 0	70	8000	2 0	6	1040	0 0	228	67414	2 0	
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	106	40377	3 0	5	470	0 0	54	2220	0 0	120	16647	3 39	6	1258	0 0	291	60974	2 39	
							DUNGOG.												
1 Jan. to 26 May ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	610	0 0	...	...	...	7	610	0 0				
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	3	247	0 0	1	56	0 0	11	560	0 0	...	...	...	15	863	0 0				
							EDEN.												
1 Jan. to 26 May ...	7	510	0 0	...	...	...	11	472	0 0	2	90	0 0	20	1072	0 0				
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	10	2400	0 0	8	1130	0 0	46	3123	0 0	5	680	0 0	69	7333	0 0				
							FORBES.												
1 Jan. to 26 May ...	39	16674	0 0	17	4126	2 8	64	8850	2 0	3	170	0 0	123	29821	0 8				
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	58	22068	0 0	52	20185	1 0	98	12440	0 0	1	100	0 0	209	54802	1 0				
							GLEN INNES.												
1 Jan. to 26 May ...	41	6690	0 0	...	...	...	2	100	0 0	96	8600	1 0	...	139	15390	1 0			
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	22	3356	3 0	...	...	...	9	420	0 0	94	8248	3 25	3	140	0 0	128	12166	2 25	
							GOULBURN.												
1 Jan. to 26 May ...	19	1000	0 0	...	...	...	44	2250	0 0	20	1185	0 0	83	4435	0 0				
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	43	3246	2 0	...	...	...	1	40	0 0	115	7350	1 0	26	12006	3 0				
							GRAFTON.												
1 Jan. to 26 May ...	29	3077	3 35	...	...	...	24	1365	3 4	...	...	...	53	4443	2 39				
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	40	2998	0 0	1	40	0 0	47	2942	0 0	2	80	0 0	90	6060	0 0				
							GRENFELL.												
1 Jan. to 26 May ...	26	6575	1 0	22	7025	0 0	66	10919	0 0	4	1158	0 0	118	25677	1 0				
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	18	6380	0 0	30	8190	0 0	2	80	0 0	75	10203	0 0	...	125	24854	0 0			
							GUNDAGAI.												
1 Jan. to 26 May ...	48	13239	3 0	1	640	0 0	183	21464	0 34	15	1333	0 0	247	36726	3 34				
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	30	8456	3 0	3	245	3 0	183	19040	0 0	14	1670	2 0	230	29413	0 0				
							GUNNEDAH.												
1 Jan. to 26 May ...	29	8595	0 0	...	...	...	12	2120	0 0	39	4748	2 0	1	15783	3 0				
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	31	11547	2 0	...	...	...	7	1043	2 0	47	6962	0 0	3	20273	0 0				
							HARTLEY.												
1 Jan. to 26 May ...	9	370	2 0	2	80	0 0	5	352	0 0	15	827	2 0	23	3267	2 0				
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	13	869	2 0	2	80	0 0	5	120	0 0	21	1510	0 0	37	4875	2 0				
							HAY.												
1 Jan. to 26 May ...	37	20277	3 0	...	...	...	7	1473	2 0	1	166	0 0	45	21917	1 0				
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	81	45419	0 0	...	...	...	21	979	0 0	21	4608	2 0	...	51007	0 0				
							HILLSTON.												
1 Jan. to 26 May ...	18	5112	0 0	33	10867	3 0	7	280	0 0	15	2545	2 0	...	18805	1 0				
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	34	13119	0 0	34	13064	1 0	1	40	0 0	80	4723	1 0	1	31266	0 0				
							INVERELL.												
1 Jan. to 26 May ...	37	5891	2 0	...	...	...	1	42	2 34	44	4717	2 0	...	10651	2 34				
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	55	13877	0 0	...	...	...	3	140	0 0	82	8800	1 0	2	23237	1 0				
							GUNNING.												
1 Jan. to 26 May ...	18	2090	0 0	...	...	...	45	3412	1 0	8	335	0 0	71	5837	1 0				
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	29	4170	3 0	10	1510	0 0	140	11681	1 0	12	769	2 0	191	18131	2 0				
							KIAMA.												
1 Jan. to 26 May ...	2	140	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	40	0 0	3	180	0 0				
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	4	220	0 0	...	...	...	4	1590	0 0	3	137	0 0	...	1947	0 0				
							LIVERPOOL.												
1 Jan. to 26 May ...	2	760	0 0	...	...	...	13	2053	0 0	1	40	0 0	1	2896	3 0				
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	1	40	0 0	...	...	...	1	140	0 0	1	100	0 0	2	400	1 0				
							LISMORE.												
21 April to 26 May ...	39	7336	0 0	...	...	...	29	1920	0 0	...	...	...	68	9265	0 0				
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	186	37958	0 0	...	...	...	1	300	0 0	223	17101	2 0	3	65479	2 0				

RETURN B—continued.

Date.	Section 13.			Section 14.			Section 19.			Section 21.			Section 22.			Total.		
	No. of C.P.	acres	r. p.	No. of C.P.	acres	r. p.	No. of C.P.	acres	r. p.	No. of C.P.	acres	r. p.	No. of C.P.	acres	r. p.	No. of C.P.	acres	r. p.
<b>MAITLAND.</b>																		
1881.																		
1 Jan. to 26 May ...	1	40	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	40	0 0
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	1	40	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	286	2 0	...	...	...	4	326	2 0
<b>MACLEAY RIVER.</b>																		
1 Jan. to 26 May ...	30	2284	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	1501	1 0	...	...	...	53	3785	1 0
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	24	1759	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	3341	0 0	19	1400	3 0	86	6500	3 0
<b>MANNING RIVER.</b>																		
1 Jan. to 26 May ...	...	...	...	41	2078	0 0	...	...	...	35	1667	0 0	2	81	3 0	78	3826	3 0
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	...	...	...	23	1084	0 0	...	...	...	29	1455	0 0	4	180	0 0	56	2719	0 0
<b>MILTON.</b>																		
1 Jan. to 26 May ...	2	80	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	80	0 0
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	4	160	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	120	0 0	...	...	...	7	280	0 0
<b>MITCHELL.</b>																		
1 Jan. to 26 May ...	14	2260	0 0	...	...	...	1	40	0 0	4	220	0 0	...	...	...	19	2520	0 0
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	26	2330	0 0	4	370	0 0	1	120	0 0	8	410	0 0	4	460	0 0	43	3690	0 0
<b>MOAMA.</b>																		
1 Jan. to 26 May ...	7	2820	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	838	0 0	...	...	...	13	3658	0 0
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	7	1100	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	296	3 0	...	...	...	10	1396	3 0
<b>MOREE.</b>																		
1 Jan. to 26 May ...	24	9149	0 0	...	...	...	1	40	0 0	9	1304	0 0	2	740	0 0	36	11233	0 0
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	25	9658	2 0	...	...	...	6	866	0 0	27	3181	1 0	...	...	...	58	13699	3 0
<b>MUDGEES.</b>																		
1 Jan. to 26 May ...	8	1320	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	694	3 0	3	450	0 0	21	2464	3 0
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	8	635	0 0	2	150	0 0	1	40	0 0	37	2642	0 0	3	140	0 0	51	3607	0 0
<b>MURRURUNDI.</b>																		
1 Jan. to 26 May ...	8	352	1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	2502	0 0	2	120	0 0	40	2974	1 0
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	5	1009	2 0	...	...	...	2	100	0 0	23	2779	0 0	2	178	1 0	32	4066	3 0
<b>MOLONG.</b>																		
1 Jan. to 26 May ...	57	7372	0 0	4	1960	0 0	...	...	...	101	11867	1 0	3	180	0 0	165	21379	1 2
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	100	21262	0 0	7	1298	0 0	...	...	...	222	25534	2 0	3	570	0 0	332	48664	2 0
<b>MUSWELLBROOK.</b>																		
1 Jan. to 26 May ...	9	710	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	620	0 0	...	...	...	21	1330	0 0
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	9	445	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	2004	3 0	4	160	0 0	52	2609	3 0
<b>NEWCASTLE.</b>																		
1 Jan. to 26 May ...	1	455	0 0	...	...	...	3	893	2 0	3	180	0 0	...	...	...	7	1528	2 0
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	10	978	0 0	...	...	...	3	1438	0 0	8	740	0 0	1	40	0 0	22	3196	0 0
<b>NARRABRI.</b>																		
1 Jan. to 26 May ...	35	11094	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	3321	1 0	...	...	...	62	14415	1 0
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	65	26700	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	8091	3 0	...	...	...	118	34791	3 0
<b>NARRANDERA.</b>																		
1 Jan. to 26 May ...	34	18173	3 0	1	640	0 0	...	...	...	15	2982	0 0	1	253	1 0	51	22040	0 0
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	33	17851	2 0	7	4250	0 0	...	...	...	17	2374	3 0	1	600	0 0	58	25076	1 0
<b>ORANGE.</b>																		
1 Jan. to 26 May ...	1	40	0 0	1	40	0 0	...	...	...	10	900	0 0	3	194	0 10	15	1174	0 10
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	5	640	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	715	0 0	...	...	...	16	1355	0 0
<b>PARKES.</b>																		
1 Jan. to 26 May ...	3	180	0 0	9	3,660	0 0	1	200	0 0	18	2685	0 0	1	50	0 0	32	6775	2 0
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	19	7,224	0 0	18	7,380	0 0	8	540	0 0	30	2944	2 0	...	...	...	75	18088	0 0
<b>PARRAMATTA.</b>																		
1 Jan. to 26 May ...	4	160	0 0	...	...	...	13	4040	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	4200	0 0
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>PATERSON.</b>																		
1 Jan. to 26 May ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	40	0 0	...	...	...	1	40	0 0
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	48	2 0	...	...	...	1	48	2 0
<b>PATRICK'S PLAINS.</b>																		
1 Jan. to 26 May ...	9	1198	3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	1592	2 0	...	...	...	27	2791	1 0
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	13	1203	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	2475	3 0	2	140	0 0	47	3818	3 0
<b>PENRITH.</b>																		
1 Jan. to 26 May ...	2	210	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	290	0 0	3	235	0 0	12	735	0 0
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	5	214	3 36	...	...	...	5	453	2 0	9	768	1 0	5	613	3 0	24	2050	1 30
<b>PORT MACQUARIE.</b>																		
1 Jan. to 26 May ...	9	403	0 0	1	80	0 0	...	...	...	3	120	0 0	...	...	...	13	603	0 0
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	7	324	0 0	...	...	...	1	100	0 0	6	484	0 0	...	...	...	14	858	0 0
<b>PORT STEPHENS.</b>																		
Jan. to 26 May ...	...	...	...	1	80	0 0	...	...	...	5	251	0 0	...	...	...	6	331	0 0
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	2	680	0 0	10	560	0 0	...	...	...	12	630	0 0	...	...	...	24	1870	0 0

RETURN B—continued.

Date.	Section 13.			Section 14.			Section 19.			Section 21.			Section 22.			Total.		
	No. of C.P.	acres	r. p.	No. of C.P.	acres	r. p.	No. of C.P.	acres	r. p.	No. of C.P.	acres	r. p.	No. of C.P.	acres	r. p.	No. of C.P.	acres	r. p.
<b>QUEANBEYAN.</b>																		
1881.																		
1 Jan. to 26 May ...	56	8635	0 0	4	260	0 0	...	...	...	174	12721	0 0	7	610	0 0	241	22226	0 0
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	70	10357	1 30	5	240	0 0	1	40	0 0	235	17725	0 31	9	432	0 0	320	28794	2 21
<b>RAYMOND TERRACE.</b>																		
1 Jan. to 26 May ...	1	40	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	40	0 0
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	40	0 0	1	40	0 0
<b>RICHMOND RIVER.</b>																		
1 Jan. to 26 May ...	57	5542	2 0	2	140	0 0	1	41	0 0	58	4696	1 0	1	70	0 0	119	10489	3 0
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	9	1148	0 0	...	...	...	2	160	0 0	17	1437	2 0	...	...	...	28	2745	2 0
<b>RYLSTONE.</b>																		
1 Jan. to 26 May ...	10	500	0 0	...	...	...	4	420	0 0	3	190	0 0	1	50	0 0	18	1160	0 0
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	15	710	0 0	...	...	...	6	520	0 0	14	1045	0 0	2	80	0 0	37	2356	0 0
<b>SCONE.</b>																		
1 Jan. to 26 May ...	16	1100	0 0	...	...	...	1	160	0 0	38	2490	2 0	...	...	...	55	3750	2 0
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	7	360	0 0	...	...	...	5	200	0 0	29	2212	0 0	1	80	0 0	42	2852	0 0
<b>SHOALHAVEN.</b>																		
1 Jan. to 26 May ...	4	160	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	4	170	0 0	1	40	0 0	9	370	0 0	
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	9	534	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	24	1204	2 0	1	40	0 0	34	1778	2 0	
<b>TAMWORTH.</b>																		
1 Jan. to 26 May ...	20	2808	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	33	3452	2 0	1	40	0 0	54	6300	2 0	
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	26	4848	1 0	...	...	...	1	40	0 0	48	5058	3 0	2	390	0 0	77	10337	0 0
<b>TENTERFIELD.</b>																		
1 Jan. to 26 May ...	20	1500	0 0	...	...	...	5	200	0 0	23	1906	2 0	...	...	...	48	3606	2 0
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	22	2755	0 0	...	...	...	25	1323	2 0	45	4374	0 0	...	...	...	92	8452	2 0
<b>SYDNEY.</b>																		
1 Jan. to 26 May ...	3	1320	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1	150	0 0	...	...	...	...	4	1470	0 0
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	6	1560	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1	92	0 0	...	...	...	...	7	1652	0 0
<b>TUMUT.</b>																		
1 Jan. to 26 May ...	17	2620	0 0	8	1320	0 0	...	...	41	2162	0 0	...	...	...	...	66	6066	0 0
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	28	4470	0 0	7	670	0 0	...	...	111	9060	3 0	7	439	0 0	153	14639	3 0	
<b>TWEEED RIVER.</b>																		
1 Jan. to 26 May ...	14	2190	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1	40	0 0	...	...	...	...	15	2230	0 0
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	65	10998	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	51	4898	0 0	...	...	...	...	116	15896	0 0
<b>URANA.</b>																		
1 Jan. to 26 May ...	60	28213	2 0	...	...	...	4	962	0 0	39	8224	3 0	2	316	2 0	105	37716	3 0
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	171	87781	2 36	8	4280	0 0	23	3634	1 0	49	8940	3 33	...	...	...	251	104636	3 29
<b>WAGGA WAGGA.</b>																		
1 Jan. to 26 May ...	115	38424	0 16	6	3280	0 0	1	160	0 0	159	24715	2 0	24	6012	0 0	305	72591	2 16
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	115	49815	0 0	32	16317	2 0	...	...	195	31569	3 18	45	13276	1 2	387	110978	2 20	
<b>WALCHA.</b>																		
1 Jan. to 26 May ...	11	2060	3 0	15	4890	0 0	1	40	0 0	24	2808	2 0	1	150	0 0	52	9949	1 0
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	8	1030	0 0	18	2790	0 0	...	...	24	3116	0 6	1	320	0 0	51	7256	0 6	
<b>WALGETT.</b>																		
1 Jan. to 26 May ...	3	1920	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	2	99	0 0	1	320	0 0	6	2339	0 0	
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	30	10720	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	11	2490	0 0	1	560	0 0	42	13770	0 0	
<b>WARIALDA.</b>																		
1 Jan. to 26 May ...	12	1336	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	6	446	2 26	...	...	...	...	18	1782	2 26
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	15	4191	2 0	...	...	...	...	...	17	2493	0 0	...	...	...	...	32	6684	2 0
<b>WELLINGTON.</b>																		
1 Jan. to 26 May ...	5	1340	0 0	15	1858	0 0	2	80	0 0	28	1860	0 0	4	160	0 0	54	5298	0 0
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	15	1490	0 0	11	720	0 0	2	80	0 0	67	5295	2 0	1	80	0 0	96	7665	2 0
<b>WENTWORTH.</b>																		
1 Jan. to 26 May ...	9	3540	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	2	760	0 0	1	110	0 0	12	4410	0 0	
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	8	3960	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	3	752	0 0	2	500	0 0	13	5212	0 0	
<b>WINDSOR.</b>																		
1 Jan. to 26 May ...	2	80	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	2	80	0 0	...	...	...	...	4	160	0 0
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	13	361	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	130	0 0	16	491	0 0	
<b>WOLLOMBI.</b>																		
1 Jan. to 26 May ...	5	220	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	4	160	0 0	2	190	0 0	11	480	0 0	
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	5	300	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	5	200	0 0	5	300	0 0	15	800	0 0	
<b>WOLLONGONG.</b>																		
1 Jan. to 26 May ...	1	50	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1	55	0 0	...	...	...	...	2	105	0 0
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>YASS.</b>																		
1 Jan. to 26 May ...	16	1712	3 0	1	40	0 0	...	...	51	3476	3 0	11	790	3 0	79	6020	1 0	
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	20	1674	0 0	3	120	0 0	...	...	65	5523	3 0	2	254	0 0	90	7571	3 0	
<b>YOUNG.</b>																		
1 Jan. to 26 May ...	52	12497	0 0	6	929	0 0	...	...	98	13495	0 0	8	690	0 0	164	27611	0 0	
27 May to 31 Dec. ...	39	11035	1 0	3	1480	0 0	...	...	91	11841	1 0	1	45	3 0	134	24402	1 0	
	4910	1261	7 1 20	635	154695	1 8	425	43259	3 32	7610	791298	3 23	640	78249	2 12	14220	2329202	0 15

RETURN D.

	No.	acres	r.	p.	No.	acres	r.	p.
Number and area of Conditional Purchases selected up to 31st December, 1879, after deducting area cancelled, forfeited, and lapsed...					99,526	10,967,790	3	14
Number and area of Conditional Purchases taken up in 1880.....	8,583	1,147,001	2	39				
Number and area of Conditional Purchases cancelled, forfeited, and lapsed in 1880.....	3,408	441,114	0	31	5,175	705,887	2	8
Number and area of Conditional Purchases taken up in 1881.....	14,220	2,329,202	0	15				
Number and area of Conditional Purchases cancelled, forfeited, and lapsed in 1881.....	3,175	412,039	3	37	11,045	1,917,162	0	18
					115,746	13,690,840	2	0

RETURN E, showing the area of Conditional Selections that have been declared void (and deposits refunded) from 1862 to 1880 inclusive.

		acres	r.	p.
1st January, 1862, to 31st December, 1873.....		305,809	0	7
Do. do. 1874.....		142,124	1	0
Do. do. 1875.....		189,622	0	0
Do. do. 1876.....		330,159	1	0
Do. do. 1877.....		362,017	0	0
Do. do. 1878.....		290,455	2	0
Do. do. 1879.....		296,661	0	0
Do. do. 1880.....		189,201	0	0
		2,106,049	0	7

RETURN F.

- (1.) Number and area of Conditional Purchases declared void during the year 1881 in each Land District
- (2.) Reasons of avoidance.
- (3.) Total deposits refunded.

(1.)

Number of Conditional Purchases declared void.....1,827.			Area void .....246,351.		
District.	No.	Area.	District.	No.	Area.
		acres.			acres.
Albury .....	45	7,285	Lismore .....	25	2,770
Armidale .....	75	10,153	Maitland .....	2	417
Balranald .....	2	340	Macleay River.....	37	2,769½
Bathurst .....	14	1,608	Manning River .....	15	700
Bega .....	16	936	Metropolitan .....	3	1,430
Berrima .....	19	940	Moama .....	3	746½
Bingera .....	6	370	Molong .....	46	5,797
Bombala.....	31	3,603½	Morice .....	10	1,008
Bourke .....	8	1,210	Mudgee .....	10	640
Braidwood.....	15	1,573	Murrurundi.....	15	2,258
Brewarrina .....	3	780	Muswellbrook .....	2	80
Brisbane Water .....	15	733½	Narrabri .....	20	4,518½
Broulee .....	6	250	Narrandera .....	14	2,347½
Burrowa.....	40	4,343½	Newcastle .....	8	1,418½
Camden .....	5	229	Orange.....	4	234
Campbelltown .....	2	90	Parkes .....	20	5,656
Carcoar .....	16	1,021	Paramatta .....	14	4,080
Casino .....	18	871½	Paterson .....		
Cassilis .....	16	2,291½	Patrick's Plains .....	12	665
Cobar .....	16	2,128	Penrith .....	3	120
Cooma .....	87	9,961½	Port Macquarie .....	7	380
Coonamble.....	21	5,735	Port Stephens .....	2	81
Coonabarabran .....	9	560	Queanbeyan .....	65	4,452½
Corowa .....	45	13,326½	Raymond Terrace .....		
Cootamundra.....	58	5,441½	Rylstone .....	13	718
Cowra.....	16	2,266½	Scone .....	11	446
Deniliquin .....	21	4,497½	Shoalhaven .....	8	320
Dubbo .....	41	7,578½	Tamworth .....	25	3,069
Dowling .....	4	180	Tenterfield .....	20	1,797
Dungog .....	2	100	Tumut .....	27	1,811½
Eden .....	3	260	Tweed River .....		
Forbes .....	73	15,278½	Urana .....	44	12,643
Glen Innes .....	22	3,130	Wagga Wagga .....	88	14,915½
Goulburn .....	35	2,808½	Walcha .....	35	5,160½
Grafton .....	14	1,011	Walgett .....	6	1,760
Grenfell .....	24	5,392½	Warialda.....	14	2,469½
Gundagai .....	60	7,596½	Wellington .....	20	1,261
Gunnedah .....	21	3,749½	Wentworth .....	4	890
Gunning .....	26	2,401	Wilcannia .....	22	1,970
Hartley .....	34	2,742	Windsor .....	8	320
Hay .....	11	1,970	Wollombi .....	4	160
Hillston .....	21	2,615	Wollongong.....	1	50
Inverell .....	34	4,510	Yass .....	30	2,149½
Kiama .....	7	477	Young .....	49	6,755½
Liverpool .....	4	744			

F. (2.)

Limit of frontage exceeded, 158; on account of improvements, 71; contrary to regulations, 83; crossing a frontage road, 4; crossing a frontage creek, 2; full deposit not paid, 2; original purchase void, 69; original purchase lapsed, 6; form of measurement applied for objectionable, 38; applicant holding another incomplete purchase, 16; maximum area exceeded, 13; made in virtue of a 21st section purchase, 2; within a mineral lease, 5; made by a married woman, 2; non-survey within 12 months, 96; through non-residence on freehold, 7; application not tendered in person, 47; land not available, 108; applicant not holder of original purchase, 21; land previously selected, 267; within population boundaries, 11; within reserves, 252; more than one application on one Land Office day, 36; special decision, 13; sub-division fee not paid, 22; separated from previous selections, 151; under age, 7; vagueness of description, 135; whole area not available, 51; made at the wrong Lands Office, 38; freehold not in applicant's name, 2; previously purchased, 62; in virtue of a sub-divided freehold, 1; within thirty days from date of forfeiture, 25; within the Colony of Queensland, 1.

F. (3.)

Amount of Refund Orders for 1881 ... .. £74,812 13s. 2d.

RETURN G, showing the number and total area of Selections under Conditional Purchase that have been forfeited each year up to the 31st December, 1880.

Year.	Number of Selections.	Area.	Year.	Number of Selections.	Area.
		acres r. p.			acres r. p.
1864	26	1,666 1 0	1874	234	42,003 2 29
1865	24	1,490 0 0	1875	1,166	126,342 2 35
1866	29	1,658 2 0	1876	724	89,915 1 0
1867	366	23,750 0 0	1877	802	107,536 3 5
1868	357	20,253 0 0	1878	1,075	136,308 0 0
1869	631	45,654 3 0	1879	141	15,510 0 0
1870	180	11,546 0 0	1880	492	66,658 0 0
1871	335	18,602 0 10			
1872	139	9,304 3 0			
1873	288	39,778 1 16			
				7,009	757,978 0 15

On the 5th February, 1878, 216 Conditional Purchases, having a total area of 11,620 acres 2 roods 26 perches, were forfeited for non-payment of interest, and not included in the above return.

RETURN II.—Conditional Purchases forfeited, 1881, in each Land District.

Land District.	Sections with the number of purchases and arrears forfeited.															Total number and areas forfeited in each district.							
	13th Section.			14th Section.			19th Section.			21st Section.			22nd Section.										
No.	a.	r.	p.	No.	a.	r.	p.	No.	a.	r.	p.	No.	a.	r.	p.	No.	a.	r.	p.	No.	a.	r.	p.
Albury	16	1,335	3	0	1	60	0	0	...	...	...	8	400	0	0	2	160	0	0	27	1,955	3	0
Armidale	24	3,262	1	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	1,197	0	0	...	...	...	...	37	4,459	1	29
Bathurst	2	80	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	80	0	0
Balranald	7	2,239	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2,239	0	0
Deagu	4	230	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	120	0	0	1	50	0	0	8	400	0	0
Berrima	2	80	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	80	0	0
Bombala	2	80	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	80	0	0
Bingera	3	323	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	323	0	0
Braidwood	5	210	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	210	0	0
Broulee	6	530	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	283	0	0	...	...	...	...	11	813	0	0
Burrowa	32	2,410	0	0	...	...	...	1	40	0	0	15	831	3	0	...	...	...	...	48	3,281	3	0
Camden	1	40	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	145	0	0	2	185	0	0
Carcoar	1	40	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	40	0	0
Cassilis	3	600	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	100	0	0	...	...	...	...	4	700	0	0
Cooma	11	1,024	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	540	0	0	2	223	3	0	18	1,792	3	0
Coonabarrabran	1	40	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	40	0	0
Coonamble	11	3,162	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	120	0	0	...	...	...	...	13	3,282	0	0
Corowa	6	865	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	240	0	0	1	222	2	14	9	1,327	2	14
Cootamundra	5	266	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	360	0	0	...	...	...	...	13	626	0	0
Cowra	5	504	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	340	0	0	...	...	...	...	6	844	0	0
Deniliquin	9	3,054	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	280	0	0	...	...	...	...	11	3,334	0	0
Dowling	4	160	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	160	0	0
Dubbo	7	654	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	654	0	0
Forbes	21	7,540	0	0	5	1,920	0	0	...	...	...	5	1,028	0	0	...	...	...	...	31	1,488	0	0
Glen Innes	7	501	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	144	0	0	...	...	...	...	10	645	0	0
Goulburn	7	330	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	105	0	0	9	435	0	0
Grafton	1	80	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	80	0	0
Grenfell	7	761	0	0	4	540	0	0	...	...	...	1	166	0	0	...	...	...	...	12	1,407	0	0
Gundagai	5	267	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	120	0	0	1	200	0	0	9	587	0	0
Gunning	3	210	0	0	2	90	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	120	0	0	8	420	0	0
Gumudrah	16	3,188	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	340	0	0	...	...	...	...	18	3,528	0	0
Inverell	3	180	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	100	0	0	...	...	...	...	4	280	0	0
Lismore	6	435	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	40	0	0	...	...	...	...	7	445	0	0
Macleay River	1	40	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	40	0	0
Manning River	1	40	0	0	2	120	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	40	0	0	4	200	0	0
Moama	1	640	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	640	0	0
Molong	12	2,630	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	694	0	0	...	...	...	...	18	3,324	0	0
Morice	4	722	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	218	0	0	...	...	...	...	7	940	0	0
Mudgee	1	40	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	40	0	0
Murrumbidgee	3	252	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	252	0	0
Muswellbrook	4	220	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	220	0	0
Narrabri	8	2,035	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	40	0	0	...	...	...	...	9	2,075	0	0
Narrandera	1	40	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	40	0	0



RETURN H—continued.

Land District.	Sections with the number of purchases and areas forfeited.															Total number and areas forfeited for each district.								
	13th Section.			14th Section.			19th Section.			21st Section.			22nd Section.											
	No.	a.	r.	p.	No.	a.	r.	p.	No.	a.	r.	p.	No.	a.	r.	p.	No.	a.	r.	p.	No.	a.	r.	p.
Oxley	9	3,187	2	0													9	3,187	2	0				
Parkes					1	40	0	0					3	280	0	0					4	320	0	0
Patrick's Plains	1	120	0	0													1	120	0	0				
Queanbeyan	8	440	0	0									6	720	0	0					14	1,160	0	0
Richmond River	2	80	0	0													2	80	0	0				
Rylstone	2	100	0	0									2	80	0	0					4	180	0	0
Scone	3	140	0	0													3	140	0	0				
Shoalhaven	1	40	0	0													1	40	0	0				
Tamworth	28	3,206	0	0	1	40	0	0					8	400	0	0					37	3,616	0	0
Tenterfield	13	1,100	0	0	1	80	0	0					4	260	0	0	1	40	0	0	19	1,480	0	0
Tumut	3	140	0	0	1	50	0	0					3	120	0	0					7	310	0	0
Urana	4	1,224	0	0									2	426	0	0					6	1,650	0	0
Walcha	5	2,409	0	0	4	833	0	0									9	3,242	0	0				
Wagga Wagga	3	480	0	0													3	480	0	0				
Warialda	6	580	0	0									2	120	0	0					8	700	0	0
Wellington	1	100	0	0	7	330	0	0					2	240	0	0					10	570	0	0
Windsor	2	160	0	0													2	160	0	0				
Yass	8	611	3	0	1	50	0	0						240	0	0	1	140	0	0	12	1,041	3	0
Young					1	184	0	0					6	240	0	0					7	421	0	0
Grand Totals	378	55,428	2	29	31	4,237	0	0	1	40	0	0	131	10,667	3	0	16	1,451	1	14	557	71,924	3	3

RETURN I, showing the number and total area of selections under Conditional Purchase lapsed in each year up to the 31st December, 1879.

Year.	No. of selections.	Area.		Year.	No. of selections.	Area.	
		acres	r. p.			acres	r. p.
1865	415	32,748	3 16	1874	143	10,375	3 0
1866	556	38,821	3 2	1875	503	33,043	0 10
1867	392	28,394	1 24	1876	966	78,841	1 37
1868	178	11,045	2 24	1877	2,422	236,364	2 21
1869	372	30,009	3 34	1878	1,811	210,014	3 18
1870	366	26,259	0 1	1879	1,241	135,524	0 33
1871	136	9,630	0 0	1880	1,308	185,255	0 31
1872	213	13,085	3 0				
1873	663	48,330	0 28		11,685	1,127,744	2 39

\* On account of non-receipt of declaration.

RETURN J, giving number of Conditional Purchase lapsed during the year 1881 in each District, with total area under each section.

Districts.	Section 13.			Section 14.			Section 19.			Section 21.			Section 22.			Total.		
	No.	a.	r. p.	No.	a.	r. p.	No.	a.	r. p.	No.	a.	r. p.	No.	a.	r. p.	No.	a.	r. p.
Albury	15	2,422	0 0	1	100	0 0				13	848	2 0	1	69	1 0	30	3,439	3 0
Armidale	25	4,532	0 0	1	40	0 0				17	1,881	2 0	1	160	0 0	44	6,613	2 0
Balranald	6	1,739	3 0													6	1,739	3 0
Bathurst	3	139	2 0	1	40	0 0				8	533	1 0	5	220	0 0	17	932	3 0
Bega	5	215	1 0							15	734	1 0				20	949	2 0
Berrina	1	40	0 0				4	200	0 0	3	120	0 0				8	360	0 0
Bingera	1	320	0 0	3	120	2 0	2	140	0 0	5	229	3 0				11	809	3 0
Bombala	7	380	0 0	1	640	0 0				8	492	0 0				16	1,512	0 0
Bourke	5	260	0 0				1	40	0 0							6	300	0 0
Braidwood	1	40	0 0	1	40	0 0										2	80	0 0
Brewarrina	3	820	0 0													3	820	0 0
Broulee	5	240	0 0							8	350	0 0				13	590	0 9
Brisbane Water	2	80	0 0													2	80	0 0
Burrowa	5	1,016	0 0							8	930	0 0	2	80	0 0	15	2,026	0 0
Camden	4	164	0 0							3	120	0 0				7	284	0 0
Carcoar	1	44	0 0							3	160	0 0				4	204	0 0
Casillis	7	504	1 0	1	40	0 0				3	308	0 0	1	99	0 0	12	951	1 0
Cooma	12	1,285	2 0							11	1,168	0 0	3	162	0 0	26	2,615	2 0
Cobar							1	40	0 0	1	40	0 0				2	80	0 0
Coonabarabran	9	822	0 0							1	40	0 0				10	862	0 0
Coonamble	4	1,004	0 0													4	1,004	0 0
Cootamundra										1	80	0 0				1	80	0 0
Corowa	8	3,554	2 0							8	1,135	1 0	1	320	0 0	17	5,009	3 0
Cowra	6	573	0 0							3	510	0 0				9	1,083	0 0
Deniliquin	15	5,185	3 0							2	394	0 0				17	5,579	3 0
Dowling	1	40	0 0							1	40	0 0				2	80	0 0
Dubbo	7	2,053	3 0							2	240	0 0				9	2,293	3 0
Eden	1	40	0 0							1	40	0 0				2	80	0 0
Forbes	35	10,846	3 0	7	1,056	1 0	3	120	0 0	26	4,009	0 0	2	200	0 0	73	16,232	0 0
Glen Innes	6	431	0 0				1	40	0 0	4	520	0 0				11	991	0 0
Goulburn	5	219	1 0				1	40	0 0	16	970	0 0	3	120	0 0	25	1,349	1 0

## RETURN J—continued.

Districts.	Section 13.			Section 14.			Section 19.			Section 21.			Section 22.			Total.		
	No.	a.	r. p.	No.	a.	r. p.	No.	a.	r. p.	No.	a.	r. p.	No.	a.	r. p.	No.	a.	r. p.
Grafton	3	140	0 0	...	...	...	2	80	0 0	4	210	0 0	...	...	...	9	430	0 0
Grenfell	4	1,360	0 0	1	80	0 0	...	...	...	4	260	0 0	...	...	...	9	1,700	0 0
Gundagai	5	260	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	620	1 0	...	...	...	14	880	1 0
Gunnedah	2	90	0 0	...	...	...	1	40	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	130	0 0
Gunning	7	562	0 0	1	40	0 0	...	...	...	17	1,622	2 0	1	40	0 0	26	2,264	2 0
Hartley	4	170	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	40	0 0	2	90	0 0	7	300	0 0
Hay	6	1,585	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1,585	0 0
Hillston	3	120	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	120	0 0
Inverell	9	987	0 0	...	...	...	7	442	2 34	5	377	3 0	...	...	...	21	1,807	1 34
Lismore	1	100	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	386	2 0	...	...	...	8	486	2 0
Macleay River	12	955	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	1,433	2 0	...	...	...	32	2,388	2 0
Mitchell	8	760	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	50	0 0	...	...	...	9	810	0 0
Molong	10	1,604	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1,736	3 0	...	...	...	21	3,340	3 0
Noama	1	640	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	640	0 0
Moree	11	5,739	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	320	0 0	...	...	...	12	6,059	0 0
Mudgee	2	80	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	206	2 0	2	90	0 0	9	376	2 0
Murrurundi	7	922	0 0	...	...	...	10	400	0 0	11	663	2 0	1	100	0 0	29	2,085	2 0
Muswellbrook	1	115	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	115	0 0
Narrabri	14	2,519	2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	181	2 0	...	...	...	17	2,701	0 0
Narrandera	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	100	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	100	0 0
Newcastle	1	40	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	40	0 0
Orange	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	80	0 0	...	...	...	2	80	0 0
Parkes	10	1,378	0 0	1	40	0 0	1	40	0 0	4	485	0 0	...	...	...	16	1,943	0 0
Patrick's Plains	2	80	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	334	3 0	...	...	...	7	414	3 0
Port Stephens	2	243	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	104	0 0	1	80	0 0	5	427	0 0
Port Macquarie	5	200	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	80	0 0	...	...	...	7	280	0 0
Paterson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	50	0 0	...	...	...	1	50	0 0
Queanbeyan	6	350	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1,010	0 0	1	180	0 0	19	1,540	0 0
Richmond River	4	1,226	0 0	...	...	...	29	1,613	0 0	1	48	0 0	...	...	...	34	2,887	0 0
Rylstone	7	388	0 0	...	...	...	1	40	0 0	3	408	0 0	...	...	...	11	836	0 0
Scone	3	160	0 0	1	40	0 0	...	...	...	3	120	0 0	1	40	0 0	8	360	0 0
Shoalhaven	2	100	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	100	0 0
Tamworth	30	2,304	0 0	...	...	...	1	80	0 0	27	3,230	0 0	2	296	0 0	60	5,910	0 0
Tenterfield	6	1,180	0 0	3	379	2 0	7	458	0 0	4	240	0 0	...	...	...	20	2,257	2 0
Tumut	1	320	0 0	2	90	0 0	...	...	...	5	253	2 0	...	...	...	8	663	2 0
Tweed River	1	48	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	48	0 0
Urana	4	815	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	220	0 0	...	...	...	5	1,035	0 0
Wagga Wagga	7	800	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	800	0 0	...	...	...	15	1,680	0 0
Walcha	16	1,926	0 0	6	1,120	0 0	...	...	...	6	900	2 0	...	...	...	28	3,946	2 0
Walgett	3	800	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	200	0 0	...	...	...	8	1,000	0 0
Warralda	5	1,881	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	40	0 0	1	160	0 0	7	2,081	0 0
Wellington	2	117	1 0	3	120	0 0	2	80	0 0	2	360	0 0	...	...	...	9	677	1 0
Wentworth	3	680	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	680	0 0
Wollombi	2	80	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	82	2 0	1	40	0 0	5	202	2 0
Yass	12	1,050	0 0	1	40	0 0	...	...	...	17	883	0 0	6	352	0 0	36	2,325	0 0
Young	4	484	2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	580	0 0	...	...	...	9	1,064	2 0
	453	74,371	2 0	35	4,025	3 0	76	3,993	2 34	388	34,591	2 0	38	2,898	1 0	990	119,880	2 34

## RETURN K, showing the number of Transfers of Conditional Purchases received and dealt with during the year 1881:—

No. of Transfers received	8,800
"    "    intimated to Treasury	9,242
"    Conditional Purchases transferred	17,780
"    Transfers upon which Stamp duty has been paid	5,057
Amount of Stamp duty paid thereon	£5,499 12s. 0d.
No. of Transfers registered in Registrar General's Office	8,903
"    Crown Solicitor's Certificates received	204
"    notices despatched informing parties and Crown Lands Agents of registration of Transfers	20,750

## RETURN K (2), showing the area and number of transfers in each Land District during the year 1881:—

	No.	acres	r.	p.		No.	acres	r.	p.
Albury	575	120,531	3	8	Cooma	249	57,559	3	0
Armidale	333	103,222	3	8	Coonamble	41	4,530	0	0
Balranald	25	9,918	0	0	Coonabarabran	40	7,991	1	0
Bathurst	55	6,025	2	14	Corowa	315	98,663	2	17
Bega	185	29,418	0	24	Cootamundra	183	41,861	0	30
Berrima	86	8,495	2	0	Cowra	112	25,714	2	0
Bingera	32	6,617	2	0	Deniliquin	281	101,767	0	0
Bombala	85	20,180	2	0	Dubbo	179	42,627	3	0
Bourke	21	3,151	0	0	Dowling	15	1,524	3	0
Braidwood	42	6,251	2	0	Dungog	13	913	0	0
Brewarrina	17	5,376	2	0	Eden	32	7,504	0	0
Brisbane Water	8	998	0	0	Forbes	337	132,017	2	38
Broulee	34	3,937	2	0	Glen Innes	121	27,605	1	0
Burrowa	210	49,049	3	0	Goulburn	134	19,303	0	0
Camden	18	2,238	3	0	Grafton	115	15,610	0	36
Campbelltown	2	100	0	0	Grenfell	101	34,966	1	23
Carcoar	115	16,533	1	0	Gundagai	307	74,427	3	0
Casino	212	30,529	2	34	Gunnedah	148	48,103	3	38
Cassilis	103	22,623	3	0	Gunning	91	19,539	2	18
Cobar	16	1,453	0	0	Hartley	23	1,371	0	0

RETURN K (2)—continued.

	No.	acres	r.	p.		No.	acres	r.	p.
Hay	82	34,046	1	0	Port Macquarie	22	1,339	2	0
Hillston	34	11,165	0	0	Port Stephens	22	2,565	0	0
Inverell	157	33,388	2	0	Queanbeyan	105	18,709	2	15
Kiama	8	373	2	0	Raymond Terrace	4	127	2	0
Liverpool	1	90	0	0	Rylstone	51	6,093	0	0
Lismore	283	28,423	0	0	Scone	82	11,845	2	0
Maitland	10	1,101	0	0	Shoalhaven	60	5,376	0	32
Macleay River	103	10,423	1	0	Tamworth	269	68,198	3	18
Manning River	53	6,890	1	30	Tenterfield	50	9,938	0	36
Metropolitan	2	80	0	0	Tumut	179	23,033	0	0
Mitchell	14	2,119	0	0	Tweed River	12	1,803	0	0
Moama	90	35,436	2	0	Urana	215	86,015	0	15
Molong	384	89,591	1	24	Wagga Wagga	413	115,549	1	0
Moree	71	28,370	2	0	Walcha	63	16,717	0	26
Mudgee	101	10,099	0	0	Walgett	7	2,780	0	0
Murrurundi	137	30,882	1	19	Warialda	45	13,523	1	0
Muswellbrook	77	10,242	0	0	Wellington	83	12,183	0	0
Narrabri	83	38,931	0	15	Wentworth	22	5,979	0	0
Narrandera	91	24,851	0	18	Windsor	6	320	0	0
Newcastle	8	1,119	3	0	Wollombi	9	300	0	0
Orange	90	10,833	1	36	Wollongong	9	600	0	0
Parkes	46	12,561	1	0	Yass	69	10,734	1	0
Parramatta	...	...	...	...	Young	417	92,387	3	32
Paterson	4	120	0	0					
Patrick's Plains	75	12,031	2	13					
Penrith	6	750	0	0					
					Total	9,240	2,155,357	2	22

RETURN L, showing the number and area of cases referred to the Inspectors of Conditional Purchases during the year 1881.

District.	Residence Cases.			Declaration Cases.			Lapsed and Forfeited Cases.		
	No.	acres	r. p.	No.	acres	r. p.	No.	acres	r. p.
Albury	47	9,213	0 37	305	50,974	0 27	13	2,987	2 0
Armidale	66	11,316	3 0	514	76,471	2 19	15	1,931	0 0
Balranald	1	199	0 0	19	7,178	0 0	...	...	...
Bathurst	35	4,231	0 0	173	15,783	3 0	4	230	3 0
Bega	21	1,328	1 0	104	5,490	3 0	5	202	0 0
Berrima	7	300	0 0	53	2,586	0 36	1	40	0 0
Bingera	32	5,628	0 0	61	9,076	2 0	1	224	0 0
Bombala	59	6,233	0 0	469	77,714	2 0	9	400	0 0
Bourke	12	700	0 0	13	2,670	0 0	1	40	0 0
Braidwood	2	323	0 0	19	1,428	0 4	3	120	0 0
do	8	856	0 0	1	40	0 0	...	...	...
Brewarrina	2	140	0 0	2	360	0 0	...	...	...
Brisbane Water	23	1,298	2 0	30	1,593	3 1	1	40	0 0
Broulee	12	910	0 0	60	3,356	2 0	3	120	0 0
Burrowa	68	7,993	1 0	223	27,507	1 0	11	999	0 0
Camden	9	546	1 30	12	799	1 0	1	40	0 0
Carcoar	67	7,896	1 2	352	28,797	0 7	12	490	0 0
Cassilis	30	2,437	2 0	160	17,959	0 0	6	333	1 0
Cobar	3	560	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cooma	116	18,509	1 0	489	64,510	2 0	22	2,412	0 0
Coonabarabran	12	4,321	0 0	35	3,504	3 0	6	730	0 0
Coonamble	25	8,580	0 0	29	6,145	2 0	3	1,160	0 0
Cootamundra	44	10,034	0 0	172	18,139	3 16	4	160	0 0
Corowa	104	41,140	2 39	114	27,554	0 2	13	3,527	1 2
Cowra	28	2,875	0 0	220	27,161	1 0	7	564	3 0
Deniliquin	42	16,531	0 0	44	14,308	2 0	58	24,499	2 0
Dowling	...	...	...	3	120	0 0	...	...	...
do	2	90	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dubbo	75	23,340	1 0	129	21,603	2 0	6	460	0 0
Dungog	1	167	0 0	55	3,000	3 0	...	...	...
do	6	467	0 0	87	5,072	1 0	1	40	0 0
Eden	12	924	0 0	185	14,159	3 0	...	...	...
Forbes	62	20,311	1 0	247	59,250	0 0	13	2,800	0 0
Glen Innes	24	3,459	2 0	143	17,032	1 16	4	954	0 0
Goulburn	58	3,148	3 0	310	23,756	2 0	3	130	0 0
Grafton	25	2,778	3 0	109	8,956	3 13	4	230	3 7
Grenfell	42	9,404	0 0	51	9,457	0 0	4	760	0 0
Gundagai	18	2,154	0 0	133	15,680	2 0	...	...	...
do	42	10,130	1 37	147	15,466	0 33	2	360	0 0
Gunnedah	28	7,286	2 0	151	31,266	1 22	2	193	0 0
Gunning	38	4,703	0 0	278	23,476	1 24	5	206	2 0
Hartley	17	847	2 0	91	5,282	1 0	4	200	0 0
do	...	...	...	4	403	0 0	...	...	...
Hay	36	16,290	1 0	42	14,511	2 8	16	5,954	3 0
Hillston	26	8,086	3 0	26	3,966	3 0	3	431	0 0
Inverell	59	8,530	1 24	224	29,877	2 36	12	1,860	0 0
Kiama	...	...	...	3	120	0 0	...	...	...
Lismore	41	3,621	0 0	152	12,211	2 0	...	...	...
Liverpool	3	224	3 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Macleay River	30	2,153	0 0	128	18,729	0 0	15	1,611	3 0
Maitland	2	80	0 0	17	1,253	1 0	1	320	0 0
do	3	343	3 20	25	1,867	0 17	...	...	...
Manning River	45	2,578	2 0	173	11,435	2 0	...	...	...
Metropolitan	1	40	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

RETURN L—continued.

District.	Residence Cases.			Declaration Cases.			Lapsed and Forfeited Cases.		
	No.	acres	r. p.	No.	acres	r. p.	No.	acres	r. p.
Mitchell	9	1,350	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
do	9	1,111	0 0	67	8,616	0 0	...	...	...
Moama	9	2,272	0 0	35	7,999	1 0	3	1,120	0 0
Molong	48	4,215	0 0	300	45,085	2 26	2	530	0 0
Moree	14	4,279	0 0	59	18,964	2 0	...	...	...
Mudgee	9	640	0 0	135	8,425	2 0	...	...	...
Murrurundi	10	950	0 0	82	9,010	2 0	8	430	0 0
do	1	73	0 0	9	1,591	2 0	...	...	...
Muswellbrook	19	1,427	1 0	97	8,458	1 35	1	130	0 0
Narrabri	31	9,028	0 0	72	14,684	2 0	3	1,020	0 0
Narrandera	29	11,753	0 0	25	5,362	0 0	2	960	0 0
Newcastle	7	1,067	0 0	22	1,822	0 0	...	...	...
do	...	...	...	3	1,040	0 0	...	...	...
do	1	40	0 0	6	291	0 0	...	...	...
Orange	3	184	0 0	75	5,251	1 0	3	140	0 0
Parke	10	3,250	0 0	63	8,086	0 0	4	485	0 0
Parramatta	2	81	0 0	1	44	2 0	...	...	...
Paterson	4	170	0 0	18	816	0 0	...	...	...
do	1	40	0 0	1	50	0 0	...	...	...
Patrick's Plains	17	1,954	3 0	68	9,789	2 28	2	80	0 0
do	1	40	0 0	6	240	0 0	...	...	...
Penrith	5	242	0 0	11	700	0 0	...	...	...
Port Macquarie	3	220	0 0	40	2,616	0 0	...	...	...
Port Stephens	7	351	0 0	64	6,962	2 0	3	216	1 0
Queanbeyan	70	5,915	0 0	248	17,478	3 34	7	321	0 0
Raymond Terrace	2	80	0 0	15	1,327	0 0	...	...	...
Richmond River	55	4,360	1 0	194	20,620	1 8	3	146	3 0
Rylstone	15	1,104	0 0	87	6,405	3 21	6	240	0 0
Scone	10	780	0 0	77	5,385	1 0	13	605	0 0
do	3	780	0 0	1	40	0 0	...	...	...
Shoalhaven	...	...	...	11	543	0 0	...	...	...
do	11	585	2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tamworth	27	3,031	0 0	172	20,029	0 0	17	1,970	0 0
Tenterfield	19	1,777	2 0	137	14,641	3 5	3	120	0 0
Tumut	18	1,900	0 0	108	8,787	2 13	2	90	0 0
Twoed River	8	520	0 0	11	691	0 0	...	...	...
Urana	93	36,346	0 0	42	11,950	3 0	10	1,885	0 0
Wagga Wagga	16	1,308	0 0	55	7,398	1 0	1	320	0 0
do	75	22,001	1 13	100	23,448	0 0	4	1,655	0 0
Walcha	34	6,960	2 0	129	23,316	1 12	3	634	3 0
Walgett	6	1,400	0 0	8	342	0 0	2	80	0 0
Warialda	70	16,381	1 0	49	11,573	0 0	2	370	0 0
Wellington	17	1,030	0 0	88	7,038	0 0	5	360	0 0
Wentworth	5	770	0 0	7	1,823	0 0	1	200	0 0
do	5	1,310	0 0	81	12,710	0 0	...	...	...
Windsor	9	360	0 0	13	581	1 0	...	...	...
Wollombi	5	403	0 0	33	1,600	1 0	1	42	2 0
do	8	513	0 0	59	2,914	2 8	1	40	0 0
Yass	47	5,096	3 0	127	12,020	0 0	6	517	3 0
Young	32	5,919	3 0	75	10,253	0 0	4	1,056	0 0
do	19	3,812	2 0	73	9,569	0 0	2	184	2 0
Total	2,499	464,345	0 18	9,916	1,217,460	2 31	418	71,682	1 9

Total number of instructions issued to Inspectors during the year 1881, 12,833, representing an area of 1,753,488 acres 18 perches.

RETURN M, showing the number of Instructions issued to, and Reports received from, Inspectors of Conditional Purchases during the year 1881.

Inspectors.	Number of instructions issued.	Number of reports received.	Remarks.
Argent Thomas...	661	263	Resigned.
Carne T. B. ...	382	591	
Cropper Charles ...	1,039	1,104	Services discontinued.
Cullen Patrick ...	...	80	
Davies T. A. ...	988	428	
Evans Edwin ...	331	434	
Franks R. C. ...	878	820	
Geary H. V. ...	617	392	
Harpur W. ...	761	496	
M'Phillamy J. S. ...	742	716	
Mulligan F. B. ...	980	831	
O'Hara J. S. ...	738	831	
Page J. C. ...	607	841	
Rowlandson J. G. ...	391	508	
Smith George ...	189	307	
Spicer W. ...	627	625	
Spring Gerald ...	549	589	
Street P. W. ...	755	542	
Street A. W. ...	162	60	
Trollope F. ...	1,436	1,259	
Wallace W. ...	...	51	Services dispensed with.
	12,833	11,768	

RETURN N, showing the number of Cases referred to, and Reports received from the Commissioners during the year 1881.

Commissioners.	Complaints of Inspectors of Conditional Purchases; notice of abandonment; complaints accompanied by fee of £10.	Claims.	Together.	Reports received.
1. Sydney Blythe .....	189	6	195	506
2. H. J. Bolding .....	200	20	220	847
3. Henry Burne.....	77	89	166	207
4. G. O'Malley Clarke.....	213	66	279	373
5. John Delaney .....	131	8	139	477
6. T. J. Hawkins.....	58	1	59	89
7. W. Johnson .....	170	63	233	288
8. J. G. King .....	228	20	248	347
9. A. C. S. Rose (Resigned 25 August, 1881).....	58	3	61	234
10. G. Mansell, P.M. (Acting Commissioner) .....	.....	.....	.....	19
	1,324	276	1,600	3,382

RETURN O 1, showing the number and area of Conditional Purchases on which declarations were received in years 1880 and 1881.

Year 1880.			Year 1881.		
No.	Area.		No.	Area.	
8,835	acres	r. p.	8,390	acres	r. p.
	1,145,864	1 17		872,098	1 4

RETURN O 2.

CERTIFICATES issued from 1st January to 31st December, 1881, under Inspectors' reports, or after inquiry before Commissioners..... 11,984

RETURN P, showing the gross number and area of Conditional Purchases made prior to the passing of the Amended Act of 1875, and which have been brought under the operation of the 5th clause of that Act during 1881.

Number.	Area.
208.	10,546 acres.

RETURN Q.

Number of completed purchases sent on for Deed during 1881 ..... 883

Area of above..... acres r. p.  
92,806 2 21

Amount of Balances with Deed fees..... £70,537 18 6

Report of The Surveyor-General.

Sir, Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney, 16 August, 1882.

In preparing the Annual Report for 1881 I have, where the circumstances are unchanged, adopted the wording of that of 1880 ; in fact I could not devote the time required to re-construct the whole report without neglecting some other equally important duty.

The Survey Department of New South Wales is comprised of two divisions, Field and Office.

In the former the officers are classed as District, First Class, Second Class, Licensed Surveyors, and Grades. Temporary Salaried Surveyors ; these officers are paid by salary with the exception of the Licensed Surveyors who are paid by fees ; their names, salaries, &c., will be found at pages 45, 46, 47, Schedules A B C and D.

The district surveyors and several of the first-class surveyors are employed almost exclusively in reporting on questions requiring local knowledge and field inspection, in supervising and distributing the work of licensed surveyors, and, occasionally, act themselves in cases where the duty cannot properly be done by licensed surveyors. District surveyors.

They also keep the district survey offices open for inquiry at all times when not absent in the field, and when they are assisted by a draftsman the office is open at all times to the public. In most cases where such access is afforded, the maps of the local land agent are not much referred to by the public, and when a district survey office has once been established it is found most difficult on public grounds to remove it, although for departmental reasons it might be more effective elsewhere. This, with the frequent applications for additional district survey offices, leads to the question of how far this department should be required to supply information which ought in my opinion to be available at the district land office. The complaint is that the maps in the Lands Office are in arrear. This is comparatively true as regards the district survey office maps, which are charted up from plans in transit to the head office without stopping to examine them, and therefore they afford the earliest information that could be supplied. The district survey office does not hold itself responsible for information given in anticipation of approval, and in their reports the district surveyors continually refer to the satisfaction afforded to the public in supplying such information. The cost of a district surveyor's party and expenses is about £1,000 per annum. As a matter of fact the public are better informed on all matters regarding land in districts where there are survey offices. District Survey Offices. Information afforded to the public.

In these respects an improvement to some extent is being developed in the employment of technically qualified officers in new appointments to the office of Land Agent.

The other salaried surveyors are employed in duties to which the scale of fees for licensed surveyors would not apply, as for instance, topographical survey examination of country for roads, designs for subdivisions, alignment of streets, and reports on questions of all sorts involving local information and occasionally in the examination of the work of licensed surveyors, supervision, &c. Surveyors.

The number being quite insufficient for future prospects has been supplemented by the addition of twelve new salaries for 1882.

In consequence of the great demand during the year for surveyors who have had experience in city and suburban work, and the difficulty in obtaining qualified officers, several of the junior licensed surveyors have been employed as assistant surveyors at salaries of from 10s. to 17s. per diem, under experienced supervision, until they can be reported efficient. This practice has been very successful, and may lead to the adoption of a grade of assistant surveyors at salaries averaging £200 and upwards per annum, should the demand for such services continue. Assistant Surveyors.

The field assistants or cadets, fourteen in number, are appointed from the volunteer draftsmen, who, having passed the second competitive examination, are sent to assist the salaried surveyors and learn the field practice of the profession. They are paid 6s. per diem, and find their own horses, camp equipment, &c. The number not being sufficient, it is occasionally supplemented by temporary field assistants, and the cadet class supplies the bulk of the most successful candidates at our examinations for licensed surveyorships. Cadets.

A number of the licensed surveyors were employed on temporary salary in clearing off arrears of measurements, in topographical surveys of difficult country, examining roads or land with a view to survey, in the survey of Sydney for sewerage purposes &c., but never in work that could be done by the licensed surveyors at scale of fees. The number so employed has increased from thirty-four in 1880 to forty-seven in 1881 ; this is only to be expected as it always follows that extraordinary activity in the alienation of lands, public and private, is accompanied by a corresponding increase of the requirements of Municipal and other measurements, and in carrying out these the determination of the boundaries of many old grants falls upon the Department. The number will, however, be reduced by twelve, that number of additional salaries having been voted upon the permanent staff. The majority of licensed surveyors are located in 118 districts (see Schedule E, page 48, and map at the end of report), into which the Colony is at present divided ; they are employed and paid by fees in measuring lands for alienation under the various provisions of the Land law, and occasionally on the marking of roads, defining reserves, survey of features, &c. When on such service the licensed surveyor is under the supervision of the district surveyor, and as long as he is able to keep out of arrears, that is, has no instructions unacted on longer than six months, applications for alienation are sent for measurement ; but if otherwise, the district surveyor is instructed not to regard the licensed surveyor's customary interest in the local appointment, and may send any other surveyor to work within the limits assigned. Considerable fluctuations occur in the earnings of licensed surveyors— these depending to a great extent upon seasons and consequent abundance or scarcity of feed and water, also upon the demand for land in the districts in which they are employed. Licensed surveyors.

The total area measured in 1881 exceeded that of 1880 by half-a-million acres, conditional purchases being 100,000 acres in advance of the previous year. Increase of work during the year.

Notwithstanding the increased amount of work still to be done by the Department—treated of further on in this report—the effective strength of the Field Staff remains the same as last year ; this arises from the resignations and removals being equal to the new men available and to the necessity for employing as many surveyors as possible who might otherwise have been employed in the field as draftsmen in the office where arrear is increasing. The

The following table shows the average cost per acre of measurements by licensed surveyors from 1873 to the end of 1881, viz. :—

	s.	d.		s.	d.
1873 ... ..	1	5 $\frac{3}{8}$	1878 ... ..	0	9 $\frac{3}{8}$
1874 ... ..	0	11	1879 ... ..	1	2 $\frac{3}{8}$
1875 ... ..	0	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	1880 ... ..	1	2 $\frac{3}{8}$
1876 ... ..	0	8 $\frac{3}{8}$	1881 ... ..	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
1877 ... ..	0	8 $\frac{3}{8}$			

In estimating the cost of survey per acre it has been the practice to include in the amount all lineal measurements, some of which, roads and feature surveys for instance, are but indirectly concerned. With this addition the cost for the year is 1s. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. (see Schedule F, page 48), against 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., the actual cost of acres measured by fees alone. The reduction in cost of survey per acre is in consequence of the increased demand for measurement for auction sale.

Surveys in anticipation of demand have, during the latter part of the year, fallen off, in consequence of the increased amount of land applied for, directly, under the various sections of the Land Acts, which has afforded the surveyors but little opportunity to pursue this kind of measurement; and I do not advise the practice being continued during periods of activity in demand for land.

There are, however, exceptions to this rule, notably in the coast brush districts, where the advantage is so evidently in favour of measurement in advance that it would not be advisable to restrict such operations absolutely.

The licensed surveyors admitted during the year are as follows :—

Messrs. J. Anderson, W. Jones, S. Mills, H. M. Terry, I. Smith.	Messrs. S. J. Pinnington, P. V. Tuxen, E. H. Johnson, J. S. Peppercorn.
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The usual December sitting of the Board of Examiners was postponed until January, 1882.

Those licensed under the Real Property Act are as follows :—

Messrs. L. A. Curtis, R. B. Mackenzie, J. Granter, J. H. Cardew,	Messrs. H. Welchman, F. Poate, C. W. Laing, O. Pariola.
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The following statement of instructions for measurement, report, &c., in the hands of licensed surveyors at the beginning and end of 1881 shows, compared with the year before, that the increase of work (from 2,701 to 4,984 instructions) has been more than the surveyors could deal with in an exceptionally dry season, but notwithstanding this there are but 12 more old arrears than at the beginning of the year. This is favourable, but I do not anticipate being in a position to report so satisfactorily at the end of the current year.

On 1st January, 1881, the licensed surveyors had on hand, instructions under	
6 months date ... ..	2,172
6 months and under 12 ... ..	421
12 months and upwards ... ..	108
	<hr/>
	2,701
	<hr/>
On 31st December, 1881, under 6 months ... ..	3,914
6 months and under 12 ... ..	950
12 months and upwards ... ..	120
	<hr/>
	4,984
	<hr/>

To deal economically with the system of surveying by licensed surveyors, considerable discretion has been allowed in the matter of time for action, otherwise the surveyors could not undertake the general duties of their districts without a considerable increase on scale rates of payment.

The average amount of accounts rendered during the year by licensed surveyors is £641, but this is too low an estimate, as it includes accounts rendered by those who have worked only a portion of the year, and probably a fair average, £711, might be taken by excluding those whose earnings severally are less than £100. Considering that licensed surveyors have to meet all expenses, such as labour, horses, forage, equipment, &c., in advance, and to wait for payment of balances of accounts, there is evidently a limit to compulsion in carrying out instructions that can only be executed at a loss; consequently some latitude has been allowed in time when claims for measurement are not pressing. Occasionally, under exceptionally difficult circumstances, travelling expenses or a charge at per diem is allowed, but only on special occasions.

OFFICE STAFF—PROFESSIONAL.

Having described the duties, &c., of the field staff, I proceed to the other great division of the Survey Department, the office. The purely professional business is under my own special direction, and the office-professional under that of the Deputy Surveyor-General, and represents all the work at the Department not done by surveyors, and may be divided into the following heads, viz. :—Charting, Roads, Reserves, Compiling and Publication, Auction, Leasing, Conditional Purchase Issue, Improvement Purchase, Miscellaneous, District Maps, Noting, Diagrams, Descriptions, Conditional Purchase Tracings, Custody of Plans, Sale of Maps, and Plan Mounting.

The general supervision, discipline, attendance, and distribution of work and appropriation of services is under the control of the Chief Draftsman, whose time is mostly occupied in visiting branches, inspecting and dealing with questions referred to him on the various subjects under his province in Sydney. With the exception of that of the Secretary and Cashier, every branch of the office is subject to his inquiry.

The

The officers of the Department consist of permanent and temporary draftsmen. The permanent draftsmen were selected in the first instance after competitive examinations, and are under ordinary Civil Service rules. In the year 1877, when the strength of the Department was utterly unable to cope with current work, it was found necessary to employ temporary draftsmen, who were selected by a "Pass examination," and employed at per diem, for 5½ days per week, so that their services could be dispensed with, if not required, at a week's notice. I was therefore enabled to employ persons not eligible for the permanent staff, but whose services were of great value at a time when every one capable of passing an examination found employment.

The number of temporary draftsmen employed is 166, the work of the Department having increased to such an extent that I advertised for, and employed every one, who could pass the necessary examination; seven were transferred to the permanent staff during the year.

Notwithstanding the increase in surveyors' work to be dealt with, the number of temporary draftsmen in December was only one more than at the beginning of the year, and as a body they are weakened through the loss of fifty-three experienced men, who have left the service or been transferred to the field; their places have been supplied by thirty-six newly passed candidates, eighteen newly passed licensed surveyors seeking office experience, some field assistants recalled, and draftsmen re-employed, &c.

The officers of the temporary staff are not paid for time absent from their duties; therefore in fixing their remuneration rates of payment were determined on equalising their position to that of officers of the permanent staff of similar grade.

In dealing with promotions, &c., in the temporary staff, seniority of appointment has little or no weight, efficiency only being regarded.

During the year 1881 the pressure of work prevented the appointment of a Board to rate the services of the temporary staff, but it is intended to do so as soon as circumstances will permit.

In addition to the staff of draftsmen, permanent and temporary, forty temporary clerks are employed in the professional branch in duties not requiring skill in drawing.

They are principally employed in keeping books of entry and despatch of papers, assisting in various ways, thus saving the time of the professional officers.

#### CHARTING BRANCHES.

The examination, testing, and final adoption of all surveys made under the alienation clauses of the Land Act forms the most important, costly, and responsible duty of the office staff, and involves action on professional questions requiring submission to a higher authority arising after measurement, the greater number of such questions originating out of conflicting applications, &c.

The branches during the year numbered eight, six of them being under geographical division, and conducted upon principles fully described in the report for 1880.

In consequence of the great pressure of work during the years 1878, 1879, 1880, and 1881, five special examiners were appointed to assist in the examination of charting. These gentlemen are equally conversant with the work of the Charting Branches and Lands Acts, regulations, precedents, &c. Their duties are more particularly directed to the examination of work after charting and the submission of cases that come under their notice requiring the consideration of a higher authority. They rank equally with heads of Charting Branches, and their employment tends to equalize and regulate action in those branches.

Information as to plans received, dealt with, and remaining in each Charting and Geographical Division will be found at pages 55 to 61, and which have been summarized on page 110.

The number of cases in hand in Charting Branches on 31st December, 1879, was 7,096; on 30th June, 1880, 4,809; on 31st December, 1880, 3,410; on 30th June, 1881, 3,731, and at the end of the year, 3,336.

In consequence of the impossibility of procuring the services of qualified draftsman, and the withdrawal of a number of surveyors who were employed in this office in that capacity, it is only to be expected that the arrears will increase during 1882, and continue until juniors who are now being engaged become efficient.

At the end of 1881 twenty more draftsman would have been employed if I could have obtained their services.

The premises occupied by the Department are as follows, and those marked \* will be given up when the portion of the new building now nearly complete is finished:—

Head office, Bridge-street.

\*Account and Clerical Branch, Elizabeth-street North.

\*District Map Branch, Macquarie Place.

Trigonometrical, General Survey, Compiling and Publishing Branches, Wolfen's Buildings, Bridge-street.

\*Charting Branch, Lyons' Buildings, George-street.

Charting and I. P. Branches, Sutton's Buildings, George-street.

\*Lease Branch, Gladstone Terrace, Bligh-street.

Diagram, Description and Noting Branches, Exchange Buildings, Bridge-street.

#### CHARTING BRANCHES UNDER GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISION.

The old system divides the office into branches, each dealing with a clause or group of clauses under the Land Act. Under the new system, which is one of decentralization, the work of all classes belonging to one district is dealt with in the same room.

In January, 1878, an experiment was made with two divisions, each comprising a group of Land Agents' districts, in which parish maps had been completed. In these divisions all the work except roads, reserves, and preparation of descriptions and diagrams for deeds, was dealt with in the same room, and under charge of the same officer, therefore all information required to deal with a case must be in that room when wanted. The success of the system of Geographical divisions being now thoroughly established, the number has been extended from two in the early part of 1881 to six out of an ultimate seventeen divisions, into which it is proposed to divide the Colony.



Parish maps.

As the formation of more Geographical Divisions depends entirely upon the production of parish maps it is to be regretted that during the year the demand for the services of draftsmen in the Alienation Branches of the office has seriously interfered with anticipated progress in this important work, so much so that I find myself unable to estimate the probable time at which all the districts will be complete. Delay is to be regretted as the parish maps being on a scale of 4 inches to the mile, sufficient space is afforded to note on the map itself an index to the whole of the transactions involved in dealing with the portions chartered thereon thereby saving an enormous amount of reference to papers. It saves time to the surveyor in readily supplying information as to impending, conflicting, contemporaneous, or prior claims; complications are readily detected, selectors' descriptions easily investigated, and the number of cases requiring reference to the Minister for decision correspondingly lessened.

Decentralization.

All the work of a district represented in one geographical division of the office being done therein and by the same staff, it will be seen that plans and papers must be at hand and readily obtainable—an advantage that is appreciated by the public. A duly referenced plan of the building exhibited on the ground floor of the office will enable any person desiring to inquire about a case, and knowing in what part of the Colony it is situated, or the name of the surveyor, will eventually be able to go straight to the counter of the branch in which inquiry should be made. This of course can only be done when the whole Department is in one building.

Charting.  
Auction returns.

The charting work performed by the six geographical divisions in operation is shown at pages 55 to 59. The auction returns of these divisions show the number of applications for measured and unmeasured land received during the year to be 600, the area measured without reference to date of instruction to be 327,594 acres; and the number of portions included in Schedules with descriptions furnished to the clerical division of the Department of Lands for auction sale 3,227, containing 634,472 acres, of which 305,099 acres had been offered twice; a summary will be found at page 111.

The amount of work in course of action in the six Geographical Divisions is 737 cases for issue to surveyors, including applications under the various sections of the Acts;—2,077 cases for charting after receipt of plan and report from surveyor, and miscellaneous cases for special and other action.

The conditional purchase and volunteer land order returns show 3,500 conditional purchase applications received for an area of 663,564 acres; and volunteer land order applications, 59.

The improvement purchase, conditional improvement purchase, and special purchase returns show 573 improvement purchase applications, having an area of 101,179 acres.

## ASSISTANT OFFICE PROFESSIONAL BRANCH.

Duties.  
Duties.

This branch is of a professional character, and under the Deputy Surveyor-General, and reports on cases under the alienation clauses of the Lands Acts. It also deals with cases under the Validating Act of 1881.

## ROADS BRANCH.

The Roads Branch of this Department reports in all cases of application for roads through alienated land, under the Act 4th William IV, No. 11; the alignment of streets, under Act 2nd Victoria No. 2; the alienation of unnecessary roads, under section 10 of 25th Victoria No. 1; the granting of one road in lieu of another, under section 26, and resumption of land for roads from any conditional purchase, under section 27 of 43 Victoria No. 29; and granting of public gates under 39th Victoria No. 10. It is under the charge of an officer, who reports for the Surveyor General to the Department of Mines, and in some cases to the Under Secretary for Lands, and he is assisted by two other professional officers as heads of divisions and a staff of draftsmen and clerks, who carry out the necessary action respecting the roads of the Colony in two divisions, north and south, and in these branches several improvements peculiar to the geographical divisions of the Alienation Branch have been adopted, and the records kept are in a very efficient state.

Amount of  
work done.

The number of papers received during the year 1881 reached 5,100 and on many of these separate and distinct action had been several times taken. The number of miles of road surveyed was 1,061, delineated by 248 plans; 427 applications for roads, deviations in roads, and for alignment of streets have been received; 543 reports from surveyors, irrespective of 248 reports accompanying plans of survey; 256 objections and claims for compensation investigated; and 987 recommended to be granted upon reports from this branch. There are many hundreds of thousands of roads in this Colony, any one of which may form the subject of inquiry, complaint, application for re-survey, dedication, &c., or may be applied for to be purchased under the 10th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861. On each and every such inquiry, or application, the necessary information is given personally to the public or is supplied in the shape of a minute of recommendation to the Under Secretary for Mines, and in some cases to the Under Secretary for Lands.

## RESERVE BRANCH.

The work performed by the Reserve Branch is as follows, viz.:—Recommending reservations from sale and lease, consisting of water supply, timber, travelling stock, camping, temporary commons, public recreations, &c., the cancellation and modifications of reserves under the 6th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, reporting on resumptions for public parks and recreation reserves; reservations for public purposes of all kinds under the 4th section of that Act; and applications to purchase in virtue of improvements within reserves; dedications for recreation and permanent Commons; boundaries for proclamation for New Gold Fields, under the Mining Act; reserves from sale on account of gold, under the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861; town and suburban boundaries; alterations in designs of same; population reserves; boundaries under the Towns, Police, and Municipal Acts, and modification and alteration in mining and municipal districts. The preparation of Electoral, Registration, School, Licensing and Police districts is acted upon by the officer in charge of this branch; also applications to mine under reserves and roads.

This branch also carries out the examination of all plans received of land for auction sale, for the purpose of ascertaining, before sending in, whether sufficient reservations had been made for public purposes.

During the year in addition to the current work a considerable effort has been made in revising the reservations in the Western district, which has eventuated in eliminating reservations found to be excessive and opening considerable frontages as settlement progresses; this elimination has been effected after present and probable future public requirements have been fully considered, and after personal inspection and survey of improvements, where such are found to exist.

The

The provisional passages for stock, known as driftways, which in some cases include several hundred miles of water frontage, have, in a large number of cases been revised with the desired object of providing reserves at regular distances for the grazing of travelling stock, and at the same time to interfere as little as possible with the demands of increasing settlement. Where natural depressions are found to exist they are preserved for the benefit of stock. The advantages of this method are apparent when it is considered that as the necessities of travelling stock arise, reservations of this character can where necessary be withdrawn from lease and placed under inspection.

Camping reserves for stock were being marked on the ground as speedily as the resources of the department admitted.

During the year attention has been given to the very important subject of marking reserves. Owing, however, to the demand for surveyors in the alienation of land, progress has been slower than was anticipated; still, a large number of reserves have been marked upon the ground, thereby removing all uncertainty as to their correct position, and preventing individual loss in time and money in the construction of improvements which might otherwise after survey be found reserved from sale.

During the year 1880, 9,742 cases were received in this branch and action taken upon 9,630. In 1881, 11,397 cases were received and action taken upon 11,528, showing the steady increase of business. The number of cases in course of action at the end of 1880 was under 200, at the end of 1881 over 500, which is principally owing to the very large increase in the work and the difficulty experienced in procuring draftsmen; therefore this branch is not in so favourable a position as in 1880, but as the Reserve Branch is one that must be strengthened to efficiency at whatever sacrifice, the following arrangements were made in November, 1881, under which the arrears will be worked off as soon as vacancies, five in number, can be filled.

In consequence of the enormous increase of work, and with a view to the more speedy dispatch of business in connection therewith, it became imperatively necessary to relieve the head of this branch, of the detail, and an amount of responsible work which is performed by officers whose special qualifications and experience fitted them for the positions. The office professional portion of the work was therefore geographically arranged in two main divisions, and again subdivided; the charting of reserve information, &c., on county, parish, town, and local maps forming a third division. It is anticipated that the above arrangement will fully meet the increased demand.

#### COMPILING AND PUBLISHING BRANCH.

The above branch deals with the preparation of new maps, which are compiled from the latest information obtainable in the office. Description and duties.

Under the first head, Compiling, are county, parish, town and duplicate maps, feature surveys, and contract tracings; under the second, Lithography, are lithographic drawings, engraving, and lithographic printing, maps prepared on scales of 1 and 2 miles to an inch. Only six maps on a scale of 2 miles, and two sheets on a scale of 1 mile to an inch have been compiled during the year, as the strength of this branch has principally been devoted to the compilation of parish maps. County maps.

Parish maps are prepared on a scale of 20 chains to an inch, and then reduced by photo-lithography to a scale of 40 chains, and when published they are at once supplied to Land Agents for sale to the public. The total number of parish maps compiled in this branch during the year was 631. In addition to these about 369 parish maps have been compiled in the various charting branches; their production is, however, regulated by the amount of current work in the branch, charting having the preference. Parish maps are produced from the best data at hand, but they are often insufficient as regards strict accuracy; therefore they must be looked upon as the nearest approach to it that the means at command will admit. However, the maps fulfil the purpose for which they were designed, the total cost being only one-seventh of a penny per acre, including compilation, lithography, and printing. With these parish maps as a basis the production of county maps therefrom is performed with a considerable saving of time, and with sufficient accuracy for practical purposes by photography. Parish maps.

When all the parishes in a county have been compiled, an "index" county map is prepared on a scale of 4 miles to an inch, showing all parish and land district boundaries, roads, tracks, principal reserves, and travelling stock routes, towns and villages, and prominent geographical features. These maps are found to be a great convenience to the public. Index maps.

Town and village maps are prepared on a scale of 8 chains to an inch, showing all information required by the public; but in consequence of the scarcity of draftsmen only five of these maps have been compiled during the year. Town & Village maps.

The work of preparing duplicate maps of counties on a scale of 2 miles to an inch was, during the year, almost entirely abandoned, with the exception of occasionally charting up former compilations for immediate use pending the preparation of parish maps. Most of the officers formerly employed in the duplicate map branch are now engaged upon the compilation of parish maps. Duplicate map

All work in connection with feature surveys required for the production of new maps on a better basis is dealt with by this branch. Instructions for the survey of 1,081 miles have been issued, and 2,530 miles of survey examined; also 2,257 miles of survey received during the year. Topographical surveys.

The distribution and examination of tracings and drawings made by contract, for the information of officers of this and other Departments, and for Parliamentary returns, is done in connection with this branch. 4,054 tracings, drawings, lithographs chartered up, and copies of documents have been made during the year. Tracings by contract.

Only two engravers are employed, their services being chiefly directed to adding new matter to engraved maps. Engraving.

In addition to the general work above mentioned this branch deals with miscellaneous work of various kinds. On account of the draftsmen being principally employed on the compilation of parish maps, and the difficulty of obtaining more assistance, the work of compiling a new map of the Colony has not yet been commenced. Miscellaneous work.

In consequence of the number of parish maps required to be published, the work of lithography and printing has greatly increased. During the year 1,575 publications have been issued, and 198,227 sheets printed.

**Work performed.** At pages 66 to 75 will be found a return showing the work performed by the various sub branches of the Compiling and Publishing Branch, and at the end of the Report a diagram marked A showing the increase of work from the year 1861 to 1881 inclusive.

#### AUCTION BRANCH.

(Survey Department.)

**Duties.** The duties of this branch are to receive from General Auction Branch all applications, except those in the Geographical Divisions, for auction measurement, and if they appear unobjectionable to note them for the District Surveyor, if objectionable to submit such cases to a higher authority—to inquire whether any lands measured for auction sale are within pre-emptive or auction leases, or lands required to be reserved for public purposes, to forward to Department of Mines for report all lands within gold-fields—to prepare Schedules of lands to be submitted for sale—to examine proof with plans and papers before sending to Auction Branch "Lands"—and to observe that all plans are noted with date of sales and the necessary tracings and lithographs, as the case may be, and forwarded to the Auction Branch "Lands" for transmission to local Land Offices.

#### LEASE BRANCH.

**Duties and amount performed.** This branch acts on technical questions arising under the 11th, part of 12th, part of 13th, 16th, and 20th clauses of the Crown Lands Occupation Act of 1861; the 34th, 35th, 36th, and 39th of the Lands Acts Amendment Act of 1875; and the 14th and 18th clauses of the Further Amendment Act of 1880. Applications to lease land are sent from the General Lease Branch to ascertain if available; if so, the lease is charted, and a report returned to that effect, with a tracing for the Land Agent of the district. On the contrary, if objections arise through alienation, reservation, previous leasing, &c., the case goes back with a report that for reasons assigned the applications must be refused. The amount of work performed by this branch may be inferred from the return at pages 83 and 84; in addition thereto, 4,605 cases were received from the General Lease Branch for reports on conflicting claims, transfers, &c.

3,514 cases received from the Auction Branch for report as to any interference with pre-leases.

673 from Improvement Purchase Branch for report as to land being under lease to applicant.

7 cases of applications for refund reported on.

160 notifications received from Reserve Branch, and charted on maps of new reservations from lease.

2,038 cases were re-charted from old to new maps.

**Arrears.** The number of cases in hand at the end of the year was only 300, most of which were partly dealt with.

#### CONDITIONAL PURCHASE ISSUE BRANCH.

**Duties.** The duties of this branch are initiatory, and apply to the first examination of all applications for conditional purchases and Volunteer land orders, to ascertain whether the land applied for is sufficiently identified, and that the applications will not clash with previous conditional purchases or lands, either alienated or contracted, under the Act. It furnishes replies to queries from the Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales respecting the identity, validity, &c., of conditional purchases, often involving careful investigations and reference to maps in all branches of the office. It submits all doubtful and difficult cases (arising prior to issue to the surveyor) to a higher authority, with a report dealing with the question, and recommends action in approval, refusal, modification, or avoidance, as the case may direct; and if no objection is apparent the instruction is issued to the surveyor.

**Cases submitted.** The number of recorded cases passing through the branch during the year is 9,766, and those submitted to a higher authority, 1,817.

The number of Conditional Purchase and Volunteer Land Order cases acted on in the six geographical divisions will be found at pages 85 to 88, and are not included herein.

**Arrear.** The state of this branch was not at the end of the year so satisfactory as I should have wished, for, notwithstanding the fact that the conditional purchase issue work of four new geographical divisions, equal to rather more than one-fourth of the Colony, has been transferred from this branch, the increase of cases to be dealt with in 1881 was 25 per cent. in advance of 1880. During the year the branch was deprived of the services of the officer in charge, through his resignation. His successors being comparatively new to the work, were at first unable to meet the demand upon their services through the extraordinary increase of work. Although the branch is numerically stronger than in 1880 it is weaker in experience, so many officers having left.

It is, however, satisfactory to state that the number of cases acted on during November and December last equals the number received; therefore it may be fairly assumed that the arrear will soon be reduced.

#### IMPROVEMENT PURCHASE BRANCH.

**Duties.** The Improvement Purchase Branch acts on the office professional work inseparable from cases under the 11th clause of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1881, the 2nd clause of the Amendment Act of 1875, and the 13th clause of the Further Amendment Act of 1880, prior to the issue of instructions to survey, and up to the time the surveys are ready for charting. It divides the Colony in two parts, each half being under a permanent officer of the second class. Its duty is to act on improvement, conditional improvement, and special purchase cases, involving considerable professional and general skill. It is not considered necessary to go fully into the details of the working of this branch, as it will cease to exist as soon as the supply of parish maps enables me to transfer its duties to geographical divisions. The loss of valuable time in this branch in following up and waiting for maps required elsewhere is in the meantime to be deplored.

**Transfer to geographical divisions.**

During the year 12,636 cases were received, against 11,069 in 1880. Of these 12,302 were acted on, leaving 334 in hand, while 706 remained at the close of 1880. The branch is therefore out of arrear, as the number of cases received averages about 600 per month.

MISCELLANEOUS

## MISCELLANEOUS BRANCH.

This branch reports on all technical questions relating to dedication and reservation of sites for public purposes, reclamations, rescissions of reservations of frontages, special leases, leases of oyster-beds, resumption for railway purposes, and other duties connected with charting not dealt with in the ordinary branches. Duties and amount per formed.

At page 98 will be seen a return giving particulars of the work done by this branch, which is summarized and compared as follows :—

Cases received in 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,984
Cases acted on	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,685
Cases remaining in branch	...	...	...	...	...	...	438
Cases received in 1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,744
Cases acted on	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,821
Cases remaining in branch	...	...	...	...	...	...	361

which is a very satisfactory result, when it is considered that eight draftsman either resigned employment, or were withdrawn from the branch during the year, and their places filled by persons of less experience, and also that the head of the branch now takes the supervision of examinations of candidates for employment as draftsmen, numbering 51, during the year. In consequence of special knowledge of draftsmanship, disputed cases of cost of drawing by contract are also referred to him for estimation.

The branch is now out of arrear.

Arrears.

## DISTRICT MAP BRANCH.

The duty of this branch is to prepare Land Agents' maps, charted up to date of issue, showing all alienated and measured lands the surveys of which have been accepted, reservations from sale and lease on account of gold, water supply, commonages, sites for villages, and any other public purpose. These maps are generally copies of the county maps, upon a scale of either 1 mile or 2 miles to an inch; but in cases where parish maps have been constructed these are charted up to date and supplied in preference. Duties.

The diagram at the end of the Report, marked B, shows the annual production of Land Agents' maps from the year 1861, and some of the causes of unequal action in supply. The diagram ends at 175, there being some twenty districts to which sending maps more than once a year would be a waste of time. Production.

The return at page 99 shows the duty performed by the branch during the year.

The branch was strengthened by the employment of draftsmen on piece-work during the year, and was enabled, with that assistance, to supply a set of maps every six months to each Land Agent.

## NOTING BRANCH.

The duty of this branch is to note the name of purchaser and clause of the Act under which alienations occur, upon the original plan of the survey, to enter the name of purchaser upon the parish map, county map, or town map, and in the book of reference thereto. Duties.

Two additional draftsmen were lent to the branch in the early part of the year 1881, but in June and November last the services of the two most efficient officers were withdrawn for services in the field. Notwithstanding this disadvantage the branch was in a better position as to arrear at the end than at the beginning of the year. During the year 9,374 deed cases were received; 9,723 were noted; and 583 remain in the branch against 932 remaining at the end of 1880. The number of portions noted sold and unsold during 1881 is 16,574. The branch is in very good working order.

The amount of work performed by this branch is shown at page 107.

## DIAGRAM BRANCH.

This branch is employed in the preparation of diagrams or small plans on Crown grants, and the examination of the same. There are two examiners of diagrams, and they compare them first with the description and then with the original plan. This often necessitates reference to the original plans of adjoining measurements, to county maps, and even to surveyors' letters, before finally sending the diagrams to the Under Secretary for Lands for preparation of the deed. The diagrams are drawn by contract draftsmen, who are supplied with description, plan, and deed-forms. One copy is prepared on parchment and one on paper. Before issuing to the draftsmen the different kinds of deed forms are placed with each case; the diagrams are then drawn on the margins of the proper form, usually to a scale of 40 chains to 1 inch, showing the land intended to be alienated, together with the adjoining lands. A full and accurate delineation of the lands conveyed I hold to be of greater importance than a written description, and in two of the Australian Colonies engrossed descriptions are now dispensed with. Duties.

This branch was created at the passing of the Real Property Act in 1862, and has been well and carefully conducted from its commencement.

During the year 1880 the diagrams prepared amounted to 11,464; in 1881, 18,362 diagrams were drawn. This branch was free from arrear at the end of the year.

## DESCRIPTION BRANCH.

This branch is employed in the preparation of descriptions of all alienated or dedicated lands, and for certificate under the 14th clause of the Crown Lands Amendment Act of 1875. Duties and

Work is received from the following branches, viz. :—Noting, Miscellaneous, Charting, and from the Under Secretary for Lands. Papers received from the Noting Branch are for descriptions to be engrossed in deeds of grant, including all classes of alienation under the Land Acts; those received from the Miscellaneous Branch are for descriptions to be used in Gazette notice prior to dedication, and those received from the Charting Branches and Under Secretary for Lands are for descriptions from which the certificates under the 14th clause of the Amendment Act of 1875 are prepared. In the latter case, the papers being unaccompanied by plans, these have to be obtained by the branch, and great loss of time occurs in tracing them. The

**amount performed** The head of this branch examines all papers to ascertain the form to be used, &c., before issuing to the description writers, and occasionally examines descriptions when written.

The description writers are paid at a uniform rate for each description, and supplied with forms and plans of the portions to be described.

During 1881 the number of cases received was 16,813; acted on, 15,684, remaining 1,149—equivalent to a months' work, which is more than it is advisable to have at one time. The accumulation occurred partly on account of the absence of the head of the branch on sick leave during the latter part of the year. If the present staff is not able to overtake the work it will be necessary to strengthen the branch, which however is in good working order. The increase of work during the year was 1,416 cases in excess of 1880.

The return at page 107 shows the amount of work performed in this branch during the year.

#### CONDITIONAL PURCHASE TRACING BRANCH.

**Duties.** This branch is charged with the preparation of tracings for conditional purchase inspectors; it will be merged into the Geographical Divisions when they all come into operation.

This branch also utilizes the services of a number of persons not eligible for salaried employment—some of them are ladies. If the services of responsible draftsmen were available, it would be cheaper to employ them by salary on this work, when the work would only occasionally require examination.

A return showing the work performed will be found on page 108.

#### CUSTODIAN OF PLANS.

**Duties.** This officer has the custody of original plans of county and town lands in general use, except those kept in the geographical divisions of the Charting Branch, and receives and records plans from the Charting Branches as they are dealt with. He receives and issues all applications made to him for plans, carefully noting in a record book kept for the purpose the names of officers to whom they are issued, and receipt of plans when returned.

The number of plans recorded and kept in this branch is 135,000, and the amount that has been spent upon their production is estimated at about two millions sterling.

A return showing the work performed will be found on page 108.

#### EXHIBITOR AND SALESMAN OF PUBLIC MAPS.

**Duties.** This officer has charge of all the plans that are open for the inspection of the public, and those in general use by the office staff, comprising county, town, parish, and environ maps, and for general convenience keeps a daily record showing whether the maps are in his room at the head office, or in the branch offices, and the names of the particular officers with whom the map or maps are to be found. He is custodian of all published lithographs, and is salesman of the same; he keeps a book showing the stock in hand and disposed of, either by purchase or issue for office use, for Land Agents or officers in the field or of other Departments, forwarding each day to the Secretary and Cashier a statement of lithographs sold. He notes applications and supplies the required lithographs; sells to persons applying verbally, and exhibits maps to the public, and attends to the telegraphic instrument for messages to and from the head office to the branch offices.

A return showing the work performed will be found at page 108.

A marked increase in sales of lithographs appears during the year, the receipts having risen from £170 19s. 4d. in 1880 to £284 10s. 11d. in 1881.

#### CLERK OF CHARTING BRANCHES.

**Duties.** This officer's duty is to record all registered papers received for charting purposes from the Record Branch, the number for 1881 being 30,779, giving required information respecting such papers, and forwarding the same to the proper officers, noting when issued and returned. He has also charge of the following plans, &c., viz. :—Surveys of old grants, old parish and town maps, old feature surveys, squattage features, designs for towns, field-books, reference maps, printed forms in use in the Charting Branches, and those for correspondence with surveyors on points connected with field-work.

#### PLAN MOUNTER.

The duties of this officer need not be described. A return showing the work performed appears on page 108.

#### ACCOUNT AND CLERICAL BRANCH.

**Duties and cost.** This branch employed officers both on the fixed and temporary staff, eighteen of the former and nineteen of the latter, during the year 1881; the salaries ranged from £50 up to £450 per annum, and the total cost of the branch, including rent of premises, was £7,138 7s. 9d.

The business of the branch is divided into the following heads, viz. :—

Accounts.  
Correspondence.  
Record of Measurements, &c.  
Stores.  
Statistics.

The duties of the branch may be summarized as follows :—

The total amount of accounts rendered for services of the past year was	...	£242,088	0	0
The amount of balances of licensed surveyors' accounts for 1880, and previous years passed for payment	...	20,124	0	0

Total amount of salaries and contingencies paid was	...	£262,212	0	0
		244,572	0	0

The balance	...	£17,640	0	0
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being represented by a percentage withheld from licensed surveyors for services of the year, pending the examination and passing of their surveys by the charting draftsmen.

The

The total number of letters, &c., written, recorded, and despatched during the year was over 32,000 on professional subjects, and 838 on questions requiring Ministerial approval.

The number of letters received from surveyors—salaries and licensed—was about 22,000.

The number of special cases submitted for my decision direct from this branch was over 5,250.

The value of the stores issued during the year and on hand is—

To professional draftsmen ... ..	£1,380	0	0
Clerical branch ... ..	131	0	0
The value of stock on hand for both branches amounts to ... ..	2,031	0	0
Of instruments, horses, &c., in the hands of surveyors ... ..	5,812	0	0
Of instruments, &c., at head office ... ..	1,023	0	0
And of photographic apparatus at printing office ... ..	365	0	0

Showing a total value of stock on hand or in use of ... .. £10,742 0 0

The number of returns prepared during the period was five, one of which was of a very exhaustive character, and occupied a considerable time in preparation.

The clerks employed on the permanent list have of late years been selected from those youths who have been successful in passing the Civil Service examination, and who had an additional special recommendation from employers, teachers, &c., as to their capabilities for the duties required. Where more than one has been nominated the successful competitor at an examination held in this office has been appointed to the vacant salary. The annual rate of pay after a short probationary service has been £50, and the conditions the same as those in the Service generally, increases as a rule being only obtainable when vacancies occurred.

In the temporary staff the rates are now daily commencing at 6s. 5d., and rising by degrees to 15s. 11½d., the highest rate paid during the year, the conditions of service having been re-arranged so as to place members on the same footing, as regards pay and leave of absence, as the temporary staff in the Ministerial office, payment being made for six days in the week.

On page 48, schedule F, will be found a return showing the cost of measurement of land by licensed surveyors for the year, to which the approximate cost of supervision, design, &c., has been added. The rate per acre may appear high, but it must be borne in mind that it includes all measurements, town allotments, isolated portions, &c.

The total amount voted for 1881 was £266,208, but in consequence of the continued drought in most parts of the Colony the licensed surveyors have not been able to carry out their instructions; consequently the sum of £24,120 was unexpended.

At page 50 appears a return showing the cost of each survey district, the number of instructions issued and carried out, the balance representing those transferred or remaining on hand at the end of the year; the number of instructions remaining on hand at the end of the year is no criterion of the energy or otherwise of the surveyor, the number being affected by the return of instructions by other licensed surveyors who resign or change districts. Following this is a similar return respecting the services of the first-class, second-class, and temporary salaried surveyors; two of the number have been unavoidably employed on duties belonging to the triangulation and general survey of the Colony.

At pages 51 to 54 is given a return showing the number of instructions in the hands of each of the licensed surveyors, the lapse of time since the issue of same, the number issued during the year, also particulars of those dealt with and remaining on hand at the end of the year.

A synopsis of these returns appears at page 109, and will give some idea of the extraordinary increase of the work of the Department during the year.

GENERAL SURVEY.

The principle of this system of survey was sufficiently described in the first Annual Report, and need not now be repeated.

During the year 1881 the energies of the branch have been principally directed to the increased work in the county of Cumberland. County of Cumberland.

The large number of road, alignment, reclamation, alienation, and other surveys has necessitated the employment in this county of thirty-one surveyors, against fourteen so employed in the previous year. Nearly all these surveys have been carried out by connection with the trigonometrical stations, and when these were not readily accessible the parallelism of meridians was ensured by determining the true meridian and applying thereto a correction for convergence.

In all surveys made under the triangulation in the county of Cumberland, the necessity for parish maps is kept in view, consequently a larger amount of measurement is done in many cases than the circumstances of the case actually under consideration would indicate. The parishes of Botany and Alexandria were particular instances of this; in fact the whole time of one surveyor was taken up in these surveys.

The City detail survey, which has for its object the publication of a map (in sheets) of the city and suburbs, has been pressed forward as much as possible; but such progress has not been made as would have been the case had the surveyors been continuously employed thereon. They have been so much carried away by urgent instructions for alienation and other surveys as to seriously retard its progress. Notwithstanding this, a survey of all the street frontages between Hunter-street and Park-street has been completed, as well as the interior details of several of the city sections. A survey has also been made of the entire details of that area lying between Circular Quay and Hunter-street which is bounded on the east by Macquarie-street and by George-street on the west, the plan of which will shortly be received. The plans of all surveys within the city are now being drawn to the scale recommended in his City Sewerage Report by the late Mr. Clark, C.E.—viz., 40 feet to the inch—in order that they may be utilized for all purposes of house drainage, water supply, &c.; and as each section of the city is completed it is proposed to issue for public use maps thereof, similar to those to be found at the end of the Report, marked G and H, which represent that block of buildings bounded by Hunter, Castlereagh, King, and Pitt Streets. City surveys.

The

Sewerage  
surveys.

The requirements of the Engineers for the proposed scheme of sewerage, in plans showing all details along the routes of the proposed sewers, have been almost completed. These comprehend surveys of a large number of the streets in the city, as well as the entire details of route of the sewer on the southern fall—*i.e.*, to Cook's River and Shea's Creek. A survey of Webb's grant, on the south-east side of Cook's River, which it is proposed shall be used as a sewerage farm, has also been made. These plans have been examined in this branch, and copies have been supplied for the information of the sewerage engineer.

Office.

As mentioned above, the work of thirty-one surveyors was forced upon the branch without any corresponding increase in the number of draftsmen, consequently the examination of plans, &c., occupied so much of their time that instead of a large addition to the published maps only the following were issued:—Sheets S2 and S1W1 of the Sydney survey have been published, and sheets N2E1, N2E5, and N3E5 have been completed and placed in the lithographer's hands, but owing to pressure of other work in the lithographic branch the publication could not appear. The plotting of sheet N1W1 on the scale of 2 chains to an inch was well advanced and progress made with two others, *viz.*, S2W1 and E1. Evidence of the use which has been made of the maps of the city and suburbs to the scale of 2 chains to an inch is given by the fact that the first edition of three of the sheets has been exhausted by sale, &c., and it has been found necessary to obtain further prints.

Twenty-two parishes of the county of Murray have been compiled, with the assistance of "Trig. points," the relative positions of which had been determined by the trigonometrical survey, and nineteen of these are in office use, the remainder being withheld till receipt of certain test surveys which were desirable. Besides these, ordinary compilations have been made of five other parishes. Ninety-one plans of connections from measured portions to trigonometrical stations were received and examined, seventy-four of which were in the county of Murray, and these have been used in the abovementioned compilation.

The station register has been further added to by descriptions of 373 trigonometrical stations and intersections, and the positions of 234 of these (88 stations and 146 intersections) were determined during 1881, making a total of over 1,700 stations now fixed by observation.

#### TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY.

During 1881, observations of the principal series of triangles connecting the base lines at Lake George and Richmond were completed, with the exception of those at one station. This long series, extending over 250 miles, will supply a reliable test of the accuracy of the whole survey. The objects of and methods employed in the triangulation having been explained at length in my report for 1880 need not be repeated here.

A diagonal series of triangles is in process of being formed, which, when finished, will unite the two base lines by the most direct route practicable. This is necessary for the extension of the survey, and also as an independent test of the triangulation; the observation of a series of triangles easterly from the Richmond base would have been completed had the weather not been singularly unfavorable in consequence of the long continued drought and unsteadiness of atmosphere consequent thereon. This work requires the utmost care, as on it depends the accuracy of the unit of measure for the Sydney and Suburban surveys, which will then be compared with and expressed in terms of the Richmond base.

During the progress of the main triangulation, observations have been made to determine the differences of altitude of all the stations of the series, and, in order to verify the values thus obtained (which are known to be liable to very considerable uncertainty, owing to the variations of atmospheric conditions, which largely affect the co-efficient of refraction) the heights have been tested wherever practicable by check-levelling to the railway. In this manner the heights of Lake George base-line, Mount Lambie, Blackheath, and the Richmond base, have each been compared, and the greatest difference between these values and those deduced by computation from the trigonometrical observations does not exceed 3 feet. The heights of all first-class stations, and of many other points, are now therefore available for meteorological or other scientific purposes and for general information.

The triangulation of the suburbs of Sydney has been carried on without interruption throughout the year, and by this means the populous suburbs of Petersham, Canterbury, Ashfield, and Botany, also Curl Curl, and part of Lane Cove and Parramatta Rivers' watersheds have been covered with triangles of suitable dimensions, so that every ordinary survey connected therewith can be tested in the office.

During 1881 suitable sites have been selected and cleared, sufficient, with a few exceptions, to complete the primary and secondary triangulation of the whole of the county of Cumberland and part of Northumberland. In some of the most densely populated localities, and especially along the routes of the proposed lines of railway to Newcastle and Illawarra, other trigonometrical points will be necessary, which will be chosen and fixed at the time the angular observations are being made.

I cannot leave this subject without testifying to the liberal spirit almost invariably manifested by the owners of property when asked to permit stations to be erected upon their land and timber cut in order to obtain the necessary sights.

The extraordinary demand for surveys required to define the course of public roads through or bounding old properties now being brought forward for sale, the alignment of streets, the survey of public reserves, and other cases in which the onus of establishing the accuracy falls upon this Department, has caused the regular extension of triangulation to be broken in order that urgent necessities for fixing trigonometrical points and bearings may be met, the result being that the work has been done in patches, and consequently the work of the year 1881 cannot be expressed in the usual form showing area covered and cost per acre; the following statement is therefore substituted.

In the principal series of triangles, which extend from Ball Hill trigonometrical station to the Richmond base, the angles have been observed with the 18-inch altazimuth instrument, and thence towards Sydney as far as Riverstone. The area included by these triangles is 371,500 acres.

The secondary triangulation of county Cumberland, observed with 10-inch and 8-inch instruments, has been carried on in the vicinity of Windsor and Penrith, covering an area of 185,000 acres.

In the detail triangulation of Sydney and suburbs that part of the scheme which includes Petersham, Canterbury, Ashfield, Botany, Curl Curl, with part of the watershed of the Lane Cove and Parramatta rivers, has been finished; 89 new stations have been selected and completed.

The north population boundary of Sydney, to the eastward of the road, Lane Cove to Pittwater, has been surveyed and marked in connection with the trigonometrical survey, special points having been chosen  
and

and fixed for this purpose, in order to secure the utmost precision in the position of this important boundary, the land adjoining which may at some time become of great value, and an error of a few feet only in the exact position might seriously affect individual interests.

#### QUEENSLAND BOUNDARY.

The survey and marking of the boundary between this Colony and Queensland, from Barrigun eastwards to the Macintyre River, a distance of  $199\frac{1}{2}$  miles, was completed. At average intervals of 35 miles, all through the survey, observations for latitude were taken with the zenith telescope, and the results are such as to establish beyond question the close agreement of the marked line with its true geographical position, viz., the 29th parallel of south latitude. A series of chords to the small circle, which the parallel forms on the earth's surface, were set off on the ground with an 8-inch theodolite and the bearings of the chords checked by astronomical observations for azimuth, at intervals of about 5 miles, so as to avoid the effect of a possible accumulation of small errors, which in so great a distance might have produced an appreciable difference. The chainage was made with an oval steel wire,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  chains long, carefully adjusted and tested to the standard at the Observatory. The boundary has been marked throughout with a well-squared post at every mile and a smaller post sunk into the ground at every 20 chains. Extra large posts have been erected at the termini and at the intersection of all main roads, marked  $\uparrow$  latitude 29. The coincidence in position of the boundary by this survey, at the points where it was observed by Messrs. Gregory and Greaves, is very satisfactory, the greatest discrepancy amounting to about 3 chains on the Macintyre; on the Culgoa it is only  $68\frac{1}{2}$  links. Taking into consideration the nature of the country in which this survey has been made, and the privations to which the party was exposed on account of difficulty in obtaining water, and the scarcity of grass for the horses, I am of opinion that the manner in which it has been carried out by Mr. Cameron, the surveyor entrusted with this onerous duty, is highly creditable to that officer.

#### COMPUTING BRANCH.

In addition to the routine work of checking angle-books, weighting the bearings of the main stations of the triangulation, and entering the results in the abstract and bearing books, programmes of latitude and azimuth stars, and of zenith pairs for the Queensland boundary, have been supplied to the trigonometrical surveyors during 1881, and the latitudes of four stations on the Queensland boundary, together with the latitudes and azimuths of five first-class stations on the main triangulation, have been calculated.

The longitude of Mount Lambie has been computed from moon culminations and from an occultation of Antares, and the result compared with that found by telegraph from Sydney.

The catalogue of latitude stars has been increased by the addition of 160 stars (the positions of most of which depend on Sydney observations) and was at the end of the year in the hands of the printer.

In connection with the main triangulation the observations made by Mr. Conder at Richmond for the purpose of determining the variations in the lengths of the wooden rods used in measuring the base-lines, corresponding to different temperatures, have been reduced and the quadrilaterals formed by the following stations:—North Base, South Base, Pound, Allen-Ovens, Lowe's, Bindo, Lambie; Bindo, Blackheath, Bald, Lambie, have been balanced by the method of least squares.

In county Mitchell forty new stations and intersections have been fixed, and the calculations in connection with the triangulation of Botany, Petersham, Curl Curl, Lane Cove, Canterbury, and Ashfield have been completed, fixing eighty-nine new stations and 146 intersections. In addition to this ten stations in Sydney and suburbs have been refixed from additional data supplied to the branch.

The work of the Computing Branch being well out of arrear the first assistant computer was employed in his capacity as a surveyor from June till August in carrying out some urgent field work in connection with the branch.

At page 49, Schedule H, is a return showing the total cost of the Trigonometrical survey for the year.

#### REMARKS.

The year 1881 has been one of exceptional pressure of work of all kinds, especially upon the heads of branches and divisions, arising from the withdrawal of so many valuable assistants from the various Drafting Branches and the impossibility of suddenly supplying their places; also, in consequence of the number of claims upon the Department for new surveys of all descriptions, and the necessity for some extensive examinations into old surveys, arising from indefinite descriptions in the grants. The recent impetus in the subdivision of old grants, now private property for sale, has caused an unusual increase in this line of business.

The Conditional Purchase Issue Branch, which was at the end of 1880 fairly out of arrear, had at the end of 1881 fallen somewhat into arrear through an increase of conditional purchase applications and other unforeseen causes. The branch has been reorganized and strengthened, and will, it is hoped, in a few months be as far as possible out of arrear.

In the Reserve Branch the reduction of assistance and increase of work has affected the branch so much that the utmost endeavours have been insufficient to prevent an accumulation of some three weeks' work at the end of 1881, at which time five draftsmen's seats were vacant. Remedial steps were initiated in November last to meet the occasion, and the arrear will have ceased before this report appears.

The work of the office in connection with the alienation of land (charting) is now nearly equally divided between the old Charting Branches and the new Geographical Divisions; therefore, until it is all done under one system, I cannot put the state of it before the public in such a lucid manner as I should desire; and, unfortunately, the want of draftsmen to prepare parish maps may still further protract the attainment of this important object.

In the production of parish maps I must admit that the results shown, comparing the year 1880 with 1881, are not as satisfactory as I could wish, the falling off being no less than  $31\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.; this is accounted for by the great increase of work in the Department generally, and the want of experienced officers to carry on the business in an efficient manner.



The diagram marked C at the end of the Report shows the number of persons who were employed in the Department, only six more than in 1879 when the work was coming in slowly, notwithstanding the advertisements for draftsmen in this and the adjacent colonies, and employing every one who could pass the examination. If the services of all those who have resigned or been sent to the field could have been retained in the office there would have been no arrears, and the public would have been satisfied, instead of the reverse, as at the end of 1881.

The diagram marked D at the end of the report shows the average salary paid compared with previous years. In 1861 it was £274; in 1870, £243; in 1881, £222; and I am certain that economy in this respect has been carried too far, and the fact was admitted by Mr. Secretary Hoskins in raising several salaries for 1882.

The diagram marked E at the end of the report, shows the number of communications received, and a diagram marked F, at the end of the Report, shows the cost of the Department; in both cases the results would have been greatly in excess had it not been for the drought which has so much retarded the operations of the licensed surveyors.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. F. ADAMS.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

## Field Staff.

## SCHEDULE A.

## SURVEYORS.

DISTRICT Surveyors and the Cost of Services for the year 1881.

Name.	Where employed.	Date of Appointment to present Capacity.	Cost of Services.		
			Salary.	Labourers' Wages, Forage, Equipments, &c.	Total.
E. Fisher .....	Bathurst District.....	1 Jan., 1863	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
E. Twynam .....	Goulburn .....	1 " "	500 0 0	563 15 6	1,063 15 6
W. A. B. Greaves .....	Coast, Southern " .....	25 May, "	500 0 0	336 15 0	1,109 18 8
J. H. Wood .....	Albury .....	1 Aug., 1866	500 0 0	496 10 0	996 10 0
A. Dewhurst.....	Liverpool Plains " .....	1 Jan., 1875	500 0 0	506 12 0	1,006 12 0
C. F. Bolton.....	Wagga Wagga " .....	1 " "	500 0 0	492 12 10	992 12 10
J. C. Dalglish .....	Dubbo " .....	7 June, "	500 0 0	461 12 10	961 12 10
A. C. Betts .....	Cooma " .....	7 " "	500 0 0	512 12 6	1,012 12 6
P. R. Donaldson .....	Grafton " .....	1 Jan., 1876	500 0 0	588 5 7	1,088 5 7
F. B. W. Woolrych.....	Metropolitan " .....	1 Oct., 1877	500 0 0	568 4 2	1,068 4 2
J. S. Chard .....	New England " .....	21 Aug., 1879	500 0 0	568 16 0	1,068 16 0
J. W. Allworth .....	Maitland " .....	7 Oct., 1880	500 0 0	556 19 9	1,056 19 9
			6,000 0 0	6,262 14 10	12,262 14 10

## SCHEDULE B.

FIRST and Second Class Salaried Surveyors, and Cost of Services for 1881.

Name.	Where employed.	Date of Appointment to present Capacity.	Cost of Services.		
			Salary.	Labourers' Wages, Forage, Equipment, &c.	Total.
<b>FIRST CLASS SURVEYORS.</b>			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
E. G. Finley.....	Inverell .....	1 Jan., 1875	400 0 0	509 3 0	909 3 0
H. A. Crouch .....	Bathurst .....	1 " "	400 0 0	474 0 8	874 0 8
J. W. Deering .....	Homebush .....	1 Aug., 1866	400 0 0	533 7 3	933 7 3
T. H. Smith .....	Queanbeyan .....	22 " 1876	400 0 0	636 7 1	1,036 7 1
A. Schleicher .....	Goulburn .....	1 Oct., 1877	221 17 2	141 15 6	363 12 8
C. H. Wansbrough .....	Sydney .....	1 " "	400 0 0	474 0 5	874 0 5
G. H. Shcaffé .....	Bowral .....	21 May, 1878	400 0 0	609 3 0	1,009 3 0
R. M'Donald .....	Hay .....	1 July, "	400 0 0	550 7 0	950 7 0
J. T. Atchison .....	Goulburn .....	1 Sept., "	400 0 0	499 15 0	899 15 0
C. C. Bullock .....	Sydney .....	21 Aug., 1879	400 0 0	535 0 11	935 0 11
G. C. Hedgeland .....	Sydney .....	7 Oct., 1880	400 0 0	453 9 3	853 9 3
E. Handcock .....	Newcastle .....	8 Dec., "	400 0 0	639 4 7	1,039 4 7
			4,621 17 2	6,055 13 8	10,677 10 10
<b>SECOND CLASS SURVEYORS.</b>					
C. J. M'Master .....	Bingen .....	1 Oct., 1876	300 0 0	461 13 0	761 13 0
E. MacFarlane .....	Bourke .....	1 " 1877	300 0 0	701 17 6	1,001 17 6
W. H. O'M. Wood .....	County Cumberland .....	1 " "	300 0 0	898 0 4	1,198 0 4
C. J. Metcalfe .....	Goulburn .....	8 Mar., 1878	300 0 0	592 12 6	892 12 6
W. Orr .....	Deniliquin .....	21 May, "	300 0 0	366 17 0	666 17 0
E. G. Vickery .....	Wilcannia .....	21 " "	300 0 0	758 14 0	1,058 14 0
J. L. Tritton .....	Dubbo .....	3 July, "	300 0 0	493 0 6	793 0 6
W. H. Nash .....	Sydney .....	1 Jan., 1879	300 0 0	417 0 0	717 0 0
A. Sharp .....	Parkes .....	14 May, "	300 0 0	630 14 0	930 14 0
W. G. Walker .....	Cargellico .....	1 Aug., "	75 0 0	137 19 0	212 19 0
A. Ebsworth .....	Boga .....	24 Oct., "	300 0 0	532 10 0	832 10 0
E. Ebsworth .....	Parramatta .....	20 Feb., 1881	253 0 8	481 1 6	739 2 2
T. W. Connolly .....	Wentworth .....	20 April, "	209 3 4	374 0 2	583 3 6
			3,542 4 0	6,845 19 6	10,388 3 6

NOTE.—Mr. Surveyor Walker obtained twelve months leave, without pay, from 1st April, 1881.

## SCHEDULE C.

## STATEMENT of Accounts rendered by Licensed Surveyors during 1881.

Name.	Amount of Accounts for Fees.			Name.	Amount of Accounts for Fees.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Anderson W.	652	5	3	Combes J. B.	183	2	3
Armstrong J.	947	1	2	Commins G. W.	1,418	16	11
Arthur G.	302	5	4	Conolly T. W.	219	13	1
Allport H. C.	320	4	3	Conroy J. M.	1,226	10	4
Barling J.	784	17	8	Cowley W.	1,408	11	4
Barling R.	386	10	10	Creed W.	1,184	12	6
Barton E. H.	1,635	10	11	Curtis L. A.	52	6	0
Baylies J. J.	1,124	13	1	Chauncy C. S.	64	12	5
Bell T. H.	225	16	3	Dewhurst A.	732	13	4
Berry H.	399	8	6	Davidson W. R.	638	10	3
Baddulph T. L.	846	3	4	Davis H. M.	232	7	7
Burgess A. P.	1,027	10	7	Dawson E. H.	665	12	8
Blair J. W.	272	4	2	Dawson J.	562	8	8
Bossley T.	1,012	3	9	Deighton R.	619	6	7
Bray A. H.*	850	3	1	Donaldson G. G.	297	10	6
Brock R.	838	18	5	Dowe G. L.	325	16	7
Brown T.	378	13	3	Drummond W.	791	11	2
Burgess E. J.	564	1	11	Duffy J. C.	687	12	10
Blackett J. R.	487	3	7	Fisher R.	672	16	11
Callaghan M. J.	255	17	5	Fisher H.	258	14	3
Campbell J. A. D.	487	16	9	Fowler H. C.	553	16	3
Carter G. B.	655	10	11	Farrer W. J.	950	11	6
Chatfield S.	406	3	7	Folkes H. W.	209	14	8
Christie W. H.	645	5	1	Garland B. C.	1,582	11	7
Clements J. S.	151	2	3	Gleeson J. J.	644	1	3
Gomm E. T. F.	591	17	0	MacPherson A.	466	1	7
Goodwin T. H. H.	643	10	2	M'Ewen J. H.*	291	5	9
Grant J.	890	19	11	Nash H. M.	2,333	13	11
Hall J.	491	3	9	North C. F. N.*	293	16	1
Harper C. A.	467	5	3	O'Connor H. A. D.	497	5	1
Harris E. A.	1,252	4	2	Palmer J. A.	644	4	8
Haylock C.	533	12	5	Park A. J.	300	3	2
Herborn E.	194	8	6	Paton N.	1,041	18	1
Herborn E. E. W.	281	1	5	Pears J. M.	418	9	6
Hosie H. C.	872	9	9	Pitt G. M.	660	19	7
Hunter F. V.	746	5	3	Potter C. W.	800	2	2
Holmes H. C.	96	17	11	Pring T.	7	2	0
Isaac F.	1,384	5	3	Rae W. A.	579	3	8
Irby F. W.	155	12	10	Rigaut P.	300	18	9
Jamieson W.	11	2	0	Riley V. B.*	547	8	10
Keele E. J.	577	2	6	Robertson J. J.	596	11	0
Kelly J. M.	302	13	4	Russell F.	548	7	6
King C. W. B.	1,105	2	7	Ryan J.	1,104	2	3
Knapp E. J. H.	1	1	0	Ronald R.	519	3	5
Landon A.	929	8	2	Roberts R. J. A.*	42	2	0
Langstaff E. W.	889	4	10	Sawtell E.	498	5	11
Lardner F. T.	137	3	1	Scott W. N.	504	17	0
Lipscomb W. A.	1,436	12	0	Solling F. P.	1,231	12	10
Lisle A.	762	4	2	Stinson A. L.	1,176	4	1
Loder G.	662	4	0	Sanderson E.	100	14	5
Love A. W.	1,476	6	5	Small A. N.	708	4	9
Langtree O.	1,842	17	6	Tingcombe J. L.	298	9	0
Maitland A.	316	0	1	Trickett O.	1,148	9	9
Mann E. P.	408	12	11	Tozer V. F.	1,064	14	3
Mann H. F. K.	359	17	4	Tucker J. J.	975	5	7
Martyn J. G.	577	16	3	Turner E. W.	1,523	8	4
Mathews R. H.	480	13	2	Tarrant J.	21	2	2
Meldrum R. W.	1,505	18	8	Vernon J.	600	0	6
More H. H.	2	0	0	White H. O. S.	299	7	7
Mylecharane W.	53	5	8	Williams V.	397	9	10
M'Cormack H. O.	22	1	11	Worth C.	1,265	5	2
M'Cord T. C.	834	2	4	Wilkinson L. A.	27	9	0
M'Carthy A.	909	9	3				
M'Culloch J.	18	17	0				
M'Dougall S. A.	915	0	3				
							£80,804 0 11

NOTE.—Those marked \* were employed on temporary salary during a part of the year; the amount paid for their services is included in Schedule D

## SCHEDULE D.

LIST of Licensed Surveyors employed on temporary salary during the year 1881, with cost of services while employed.

Name.	Where employed.	Date of appointment as Licensed Surveyor.	Cost of Services.		
			Salary.	Equipment, Forage, Wages, &c.	Total.
	County.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Anderson J. ....	Rous .....	27 June, 1881	146 15 6	276 1 0	422 16 6
Abernethy W. ....	Durham, Gloucester, Northumberland .....	27 " 1879	287 1 11	559 4 7	846 6 6
Barlow M. ....	Gregory, Ewenmar, Napier, Philip, Bligh, Wellington, Gowen.	2 July, 1878	200 0 0	351 15 2	551 15 2
Burdett F. L. ....	Cumberland .....	3 Feb., 1874	300 0 0	605 19 6	905 19 6
Bucknell W. A. ....	Do .....	2 July, 1880	144 0 0	294 12 7	438 12 7
Burgess J. O. ....	Richmond, Clarence, Drake .....	27 June, 1879	285 9 8	546 12 5	832 2 1
Bray A. H. ....	Menindie .....	12 " 1877	41 13 4	93 2 10	134 16 2
Chamier A. F. ....	Cook, Gordon, Wellington, Cumberland .....	22 Jan., 1878	300 0 0	581 12 6	881 12 6
Chapman A. W. ....	Clarke, Inglis, Sandon, Clive, Buller, Gough .....	12 " 1877	300 0 0	554 5 0	854 5 0
Cobercroft E. J. ....	Brisbane, Durham, Bligh, Philip .....	2 July, 1878	300 0 0	584 11 0	884 11 0
Ewing T. T. ....	Rous, Fitzroy .....	29 June, 1877	300 0 0	611 8 0	911 8 0
Farisla O. ....	Cumberland .....	12 Jan., "	294 19 8	540 2 5	835 2 1
Folkhard H. ....	Vernon .....	2 " 1880	117 14 10	223 6 6	341 1 4
Halliday E. J. ....	Wallace, Beresford, Wellesley .....	2 July, 1878	300 0 0	508 12 9	808 12 9
Hicks J. E. ....	Bland, Harding, Monteagle, Forbes .....	2 " "	300 0 0	642 14 0	942 14 0
Hogarth H., jun. ....	Gresham, Fitzroy, Harden, Sandon, Clarke, Hardinge, Vernon, Hawes.	29 June, 1877	300 0 0	575 17 6	875 17 6
Hungerford M. O. ....	Dudley, Raleigh .....	22 Jan., 1878	300 0 0	584 9 6	884 9 6
Johnson E. H. ....	Rous .....	27 June, 1881	105 12 10	193 16 10	299 9 8
Kelly J. B. ....	Do .....	7 Jan., 1879	294 7 1	637 18 5	932 5 6
Knibbs G. H. ....	Leichhardt .....	22 " 1878	100 0 0	183 18 10	283 18 10
Laing C. W. ....	Arrawatta, Gough, Hardinge, Sandon, Clarke, Wallace.	29 June, 1878	300 0 0	567 11 6	867 11 6
Lucas J. H. ....	Cumberland .....	29 Jan., 1873	300 0 0	512 12 5	812 12 5
Mackenzie R. B. ....	Do Buckland .....	12 " 1877	282 3 6	510 16 2	792 19 8
Mills W. W. ....	Do .....	2 July, 1880	241 14 0	166 0 1	407 14 1
Mylne H. J. M. ....	Westmoreland, Cook, Camden .....	29 June, 1877	300 0 0	595 17 6	895 17 6
Mills S. ....	Cumberland .....	27 " 1881	20 8 0	24 3 10	44 11 10
Madsen H. F. ....	Do .....	15 Feb., 1876	66 13 4	54 19 1	121 12 5
M'Ewen J. H. ....	Lincoln, Leichhardt, Gowen, Bligh, Clyde .....	2 Jan., 1880	120 9 4	256 8 10	376 18 2
MacCallum G. ....	Cumberland .....	27 June, 1879	25 0 0	19 4 9	44 4 9
North C. F. N. ....	Fitzroy, Drake, Rous, Clarence .....	27 " "	130 12 10	277 16 8	408 9 6
Parsons G. ....	Fitzroy, Raleigh, Murray .....	7 Jan., 1879	300 0 0	529 0 6	829 0 6
Pennofather G. ....	Wallace .....	2 " 1880	104 16 9	214 14 0	319 10 9
Perdriau S. E. ....	Cumberland .....	2 " "	150 0 0	162 3 3	312 3 3
Pinnington S. J. ....	Wellington, Ashburnham .....	27 June, 1881	125 0 0	230 8 2	355 8 2
Pike H. M. L. ....	Cumberland .....	27 " 1879	16 18 8	14 7 4	31 6 0
Roberts R. J. A. ....	Do .....	27 " "	25 0 0	62 6 3	87 6 3
Richmond J. ....	Do .....	27 " "	25 0 0	17 18 3	42 18 3
Riley R. B. ....	Camden .....	6 Feb., 1875	17 14 10	40 15 6	58 10 4
Scrivener C. R. ....	Cumberland .....	2 July, 1880	66 13 4	82 18 6	149 11 10
Sim W. ....	Do .....	2 " "	20 16 6	25 13 10	46 10 4
Smyth P. F. ....	Do .....	" " "	79 3 4	183 2 4	262 5 8
Sellers D. B. ....	Murray, King, Cowley, Harden, Beresford, Cooper, St. Vincent, Clarendon, Sturt, Bourke, Urana, Mitchell.	12 June, 1877	300 0 0	555 0 6	855 0 6
Thurburn C. ....	Bathurst, Ashburnham, Gordon, Wellington, Lincoln, Bligh.	2 July, 1878	300 0 0	540 6 0	840 6 0
Torry H. A. ....	Wellington, Ewenmar, Narromine, Canbelego, Gregory, Oxley, Flinders.	27 June, 1879	289 3 4	550 12 10	839 16 2
Tuxon P. V. ....	Cook .....	27 " 1881	10 9 8	17 0 3	27 9 11
Webb C. E. ....	Macquarie, Leichhardt, Dudley, Gowen, Ewenmar.	2 July, 1878	300 0 0	573 18 0	873 18 0
Wilson T. G. ....	Cumberland .....	2 " "	300 0 0	589 14 0	889 14 0
			8,935 12 3	16,525 11 8	25,461 3 11

## SCHEDULE E.

LICENSED Surveyors employed in charge of Districts during 1881.

Name.	Address.	Number of District.	Name.	Address.	Number of District.
Armstrong J.	Molong	27	King C. W. B.	Dubbo	102
Arthur G.	Atholton, near Inverell	2	Kelly J. M.	Narrabri	12, 13
Anderson W.	Narrabri	15	Langstaff R. W.	Moss Vale	104
Brock R.	Wellington	21	Lisle A.	Forbes	19
Biddulph T. L.	Carcoar	113	Lardner F. T.	Moulamein	71
Barling J.	Casino	94	Love A. W.	Gundagai	80
Barling R.	Casino	114	Landon A.	Walgett	92
Barton E. H.	Dubbo	18	Loder G.	Tamworth	96
Bossley T.	Walgett	98	Lipscomb W. A.	Wagga Wagga	74, 75
Berry H.	Albury	78, 79	M'Cord T. C.	Queanbeyan	52
Bell T. H.	Cooma	56, 57	Mylne H. J. M.	Sofala	40
Burgess E. J.	Hay	66, 116	Mathews R. H.	Wollombi	35, 36
Baylis J. J.	Narrandera	41, 65	Mann H. F. K.	Walcha	10
Combes J. B.	Carcoar	26	Maitland A.	Forbes	45
Chatfield S.	Bundarra	6	Meldrum R. W.	Grenfell	101
Christie W. H.	Goulburn	42	M'Carthy A.	Coolac	120
Conroy J. M.	Yass	49, 50	Macpherson A.	Wagga Wagga	83
Cread W.	Mulwala, via Albury	76	M'Dougall S. A.	Hay	67, 68
Clements I. S.	Narrabri	100	Mylochurane W.	Bowenfels	24
Commins G. W.	Wagga Wagga	63, 82	M'Master C. J., salaried Surveyor.	Bingera	7
Cowley W.	Albury	70, 77, 85	Martyn J. G.	Armidale	129
Dawson J.	Iford	110	Nash H. M.	Cootamundra	46, 128
Drummond W.	Tenterfield	4	North C. F. N.	Graffon	28, 29
Davidson W. R.	Coonabarabran	16	Nicholson S.		97, 112
Duffy J. C.	Forbes	44	O'Connor H. A. D.	Glen Innes	93
Davis H. M.	Marengo	105	Palmer J. A.	Bombala	58
Dowe G. L.	Kepit, via Somerton	8, 9	Pitt G. M., jun.	North Richmond	38
Dawson E. H.	Balranald	69	Park A. J.	Armidale	5
Donovan M. C.	Absent, vide L. S. Tarrant	122	Robertson J. J.	Mudgee	22, 23
Donaldson G. G.	Goulburn	46	Rae W. A.	Forbes	89, 108
Dewhurst A.	Bourke	111	Ryan J.	Trunkay	127
Deighton R.	Queanbeyan	59	Russell F.	Warialda	1
Farrer W. J.	Warren, via Dubbo	118	Ronald R.	Glen Innes	119
Fisher R.	Coonamble	95	Rigaut P.	Tamworth	11
Fowler H. C.	Bungendore	51	Scott W. N.	Nymagee	126
Gomm E. T. F.	Cooma	81	Solling F. P.	Moree	121
Granter J.	Mudgee	34, 109	Tucker J. J.	Newcastle	37
Goodwin T. H. H.	Gunnedah	14, 91	Tozer V. F.	Absent	46
Garland B. C.	Wagga Wagga	64	Turner E. W.	Taradah, Adelong	60
Haylock C.	Cooma	55	Trickett O.	Moree	3
Herborn E.	West Kempsey	30	Tarrant J.	Wentworth	122
Hall J.	Wingham	31	Vernon J.	Scone	33
Hunter F. V.	Ballina	115	Vickery E. G., salaried Surveyor.	Wilcannia	117
Harper C.	Moruya	54	White H. O'S.	Grasford	32
Harris E. A.	Bourke	20	Worth C.	Merrima	99
Hosie H. C.	Young	47, 48	Woobrych F. B. W., District Surveyor.	Wilson-street, Newtown	39
Isaac F.		53			
Keele E. J.	Collie, via Dubbo	17			

See map at end of Report.

## SCHEDULE F.

RETURN of Measurements made by Licensed Surveyors, including those on temporary salary, during the years 1880 and 1881, and the comparative cost of same.

Class of Measurement.	Area, 1880.			Area, 1881.		
	a.	r.	p.	a.	r.	p.
Conditional Purchases	734,768	0	37	860,510	3	38
Measured for auction	389,842	1	37	818,058	3	37
Government and public purposes	122,244	0	26	86,542	3	0
In right of improvements	135,020	1	17	92,580	2	25
Volunteer Land Orders	10,663	0	0	8,001	2	8
Lineal measurements reduced to area by allowing 20 acres per mile, 3,744 miles 12 chains 78½ links	106,164	0	0	74,883	0	0
	1,498,672	0	37	1,940,577	2	8
Total amount of accounts rendered	£92,039	3	11	106,265	4	10
Average cost per acre (nearly)	0	1	2½	0	1	1½

## SCHEDULE G.

## EXPENDITURE on account of Sewerage Surveys during 1881.

Surveyors and Assistant Surveyors.	Date of Appointment.	Rate per Annum.	Amount Paid.	Wages of Party and Contingent Expenses.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
M. Barlow .....	1 Aug., 1880	300 0 0	100 0 0	138 10 2	238 10 2
H. F. Madsen .....	12 " "	400 0 0	358 6 8	257 4 0	615 10 8
C. R. Scrivener .....	5 Oct., "	400 0 0	300 0 0	336 0 10	636 0 10
E. Ebsworth .....	5 " "	300 0 0	42 9 5	36 15 0	79 4 5
G. MacCullum .....	1 July, 1881	300 0 0	148 0 0	159 8 9	302 8 9
R. J. A. Roberts .....	16 " "	300 0 0	156 9 0	157 17 0	314 6 0
H. L. M. Pike .....	16 " "	17s. per diem.	93 10 0	104 5 10	197 15 10
J. Richmond .....	1 Sept., "	300 0 0	127 14 0	111 17 10	239 11 10
W. Sim .....	21 Oct., "	17s. per diem.	27 4 0	36 16 10	64 0 10
S. Mills .....	1 Nov., "	" "	20 8 0	27 19 6	48 7 6
			1,369 1 1	1,366 15 9	2,735 16 10
Draftsmen .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	748 6 0
Miscellaneous contingencies .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	164 1 6
					3,648 4 4

## SCHEDULE H.

## COST OF TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY, 1881.

Head of Service.	Name.	Capacity.	Yearly Salary.	Salary paid.	Equipment allowance, Wages, Forage, &c.	Total.	How employed.
Field Surveyors .....	W. J. Conder ...	Superintendent ...	£ 550	£ s. d. 550 0 0	£ s. d. 706 7 7	£ s. d. 1,256 7 7	Administrative duties: Supervision and field work on principal series of triangles.
	J. Brooks .....	1st Class Surveyor		400 0 0	501 12 6	901 12 6	Triangulation, Sydney & suburbs—Survey of north population boundary.
	J. Cameron .....	do	400	66 13 4	9 14 0	76 7 4	Triangulation, Marriekville—Nov. and Dec.
	W. H. O'M. Wood	2nd Class Surveyor	300	300 0 0	898 0 4	1,198 0 4	Triangulation—County Cumberland, and first-class triangles.
	J. F. Loxton ...	do	300	300 0 0	496 12 1	796 12 1	Minor triangulation—Suburbs of Sydney, Lane Cove, and Parramatta River watersheds.
Queensland Boundary	J. Cameron .....	1st do	400	333 6 8	984 14 6	1,318 1 2	Survey of Queensland Boundary, and drawing of plan—during first ten months.
Office Staff.....	H. S. Hawkins..	Chief Computer ...	400	400 0 0	.....	400 0 0	Chief Computer of trigonometrical surveys.
	J. H. Laycock...	Computer.....	250	250 0 0	.....	250 0 0	Assistant do.
	J. B. Trivett ...	do	200	200 0 0	.....	200 0 0	do do.
Piling Parties .....	E. H. Taylor ...	Overseer .....	200	200 0 0	824 10 10	824 10 10	Selecting, forming, and clearing sites for Trigonometrical Stations in Counties Cook, Cumberland, and Northumberland
	T. C. Swannell..	do	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> day	182 10 0	618 13 6	801 3 6	
	J. Healy .....	do	8/-	146 0 0	584 5 4	730 5 4	
	C. J. Sheridan...	do	8/-	133 12 0	643 1 3	776 13 3	
	S. Tivey .....	do	8/-	23 12 0	.....	23 12 0	
	W. H. Twine ...	do	8/-	12 8 0	54 1 0	66 9 0	
Incidental expenses ...	General equipment, horses, vehicles, tents, &c., for Survey and Piling parties					1,211 8 2	
	Miscellaneous contingencies, compensation to owners for injury to property by falling timber, forming stations, &c.					802 8 6	
	Purchase of instruments					211 15 6	
						£11845 7 1	

NOTE.—Mr. Surveyor Wood is an officer of the General Establishment. He was employed temporarily on Trigonometrical work during the year, because his services were more advantageous in that than in the other branch of the Service.

RETURN showing the number and nature of Instructions issued to Surveyors for action or distribution, and those dealt with by them, also the cost of their services for 1881.

Name.	Where employed.	Date of appointment to present capacity.	Instructions issued for action or distribution during the year.													Instructions carried out personally.										Cost of Services.			Memoranda.		Instructions on hand, 31st December, 1881.						
			Conditional purchase.	Improved purchase.	Volunteer Land Orders.	Auction.	Miscellaneous.	Roads.	Reserves.	Ministerial.	Feature surveys.	Leases.	Special leases.	Special purchase.	Total.	Conditional purchase.	Improved purchase.	Volunteer Land Orders.	Auction.	Miscellaneous.	Roads.	Reserves.	Ministerial.	Feature surveys.	Leases.	Special leases.	Special purchase.	Total.	Salary.	Equipment, wages, &c.		Total.	Issued.	Returned.			
																																			£	s.	d.
<b>DISTRICT SURVEYORS.</b>																																					
Fisher E.	Orange & Bathurst	1 Jan., 1863..	276	17	1	68	80	100	79	21	..	..	..	664	10	..	..	7	10	9	14	12	..	..	..	..	63	500	0	0	563	15	6	17	14	22	
Twynam E.	Goulburn	1 .. ..	210	80	1	41	69	88	90	23	..	..	..	620	..	..	..	1	10	7	4	2	..	..	..	27	500	0	0	609	18	8	9	7	80		
Greaves W. A. B.	Coast District	25 May, ..	22	1	..	26	32	63	30	12	..	..	..	212	..	..	..	1	15	20	11	6	..	..	..	63	500	0	0	836	15	0	8	2	81		
Wood J. H.	Albury	1 Aug., 1866..	145	19	..	31	43	40	102	10	..	..	..	482	..	..	..	4	7	5	18	9	..	..	..	51	500	0	0	496	10	0	6	3	144		
Dewhurst A.	Tamworth	1 Jan., 1876..	41	4	1	56	62	42	55	21	..	..	..	285	..	..	..	3	23	18	23	19	..	..	..	98	500	0	0	506	12	0	11	7	23		
Bolton C. F.	Wagga Wagga	1 .. ..	77	33	..	80	81	84	128	80	..	..	..	453	..	..	..	3	22	14	22	9	..	..	..	85	500	0	0	492	12	10	7	4	78		
Dalglish J. C.	Dubbo	7 June, ..	181	81	15	124	33	29	205	16	..	..	..	671	11	..	1	9	5	8	31	13	..	..	..	88	500	0	0	461	12	10	20	10	145		
Betts A. C.	Cooma	7 .. ..	339	2	1	23	14	31	36	25	..	..	..	474	..	..	..	14	10	19	18	1	..	..	..	73	500	0	0	512	12	6	11	9	101		
Donaldson P. R.	Grafton	1 Jan., 1876..	97	8	..	41	43	43	28	11	..	..	..	273	..	..	..	10	15	22	18	14	..	..	..	99	500	0	0	588	5	7	5	4	89		
Woolrych F. B. W.	Metropolitan	1 Oct., 1877..	27	..	1	12	90	62	15	82	..	..	..	243	..	..	..	3	9	9	1	18	..	..	..	35	500	0	0	568	4	2	..	..	10		
Chard J. S.	Armidale	21 Aug., 1879..	61	10	..	88	83	50	88	19	..	..	..	355	..	..	..	6	6	10	42	15	..	..	..	101	500	0	0	568	16	0	57	42	35		
Allworth J. W.	East Maitland	7 Oct., 1880..	25	..	2	39	52	104	37	8	..	..	..	279	..	..	..	6	38	56	6	6	..	..	..	130	500	0	0	556	19	9	6	5	44		
Total			1501	205	26	627	577	684	891	228	11	57	138	19	4964	70	18	1	58	174	180	209	136	4	20	83	1	918	6000	0	0	6262	14	10	..	..	752
<b>FIRST-CLASS SURVEYORS.</b>																																					
Finley F. G. <sup>1</sup>	Inverell	1 June, 1876..	23	3	2	55	7	3	60	12	..	..	1	168	3	..	..	11	1	5	17	23	1	..	..	65	400	0	0	509	3	0	6	1	27		
Crouch H. A.	Bathurst	1 .. ..	5	1	..	2	7	10	2	4	..	..	..	35	11	..	..	5	31	33	10	11	2	..	..	116	400	0	0	474	0	8	3	2	35		
Deering J. W.	Metropolitan	1 Aug., 1866..	..	..	..	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	1	9	4	2	..	..	..	..	21	400	0	0	533	7	3	5	8	18		
Smith T. H.	Queanbeyan	22 .. ..	..	..	..	5	10	1	5	..	..	..	..	21	29	..	..	1	4	15	7	8	..	..	..	64	400	0	0	636	7	1	1	1	27		
Schleicher A. <sup>2</sup>	Goulburn	1 Oct., 1877..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	8	5	1	..	..	..	..	17	221	17	2	141	15	0	2	2	..		
Wansbrough C. H. <sup>3</sup>	Sydney	1 Oct., 1877..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	400	0	0	474	0	5	2	2	24		
Sheaffe G. H.	Bowral	21 May, 1878..	48	1	..	7	17	59	17	13	..	..	..	171	18	..	..	7	38	87	19	16	..	..	..	185	400	0	0	600	3	0	16	11	88		
M'Donald R.	Hay	1 July, ..	..	2	..	1	2	3	4	..	..	..	..	13	8	..	..	4	4	19	16	9	..	..	..	60	400	0	0	550	7	0	1	1	18		
Atchison J. T.	Goulburn	1 Sept., ..	1	..	..	2	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	4	..	..	1	3	34	6	3	..	..	..	56	400	0	0	499	15	0	4	2	18		
Bullock C. J. <sup>4</sup>	Sydney	21 Aug., 1879..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	400	0	0	585	0	11	..	..	9		
Hedgeland G. C. <sup>5</sup>	do	7 Oct., 1880..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	3	7	..	..	..	..	..	12	400	0	0	453	9	3	..	..	6		
Handcock R. <sup>6</sup>	Newcastle	8 Dec., ..	..	..	..	6	7	2	5	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	1	5	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	14	400	0	0	639	4	7	..	..	5	
Total			77	7	2	65	66	107	85	50	1	5	9	2	478	73	6	..	34	110	165	78	71	9	3	20	1	570	4621	17	2	6055	13	8	..	..	275
<b>SECOND-CLASS SURVEYORS.</b>																																					
M'Master C. J.	Bingera	1 Oct., 1876..	10	..	..	5	1	3	3	..	..	..	..	22	5	..	..	2	5	2	1	8	2	..	..	..	20	300	0	0	461	13	0	9	3	3	
M'Farland E.	Bourke	1 .. ..	16	1	..	35	11	5	36	8	..	..	..	114	11	..	..	5	21	11	29	10	..	..	..	91	300	0	0	701	17	0	4	3	49		
Wood W. H. O.M. <sup>6</sup>	County Cumberland	1 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300	0	0	898	0	4	..	..	..		
Metcalfe C. J.	Goulburn	8 Mar., 1878..	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	5	6	..	..	3	9	10	11	2	..	..	..	44	300	0	0	592	12	6	10	8	13		
Orr W.	Deniliquin	21 May, ..	32	29	5	20	18	5	0	10	..	..	..	129	6	10	..	9	20	5	9	12	..	..	..	76	300	0	0	366	17	0	3	2	66		
Vickers E. G.	Wilcannia	21 .. ..	45	44	1	2	9	3	19	4	2	1	3	133	13	3	..	1	6	1	9	3	..	..	..	37	300	0	0	753	14	0	11	10	58		
Tritton J. L.	Dubbo	8 July, ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	9	..	..	2	4	7	34	2	1	..	..	62	800	0	0	493	0	6	2	..	15		
Nash W. H.	Sydney	1 Jan., 1879..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	300	0	0	417	0	0	..	..	7		
Sharp A.	Parkes	14 May, ..	..	..	..	4	5	1	5	7	..	..	..	22	6	2	..	17	15	8	24	13	..	..	..	85	800	0	0	630	14	0	4	2	23		
Walker W. G. <sup>7</sup>	Cargillco	1 Aug., ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	75	0	0	137	19	0	2	2	..		
Ebsworth A.	Rega	24 Oct., ..	..	..	..	2	4	..	8	..	..	..	..	9	88	..	..	8	7	12	2	7	1	..	..	77	300	0	0	532	10	0	12	12	19		
Ebsworth E.	Parramatta	5 .. ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	258	0	8	481	1	6	2	2	15		
Conolly T. W.	Wentworth	20 April, 1881..	4	23	..	8	5	2	84	7	..	..	..	83	8	..	..	2	4	2	19	5	..	..	..	40	209	3	4	374	0	2	37	35	22		
Total			107	97	6	69	56	27	108	49	2	1	7	..	529	103	26	..	50	92	61	138	65	5	1	13	..	554	3542	4	0	6345	19	0	..	..	290

<sup>1</sup> Acting District Surveyor. <sup>2</sup> Absent on leave. <sup>3</sup> City surveys. <sup>4</sup> Engaged on general survey. <sup>5</sup> Alignments. <sup>6</sup> Engaged on the triangulation of the County of Cumberland. <sup>7</sup> Absent on leave.











# Office Staff.

## CHARTING RETURN. Geographical Division No. 1.

Showing work performed during the year 1881.

District.	Received in Charting Branch.												Dealt with in Charting Branch.												In Charting Branch on 31st December, 1881.																																
	Conditional Purchase.			Auction.			Improvement Purchase.			Volunteer Order.			Conditional Purchase.			Auction.			Improvement Purchase.			Volunteer Order.			Conditional Purchase.			Auction.			Improvement Purchase.			Volunteer Order.																							
	Plans.	Portions.	Area.	Plans.	Portions.	Area.	Plans.	Portions.	Area.	Plans.	Portions.	Area.	Plans.	Portions.	Area.	Plans.	Portions.	Area.	Plans.	Portions.	Area.	Plans.	Portions.	Area.	Plans.	Portions.	Area.	Plans.	Portions.	Area.	Plans.	Portions.	Area.	Plans.	Portions.	Area.																					
Barranald .....	2	2	640	7	40	12439	2	2	1280	..	..	..	2	0	1230	7	13	7679	2	2	1280	1	1	50	2	2	640	1	18	4800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..												
Cobar .....	10	14	652	1	90	45	6	6	330	..	..	..	4	5	1000	1	90	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	9	408	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..									
Corowa .....	1	1	117	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	220	..	..	..	3	3	602	..	..	..	1	1	162	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Denitiquin* .....	61	64	18038	24	38	19446	31	31	5224	4	4	200	51	52	12605	32	104	24268	35	36	8743	3	3	150	17	26	6240	3	14	2323	12	12	1942	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Hay* .....	73	81	34085	20	209	75513	40	57	15957	16	22	1100	50	64	20580	32	323	81002	46	53	18053	16	22	1100	20	25	8513	9	49	16654	13	18	8366	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hillston* .....	50	53	11338	14	199	17758	31	39	6512	..	..	..	47	50	8817	15	311	29298	40	50	11647	..	..	..	24	29	6083	4	58	7708	12	12	1466	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Moama* .....	7	11	1026	3	33	223	7	8	1218	10	12	600	5	9	693	4	34	316	7	8	1246	10	12	600	4	5	759	7	9	1274	3	4	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Narrandera .....	2	8	3150	4	31	3422	10	13	2033	3	4	200	4	6	620	1	10	1895	0	10	2118	3	3	150	9	9	3747	3	21	6327	7	9	1274	3	4	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urana .....	42	45	16014	20	180	61567	17	20	2992	..	..	..	29	33	9541	25	191	60080	14	17	3550	..	..	..	25	27	9845	3	6	2961	7	9	972	1	1	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wagga Wagga .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	640	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	176	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>85705</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>185413</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>35606</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>2700</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>65002</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>1081</b>	<b>203483</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>47239</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>2850</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>35573</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>40973</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>9490</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>250</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			

Conditional Improvement Purchase—4 plans, 4 portions, 1000 acres. Total number of cases received—550 plans, 1,443 portions, 210,424 acres.

Conditional Improvement Purchase—6 plans, 6 portions, 1,240 acres. Total number of cases dealt with—526 plans, 1,552 portions, 321,814 acres.

Conditional Improvement Purchase—1 plan, 1 portion, 640 acres. Total number of cases in Branch—203 plans, 372 portions, 36,925 acres.

Specially referred, 36. Received—1 check survey. Dealt with—8 connections, 6 check surveys, 1 road survey. Total number of papers in Branch, 203. Submitted to a higher authority, 51.  
\* Dealt with geographically.

## Geographical Division No. 2.

Showing work performed during the year 1881.

District.	Received in Charting Branch.												Dealt with in Charting Branch.												In Charting Branch on 31st December, 1881.																													
	Conditional Purchase.			Auction.			Improvement Purchase.			Volunteer Order.			Conditional Purchase.			Auction.			Improvement Purchase.			Volunteer Order.			Conditional Purchase.			Auction.			Improvement Purchase.			Volunteer Order.																				
	Plans.	Portions.	Area.	Plans.	Portions.	Area.	Plans.	Portions.	Area.	Plans.	Portions.	Area.	Plans.	Portions.	Area.	Plans.	Portions.	Area.	Plans.	Portions.	Area.	Plans.	Portions.	Area.	Plans.	Portions.	Area.	Plans.	Portions.	Area.	Plans.	Portions.	Area.	Plans.	Portions.	Area.	Plans.	Portions.	Area.															
Booroowa .....	15	15	2073	1	1	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9	1854	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	19	2583	1	1	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Cowra .....	57	70	8128	2	22	1971	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	21	1527	2	2	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	51	6681	3	22	1949	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Cootamundry .....	109	198	19118	5	8	623	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	85	22248	4	153	2703	3	290	773	..	..	..	36	53	9324	3	35	3627	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Forbes* .....	185	158	34394	11	130	2010	14	29	730	8	15	750	112	126	27551	15	95	9310	31	47	3410	0	12	600	76	95	16554	6	121	4555	13	23	1005	2	3	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gronfell* .....	63	266	9404	10	203	43975	11	14	533	..	..	..	52	74	11270	7	100	33954	19	53	294	..	..	..	23	33	3933	2	31	7185	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Parke* .....	55	78	8927	1	3	132	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	68	9493	6	31	7483	26	32	2328	..	..	..	19	23	4903	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Molong* .....	166	180	19767	10	201	1909	18	18	1928	1	1	50	206	250	26459	5	22	457	16	16	1131	2	2	100	62	85	9887	4	15	1504	9	9	1815	1	1	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wellington .....	5	6	1221	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	15	995	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	8	2050	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Young .....	117	131	20054	12	200	9516	6	7	13	..	..	..	78	88	13723	8	336	6928	2	3	6	..	..	..	44	55	8244	5	221	5740	2	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>1042</b>	<b>123086</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>828</b>	<b>60192</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>4057</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>115120</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>60660</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>7942</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>63615</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>24656</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>3210</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>200</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			

Total number of cases received—841 plans, 1,068 portions, 188,135 acres.

Total number of cases dealt with—767 plans, 1,935 portions, 134,422 acres.

Total number of cases in the Branch—387 plans, 922 portions, 91,681 acres.

\* Dealt with geographically. Number of designs dealt with, 6. Number of check surveys dealt with, 15. Submitted to a higher authority, 1,363.







CHARTING RETURN.

Geographical Division, No. 6.

Showing work performed during the year 1881.

District.	Received in Charting Branch.												Dealt with in Charting Branch.												In Charting Branch on 31st December, 1881.																	
	Conditional Purchase.			Auction.			Improvement Purchase.			Volunteer Order.			Conditional Purchase.			Auction.			Improvement Purchase.			Volunteer Order.			Conditional Purchase.			Auction.			Improvement Purchase.			Volunteer Order.								
	Plans.	Portions.	Area.	Plans.	Portions.	Area.	Plans.	Portions.	Area.	Plans.	Portions.	Area.	Plans.	Portions.	Area.	Plans.	Portions.	Area.	Plans.	Portions.	Area.	Plans.	Portions.	Area.	Plans.	Portions.	Area.	Plans.	Portions.	Area.	Plans.	Portions.	Area.	Plans.	Portions.	Area.						
Armidale .....	66	81	13368	7	10	933	2	2	235	..	..	....	95	125	18962	12	22	2005	4	4	426	..	..	....	10	14	2411	2	2	185	1	1	44	..	..	....	..	..	....			
Bingara* .....	23	23	2140	2	3	373	..	..	....	..	..	....	33	33	5239	2	4	450	1	1	100	..	..	....	5	6	910	1	1	40	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....
Bourke .....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	2	8	19	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....
Brewarrina .....	1	1	60	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	1	1	60	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....
Gunnedah .....	50	65	12480	..	..	....	2	2	340	..	..	....	47	66	10816	..	..	....	5	6	1013	..	..	....	8	12	1895	1	60	30	1	1	60	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....
Inverell* .....	62	71	7806	25	42	4135	11	11	2893	1	1	50	67	81	10522	14	19	1803	10	10	1295	..	..	....	18	20	2214	7	17	2082	1	1	242	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....
Murrurundi .....	16	18	3474	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	14	14	3025	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	10	12	2032	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....
Morcc* .....	55	66	18411	22	196	49575	7	11	1248	9	10	500	51	61	16625	16	167	32147	11	11	1378	14	17	850	5	5	1127	5	30	6501	1	1	50	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....
Tamworth .....	30	33	2795	1	40	20	1	1	63	..	..	....	41	43	4331	5	112	2552	1	1	63	..	..	....	2	2	140	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....
Warialda* .....	25	26	3230	9	239	5658	5	5	2759	9	9	450	34	37	4757	15	187	15133	5	5	571	11	11	460	4	4	220	2	70	75	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....
Walgett .....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	1	1	104	2	2	1142	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....
Total .....	323	384	64259	66	530	60694	23	32	7333	19	20	1000	382	450	74317	68	521	54333	30	40	5088	25	23	1310	62	75	10958	18	189	8963	4	4	396	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....
Mineral Conditional Purchase—2 plans, 2 portions, 80 acres. Total number of cases received—443 plans, 668 portions, 133,271 acres.												Total number of cases dealt with—514 plans, 1,039 portions, 135,948 acres.												Total number of cases in Branch—34 plans, 268 portions, 20,217 acres.																		

\* Districts dealt with geographically.

Submitted to a higher authority, 137.

Total number of papers in Branch, 97.

I-05

59

233





CHARTING RETURN—Sub-Branch F.

Showing work performed during the year 1881.

District.	Received in Charting Branch.									Dealt with in Charting Branch.									In Charting Branch on 31st December, 1881.																		
	Conditional Purchase.			Auction.			Improvement Purchase.			Volunteer Order.			Conditional Purchase.			Auction.			Improvement Purchase.			Volunteer Order.			Conditional Purchase.			Auction.			Improvement Purchase.			Volunteer Order.			
	Plans.	Portions.	Area.	Plans.	Portions.	Area.	Plans.	Portions.	Area.	Plans.	Portions.	Area.	Plans.	Portions.	Area.	Plans.	Portions.	Area.	Plans.	Portions.	Area.	Plans.	Portions.	Area.	Plans.	Portions.	Area.	Plans.	Portions.	Area.	Plans.	Portions.	Area.	Plans.	Portions.	Area.	
Albury .....	96	101	14306	11	18	1540	16	17	1759	..	..	..	140	171	19970	15	22	3544	28	30	3252	1	1	50	65	82	11695	2	5	1104	5	5	732	..	..	..	
Boga .....	51	61	4000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	87	6177	1	1	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	22	1301	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bombala .....	88	112	11092	12	12	563	1	1	80	..	..	..	90	103	11530	9	10	1041	2	2	112	1	1	60	64	77	7266	9	13	634	2	2	215	..	..	..	
Braidwood .....	2	2	135	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	13	836	1	2	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Broulee .....	12	20	943	1	1	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	46	2720	1	1	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	12	741	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cooma .....	156	204	18705	24	53	6473	6	7	777	2	2	100	156	180	21969	39	41	3347	5	5	1215	..	..	..	143	181	18144	15	18	1371	3	3	259	..	..	..	
Cootamundry .....	20	31	3336	3	5	180	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	46	4916	4	6	331	1	1	68	..	..	..	7	9	1683	2	6	101	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Corowa .....	84	92	32161	3	5	910	4	4	649	..	..	..	65	77	18505	7	36	14392	6	6	1303	..	..	..	51	55	18514	3	21	4957	2	4	288	..	..	..	
Eden .....	29	35	2081	2	3	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	36	2241	1	1	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	13	699	2	3	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Gundagai .....	143	109	23338	21	41	2396	10	10	570	..	..	..	204	276	31243	24	30	2342	5	7	1199	..	..	..	71	99	10474	7	10	519	3	3	6	..	..	..	
Gunnedah .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Moruya .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Narrabri .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	320	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Queanbeyan .....	156	209	17208	4	6	324	4	47	490	..	..	..	126	154	11146	6	6	329	1	1	50	1	1	50	56	70	6539	2	2	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumut .....	43	68	4660	4	27	2075	7	8	3917	..	..	..	33	51	3068	7	39	1453	5	5	104	..	..	..	29	48	3655	1	17	1708	3	4	632	..	..	..	
Urana .....	29	34	9593	8	70	15310	1	1	208	1	1	50	18	19	5088	6	32	9233	1	1	240	1	1	50	9	11	3661	..	..	..	1	1	209	..	..	..	
Wagga Wagga .....	106	130	17093	26	173	20188	10	10	683	..	..	..	106	139	17293	17	178	5735	6	6	1365	..	..	..	64	88	6284	10	65	7685	5	5	588	..	..	..	
Yass .....	54	66	5754	1	1	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	48	4488	3	5	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	29	2080	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1069</b>	<b>1364</b>	<b>164900</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>50173</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>9358</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>1160</b>	<b>1448</b>	<b>162398</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>39792</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>9422</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>707</b>	<b>92736</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>18330</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>2029</b>	..	..	..	
Total No. of cases received,—1,252 plans, 1,397 portions, 224,581 acres.												Total number of cases dealt with—1,366 plans, 1,927 portions, 211,812 acres.												Total number of cases in the Branch—639 plans, 934 portions, 113,995 acres.													

Number of cases submitted to a higher authority, 207. Total number of papers in Branch, 639.

STATEMENT of Work performed by the Roads Branch, Surveyor General's Department, during 1881, with reference to Electoral Districts.

Electoral District.	Parish Roads.							Streets.					Surveys' reports received.	Gates recommended in lieu of fencing.	Cost of Services.			Compensation recommended.			Total cost.	
	Surveys received.		Recommended for preliminary notification.		Recommended for confirmation.		Recommended for formal opening.		Surveys received.		Recommended for preliminary notification.	Recommended for confirmation.			Recommended for alignment.	Road surveys.	Street surveys.	Surveyors' reports.	For fencing.	For gates.		For land, &c.
	No.	Length.	No.	Length.	No.	Length.	No.	Length.	No. of plans.	No. of streets.												
mls. chs. lks.		mls. chs. lks.		mls. chs. lks.		mls. chs. lks.						£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.				
Albury	1	1 2 18																			5 2 9	
Argyle	20	42 10 38	14	21 39 60	11	23 16 52	3	4 53 32						23	2	5 2 9					839 17 11	
Balmain																					588 4 0	
Balranald	3	47 24 99	1	1 12 19	2	1 52 55							1	10		578 4 0					251 11 8	
Bathurst																						
Bogan	6	112 18 71	1	22 2 70																		
Boorowa	2	3 18 17	1	2 79 16																		
Bourke	1	7 0 0																				
Braidwood	1	20 34 54	2	14 32 28	1																	
Camden	3	2 69 65	5	11 59 6	4	13 1 17	2	4 30 32														
Canterbury	1	0 44 2																				
Carcoar	9	37 54 64	2	2 31 86	4	1 25 66	4	3 70 39														
Clarence	2	13 24 12	3	16 17 83	3	6 00 42	5	8 9 89														
Central Cumberland	4	2 53 77	3	5 43 84	3	16 17 83	1	1 77 82														
Durham	5	8 15 91	1	0 41 36	2	1 77 82	1 1/2	4 65 77														
Eden	7	29 25 77	6	9 10 97	2	4 65 60	4	11 62 82														
Forbes	2	22 42 50																				
Glebe																						
Glen Innes	4	50 65 54	1	0 21 54	1	1 72 26																
Gloucester	3	3 53 77	2	6 55 33	2	6 35 43	1	1 2 46														
Goulburn																						
Grafton																						
Grenfell	1	10 26 54	3	25 0 32	1	7 46 86	1	0 36 46														
Gundagai	13	9 20 58	5	37 61 35	4	21 72 82	5	23 6 34														
Gunnedah	5	25 49 02	1	1 13 7																		
Gwydir	3	41 22 71																				
Hartley	6	25 59 64	2	0 64 65	3	2 22 84	3	1 77 11														
Hastings and Manning	7 1/2	18 51 75	4	13 11 3	3	13 39 57	1	1 49 36														
Hawkesbury	2	3 6 21	5	3 73 71																		
Hume	5	7 13 25	4	12 56 67																		
Hunter	1	0 14 62	2	1 12 84	2	0 44 53																
Upper Hunter	3	63 34 48	7	25 13 95	4	5 73 64	9	13 12 74														
Ilavarra	2	2 52 58	1	0 64 58																		
Inverell	2	2 55 87	2	5 65 33																		
Kiama			2	0 8 15																		
Macleay	1 1/2	20 60 03	1	0 59 87	1	0 42 0																
East Macquarie	7	45 15 74																				
West Macquarie	1	0 7 42																				
East Maitland																						
West Maitland	3	0 33 55	1	0 22 35	2	1 28 16	3	4 69 15	1	1												

STATEMENT of Work performed by the Roads Branch—continued.

Electoral District.	Parish Roads.								Streets.					Surveyors' reports received.	Gates recommended in lieu of fencing.	Cost of Services.			Compensation recommended.			Total cost.
	Surveys received.		Recommended for preliminary notification.		Recommended for confirmation.		Recommended for formal opening.		Surveys received.		Recommended for preliminary notification.	Recommended for confirmation.	Recommended for alignment.			Road surveys.	Street surveys.	Surveyors' reports.	For fencing.	For gates.	For land, &c.	
	No.	Length.	No.	Length.	No.	Length.	No.	Length.	No. of plans.	No. of streets.												
mrs. chs. lks.		mrs. chs. lks.		mrs. chs. lks.		mrs. chs. lks.							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
Molong	1	0 31 67	..	..	2	7 14 11	..	..	..	..	9	9	..	0 1/2	..	..	..	..	..	..	160 17 1	
Moharo	5	58 40 22	..	..	..	0 64 82	..	..	5	24 12 50	1	0	6	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	474 0 9	
Morpeth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 0 0	
Mudgee	10	25 2 18	4	16 56 45	7	6 56 31	4	2 21 57	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	222 2 9	
Murray	7	18 78 62	1	0 58 0	3	7 58 26	1	1 20 0	..	..	..	..	..	3 1/2	..	..	..	..	..	..	91 11 7	
Murrumbidgee	6	9 27 45	0	12 19 3	1	2 27 42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 1/2	..	..	..	..	..	..	95 17 8	
Namoi	3	32 25 90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 1/2	..	..	..	..	..	..	179 2 6	
Nepean	..	..	2	3 65 92	2	1 45 90	1	4 76 16	..	..	..	..	..	3 1/2	..	..	..	..	..	..	35 18 6	
Newcastle	2	0 68 4	3	5 45 22	2	0 43 83	..	..	1	1	25	1	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	33 15 2	
New England	8	30 49 03	4	10 1 5	4	7 13 44	1	5 64 17	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	258 2 5	
Newtown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	250 0 0	
Northumberland	3	4 39 96	2	3 58 17	5	6 19 94	5	4 54 85	4	15	..	..	..	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	197 5 11	
Orange	1	0 52 0	1	2 24 75	..	..	4	5 17 31	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	83 5 0	
Paddington	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	43 14 9	
Parramatta	1	0 13 69	1	0 13 69	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 17 1	
Patrick's Plains	3	4 20 71	..	..	2	2 35 40	8	24 32 68	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	88 5 11	
Queanbeyan	8	42 69 01	2	4 20 63	2	0 14 87	2	0 49 75	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	279 7 0	
Redfern	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Richmond	14	50 24 69	3	16 86 12	2	7 54 01	1	0 24 45	1	16	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	329 7 10	
Shealhaven	6	6 19 34	2	5 39 73	4	8 43 75	4	6 67 37	..	..	..	..	..	8 1/2	..	..	..	..	..	..	152 16 2	
St. Leonards	4	3 54 00	1	0 2 45	1	3 24 80	..	..	3	10	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	353 3 4	
East Sydney	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
South Sydney	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
West Sydney	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Tamworth	3	2 28 33	1	1 42 44	1	7 7 31	2	17 56 78	..	..	..	..	..	7 1/2	..	..	..	..	..	..	49 5 6	
Tenterfield	1	0 66 54	1	0 66 54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 3 2	
Tumut	3	5 6 39	2	1 58 35	2	1 58 35	1	1 67 30	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	40 8 0	
Wellington	3	1 22 24	..	..	1	16 23 97	..	..	..	..	21	21	..	15 1/2	..	..	..	..	..	..	77 10 0	
Wentworth	1	1 23 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	11	2	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	83 17 10	
Wollombi	2	0 24 62	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	0 78 45	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	76 12 11	
Yass Plains	14	74 15 70	7	12 38 18	7	13 30 78	5	6 68 78	..	..	..	..	..	14 1/2	..	..	..	..	..	..	86 10 9	
Young	1	3 76 68	2	33 75 72	2	33 75 72	4	0 78 88	..	..	..	..	..	7 1/2	..	..	..	..	..	..	443 9 7	
Total	248	1,061 38 85	126	330 59 85	110	233 16 38	103	230 32 45	26	137	88	51	5	643	12	5,307 8 0	2,835 19 6	2,715 0 0	875 4 7	72 0 0	40 0 0	11,845 12 7
Total in 1880	201	1,071 9 86	208	718 33 54	176	674 67 7	111	328 65 52	17	154	80	181	63	536	24	5,355 12 3	3,052 16 11	2,680 0 0	2,277 12 0	144 0 0	236 8 1	13,746 9 3

## ROADS BRANCH.

## Statement of work performed with regard to unnecessary Roads during 1881.

No. of letters received and considered.	No. of applications received in 1880.	No. of applications received in 1881.	Number of cases sent for report.	Number of reports received.	Number of cases sent for gazettal.	Number of cases sent for appraisement.	Number of applications refused.
285	45	64	28	21	22	10	48

Number of cases sent to Crown Solicitor for certificate of title.	Number of cases chartered.	Cost of reports.	Total length of roads applied for.	Total area of roads applied for.	Total length of roads alienated.	Total area of roads alienated.
		£ s. d.	ms. ch. lks.	a. r. p.	ms. ch. lks.	a. r. p.
28	10	66 3 0	133 66 78	1,357 1 32	3 51 13	31 3 9

## Statement of work performed in connection with Gates during the year 1881.

No. of applications transmitting fees.	No. of gates applied for with fee.	Amount received to cover cost of Surveyor's report.	No. of Surveyors' reports received.	No. of gates recommended for preliminary notice.	No. recommended for notice of intention to grant.	Recommended to be granted in lieu of fencing.	
						No. recommended.	Amount granted as cost of erection of gates.
		£ s. d.					£ s. d.
57 (See note.)	129 (See note.)	241 16 0	47	72	97	25	150 0 0

NOTE.—Exclusive of applications made where roads have been confirmed through enclosed lands with the intention of granting gates at the cost of the Crown in lieu of fencing.

## RESERVE BRANCH.

Return of Reserves from sale and lease notified and revoked; towns and villages dedicated; gold-fields proclaimed; travelling stock reserves notified; extension of Police Act to towns; Municipalities Gazetted; and instructions to mark reserves, issued by the Reserve Branch during the year ended 31 December, 1881, showing the purpose, number of cases, and areas notified, revoked, &c.

Purpose.	No.	Area notified.	No.	Area revoked.
<i>Reserves from Sale.</i>				
		acres.		acres.
Aborigines .....	2	549	1	100
Access .....	76	27,738	17	2,940
Bridge .....	4	.....	1	300
Camping .....	264	163,009	29	1,746
Cemetery .....	5	63	.....	.....
Coal .....	.....	.....	2	160,120
Commissioners' quarters .....	.....	.....	1	405
Commons (sites for) .....	5	11,528	5	3,894
Crossing .....	34	5,950	4	1,538
Firewood .....	3	242,203	.....	.....
Mining .....	16	63,618	77	47,376
Pasturage .....	3	815	.....	.....
Police purposes .....	17	2,628	4	276
Pound .....	5	30	.....	.....
Public schools .....	72	1,371	.....	.....
Do. buildings .....	34	198	.....	.....
Do. purposes .....	300	100,930	54	14,980
Do. recreation .....	72	9,952	6	117
Quarry .....	9	933	2	100
Road metal .....	2	186	2	60
Railway purposes .....	37	16,235	10	8,581
Refuge during floods .....	5	7,985	7	8,820
Special lease .....	8	414	.....	.....
Tank .....	2	645	.....	.....
Timber .....	65	177,920	58	41,702
Travelling stock .....	141	394,734	198	248,549
Trigonometrical purposes .....	43	4,083	1	40
Villages .....	46	53,332	37	15,908
Water supply .....	875	622,280	491	424,900
Wharf .....	4	19	4	9
<i>Reserves from Lease.</i>				
Access .....	12	3,691	2	370
Camping .....	36	10,505	8	1,448
Commissioners' quarters .....	.....	.....	1	405
Commons .....	7	17,990	5	6,937
Crossing .....	2	417	.....	.....
Ferry .....	1	2	.....	.....
Mining .....	1	700	5	319
Public purposes .....	14	4,135	55	18,151
Police paddock .....	1	320	.....	.....
Refuge during floods .....	1	241	.....	.....
Road metal .....	1	194	.....	.....
Road .....	2	2,980	.....	.....
Travelling stock .....	17	24,261	4	476
Village .....	8	10,180	2	7,789
Water supply .....	34	9,729	22	23,602
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>				
Commons temporary .....	21	51,516	71	7,775
Do. permanent (dedicated) .....	3	1,985½	.....	.....
Gold-fields open to C.P. .....	14	3,034,748	3	115
Do. reserved from C.P. .....	6	43,110	5	102,092
Towns and villages .....	68	94,082	1	352
Suburban lands .....	53	30,339	2	574
Recreation reserves (dedicated) .....	24	4,046	.....	.....

Police Act extended to 7 towns. Municipalities, nil.  
Instructions issued to mark 395 reserves.  
About 5,000 tracings sent to Land Agents during year;  
11,397 cases were received, and 11,528 cases were dealt  
with during the year.

Number of plans examined with a view to providing for  
public requirements before being sent on to auction,  
3,811.  
1,084 parish maps; 12 county maps and 34 town maps  
charted, with all reserve information to date.

COMPILING AND PUBLISHING BRANCH.

Return of work performed by the Sub-branch Compiling Branch during the year 1881.

County Maps on scale of 2 miles to an inch.					Parish Maps on scale of 20 chains to an inch.					
Compiled.		In course of compilation.			Name of County.	Number of Parishes.				
Name.	Edition.	Name.	Edition.			Contained in County.	Compiled.		In course of compilation.	
			For office use only.	For publication.			During year.	Previously.	Commenced.	Not yet commenced.
Booroolbarra .....	1st	Woore .....	1st		Baradine .....	76	10	.....	10	56
Darling .....	2nd	Yancowinna .....	"		Benarba .....	102	33	.....	All completed.	
Gunderbooka .....	1st				Burnett .....	56	24	.....	32	do.
Narran .....	2nd				Denham .....	44	32	.....	12	do.
Oxley .....	1st				Gowen .....	51	31	.....	13	7
Robinson .....	"				Gregory .....	91	1*	.....	91	All completed.
					Harlinge .....	46	1	.....	24	1†
					Hawes .....	40	11	.....	1	23
					Hume .....	43	6	.....	3	34
					Hunter .....	64	15	.....	8	40
					Inglis .....	22	12	.....	10	All completed.
					Jamison .....	64	42	.....	9	13
					Leichhardt .....	100	28	.....	27	35
					Murray (Trig.) .....	56	19	.....	8	24
					Murray (Ordry.) .....	56	2	.....	13	41
					Nandewar .....	83	25	.....	8	All completed.
					Napier .....	30	1	.....	29	36
					Oxley .....	38	2	.....	.....	14
					Phillip .....	45	3	.....	22	6
					Robinson .....	45	2	.....	1	42
					Roxburgh .....	48	.....	.....	.....	3
					Wellesley .....	49	19	.....	.....	3
					Wellington .....	59	16	.....	10	23
					Westmoreland .....	47	4	.....	.....	6
					White .....	47	20	.....	.....	13
					Totals .....	1,352	368	.....	361	83
										506

\* Second edition of one parish. † This county has been transferred to the Charting Branch.  
 ‡ 10 parishes compiled in the District Survey Office, Tamworth; charted up and otherwise prepared for office use in the Compiling Branch.  
 § 33 parishes compiled in the District Survey Office, Tamworth; charted up and otherwise prepared for office use in the Compiling Branch.  
 ¶ 2 parishes compiled in the District Survey Office, Queanbeyan; charted up and otherwise prepared for office use in the Compiling Branch.

Town and village maps compiled:—Towns of Berrima, Sofala, and Solferino; villages of Gosford and Lyonsville.  
 City, town, and village maps in course of compilation:—City and environs of Goulburn; towns of Forbes, Gundagai, and Manly; villages of Chambers and Couridjah.

Principal miscellaneous maps and work completed:—Repairing map of Melanesia for Baron Macleay. Drawing map Flagstaff Hill Reserve, and reconnaissance map of the country around Sydney. Plan showing all roads, tracks, and reserves between Barraba and Gunnedah. Preparing maps for the Fisheries Commission. Preparing maps showing the Metropolitan Police Court boundaries, showing on tracing all reserves in the County of Gough for Parliament. Drawing plan of Throsby's Creek. Preparation of tracing, showing runs in the New England District, for Parliament. Preparing maps showing the scrub lands in the Colony. Charting new railway lines on office maps. Examining, altering, colouring, and otherwise preparing for office use, lithographs of villages of Cargo, Collector, Carrathool, Dalgcttr, East Molong, Gosford, Hillston North, Kentucky, Kingston, Lismore, Manildra, Muttama, Murrumbulla, Severn, Walla, Wamboota, West Molong, Wittingham; towns of Cootamundra and Grenfell; city and environs of Armidale. Preparing maps of the following counties for office use:—County of Anckland (North and South sheets), Cowper, Culgoon, Gunderbooka, Goulburn (sheets Nos. 1 and 3), Hume (sheets Nos. 1 and 2), Tandora, Windeyer, and Yanda. Preparing tracing of County of Hawes, and various other work too miscellaneous to specify.

NAMES of Parishes compiled during the year by Sub-branch Compiling Branch.

Name of County.	Names of Parishes compiled during 1881.
Baradine .....	Bullerawa, Cubbo, Dubbo, Etoo, Merimborough, Minnon, Moglewit, Talluba, Teni, Tunie.
Benarba .....	Balerang, Bunarba, Bucknell, Bibble, Tala, Galloway, Hamilton, Narrawall, Turrawah, Tycawina, Yarronah, Wadden, Boonangar, Boronga, Boomi, Boroo, Bringalow, Bundori, Carraa, Currali, Cowmerton, Coubal, Noora, Cooobong, Dindierna, Greaves, Kunopia, Umbri, Newcastle, Tyrrell, Whalan, Winslow, Werrina.
Burnett .....	Russell, Blue Nobby, Burnett, Monsoon, Clare, Adams, Boobah, Myalia, Vickers, Oregon, Mandoc, Parkhurst, Coolati, Ottley, Hollingsworth, Codrington, Gugumbarra, Gournama, Abererombie, Gincroi, Stack, Wanaldia, Bledger, Pepper Box.
Denham .....	Bergan, Benn, Denham, Myall, Tareela, Katambone, Eastlake, Baraneal, Tholoo, Jarrell, Gorian, Cryon, Pearce, Thalata, Cabul, Denuleri, Buriembri, Nungerarra, Reynolds, Murra Murra, Pagan, Barwan, Roberts, Browne, Finley, Eton, Christie, Merrywinbone, Dewhurst, Murkadool, Pokataroo, Long Point.
Gowen .....	Tarambijal, Eringuerin, Pibbon, Wallumburrawang, Bearbung, Piangula, Burrendah, Tunderbrine, Kirban, Mundar, Toorawcanah, Dilly, Youlbung, Biralbung, Belar, Yalcogrin, Windurong, Gulargambone, Wilber, Terrabile, Callangoan, Naman, Caraghman, Wingabutta, Uargon, Tannabar, Yarrawin, Derringulla, Urabile, Balumbidal, Gowang.
Gregory (2nd Edition).	Marinebone.
Hawes .....	Mernot, Woko and Crosbie, Cobb, Dewitt, Myra, Barnard, Tomalla, Muc, Coolcumba, Vant, Campbell.
Hume .....	Castlestead, Burrumbuttock, Brocklesby, Richmond, Billabong Forest, Lowes.
Hunter .....	Capertee, M'Lean, Parry, Stuart, Innes, Wolgan, Wirraba, Wolmi, Six Brothers, Cook, Parr, Melong, Argorawa, Colo, Hawkesbury.
Inglis .....	Haning, Muluerindie, Bendemeer, Pringle, Retreat, Winton, Looanga, Tamworth, Congi, Scott, Tara, Moorbi.
Jamison .....	Quecrbri, Gundemain, Gommel, Galathera, Meriah, Tarlec, Bobbiwaa, Doyle, Nundi, Keera, Wangan, Edgeroi, Coorong, Bibil, Mellburra, Boorah, Moema, Woolabrar, Waterloo, Myall Hollow, Manamoi, Dobikin, Gehan, Meruh, Drildool, Cubbaroo, Coolga, Jamison, Dewhurst, Warrambool, Yarranbar, Orel, Vickery, Burrendong, Nowley, Denham, Markham, Bulycroi, Millie, Clements, Banna.

NAMES of Parishes, &c.—*continued.*

Name of County.	Names of Parishes compiled during 1881.
Leichhardt .....	Collinonic, Bulgah, Mundare, Ellis, Moolambong, Tahronc, Magometon, Tobin, Coocyah, Warrah, Wingudee, Dahomey, Toora, Gigidinbilla, Moora, Warragan, Colmai, Toloora, Oural, Nugal, Dinoa, Yarragoora, Thara, Bulgah, Nelgowrie, Urawilkie, Ningcar, Coninbia, Moolambong.
Murray (Trig.) .....	Burra, Googong, Queanbeyan, Keewong, Yarrow, Urialla, Tantangera, Gigerline, Purrorumba, Wamboin, Bywong, Tuggeranong, Gundaroo, Majura, Amungula, Carwoola, Molonglo, Butmaroo, Mulloon.
Murray (Ordinary)...	Yarrowlunda, Narrabundah.
Nandewar .....	Bulkawa, Deriah, Durrisdcer, Killarney, Moonbil, Narrabri, Tipperena, Vickery, Wallah, Wean, Eulah, Lindsay, Willuri, Mihi, Byar, Connor, Rusden, Borobil, Coryah, Ningadhun, Gunmenbene, Bogabri, Bellycena, Barburgate, Breentry.
Napier .....	Bullinda.
Phillip .....	Tonbong, Dungerece, Price.
Robinson .....	Cobar, Kalooglegny.
Wellesley .....	Tangaroo, Boco, Jettiba, Tivy, Cooper, Wellington, Mount Trooper, Biddi, Byadbo, Tarrabandra, Merrumbulo, Alexander, Tingaringi, Rodney, Grenville, Currowang, Tombong, Wollondibby, Delegete.
Wellington .....	Wiadre, Werouera, Trianbil, Biraganbil, Erudgere, Grattai, Millenbong, Tatuani, Avisford, Kerr, Canning, Walters, Rouse, Wear, Sutter, Brombee.
Westmoreland .....	Langdale, Kowmung, Drogheda, Abercorn.
White .....	Bohena, Boral, Brigalow, Crowie, Goona, Mallee, Quinn, Robertson, Coormore, Galloway, Arrarownic, Boral, Bulgarna, Cocaboy, Cox, Dangar, Denobollie, Dewhurst, Gorman, Humphrey, Iredale, Loder, Lloyd, Manum, Mallaltee, Orr, Parkes, Tannawanda, Yaminba.
Hardinge .....	Abington.
Oxley .....	Kungerbil, Mungeribar.

## COMPILING AND PUBLISHING BRANCH—FEATURE SURVEYS.

RETURN of work performed by Sub-branch Compiling Branch during the year 1881.

Amount of mileage of feature surveys received .....	Miles.
Do. do. examined .....	2,257
Do. do. awaiting examination .....	2,530
Do. do. awaiting examination .....	Nil.
Number of miles for which instructions have been issued .....	1,081
Number of feature surveys examined .....	193 plans

Return showing the amount of miscellaneous contract drawings and tracings prepared during the year 1881:—

Applications for maps, tracings, &c., from Surveyors and various branches of the department:—	
Number of tracings and charted-up lithographs of county, town, and parish maps, or portions thereof .....	493
Number of county map references written and charted-up for photo-lithography .....	8
Number of applications received .....	528
Number of tracings from plans and of charted-up lithographs .....	3,167

Work for other departments, and for municipalities, tracings, and drawings for Parliamentary Returns:—

Number of tracings and charted-up lithographs .....	194
Number of maps carefully drawn on paper for photo-lithography .....	96
Number of applications received .....	53
Total number of requisitions received .....	581
Total number of drawings, tracings, lithographs, and references, &c., charted-up .....	4,054



RETURN of work performed by the Parish and Duplicate Maps Branch during the year 1881.

County Maps on scale of 2 miles to 1 inch.						Parish maps on scale of 20 chains to 1 inch.					
Compiled			In course of compilation.			Name of County.	Number of Parishes.				
Name.	Edition.		Name.	Edition.			Contained in County.	Compiled.		In course of compilation.	
	For office use only.	For publication.		For office use only.	For publication.			During year.	Previously.	Commenced.	Not yet commenced.
Richmond		1st	Urana		2nd	Bathurst	67	21	12	8	31
Wallace		2nd				Bland	65	41†	23	2	3
Clarke		2nd				Bourke	55	25	30	All completed.	
Index Maps on a scale of 4 miles to 1 inch.						Buccleuch	34	12		2	20
						Camden	55	4b	52	All completed.	
						Clarendon	36	2‡	35	do	
						Cook	Sec note a	19		9	
						Denison	31	31		All completed.	
						Forbes	38	5§	34	2‡	
						Macquarie	68	38	7	7	11
						Monteagle	35*	14‡	21	1	
						Selwyn	47	42‡		1	6
						Gloucester	62	1‡	60	2	
						Wynyard	58	8		8	37
						Totals	641	263	274	37	107‡

a Subdivision into parishes not completed. b Including the second edition of one parish. \* Excluding Land District, Grenfell.  
 † Including three re-compilations. ‡ Including one re-compilation. § Including two re-compilations. || Ex. parishes in County Cook.

NAMES of Parishes compiled in the Duplicate Map Branch during 1881.

Name of County.	Names of Parishes compiled in the Parish and Duplicate Maps Branch during the year 1881.
Bathurst	Apsley, Arkell, Bathurst, Bringellit, Clarendon, Coota, Cole, Colville, Egbert, Graham, Lowry, Malmesbury, Mount Pleasant, Oakley, Orange, Ponsonby, Rosebery, Shadford, Shaw, Somers, Torrens.
Bland	Balabla, Berthong, Boginderra, Bolungerai, Bundawarrah*, Carumbi, Combaning, Congou, Culingerai, Dinga Dingi, Dudauman, Geraldra, Gidgingidginbring, Gundibindyal, Maleeja, Mandamah, Marowrie, Memagong, Milong, Moonbucca, Narraburra, Stockinbingal, Temora,* Thanowing, Therarbung, Thurungly, Trigalong, Tubbal, Tumbleton, Wallundry*, Walladilly, Wargin, Weedallion, Yarran, Yeo-Yeo, Yera, Yuline.
Bourke	Ariah, Ardlethan, Beaconsfield, Buddigower, Bungambil, Clermiston, Davidson, Drumston, Ellon, Jungalba, Jillet, Kildary, Langi-kal-kal, Mandamah, Northcote, Quandary, Ramsay, Tara, Trickett, Walleroobie, Warri, Willandry, Windcyer, Yarranjerry, Yithan.
Buccleuch	Blowering, Bogong, Bungongo, Bumdarbo, Brungle, Darbalara, Goobarralong, Killimicat, Mundongo, Nanangroo, Wagara, Wyangle.
Camden	Bundanoon, Burrawang, Jamberoo, Meryla.
Clarendon	Boree, Merrybundinah*.
Cook	Bowen, Bilpin, Burrellow, Colo, Coomassie, Currency, Hartley, Kanimbla, Kurrajong, Magdala, Meehan, Megalong, Merroo, Mouin, Nepean, Strathdon, Wheeny, Woodford, Wilberforce.
Denison	Barooga, Berigan, Boomanoomana, Bull Plain, Carlyle, Coreen West, Cottadidda, Denison, Dry Forest, Finley, Gereldery, Headford, Kiluyana, Lalaly, Langunyah, Momolong, Mulwala, Nangunia, Narrow Plains, Osborne, Sargood, Savermake, Tocumwal, Tongaboo, Turrarnia, Ulupna, Wahgunyah, Wangamong, Warmatta, Warragubogra, Woperana.
Forbes	Bogalong, Eualdrie, Jemalong*, Mandry, Tallabung*.
Gloucester	Stowell*.
Macquarie	Albert, Beranghi, Bobin, Burrawan, Cairncross, Camden Haven, Cogo, Comboyne, Cowangara, Jasper, John's River, Kempsey, Khatambohl, Kinchela, Kindec, Killawarra, Korea, Knorrit, Landsdowne, Lewis, Lincoln, Lome, Mackay, Macquarie, Marsh, Marlee, Palmerston, Pappinbarra, Prospect, Queen's Lake, Ralfe, Rowley, Redbank, Stewart, Walibree, Wingham, Wyoming, Yarratt.
Monteagle	Burrangong, Burrarnunda, Cocomingla, Dananbilla, Gungewalla, Marina, Murringo, Narrallen, Rossi, Thuddungara*, Woodonga, Wilton, Young, Yundoo.
Selwyn	Beaumont, Bogandyera, Bringenbong, Buccleuch, Buddong, Burra, Craven, Cowra, Dargals, Geechi, Glenken, Glenroy, Greg Greg, Gungartan, Hay, Hume, Indi, Jagumba, Jagungal, Jingellie East, King, Kosciusko, Mannus, Maragle, Mate, Munderoo, Munyang, Murray, Nurremeremong, Ourance, Tooma, Tongaroo, Tumarumba, Twynam*, Victoria, Wallace, Wellaregang, Welumba, Yellowin, Youngal.
Wynyard	Bago, Courabyra, Goldspink, Gregado, Gumly Gumly, Rowan, Yabtree, South Wagga Wagga.

\* Re-compilation, necessitated by later surveys.

Names of Parishes compiled during the year in Geographical Division No. 1.

<i>County Boyd</i> :— Ph. Maley, Clifford, Eunanbrennan, Dow, Boyd, Glengalla.	<i>County Nicholson—contd.</i> Russell, Chirnside, Bowerabine, Berangerine, Amrilla, Yurdyvilla, Belaley, Gonowlia, Wheatbah South, Mia Mia North, " South, Moncton, Synnot, Elliott, Warrabalong, Bulgura, Beaconsfield.	<i>County Sturt—contd.</i> Djallah, Downey, Denry, Ereildoune, Harvey, Howlong, Hydo Park, Kooba, Kooromgal, Lethington, Learmonth, Livingstone, Maiden, Mair, Mirrool, Mills, Munro, North Bringagee, North Uardry, O'Brien, Quambatook, Tirrapec, Tabita, Tom's Point, Uardry, Warburn, Wivcon, Wowong, Wycheproof, Yannaway,	<i>County Townsend</i> :— Ph. Brassi (re-compiled), Yatama "
<i>County Franklin</i> :— Ph. Thononga, Cooba, Wheatbah, Ideraway, Ini.	<i>County Sturt</i> :— Ph. Alleyne, Baillie, Ballingall, Beabula, Bendigo, Benorambah, Bringagee, Buckley, Carrigo, Cajaldura, Cockburn, Currathool,		<i>County Wakool</i> :— Ph. Genoa (re-compiled) Cobwell " Salisbury "
<i>County Nicholson</i> :— Ph. Yandumblin, Booligal, Moon Moon, Mulla Mulla, Neobine, Tambalana, Bonyaree, Mia Mia, Hopwood, Lake Gunbar, Homma North, Amrilla " Eurugabah, Eurella, Homma, Corwerrawine,			<i>County Waljiers</i> :— Ph. Corrong, Pimpara, Dimboola, Lagan, Brassbutt, Mullogh, Bungarry, Largs, Lowan, Annom (compiled twice) Boondara, Mekai, Yarbo, Kingswell, Alma, Howatson, Waverly, Bulgarbugerygam, Culparting, Merrimajael.
			<i>County Waradgery</i> :— Ph. Dowling.

Names of Parish Maps compiled in Geographical Division No. 2.

<i>County Dowling</i> :— Trigalong, Wardry, Wyaddra.	<i>County Gipps</i> :— Banar, Bena, Corringle,	<i>County Gipps—contd.</i> Goobothery, Nerang Cowl, Wamboyne.	<i>County Kennedy</i> :— Davison, Houston.
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Names of Parish Maps compiled in 1881, Geographical Division No. 3.

<i>County Argyle</i> :— Baw Baw, Bourke, Breadalbane, Bunnaby, Cookbundoon, Coran,	<i>County Argyle—contd.</i> Eden Forest, Guinecor, Inverary, Mangamore, Mullengullenga, Mulwaree,	<i>County Argyle—contd.</i> Nerrimunga, Quialigo, Strathaird, Tarlo, Turrallo, Upper Tarlo,	<i>County Argyle—contd.</i> Uringalla, Wayo, Wologorong, Willeroo.
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Names of Parishes compiled in Geographical Division, No. 4.

<i>County Lincoln</i> :— Wallaroo, Taylor, Bullinda, Dapper, Bald Hill, Bungiebomar,	<i>County Lincoln—contd.</i> Mitchell, Bodangora.	<i>County Gordon—contd.</i> Oxley, Benoloug, Terrabella, Ponto, Caloma, Roche,	<i>County Gordon—contd.</i> The Springs, Gilgal, Redbank, Curra, Gundy, Vecch.
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## GEOGRAPHICAL Division, No. 5.

Parish Maps on scale of 20 chains to an inch.

Name of County.	Number of Parishes				
	Contained in County.	Compiled		In course of compilation.	
		During year.	Previously.	Commenced.	Not yet commenced.
Bligh.....	47	35	8	1	3
Brisbane .....	58	35	1	17	5

## NAMES of Parishes compiled during 1881.

Name of County.	Names of Parishes.
Bligh .....	Bellaleppa, Berenderry, Bobadeen, Booyamurna, Borambil, Bowman, Bulga, Bungaba, Collielblue, Collier, Cunna, Goodiman, Goolma, Guroba, Lorimer, Meruthera, Moan, Nagora, Narragamba, Puggoon, Rotherwood, Rouse, Tallawang, *Terraban, Tomimbil, Turill, Uarbry, Ulan, Wargundy, Warung, Wondaby, Worobil, Wunluman, Yarrobil.
Brisbane .....	Ailsa, Alma, Boggibri, Brawboy, "Castle Sempill," Cherson, Coulson, Cranbourne, Goulburn, Guangua, Gundy Gundy, Hall, Killoe, Mackenzie, Macqueen, Manbus, Manobalai, Melbourne, Merriwa, Nerobingalpa, Oxley, Page, Park, Temi, Timor, Tongo, Watt, Waverly, Webimble, Wickham, Willis, Wingen, Wollara, Worondi, Yarraman.

\* Compiled and counted twice.

## RETURN of Maps compiled by the Geographical Division, No. 6, during the year 1881.

Parish Maps on scale of 20 chains to an inch.

Name of County.	Number of Parishes				
	Contained in County.	Compiled		In course of compilation	
		During year.	Previously.	Commenced.	Not yet commenced.
* Arrawatta .....	71	10	.....	5	.....
* Courallie .....	54	5	.....	1	.....
† Hardinge .....	46	16	.....	4	.....
Murchison .....	48	3	45	.....	.....
*† Gough .....	15	1	.....	.....	.....
Pottinger .....	64	28	36	.....	.....
Total.....	298	63	81	10	.....

\* New editions. † 14 parishes in addition were transferred from Compiling Branch, and were charted-up, examined, &c. ‡ Only 15 parishes in County Gough are in charge of this division.

## NAMES of Parishes compiled during the year 1881 by Geographical Division, No. 6.

<i>Arrawatta</i> :—	<i>Hardinge</i> :—	<i>Murchison</i> :—	<i>Pottinger</i> —contd.
Bukkulla	Baker	Anderson	Goaly
Bannockburn	Balala	Bingara	Lawson
Cucumber	Barlow	Hall	Mema
Ena	Elderbury	<i>Gough</i> :—	Morederil
Graman	Everett	Balaclava	Mucca Mucca
King's Plains	Honeysuckle	<i>Pottinger</i> :—	Nombi
Redbank	Mackenzie } re-compiled.	Baan Baa	Premier
Swamp Oak	Moredun }	Bomera	Pringle
Vivier	Morse	Brennan	Saltwater
Wandera	Russell	Bundulla	Tamba
<i>Courallie</i> :—	Sandy Creek	Clarke	Tamerang
Boo Boo	Skinner	Coolanbilla	Tinkramenah
Bundoowithidic	St. George	Coomo Coomo	Urangera
Menadool	Toryburn	Denison	Walla Walla
Tycannah	Williams	Denison West	Walla Walla West
Windoondilla	Yarrowick	Girrawillie	Willala
		Goragilla	Wilson

## LIST of Parishes in the County of Rous compiled during 1881 in Sub-branch A.

<i>Rous—</i>	<i>Rous—contd.</i>	<i>Rous—contd.</i>	<i>Rous—contd.</i>
Lismore,	Dunbible,	Tomki,	Condong,
Kyogle,	Berwick,	Bungabbee,	Murwillumbah,
Stratheden,	Terranora,	Ettrick,	Ballina,
Geneva,	Teven,	Wyndham,	Pimlico,
Wiangarree,	Nowrybar,	Roseberry,	Blakebrook,
Warrzambil,	N. Casino,	Loadstone,	E. Gundurimba,
Wollumbin,	N. Lismore,	Mooball,	S. Gundurimba.
Tygalgab,	S. Lismore,	Kynmunboon,	

## NUMBER of Parish Maps compiled in the Surveyor General's Department.

Name of Branch.	Number of Parishes compiled		
	During 1881.	Previously.	Altogether.
Compiling Branch .....	368	812	1,180
Parish and Dup. Maps Branch .....	263	389	652
*Charting Branch .....	369	633	1,002
Totals .....	1,000*	1,834	2,834

\* This number includes 37 second editions.

## LITHOGRAPHIC BRANCH.

## Work performed during the year 1881.

Description of Work.	1. Counties.	2. Cities, Towns, Villages, & Environs.	3. Parishes.	4. Miscellaneous Maps and Plans.	5. Auction Sale Plans.	6. Official Forms and Documents.	7. Lithographs for other Departments.	8. Totals.
Engraved .....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Lithographed on stone or paper .....	2	30	.....	24	2	.....	24	82
Photo-lithographed .....	17	3	1,004	5	144	.....	1	1,174
Combined lithographs and photo-lithographs Former lithographs charted up for new editions .....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Written or drawn .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	311	.....	311
Separate maps, plans, or documents printed	26	34	1,004	29	146	311	25	1,575
Number of sheets printed .....	10,052	4,500	97,650	17,879	5,020	56,885	6,241	198,227
In hand for engraving .....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
In hand for lithographing, examination, or completion .....	2	20	218	10	100	.....	.....	350
In hand for printing .....	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7

- Counties*, which are compiled on a scale of 1 mile to an inch, are usually engraved on copper and printed from stone, those on the scale of 2 miles to an inch are either lithographed or photo-lithographed, and those used as index maps are photo-lithographed on a scale of 4 miles to an inch and printed in colours for the better delineation of the principal reserves, land districts, and gold-fields.
- Towns, Villages, and Environs* are generally lithographed from the original designs on lithographic transfer paper, this being the readiest method, except in the case of some of the larger towns, where the alienations have been more considerable, which are drawn on stone.
- Parishes* are reduced by photo-lithography from the original compilations, charted up to date and completed on stone, and issued on a scale of 40 chains to an inch to land agents, surveyors, conditional purchase inspectors, &c., and for public sale at a uniform charge of 1s. each.
- Miscellaneous Maps* comprise published lithographs not otherwise described in this return, such as ordinary and special editions of the maps of the Colony, gold-field maps, trigonometrical survey of Port Jackson and City of Sydney, land in the vicinity of railway lines, harbour maps, star map, public parks, military, and electoral maps.
- Auction Sale Plans*, with few exceptions, are photo-lithographed and printed for transmission to the country land offices and for sale in Sydney, in anticipation of all lands offered for sale under the 23rd and 24th clauses of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861.
- Official Forms and Documents* comprise memoranda for use at head-quarters, and in the field foolscap circulars, surveyors' notices, and all lithographs other than those issued for public sale or record purposes.
- Lithographs for other Departments* are executed for the Colonial Secretary, Observatory, Mines, Post Office, Railways, Harbours and Rivers, Roads and Bridges, Marine Board, and for the public departments generally, when a degree of precision and excellence is required which may be unattainable in private offices or when prompt urgency is desirable.

1. Counties.

		<i>Printed.</i>			<i>In hand.</i>
Auckland		Fitzroy	Nandewar		Bourke (Index map)
Do.		Goulburn (Sheet 5)	Richmond		Clarendon (Index map)
Camden (Index map)		Do. (Sheet 1)	Robinson		Goulburn (Sheets 2 and 4)
Cunningham		Hume (Sheet 1)	Raleigh		Parry (Index map)
Cumberland (Wells' engraved map)		Do. (Sheet 2)	Stapylton (Index map)		Wallace
Cowper		Livingstone	Wentworth		Georgiana (Sheet 5)
Darling (Index map)		Murray (Sheet 3)	Wynyard		Hume (Sheet 2).
Do.		Mitchell (Reference)	Windeyer (Reference)		
		Manara	Yanda		8 maps in hand.
Printed .....	{	26 maps, including references with maps.			
		10,052 sheets, including references.			

2. Cities, Towns, Villages, and Environs.

		<i>Printed.</i>			<i>In hand.</i>
Arakoon, town (2nd edition)		Lionsville, village	Bathurst, city (3rd edition)		
Armidale, Environs of town of		Lismore	Bourke, town		
Brasfort, village		Manildra, village	Coolamon		
Blackheath, town		Muttama, village	Couridjah		
Bendemeer, town		Mogul, town (2nd edition)	Eugowra, village (east and west)		
Cargo, village		Mathoura, town (2nd edition)	Forbes, town		
Currathool, village		Orange, town	Do. do.		
Cootamundry, village		Stonehenge, town	Falconer, village		
Collector, town		Severn, village (2nd edition)	Forbes, Environs of town		
Dalgety, village		Turrawan, town (2nd edition)	Germananton, town		
Dungerec, village		Tintenbar, village (2nd edition)	Glen Innes, town (2nd edition)		
Grenfell, town		Thurrova, village (2nd edition)	Hay		
Geringong, village		Uralla, village	Monwonga, village		
Gosforth, village		Wilcannia, town	Moonbi, town		
Hillston North, village (2nd edition)		Wittingham, village	Rylstone, village		
Kingston, village		Womboota, village	Stockinbingal, village		
Kentucky, village (2nd edition)		Warkworth, village.	Solferino, village		
			Tuena, town		
Printed .....	{	34 maps	Timbrobongie, village		
		4,500 sheets.	Toogong, village		
			Temora, town (2nd edition)		
			Tenterfield, town		
			Wantabadgery, village		
			West Bourke, town.		

3. Parishes.

<i>Counties.</i>	
Arrawatta .....	Wanders, Byron, Bukkulla—3 printed. Graman, King's Plain, Swamp Oak, Ena, Redbank, Bannockburn, Vivier, Cucumber, Burgundy—9 in hand.
Argyle .....	Turallo, Mutmutbilly, Tarlo, Towrang, Mangamore, Jerrara, Pomcroy, Pagar, Wolgorong, Terranna, Bredalabane, Gundry, Gurrunda, Mummel, Upper Tarlo, Coran, Mullengullenga, Quialigo, Bungonia, Mulwaree, Yanalaw, Inverary, Cullulla, Nerrimunga, Willeroo, Kerrawarry, Strathaird, Burnaby, Guinecor, Wayo—30 printed. Baw-Baw, Rhyana, Billyrambija, Cookbundoon, Uringala, Narrangarril, Bourke, Goulburn, Eden Forest, Nattery, Norrong, Marulan—12 in hand.
Ashburnham ...	Gunningbland, Cookamidgera, Carrawabbity, Brolgan, Borec Nyran, Cudal, Borec Cabonne, Bunbury, Bindogandri, Marlin, Muginoble, Warregal, Nelungalong, Yarragong—14 printed. Curumbeaya, Milpose, Beargamil, Dulladerry—4 in hand.
Bathurst .....	Benerce, Huntley, Carlton, Blake, Waldegrave, Orange, Roseburg, Clarendon, Egbert, Shaw, Oakley, Apsley, Ponsonby, Cole, Mount Pleasant, Lowry, Malmsbury, Neville—18 printed. Coota, Bathurst, Bringellett, —8 in hand.
Beresford .....	The Brothers—1 printed.
Benarba .....	Tyrrell, Coubal, Curra, Wadden, Tala, Whalan, Cowmerton, Brigalow, Werrima, Balerang, Bunarba, Boomi, Greaves, Tycawina, Umbri, Narawa, Hamilton, Galloway, Noora, Boonangar, Boronga, Kunopia, Carrua, Turrawah, Boroo, Bible, Bundori, Winslow, Dindierna, Yarouah, Bucknell, Newcastle, Nargo, Young Tiela, Moorina, Crinoline, Direemabildi, Boyanga, Tillaloo, Burrandoon, Boolmuckledi, Warren, Wandooona, Gil Gil, Cudgildool, Gin, Gingham, Boonorey, Currygundy, Numby, Boonooona, Coonalgra, Ballalla, Tellaraga, Derra, Wirril, Noonah, Collyer, Dundunga, Gocalla, Yarrol—62 printed.
Bland .....	Milong, Yeo Yeo, Geraldra, Memagong, Congou, Stockinbingal, Tumbleton, Maleeja, Dudauman, Dinga-Dingi, Bolungerai, Yuline, Marowric, Waarbilla, Belimebung, Barmedman, Curraburrama, Burrabijong, Wyrre, Black Creek—20 printed. Wargin, Trigalong, Mandamah, Culingera, Yera, Yarran, Tubbul, Berthong—8 in hand.
Bligh .....	Borambil, Bellaleppa, Lorimer, Berenderry, Tomimbil, Turrill, Munmurra, Durridgere, Nandoura, Collier, Bowman, Curryall, Uarbry, Colloroy, Doulagunmala, Puggoon, Talawang, Stubbo, Meruthera, Narragamba, Bungaba, Terraban, Yarrabil, Goolma, Wargundy, Moar, Booyamura—27 printed.
Bourke .....	Hooke, Coolamon, Cottee, Kockibitoo, Matong, Currawananna, Ganmain, Kindra, Beuernbed, Berry Jerry, Murrulebrale, Kinilbah, Elliott, Anah, Wallaroooby, Mandamah, Dulah, Brangalgan, Waire, Devlin, Northcote, Cowabbie, Boblegibgie, Bourke, Ingabba, Derry, Trickett, Bungambil, Yarranjerry, Beaconsfield, Ashbridge, Quandary, Tara, Fennel, Lupton, Windeyer, Ramsay, Warren, Tooyal, Mimosa, Robertson, Methul, Kildary, Langi-Kal-Kal, Drumston, Clermiston, Davidson, Jillett, Ardlethan, Yothan, Ellon, Buddigower, Willandra—53 printed.
Brisbane .....	Guangus, Manobalai, Yarraman, Cranbourne, Myrabluan, Webimble, Hall, Worondi, Goulson, Wickham, Goulburn, Brawboy, Page, Maubus, Willis—15 printed. Melbourne—1 in hand.
Buccleuch .....	Bundarbo, Darbalara, Brungle, Killimicat, Wagara—5 printed. Mundonga, Wyangle—2 in hand.
Burnett .....	Blue Nobby, Russell, Baroma, Burnett, Monsoon, Biedger, Vicars, Eales, Gunnee, Gragin, Hadleigh, Adam, Clare, Gullengutta, Singapoora, Balfour, Stack, Oregon, Boobah, Ellis, Muscle, Glenalvon, Stanley—23 printed.
Caira .....	The Oaks, Derinum, Russell, Bahpunga, St. Paul's, Nicholson, Jeraly, Kimming, Pollen, Rookery, Telford, Pungmalee, Bluff, Wangorah, Pybollee, Nap Nap, Lincoln Tycrumby—18 printed.

- Counties.
- Camden ..... Nattai, Cordesaux, Wingello, Jellore, Dendrobium, Banksia, Wongawilla, Cambewarra, Kembla, Wallandoola, Wanganderry, Colo, Murrinba, Sutton Forest, Bullio, Belanglo, Broughton, Joadja, Mundialla, Bungadilly, Burrawang, Bundanoon, Meryla, Jamberoo—24 printed.
- Clarendon ..... Maror, Wantabadgery, Clares, South Jewnee, Malebo, Mitta Mitta, Kimo, Ivor, Trevethin, Ironbong, Cooba, Jualgambeth, Nangus, Boree, Merribundinah—15 printed.
- Cook ..... Wilberforce, Strathdon, Currency, Nepean, Meehan, Kurrajong—6 printed. Coomassie, Magdala—2 in hand.
- Courallic ..... Peacumboul, Menadool, Bundoowithidic, Boo Boo—4 printed. Windoondilla, Tycannah—2 in hand.
- Cunningham ... Corridgery—1 printed.
- Denison ..... Boomanoomana, Mulwala, Turramia, Nangunia, Headford, Lalaly, Cottadidda, Barooga, Languya, Kilnyana, Warmatta—11 printed. Carlyle, Wahgunyah, Dry Forest, Savernake, Bull Plain, Tongaboo, Denison, Momolong, Wangamong, Narrow Plains, Coreen West, Sargood, Ulupna, Finley, Woperana, Osborne, Berigan, Gereldery, Tocumwal, Warragubogra—20 in hand.
- Forbes ..... Ooma, Broula, Thurrunglo, Boyd, Merriganowry, Bogolong, Eualdrie—7 printed. Warrangong—1 in hand.
- Gipps ..... Cowal, Bolagamy, Euglo, South Bibbiloee, Euglo, Marsden, Wollongough, Murrengreen, Tirranna, Gibrigal, Trigalana, South Mickabic, Moonbia—13 printed. Manna, West Plains, Goobothery, South Gulgo, Wallaroi, Wilbertroy, Ina, Cadow, Banar, Cookaburrangong, Condoublin, Ilgindrie, Carowandool, Warroo, Jenalong West, South Borambil, Yarnel—17 in hand.
- Gloucester ..... Wallingat, Forster, Tuncurry, Wang Waux, Wawgan, Myall, Kerong, Bootoowaa, Thornton, Sutton, Wangat, Fosterton, Berryan, Tillegra, Tomaree, Talawahl, Bulladella, Stowell—18 printed.
- Gordon ..... Greenbanks, Burgoon, Loombah, The Gap, Eurimbula, Burrawong—6 printed. Terrabella, The Springs, Gilgal, Cullen, Oxley, Curra, Gandy, Ponto, Galoma, Redbank, Dubbo, Roche, Veech, Benolong—14 in hand.
- Gough ..... Muir, Louis, Hamilton, Dumaresq, Frazer, Elsmore, Bloxsome, Gordon, Severn, Scone, Parkes, Strathbogie Campbell, Arvid, Strathbogie North, Clive, Deepwater, Laverell, Macintyre—19 printed. Land's End, Paradise North, Highland Home, Flagstone, Glencgin, Tenthill, Bundar, Wellington North, Haystack, Eastern Water—10 in hand.
- Gowen ..... Ulungra, Boyben, Breelong, Bundulla, Yarragrinn, Bearbung, Tarambigal, Burrengal, Eringanerin, Kirban, Piangula—11 printed. Pibbon—1 in hand.
- Gregory ..... Mount Foster, Mumblebone, Bulgala, Stanhope, Colane, Pentagon, Walagoola, Eula, Buttabone, Gardiner, Warregal, Belar, Grahway, Wundabungay, Gorribun, Goolagoola, The Mole, Mara, Graddell, Morbella, Eulamorga, Waughandry, Narragon, Marebone, Bebrue, Collyburl, Inglega, Buckinguy, Duffity, Willie, Merri, Billa Bulla, Wunculleng, Dryburgh, Narrabone, Geralgumbone, Northcote, Carwell, Dynong, Pullingarwarina, Ninia, Yarrowell, Merriwell, Wullangambone, Blairmont, Terrigal, Holybon, Bulgeraga, Bena, Noonbah, Gunnell, Sandridge, Bibbejibbery, Melbrose, Haddon Rig, Tuilby, Belarbone, Merrimba, Gerar, Bokamore, Gradgery, Marthaguy, Bourban, Tameribundy, Tongamba, Berimba, Neinby, Wingebar, Gerwa, Mellerstain, Moballa, Quandong, Gilgoen, Marinebone, Quambone, Canonba North, Drecwa, Bannah, Quabothoo, Geerigan, Quilbone, Eumbie, Gandymungydel, Goobabone, Bonum, Enaweena, Canonba, Bergo, Boomagrill, Yhababong, Giralong, Marinebone—92 printed.
- Hardinge ..... Ollera, Chigwell, New Valley, Single, Clerkness, Buchanan, Tenterden, Clerk, Laura, Drummond, Mackenzie, Darbysleigh, Cooper, Moredun, Abington, Bundarra—16 printed.
- Harden ..... Cootamundry—1 on hand.
- Hawes ..... Woko and Crosbie, Cobb, Tomalla, Mernot, Myra, Dewitt, Barnard—7 printed.
- Inglis ..... Blomfield, Woolomol, Bubbogullion, Buröekin, Gill, Attunga, Perry, Muluerindie, Burke, South Bourke, Danglemah, Winton, Retreat, Bendemeer, Looanga, Haning, Pringle, Tara—18 printed.
- Kennedy ..... Genaren, Gobondery—2 printed. Derribong, Houston, Davison, Wellumba—4 in hand.
- Leichhardt ..... Calgar, Noonbah, Worinjerong, Ulundry, Collinonic, Mundare, Coonamoona, Walla Walla, Thara, Gungulman North, Borgara, Gilgoona, Campbell, Gungulman, Yoeo, Toloom, Toora, Oural, Colmia, Tobin, Wingadee, Morra, Tahrone, Dahomey, Cooyah-warrar, Murrainan, Wyaberry, Warrigan, Nagal—29 printed. Gidginbilla—1 in hand.
- Lincoln ..... Breelong, Daley, Goonoo, Donelly, Bickanbenie, Gewrie, Beni, Dubbo, Gamba, Murrumbidgerie, Bomeley, Bruah, Breelong South, Barbical, Warrie, Erskine, Spring Creek, Elong Elong, Cobrawraguy, Bulladoran, Terramungamine, Mirrie, Richardson, Coolbaggie, Caledonia, Dewar, Lincoln, Woorooboomi, Adelync, Ballimore, Blackheath, Murrungundi, Narran, Cobborah, Boston—35 printed.
- Macquarie ..... Oxley, Cundle, Dawson, Yarrat, Marsh, Harrington, Taree, Lansdowne, Stewart, Wyoming, Killawarra, Marlee, Bobin, Lewis, Knorrit, Rowley, Wingham, Arakoon, Kinchela, Comboyne, Lincoln, Macquarie, Burrawan, Lorne, Koroe, Cowangara, Jasper, Kindee, Albert, Pappinbarra, Walibree, Ralfe, Camden Haven, John's River—34 printed. Kempsey, Beranghi, Queen's Lake—3 in hand.
- Monteagle ..... Bendiekmurrell, Coolegong, Burrumunda, Illunie, Narrulen, Murringo North, Wambanumba, Wilton, Danabilla, Marina, Bribaree, Woodonga, Cocomingla, Young, Baxter, Burrangong, Yandoo, Rossi Gungewalla, Murringal, Geegullalong, Murringo—22 printed. Thuddingara, Willawong—2 in hand.
- Murchison ..... Austen, Pallal, Lindesay, Keera, Paloroo, Crawley, Rusden, Furber, Meehi, Rider, Boomi, Evans, Dingo, Drummond, Dumby, Myall, Pringle, Macintyre, Caroda, Delingera, King, Eulowrie, Horton, Mackinnon, Stag, Currangandi, Munroe, Gundamulda, Tange, Gouron, Delungra, Duncee, Bangheef, Durham, Glass, Dinoga, Gum Flat, Capel, Mohroy, Cobbadah, Derra Derra, Wyndham, Turrawarra, Little Plain—44 printed. Anderson, Hall, Bingara—3 in hand.
- Murray ..... Canberra, Pialligo, Jeir, Bedulluck, Goorooyarroo, Warroo, Talagandra, Morumbateman, Hume, Toul, Yarrowluma, Tanlangera, Gigerline, Burra, Urialla, Queanbeyan, Googong, Keewong, Yarrow, Purrorumba, Narrabundah, Bywong, Tuggeranong, Amungula, Majura, Wamboin—26 printed. Gundaroo, Molonglo, Carwoola—3 in hand.
- Nandewar ..... Tippereena, Wallah, Bullawa, Eulah, Killarney, Durrisdeer, Narrabri, Moonbil, Vickery, Deriah, Lindesay, Weean, Willuri—13 in hand.
- Napier ..... Mendooran, Merrygoen, Bullinda—3 printed.
- Nicholson ..... Amoilla North, Moon Moon, Russell, Berangerine, Hopwood—5 printed. Belaley, Tambalana, Neobine, Yandambin, Eurugabah, Yurdyilla, Honuna North, Amoilla, Eureka, Honuna, Gonowlia, Bowerabine, Mulla Mulla, Bouyarce, Coowerawine, Chirnside, Booligal, Lake Gunbar—18 in hand.

Counties.	
Phillip .....	Gunlawang, Gulgong, Bara, Dungerec, Tongbong, Price—6 printed. Kerrabee—1 in hand.
Pottinger .....	Nea, Goran, Digby, Benlabri, Bando, Broeza, Meloille, Calaba, Brothers, Doona, Hours Hill, Yarraman, Springfield, Rodd, Weston, Dubbleda, Black Jack, Clarke, Gulligal, Curlewis, Gullendaddy, Johnstone, Gunnedah, Merrigula, Bulga, Goragilla, Walla Walla, Mueca Mueca, Willala, Nombi, Bann-Baa, Tulla Mullen, Bingle, Tamba, Bogabri, Goolly, Moredevil, Coogal, Denison West, Girrawillie, Bomera, Lawson, Denison, Brigalow, Bundulla, Trinkey, Kickerbell, Mema, Coolanbilla, Urangeri, Walla Walla West, Tamerang, Wilson, Brennan, Coomoo Coomoo, Tinkrameanal, Pringle, Premier—58 printed. Saltwater—1 in hand.
Robinson .....	Cobar—1 printed. Mopone—1 in hand.
Rous .....	Tuckurumba, Coraki, Broadwater, Gundurimba South, North Codrington, South Lismore, Tonki, Lismore, Wiangaree, Wollumbin, Kynnumboon, Condong, Terranora, Tyalgah, Berwick, Murwillumbah, Dunbible, Roseberry, Bungabee, Loadstone, Geneva, Kyogle, Stratheden, Warrazambil, Wyndham, Etrick—26 printed. Bulina, Gundurimba, North Lismore, Blakebrook, North Casino, Mooball—6 in hand.
Selwyn .....	Greg Greg, Glenroy, Welaregang, Jingollec East, Munderoo, Toomo, Mannus, Craven, Mate, Bogandyern, Glenken, Hay, Maragle, Tumberumba, Burra, Ouranee, Jagumba, Cowra, King, Youngal, Beaumont, Indi, Buddong, Buccleuch, Yellowin, Nurenmerlong, Wallace, Bringebong—28 in hand.
Stapylton .....	Bryanungra—1 printed.
Townsend .....	Warrop, Mundiwa, Willeroo, Winter, Neerim, Bocabula, Quandong, North Caroonboon, Ronald, Coolambil, Moultrassie, North Moombria, Jung Jung, Harold, Euroka, Bowna, Loch, Carse, Powhecp, Nardoo, Morton, Edgar, Dunkeld, Yulgadoori, North Currabunganung, Narrama, Warrawool, Thullabin, Pungulgui, Quinamong, Thurgoon, Woonox, Tholobin, Coronilla, Yalama, Bullatella, Derulaman, Puckawidgee, Toowool, Nallam, Narratoola, Tawarra, Wandook, Wollami, Wonnue, Warbreccan, Purdanima, Warristan, South Deniliquin, Ricketson, North Zara, Stanaforth, South Zara, Yallakool, Peppin, Tumudgery, Werai, Mallee, Officer, Wononga, Yaloke, Wangonilla—62 printed. Devon, Dulverton, Morago, North Conargo, Hebden, Monimail, Kerranakoon, Banangalite, Dahwilly, Boree, Barratta, Billabong, Carroonboon, Belmore, Conargo, Boonoke—16 in hand.
Waljeers .....	Simson, Lowan, Waverley, Murnia, Boondara, Largs, Howatson, Annan, Trawalla, Mossiel, Kingswell, Tiara, Mekai, Tartoo, Murra, Larnaca, Tom's Lake, Yarto, Benanimie, Merrimajcel, Natue, Massie, Moodarnong, Goonawarra, Nyunda, Waljeers, Yaloo, Matamong, Toopruck, Pimpara, Alma, Buckonyong, Gregory, Fouralboing, Avendale, Nandum, Bulgarbugerygan, Dimboola, Maloga, Corong, Tarawong, Brassbutt, Bungarry, Lagan, Culparling—45 printed.
Waradgery .....	Coonoon, Benduck South, Wandigong, Quianderry, Tully, Willis, Gre Gre, Russell, Wingen, St. Clair, Illiwa, Lorraine, Grant, Hinwatha, Ina, Magnolia, Warrigal, Lars, Wooloombye, Patterson, Williams, Mingah, Wyoming, Leura, Hackett, Quandong, Chuny, Wollaby, Jumbuck, Ulongu, Thehangering, Waradgery, Budgee, Simson, Ita, Palmer, Dowling, Mungadal, Darcoola, Waymea—40 printed.
Wellesley .....	Cooper, Tivy, Boco, Jettiba—4 printed. Wellington, Tangaroo, Tarrabandra, Tingaringi, Merrumbulo, Byadbo, Mount Trooper, Alexander, Biddi—9 in hand.
Westmoreland ...	Langdale, Abercorn, Kowmung, Drogheda—4 printed.

Total number of parish maps printed...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,004
Do. sheets printed	...	...	...	...	...	...	97,650
Do. in hand	...	...	...	...	...	...	218

#### 4. Miscellaneous Maps.

##### Printed in 1881.

Double microscope—diagram to accompany Surveyor-General's report to Parliament.
Colony map showing charting subdivisions, &c., to accompany Surveyor-General's report to Parliament.
Colony map showing surveyors' districts, to accompany Surveyor-General's report to Parliament.
Colony map showing land districts, to accompany Surveyor-General's report to Parliament.
Diagram in two colours, showing number of communications from surveyors, &c., to accompany Surveyor-General's report to Parliament.
Diagram in two colours, showing number of maps supplied to Land Agents, &c., to accompany Surveyor-General's report to Parliament.
Diagram in two colours, showing progress in compiling maps, to accompany Surveyor-General's report to Parliament.
Diagram in two colours, showing cost of Surveyor-General's department, to accompany Surveyor-General's report to Parliament.
Diagram in two colours, showing number of persons employed in Surveyor-General's department, to accompany Surveyor-General's report to Parliament.
Diagram in two colours, showing average annual salary of officers in Surveyor-General's department, to accompany Surveyor-General's report to Parliament.
Diagram in two colours, showing small general map in 1 sheet, for publication.
Diagram in two colours, showing scrub lands.
Diagram in two colours, showing N.E. sheet of the 4-sheet general map.
Index map of parishes in the land district of Moree.

Index map of parishes in the land district of Inverell.
Do. do. do. Bingara.
Do. do. do. Warialda.

City of Sydney, in 2 sheets.
National Park, Port Hacking.
Diagram of village of Brasfort and Wentworth Falls reserve.
Do. showing course of I.P. applications.
Do. do. C.P. do.
Explanation of Star map of Southern hemisphere.
Design for press for parish maps.
Port Jackson and City of Sydney (Trig. survey—sheet S. 1.)
Do. do. (do. —sheet S. 2.)
Temporary draftsman's examination specimen plan.
Sheet of diagrams to illustrate marking of Trig. stations.

##### In hand.

Part of King-street, Sydney.
Port Jackson and City of Sydney (Trig. survey—sheet S. 1, W. 1.)
Port Jackson and City of Sydney (Trig. survey—sheet N. 2, E. 1.)
Port Jackson and City of Sydney (Trig. survey—sheet N. 3, E. 5.)
Port Jackson and City of Sydney (Trig. survey—sheet N. 1, E. 1.)
Distinguishing boundaries, for issue with new edition of surveyors' instructions.
Diagrams for use in passing surveyors' accounts.
Diagrams showing surveyors' markings, for issue with new edition of surveyor's instructions.
City of Sydney, with Western and Southern suburbs.
Sheet showing part of City of Sydney for Trig. purposes.

Number of maps printed, 29; number of sheets printed, 17,879; number of maps in hand, 10.

## 5. Auction Sale Plans.

County.	Plans Printed.	Plans in Hand.	County.	Plans Printed.	Plans in Hand.	County.	Plans Printed.	Plans in Hand.
Ararawatta .....	1	1	Denison .....	2	.....	Nandewar .....	1	4
Ashburnham .....	.....	2	Franklin .....	1	2	Nicholson.....	4	.....
Auckland .....	.....	1	Forbes .....	.....	1	Oxley .....	6	5
Baradine .....	1	.....	Fitzroy .....	2	1	Pottinger .....	2	1
Bathurst .....	1	1	Finch .....	4	.....	Phillip .....	.....	1
Benarba .....	2	.....	Flinders .....	1	.....	Rous .....	2	1
Bland .....	6	2	Gregory .....	4	4	Richmond .....	1	.....
Bourke .....	7	3	Gough .....	.....	3	Sturt .....	1	4
Boyd .....	5	3	Gipps .....	1	.....	Stapylton.....	3	.....
Burnott .....	5	.....	Gowen .....	1	.....	Sandon .....	1	.....
Buckland .....	1	.....	Gordon .....	1	.....	Townsend .....	6	2
Cadell .....	3	.....	Hume .....	5	2	Urana .....	7	3
Caira .....	2	2	Harden .....	5	2	Vernon.....	3	1
Camden .....	1	1	Hardinge .....	.....	1	Wynyard .....	3	3
Canbelego .....	1	.....	Hawes .....	1	.....	Wentworth .....	2	.....
Clarendon .....	1	1	Juglis .....	1	1	Wakool .....	8	2
Olive .....	.....	1	Janison .....	.....	1	Wellington .....	.....	2
Clyde .....	1	4	Leichhardt .....	9	10	Waljeers .....	.....	1
Cook .....	1	2	Monteagle .....	2	2	Young .....	.....	1
Courallic .....	6	2	Macquarie .....	2	.....			
Cooper .....	.....	1	Mitchell .....	1	3			
Cumberland .....	.....	1	Murray .....	1	1			
Cummingham .....	.....	2	Mouramba .....	1	.....	Total printed plans .....		146
Denham .....	1	1	Mossgiel .....	2	.....	" printed sheets.....		5,020
Dowling .....	2	1	Narromine .....	1	1	In hand .....		100

## 6. Official Forms and Documents.

Number of plans and documents printed, 311; number of sheets printed, 56,885; in hand, nil.

## 7. Lithographs for other Departments—printed in 1881.

Rainfall map of New South Wales—for 1880 for Government Astronomer.  
 Self-registering tide gauge—for Government Astronomer.  
 Sketch map showing runs in the Gwydir District—for Occupation of Lands.  
 Plan showing runs on the north side of Castlereagh River—for Occupation of Lands.  
 Run map of the County of Ashburnham—for Occupation of Lands.  
 Plan showing runs in the Albert District, No. 6—for Occupation of Lands.  
 Plan showing runs in the Albert District, No. 3—for Occupation of Lands.  
 Plan showing runs in the Albert District, No. 10—for Occupation of Lands.  
 Plan showing runs in the Albert District, No. 11—for Occupation of Lands.  
 Plan showing runs in the Albert District, No. 12—for Occupation of Lands.  
 Plan showing runs in the Liverpool Plains District (N.E. portion, sheet No. 1)—for Occupation of Lands.  
 Plan showing runs in the Liverpool Plains District (S.W. portion, sheet 1)—for Occupation of Lands.

Plan showing runs in the Liverpool Plains District (S.W. portion, sheet 2)—for Occupation of Lands.  
 Plan showing runs in the Liverpool Plains District (N.E. portion, sheet 2)—for Occupation of Lands.  
 Plan showing runs in the Liverpool Plains District (N.E. portion, sheet 3)—for Occupation of Lands.  
 Plan showing runs in the Wellington District (sheet No. 2)—for Occupation of Lands.  
 Sketch map—showing runs in New England, Clarence, and Macleay Districts—for Occupation of Lands.  
 Stock route map of New South Wales—for Chief Inspector of Stock.  
 Military reconnaissance, map of country around Sydney—for Colonial Secretary.  
 Two charts for use by Examiners to the Marine Board.  
 Sheet of bridge diagrams—for Works Department.  
 Orchid drawings—Dendrobium Superbiens—for Government Printer.  
 Orchid drawings—Dendrobium Phalenopsis—for Government Printer.  
 Orchid drawings—Dendrobium Beckleri—for Government Printer.  
 Orchid drawings—Drasophyllum—for Government Printer.

Number of lithographs printed, 25; number of sheets printed, 6,241; in hand, nil.

## Description and value of Stones, Plates, and Plant.

Description.	Value.
	£ s. d.
834 lithographic stones, weighing 132,725 lbs.....	3,250 0 0
Present value of work on stone .....	4,730 0 0
112 copper and zinc plates .....	348 0 0
Present value of work on plate .....	3,867 0 0
Gas engine (24 h.p.) .....	145 0 0
Gear shafting, &c. ....	22 10 0
Double demy printing machine .....	282 0 0
Double crown do. ....	207 0 0
Guillotine cutting machine (38-inch) } Worked by gas engine.	110 10 0
Stone grinding machine .....	100 0 0
6 hand printing presses .....	173 0 0
Copper-plate do. ....	45 0 0
Paper.....	250 0 0
Miscellaneous --Ink, colours, &c. ....	50 0 0
Total.....	£13,586 0 0

## Description and value of Lens, Camera, and Photographic Plant at Government Printing Office.

Description.	Value.
	£ s. d.
1 triple achromatic lens .....	76 10 0
1 brass-bound camera.....	76 10 0
Slide and frames, focusing screen, ground glass inner frames, levels for adjusting, and strip for measuring .....	30 0 0
Ash table-stand for camera .....	27 0 0
61 sheets glass .....	80 0 0
9 ebonite trays and two printing frames .....	27 0 0
½ ream of albumenized paper .....	10 0 0
Total.....	£ 327 0 0

AUCTION



AUCTION  
Geographical  
Showing work performed

District.	Auction Applications.						Advertised for sale.													
	Unmeasured land.			Measured land.			Forfeited Conditional Purchases.			Lapsed Conditional Purchases.			Refused, &c., Conditional Improved Purchases.		Volunteer Land Orders.					
	Applications received or acted upon.			Areas.		Applications received or acted on.														
	No. received.	No. sent for measurement.	No. otherwise acted upon.	Applied for.	Measured during same term.	No. received.	No. acted upon during same term.	Area applied for.	No. of cases.	No. of portions.	Area.	No. of cases.	No. of portions.	Area.	No. of cases.	No. of portions.	Area.	No. of cases.	No. of portions.	Area.
			a. r. p.	a. r. p.			a. r. p.													
Deniliquin .....	6	5	1	6,678 0 0	4,878 0 0	21	17	8,776 0 0	22	29	9,546 0 0	46	53	15,434 0 0						
Hay .....	19	14	5	77,220 0 0	64,524 0 0	54	42	69,935 0 0	2	2	1,120 0 0	10	10	1,340 0 0	1	1	50 0 0	1	1	50 0 0
Hillston .....	11	11	..	25,739 0 0	13,655 0 0	8	5	44,068 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	110 0 0	..	..	..
Moama .....	3	3	..	3,110 0 0	141 3 0	15	14	4,672 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals .....	39	33	6	112,747 0 0	88,198 3 0	98	78	127,451 0 0	24	31	10,666 0 0	56	63	16,774 0 0	2	2	100 0 0	1	1	50 0 0

Applications received, 137—containing 240,198 acres; measured during the year, 88,198 acres.

AUCTION  
Geographical  
Showing work performed

District.	Auction Applications.						Advertised for sale.												
	Unmeasured land.			Measured land.			Forfeited Conditional Purchases.			Lapsed Conditional Purchases.			Refused, &c., Conditional Improved Purchases.		Volunteer Land Orders.				
	Applications received or acted upon.			Areas.		Applications received or acted on.													
	No. received.	No. sent for measurement.	No. otherwise acted upon.	Applied for.	Measured during same term.	No. received.	No. acted upon during same term.	Area applied for.	No. of cases.	No. of portions.	Area.	No. of cases.	No. of portions.	Area.	No. of cases.	No. of portions.	Area.	No. of cases.	No. of portions.
			a. r. p.	a. r. p.			a. r. p.												
Forbes .....	17	9	2	50,461 0 0	8,598 0 0	32	20	38,840 2 5	10	14	2,977 0 0	11	11	1,078 2 0					
Molong .....	8	4	3	367 0 0	191 1 39	2	2	78 2 13	1	1	40 0 0	1	1	40 0 0					
Parkes .....	8	8	..	10,362 0 0	6,804 0 0	7	7	1,400 0 0	1	1	60 0 0	2	2	200 0 0					
Grenfell .....	4	3	1	7,087 3 0	32,399 0 0	6	6	3,134 2 0	7	9	884 0 0	11	11	762 1 0	1	1	40 0 0		
Totals .....	37	24	6	68,277 3 0	47,992 1 39	47	41	43,448 2 13	19	25	3,961 0 0	25	25	2,080 3 0	1	1	40 0 0		

Applications received, 84—containing 111,726 acres; measured during the year, 47,992 acres.

AUCTION  
Geographical  
Showing work performed in District of Goulburn, from 1st April to 31st December, 1881;

District.	Auction Applications.						Advertised for sale.												
	Unmeasured land.			Measured land.			Forfeited Conditional Purchases.			Lapsed Conditional Purchases.			Refused, &c., Conditional Improved Purchases.		Volunteer Land Orders.				
	Applications received or acted upon.			Areas.		Applications received or acted on.													
	No. received.	No. sent for measurement.	No. otherwise acted upon.	Applied for.	Measured during same term.	No. received.	No. acted upon during same term.	Area applied for.	No. of cases.	No. of portions.	Area.	No. of cases.	No. of portions.	Area.	No. of cases.	No. of portions.	Area.	No. of cases.	No. of portions.
			a. r. p.	a. r. p.			a. r. p.												
Goulburn .....	2	2	..	540 0 0	500 0 0	3	6	856 0 16	5	7	552 3 0	4	4	170 0 0					
Gunning .....	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	142 1 39	1	1	40 0 0	3	4	190 3 0					
Totals .....	2	2	..	540 0 0	500 0 0	11	6	998 2 15	6	8	592 3 0	7	8	360 3 0					

Applications received, 13—containing 1,533 acres; measured during the year, 500 acres.

RETURN.

Division, No. 1.

during the year 1881.

Advertised for sale.															Special Papers.		Remarks.							
Refused or forfeited Improved Purchases.									Other auction lands.						Received.	Submitted.		Dealt with.						
No. of cases.	No. of portions.	Country lots.		No. of cases.	No. of portions.	Suburban lots.		No. of cases.	No. of portions.	Town lots.		No. of cases.	No. of portions.	Country lots.					No. of cases.	No. of portions.	Suburban lots.		No. of cases.	No. of portions.
		Area.				Area.				Area.				Area.				Area.				Area.		
		a. r. p.				a. r. p.				a. r. p.					a. r. p.									
45	48	9,191 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	211 849	80,833 0 0	1 2	55 0 0	2 27	13 0 0	..	..	..	..
18	21	5,286 2 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	164 735	215,134 1 0	2 17	135 2 0	3 97	48 2 18	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49 192	50,199 0 0	..	..	..	2 74	24 2 0	..	..	..
2	3	459 3 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11 14	2,251 1 0	1 2	5 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
65	72	14,937 1 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	435 1290	348,417 2 0	4 21	195 2 0	7 198	86 0 18	..	..	..	..

Advertised for sale, 1,677 portions—391,284 acres.

RETURN.

Division, No. 2.

during the year 1881.

Advertised for sale.															Special Papers.		Remarks.							
Refused or forfeited Improved Purchases.									Other auction lands.						Received.	Submitted.		Dealt with.						
No. of cases.	No. of portions.	Country lots.		No. of cases.	No. of portions.	Suburban lots.		No. of cases.	No. of portions.	Town lots.		No. of cases.	No. of portions.	Country lots.					No. of cases.	No. of portions.	Suburban lots.		No. of cases.	No. of portions.
		Area.				Area.				Area.				Area.				Area.				Area.		
		a. r. p.				a. r. p.				a. r. p.					a. r. p.									
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16 133	25,280 1 0	..	..	..	1 6	1 0 20	..	..	..
4	4	690 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 10	641 0 0	..	..	..	1 78	34 2 36	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 19	5,452 2 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	3	268 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17 147	35,854 3 0	1 59	125 0 20	1 8	1 2 0	..	..	..	..
7	7	958 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40 300	67,078 2 0	1 59	125 0 20	3 87	37 1 16	..	..	..	..

Advertised for sale, 514 portions—74,280 acres.

RETURN.

Division, No. 3.

and in the District of Gunning, from 1st September to 31st December, 1881.

Advertised for sale.															Special Papers.		Remarks.							
Refused or forfeited Improved Purchases.									Other auction lands.						Received.	Submitted.		Dealt with.						
No. of cases.	No. of portions.	Country lots.		No. of cases.	No. of portions.	Suburban lots.		No. of cases.	No. of portions.	Town lots.		No. of cases.	No. of portions.	Country lots.					No. of cases.	No. of portions.	Suburban lots.		No. of cases.	No. of portions.
		Area.				Area.				Area.				Area.				Area.				Area.		
		a. r. p.				a. r. p.				a. r. p.					a. r. p.									
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 3	118 1 0	1 22	11 1 27	1 10	40 2 20	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 1	41 1 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 4	159 2 0	1 22	11 1 27	1 10	40 2 20	..	..	..	..

Advertised for sale, 52 portions—1,102 acres.

AUCTION  
Geographical  
Showing work performed

District.	Auction Applications.						Advertised for sale.														
	Unmeasured land.			Measured land.			Forfeited Conditional Purchases.			Lapsed Conditional Purchases.			Refused, &c., Conditional Improved Purchases.			Volunteer Land Orders.					
	Applications received or acted upon.			Areas.			Applications received or acted on.			Area applied for.			No. of cases.			No. of portions.			Area.		
	No. received.	No. sent for measurement.	No. otherwise acted upon.	Applied for.	Measured during same term.	No. received.	No. acted upon during same term.	Area applied for.	No. of cases.	No. of portions.	Area.	No. of cases.	No. of portions.	Area.	No. of cases.	No. of portions.	Area.	No. of cases.	No. of portions.	Area.	
Dubbo .....	77	01	4	242,524 0 0	157,945 0 0	69	60	71,236 3 10	2	2	100 0 0	11	11	3,240 0 0	..	..	..	5	5	1,272 1 0	
Colbar .....	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	,635 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>77</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>242,524 0 0</b>	<b>157,945 0 0</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>71,921 3 10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100 0 0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3,240 0 0</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1,272 1 0</b>	

Applications received, 151. Area, 314,445 acres. Measured during the year 157,945 acres.

AUCTION  
Geographical  
Showing work performed

District.	Auction Applications.						Advertised for sale.														
	Unmeasured land.			Measured land.			Forfeited Conditional Purchases.			Lapsed Conditional Purchases.			Refused, &c., Conditional Improved Purchases.			Volunteer Land Orders.					
	Applications received or acted upon.			Areas.			Applications received or acted on.			Area applied for.			No. of cases.			No. of portions.			Area.		
	No. received.	No. sent for measurement.	No. otherwise acted upon.	Applied for.	Measured during same term.	No. received.	No. acted upon during same term.	Area applied for.	No. of cases.	No. of portions.	Area.	No. of cases.	No. of portions.	Area.	No. of cases.	No. of portions.	Area.	No. of cases.	No. of portions.	Area.	
Dungog .....	2	2	..	240 0 0	182 0 0	5	5	183 1 38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Paterson .....	1	1	..	14 0 0	14 0 0	1	1	48 2 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Port Stephens..	1	1	..	2 0 6	2 0 6	4	4	207 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>256 0 6</b>	<b>198 0 6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>438 3 38</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	

Number of applications received, 14. Area applied for, 694 acres. Area measured during the year, 198 acres.

AUCTION  
Geographical  
Showing work performed

District.	Auction Applications.						Advertised for sale.														
	Unmeasured land.			Measured land.			Forfeited Conditional Purchases.			Lapsed Conditional Purchases.			Refused, &c., Conditional Improved Purchases.			Volunteer Land Orders.					
	Applications received or acted upon.			Areas.			Applications received or acted on.			Area applied for.			No. of cases.			No. of portions.			Area.		
	No. received.	No. sent for measurement.	No. otherwise acted upon.	Applied for.	Measured during same term.	No. received.	No. acted upon during same term.	Area applied for.	No. of cases.	No. of portions.	Area.	No. of cases.	No. of portions.	Area.	No. of cases.	No. of portions.	Area.	No. of cases.	No. of portions.	Area.	
Bingara .....	..	..	..	..	..	10	8	3,376 0 0	4	4	893 0 0	4	4	220 0 0	1	3	317 1 0	..	..	..	
Inverell .....	32	31	1	8,210 0 0	1,093 1 0	41	32	14,864 0 0	4	4	736 0 0	1	1	60 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Moree .....	89	89	..	121,487 2 0	31,663 1 0	37	26	22,394 0 0	1	1	100 0 0	2	2	360 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Warialda .....	4	4	..	3,660 0 0	..	33	31	17,216 0 0	5	5	320 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>75</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>183,357 2 0</b>	<b>32,761 2 0</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>57,850 0 0</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2,099 0 0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>640 0 0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>317 1 0</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	

Applications received, 201, containing 191,207 acres. Measured during year, 32,761.



AUCTION RETURN.

Showing land notified for Auction Sale to take place between 1st January and 31st December, 1881.

Land District.	Country lots.			Suburban lots.			Town lots.			Remarks.																						
	No. of portions.	Area.		No. of allotments.	Area.		No. of allotments.	Area.		Conditional purchases.						Refused Improvement purchases.		Re-offered.														
		a.	r.		p.	a.		r.	p.	Lapsed.		Forfeited.		Void.		No. of portions.	Area.	No. of portions.	Area.													
										No. of portions.	Area.	No. of portions.	Area.	No. of portions.	Area.																	
Albury	84	14,237	1	0	17	123	1	12	140	59	0	20	30	4,282	0	0	7	800	3	0	3	350	0	0	10	339	3	0	151	6,978	1	3
Armidale	516	35,236	2	0	7	41	0	15	...	...	...	...	10	976	0	0	4	250	0	0	4	220	0	0	2	80	0	0	161	14,602	2	20
Balranald	137	44,037	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	4,359	3	0	...	...	...	...	2	724	0	0	2	928	0	0	95	31,447	0	20
Bathurst	37	1,840	1	0	4	4	2	11	91	56	2	30	4	160	0	0	2	80	0	0	4	820	0	0	3	45	1	22	108	792	2	1
Bega	11	552	0	0	14	31	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	40	0	0	1	40	0	0	3	160	0	0	...	...	...	9	106	3	0	
Berrima	25	1,858	2	0	47	130	0	20	...	...	...	...	3	120	0	0	...	...	...	...	2	52	0	0	...	...	...	68	1,400	0	20	
Bingera (to April) <sup>1</sup>	34	4,511	3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	240	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1,891	0	0	
Bombala	24	2,209	1	0	7	25	2	25	42	20	0	30	11	1,159	0	0	4	200	0	0	1	40	0	0	2	215	0	0	52	2,761	1	15
Bourke	3	240	0	0	...	...	...	...	33	10	0	0	1	40	0	0	...	...	...	...	1	40	0	0	...	...	...	6	41	2	0	
Braidwood	35	121	3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	200	0	0	4	160	0	0	1	37	0	0	5	10	0	0	18	642	2	0
Brewarrina	70	18,047	3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	11,654	3	0	
Brisbane Water	51	2,377	1	0	7	191	3	10	40	20	0	0	10	5,401	0	0	1	40	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142	2,062	2	0	
Broulee	20	972	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	350	0	0	2	80	0	0	1	50	0	0	...	...	...	8	478	0	0	
Boorowa	67	3,676	3	0	...	...	...	...	8	4	3	10	14	757	2	0	11	645	0	0	7	520	3	0	...	...	...	30	1,143	3	10	
Camden	12	572	3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	300	0	0	...	...	...	...	1	40	0	0	...	...	...	7	273	0	0	
Carcoar	12	526	2	0	18	79	2	9	36	26	1	20	1	40	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Casino	270	22,845	0	0	11	17	2	38	63	24	2	15	...	...	...	...	1	100	0	0	4	160	0	0	1	151	0	0	175	16,669	1	38
Cassilis	52	3,587	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	593	0	0	13	520	0	0	4	260	0	0	2	89	2	0	7	922	1	0
Cobar <sup>2</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cooma	119	8,290	1	0	...	...	...	...	28	13	3	17	21	1,999	3	0	11	1,100	0	0	4	286	0	0	1	60	0	0	51	3,901	1	30
Coonabarabran	214	38,104	0	0	16	18	1	25	29	10	3	15	14	836	0	0	15	956	3	0	3	140	0	0	4	796	0	0	180	29,906	2	0
Coonamble	158	33,015	1	0	...	...	...	...	18	10	0	9	5	1,460	0	0	...	...	...	...	1	60	0	0	...	...	...	109	22,727	1	38	
Corowa	176	43,683	3	0	1	2	2	0	71	36	0	2	7	1,900	0	0	3	610	0	0	3	619	0	0	1	320	0	0	143	20,490	2	14
Cootamundry	146	23,072	1	0	...	...	...	...	47	23	1	23	20	1,000	0	0	1	40	0	0	4	174	1	0	1	180	0	0	64	4,363	0	80
Cowra	23	1,724	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	700	0	0	3	291	0	0	...	...	...	...	1	52	3	20	8	538	3	0
Deniliquin (See Geo. Div. No. 5.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dowling	3	140	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	40	0	0	2	90	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dubbo (to April) <sup>3</sup>	201	28,759	0	0	...	...	...	...	27	13	2	0	7	570	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	25,708	3	0
Dungog (See Geo. Div. No. 5.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eden	22	1,002	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	40	0	0	5	256	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	140	0	0
Forbes <sup>4</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glen Innes	110	7,126	3	0	...	...	...	...	42	21	0	0	3	166	1	0	10	770	0	0	...	...	...	2	80	0	0	73	4,207	0	7	
Goulburn (to April) <sup>5</sup>	29	1,349	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	170	0	0	1	40	0	0	4	208	3	0	...	...	...	29	1,330	1	0	
Grenfell <sup>4</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grafton	37	1,637	0	0	4	8	2	0	6	5	2	28	3	180	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Gundagai	98	6,099	3	0	22	47	1	33	29	18	0	2	25	1,600	0	0	16	1,260	0	0	2	135	1	0	11	94	2	12	56	6,447	2	22

AUCTION RETURN—continued.

Land District.	Country lots.		Suburban lots.		Town lots.		Remarks.																										
	No. of portions.	Area.	No. of allotment.	Area.	No. of allotment.	Area.	Conditional Purchases.						Refused Improvement purchases.		Re-offered.																		
							Lapsed.		Void.		Forfeited.		No. of portions.	Area.	No. of portions.	Area.																	
							No. of portions.	Area.	No. of portions.	Area.	No. of portions.	Area.																					
a.	r.	p.	a.	r.	p.	a.	r.	p.	a.	r.	p.	a.	r.	p.	a.	r.	p.																
Gunnedah	349	38,077	3	0	13	662	0	0	19	8	2	34	40	3,854	1	0	8	1,568	1	0	1	161	0	0	1	50	0	0	215	27,537	3	0	
Gunning (to September) <sup>6</sup>	13	297	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	95	0	0	4	540	0	0	1	83	1	0	...	...	...	4	194	0	0		
Hartley	20	1,258	2	0	75	1,221	0	1	75	75	3	38	3	120	0	0	1	40	0	0	1	40	0	0	...	...	...	98	2,464	2	17		
Hay <sup>7</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Hillston <sup>7</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Inverell (to July) <sup>8</sup>	54	4,928	3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	340	0	0	5	640	0	0	1	33	0	0	1	210	0	0	15	1,370	2	0	
Lismore	7	507	2	0	94	118	2	37	40	19	3	38	2	103	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	38	3	6		
Maitland	8	575	1	0	17	23	1	20	49	22	3	20	3	356	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	199	1	0		
Macleay River	79	4,466	1	0	...	...	...	...	16	10	1	12	9	481	0	0	2	95	0	0	5	429	1	0	...	...	...	65	2,961	1	12		
Manning River	6	259	0	0	...	...	...	...	63	30	1	28	2	80	0	0	1	40	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	134	3	10		
Mitchell	146	34,270	3	0	14	20	3	8	44	20	1	17	2	80	0	0	1	80	0	0	1	76	0	0	...	...	...	61	14,352	1	39		
Moama <sup>7</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	4	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Molong <sup>4</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Morée (to April) <sup>1</sup>	52	9,677	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	40	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	141	1	0	35	8,554	0	0	
Mudgee	21	9,221	3	0	79	1,147	3	19	48	14	0	28	2	50	0	0	5	198	0	0	2	219	0	0	2	4	0	0	7	2	2	10	
Murrumbundi	74	7,839	0	0	36	194	3	13	38	19	0	10	30	1,761	1	0	3	344	3	0	5	1,249	2	0	1	48	2	0	87	2,678	1	0	
Musclebrook	15	1,717	3	0	...	...	...	...	26	17	0	22	2	80	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	335	2	0	
Narrabri	106	14,639	3	0	...	...	...	...	9	4	0	30	14	1,229	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	9,020	3	0	
Narrandera	116	23,607	2	0	...	...	...	...	68	39	0	25	7	328	3	0	1	40	0	0	1	225	0	0	2	509	2	0	90	18,950	3	8	
Newcastle	1	41	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Orange	31	162	0	0	4	28	1	17	...	...	...	...	1	37	3	0	1	40	0	0	...	...	...	...	1	7	3	11	3	58	0	0	
Parkes <sup>4</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parramatta	4	155	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paterson (Sec Geo. Div. No. 5.)	8	466	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	99	1	0	5	240	0	0	1	40	0	0	...	...	...	7	367	0	3		
Penrith	3	213	0	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	49	0	30	
Patrick's Plains	21	871	0	3	20	134	3	25	56	56	3	2	2	80	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	668	0	36	
Port Macquarie	7	172	0	3	22	155	0	20	20	9	2	24	1	40	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	149	0	31	
Port Stephens (to April) <sup>9</sup>	1	45	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	45	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Queanbeyan	26	1,536	0	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	287	1	0	11	830	0	0	3	120	0	0	...	...	...	...	6	588	0	2	
Raymond Terrace	4	308	0	0	...	...	...	...	1	0	0	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	94	0	0		
Rylstone	21	8,751	2	0	...	...	...	...	78	32	0	10	8	320	0	0	3	120	0	0	2	80	0	0	1	50	0	0	22	488	0	0	
Scone	84	4,115	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	600	0	0	1	40	0	0	4	420	0	0	1	120	0	0	66	4,365	3	0	
Shoalhaven	20	1,182	1	0	...	...	...	...	8	3	2	54	1	40	0	0	2	80	0	0	1	160	0	0	...	...	...	25	1,105	1	14		
Tamworth	91	7,760	3	0	20	46	3	19	66	29	3	11	37	2,631	1	0	10	60	0	0	3	326	0	0	1	40	0	0	89	3,991	1	17	
Tenterfield	33	2,370	3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	60	0	0	7	640	0	0	1	52	0	0	1	100	0	0	21	1,375	0	0	

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<sup>1</sup> From 1st of April to 31st of December, see return of Geographical Division No. 6. <sup>2</sup> Shown on return of Geographical Division No. 4. <sup>3</sup> From 1st of April to 31st of December, see return of Geographical Division No. 4. <sup>4</sup> Shown on return of Geographical Division No. 2. <sup>5</sup> From 1st April to 31st December, see return of Geographical Division No. 3. <sup>6</sup> From 1st September to 31st December, see return of Geographical Division No. 3. <sup>7</sup> Shown on return of Geographical Division No. 1. <sup>8</sup> From 1st July to 31st December, see return of Geographical Division No. 6. <sup>9</sup> From 1st April to 31st December, see return of Geographical Division No. 5.

AUCTION RETURN—continued.

Land District.	Country lots.		Suburban lots.		Town lots.		Remarks.											
	No. of portions.	Area.	No. of allotments.	Area.	No. of allotments.	Area.	Conditional purchases.						Refused Improvement purchases.		Re-offered.			
							Lapsed.		Forfeited.		Void.		No. of portions.	Area.	No. of portions.	Area.		
							No. of portions.	Area.	No. of portions.	Area.	No. of portions.	Area.						
		a. r. p.		a. r. p.		a. r. p.		a. r. p.		a. r. p.		a. r. p.		a. r. p.		a. r. p.		a. r. p.
Tumut .....	49	3,250 0 0	14	64 0 8	4	8 0 0	7	323 2 0	3	120 0 0	1	40 0 0	1	1 2 6	34	2,347 0 25		
Tweed River .....	1	320 0 0	...	...	18	8 0 16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	320 0 0		
Urana .....	413	112,281 1 0	3	7 0 31	30	15 0 0	57	11,149 3 0	7	1,296 0 0	4	1,335 0 0	7	833 1 20	154	33,120 1 11		
Wagga Wagga .....	193	27,119 3 0	...	...	40	20 0 0	33	5,045 1 0	7	630 0 0	5	1,257 3 0	1	235 2 0	111	8,203 1 10		
Walcha .....	378	22,321 3 0	1	8 2 0	6	13 2 0	11	730 0 0	5	840 0 0	6	489 0 0	...	...	228	14,143 0 10		
Walgett .....	202	47,941 1 0	23	97 3 12	124	78 2 37	...	...	1	320 0 0	1	320 0 0	2	140 0 0	233	21,949 1 24		
Warraldal .....	79	8,855 0 0	2	5 0 0	45	22 1 20	2	437 1 0	2	280 0 0	...	...	1	40 0 0	102	8,883 2 20		
Wellington .....	10	392 0 0	24	44 3 15	2	0 2 27	...	...	2	90 0 0	2	80 0 0	1	0 0 21	9	5 2 32		
Wentworth .....	34	9,539 0 0	...	...	...	...	1	640 0 0	...	...	...	...	1	205 0 0	17	5,469 0 0		
Windsor .....	5	162 1 0	...	...	...	...	2	80 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	121 0 0		
Wollombi .....	8	383 2 0	...	...	...	...	1	40 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	343 1 20		
Wollongong .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Yass .....	18	1,376 0 0	...	...	2	0 3 30	1	141 0 0	2	361 0 0	2	270 0 0	...	...	12	904 2 30		
Young .....	202	20,453 2 0	19	74 1 4	148	216 0 14	92	3,970 0 0	23	1,680 0 0	2	240 0 0	12	22 1 11	129	15,362 1 0		
Total ...	5,809	784,643 2 12	655	4,778 0 8	1,902	1,176 2 21	643	65,426 0 0	241	19,582 2 0	119	13,906 0 0	93	6,621 0 3	4,090	427,465 3 3		

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ABSTRACT.

Country .....	5,809 portions .....	784,643 acres.
Suburban .....	655 allotments .....	4,778 „
Town .....	1,902 do .....	1,176 „
Total .....	8,366 .....	790,597

Applications received..... 355. Area ..... 534,533 acres.

## LEASE BRANCH,

Return of work for the year 1881.

Land District.	Applications for lease at auction received in 1881.				Pre-leases dealt with.							
	Refused land not available.		Granted and charted.		Applied for in 1881 and refused.		Applied for in 1881, granted and charted.		Applied for prior to 1881, granted and charted.		Applied for prior to 1881 and refused.	
	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.
		acres		acres		acres		acres		acres		acres
Albury					16	10,646	38	28,376	13	11,636	13	6,953½
Armidale	50	32,309	21	7,553	13	6,419	30	24,226	38	22,310	8	5,818
Bathurst	2	1,280	19	21,746	14	5,258	16	5,762	11	4,544	6	1,890
Bega					1	120	3	1,995	1	120		
Berrima			35	28,310	3	3,197	2	1,080	2	240		
Bingara							18	14,032	7	4,934	1	1,200
Bourke					2	1,200	13	21,380	10	4,590		
Braidwood			11	10,250	9	5,493	4	1,893	4	1,380	1	6
Bombala					12	8,130	22	18,032	6	4,174	2	960
Brisbane Water							1	120				
Breewarrina					1	5,682	8	8,100	3	3,972		
Broulee					2	760	1	120			1	120
Boorowa			4	2,560	19	16,185	48	32,091	8	4,699	5	3,131
Camden			72	57,250	1	400	4	975				
Carcoar			28	21,680	15	6,758	40	26,704	14	4,590	5	7,320
Casino					1	320	3	1,720	6	9,165		
Cobar					3	3,882	16	18,248				
Cassilis			3	11,510	10	4,092	17	9,620	3	2,140	1	360
Cooma			5	2,140	36	20,321	160	84,306	30	19,201	12	5,720
Corowa			5	1,900	33	35,154	28	41,754	3	1,160	2	810
Cowra			19	12,540	13	12,539	35	27,416	6	3,946	1	960
Coonamble			1	960	14	12,180	142	163,107	22	28,325	5	1,080
Cootamundry					5	4,954	21	26,437	7	6,910	8	5,820
Coonabarrabran					2	1,020	31	19,718	9	8,506	1	300
Deniliquin					21	14,985	53	59,802	4	1,500	5	4,087
Dowling												
Dubbo					75	88,186	341	400,038	57	58,216	3	4,140
Dungog					1	320	1	320			2	495
Eden			151	145,010			11	4,921			4	4,701
Forbes					31	35,214	68	82,420	18	18,210	5	5,213
Glen Innes	1	600	1	120	6	4,771	12	9,234	9	2,794	2	1,004
Goulburn			72	61,320	7	2,460	32	11,022	7	5,282	2	1,114
Grafton			4	65,380	1	210	1	240	4	1,930		
Grenfell			2	1,930	11	6,621	40	36,668	12	6,968	3	4,200
Gundagai					18	11,573	35	23,300	10	8,580	9	7,940
Gunnedah			2	620	3	21,011	25	25,852	5	4,980	2	5,980
Gunning					17	7,194	24	8,615	4	1,982	5	3,613
Hartley			39	29,210	3	1,044	16	5,915	4	1,962	1	120
Hay			2	1,940	31	32,872	205	272,613	27	37,494	4	5,760
Hillston					30	45,859	116	250,964	8	15,287		
Inverell			6	3,818	10	4,235	63	36,248	13	4,976	2	2,220
Kiama												
Lismore			1	8,800			2	2,560	1	40		
Liverpool												
Maitland												
Macleay River			1	21,070			3	1,281	4	2,511		
Manning River			2	27,720			7	1,917			1	120
Metropolitan							1	700				
Mitchell							10	7,570	12	14,360		
Moama					1	120	3	1,079				
Molong			4	6,510	9	3,772	86	46,834	22	11,475	2	840
Mudgee			2	3,080	1	1,280	8	3,358	5	1,840	1	2,240
Murrumbidgee					3	2,960	1	264			1	320
Musclebrook											1	960
Morée					6	6,373	79	80,522	53	60,915	8	8,988
Narrandera					18	24,775	51	75,800	7	3,282	1	50
Narrabri					4	4,440	23	38,037	6	2,574		
Newcastle												
Orange					2	822	2	1,728			1	120
Parkes					4	1,940	36	41,910	2	810	1	750
Parramatta												
Paterson			2	1,540	1	3,117						
Patrick's Plains			3	7,193	2	870	1	1,539	4	2,255		
Port Macquarie			3	6,590			1	40				
Port Stephens			5	16,670	3	1,320	7	4,758	5	1,143	1	360
Queanbeyan					9	4,743	31	22,948	6	1,830	11	4,060
Rylstone			4	8,200	3	810	1	120	4	1,920	2	1,100
Raymond Terrace			1	1,260								
Scone			1	200	1	640	2	1,980	3	360	1	960
Shoalhaven			22	17,070			1	155	1	223		
Tamworth			3	2,768	14	12,705	32	13,532	7	3,946	7	7,725
Tenterfield					9	4,859	13	6,853	4	1,800	3	1,200
Tweed River							2	1,521				
Tumut			1	900	6	2,440	32	17,186	12	5,250	3	750
Urana					22	17,653	58	85,060	1	500	3	4,020



LEASE BRANCH—*continued.*

Land District	Applications for lease at auction received in 1881.				Pre-leases dealt with.							
	Refused land not available.		Granted and charted.		Applied for in 1881 and refused.		Applied for in 1881, granted and charted.		Applied for prior to 1881, granted and charted.		Applied for prior to 1881 and refused.	
	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.
		acres		acres		acres		acres		acres		acres
Wagga Wagga .....	...	.....	...	.....	49	49,401	173	185,583	16	17,650	4	3,720
Warraldra .....	...	.....	...	.....	12	8,249	59	49,426	7	5,502	1	1,848
Walcha .....	...	.....	...	.....	1	300	5	3,290	2	640	1	900
Walgett .....	...	.....	1	1,920	2	873	37	55,824	4	5,100	...	.....
Wentworth .....	...	.....	...	.....	1	192	9	12,351	7	3,090	...	.....
Wellington .....	...	.....	...	.....	3	2,640	17	6,452	6	1,191	3	960
Windsor .....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Wollombi .....	...	.....	...	.....	1	198	1	120	2	940	1	300
Wollongong .....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Yass .....	...	.....	...	.....	14	5,581	13	4,485	4	1,320	7	5,443
Young .....	...	.....	...	.....	2	2,451	26	21,815	12	10,522	4	5,070
Total.....	53	34,249	558	622,342	693	606,868	2577	2,604,912	604	479,752	190	145,839

Number of cases submitted by Lands as to conflicting claims, &c.—Received, 4,605; dealt with, 4,492.  
Cases sent from Auction Branch to state if measurements interfere with pre-leases—Received, 8,514; dealt with, 8,511.  
Cases sent from Improvement Purchase Branch to state if land is under lease to applicant—Received, 673; dealt with, 670.  
Number of applications for refund—Received, 7; area, 43,488 acres; dealt with, 7; area, 43,488 acres.  
Number of leases and applications for lease referred for cancellation being within reserves from lease, 100.  
2,038 old cases charted on Parish Maps.

CONDITIONAL PURCHASE AND VOLUNTEER LAND ORDER RETURN.

Geographical Division, No. 1.

Showing work performed during the year 1881.

Land District.	Conditional Purchase Applications.															Volunteer Land Order Applications.						Special papers.			Remarks.						
	For measured land.							For unmeasured land.								For measured land.			For unmeasured.			Received.	Submitted.	Dealt with.							
	Received.		Declared void.		Sent to Surveyor for subdivision.		Submitted.	Otherwise dealt with.		Received.		Declared void.		Sent to Surveyor for measurement.		Submitted.	Otherwise dealt with.		No. received.	No. refused.	Sent to Surveyor for subdivision.					Submitted.	Otherwise dealt with.	No. received.	No. refused.	Sent to Surveyor for measurement.	Otherwise dealt with.
	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.		No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.		No.	Acres.				No.	Acres.								
Deniliquin.....	77	acres. 21,046	16	acres. 8,707	6	acres. 1,491	51	85	acres. 9,718	38	acres. 12,771	1	acres. 64	26	acres. 8,939	9	40	acres. 27,152	3	2	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	611	217	619	142 applications in hand on 31st December, 1881.
Hay.....	37	18,955	1	580	6	2,680	5	25	12,945	131	53,971	1	320	88	44,533	26	16	7,398	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	
Hillston.....	61	20,335	4	555	5	2,530	4	48	16,748	112	29,753	4	900	92	24,956	3	13	8,477	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Moama.....	22	4,798	2	520	..	..	5	10	1,586	1	304	..	..	1	304	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	53	..	53		
Totals.....	197	65,134	23	5,362	17	6,711	65	118	40,997	282	96,799	6	1,284	207	78,782	38	69	38,027	5	2	2	5	1	3	..	3	..	664	217	672	

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CONDITIONAL PURCHASE AND VOLUNTEER LAND ORDER RETURN.

Geographical Division, No. 2.

Showing work performed during the year 1881.

Land District.	Conditional Purchase Applications.															Volunteer Land Order Applications.						Special papers.			Remarks.						
	For measured land.							For unmeasured land.								For measured land.			For unmeasured.			Received.	Submitted.	Dealt with.							
	Received.		Declared void.		Sent to Surveyor for subdivision.		Submitted.	Otherwise dealt with.		Received.		Declared void.		Sent to Surveyor for measurement.		Submitted.	Otherwise dealt with.		No. received.	No. refused.	Sent to Surveyor for subdivision.					Submitted.	Otherwise dealt with.	No. received.	No. refused.	Sent to Surveyor for measurement.	Otherwise dealt with.
	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.		No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.		No.	Acres.				No.	Acres.								
Forbes.....	86	acres. 21,162	16	5,851	11	acres. 2,286	43	46	acres. 8,393	247	acres. 62,867	40	6,624	143	acres. 39,933	128	6	acres. 1,472	2	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	288	115	257	V.L.O. applications submitted, 23.
Molong.....	25	3,170	..	..	4	1,010	7	22	1,746	462	64,870	33	3,076	358	45,325	115	13	1,688	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Parkes.....	11	2,187	6	2,273	..	..	7	4	940	97	22,013	12	2,240	67	15,130	33	2	80	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	201	33	194	
Grenfell.....	30	6,996	1	136	7	630	12	21	4,623	209	41,235	18	3,246	125	24,261	58	4	180	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	17	32		
Totals.....	152	33,515	23	7,700	22	3,926	69	93	15,702	1,015	190,955	103	16,036	693	124,649	337	25	3,418	2	1	1	2	..	16	22	5	..	545	165	438	

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LIST of C.P. Applications received and dealt with, from 1st September, 1881,\* to 31st December, 1881, inclusive, in Charting Branch Sub-branch A.

Land District.	Number received.	Number dealt with.	Land District.	Number received.	Number dealt with.
Armidale .....	59	58	Richmond River.....	33	23
Balranald .....	2	2	Tenterfield .....	50	50
Grafton .....	49	49	Tweed River .....	50	45
Glen Innes.....	78	78	Wentworth .....	2	2
Mitchell .....	2	1	Wagga Wagga .....	9	9
Lismore .....	197	183			
Macleay River .....	9	9	Total.....	553	522
Narrandera .....	13	13			

Papers received, 253 ; dealt with, 145.

\* Previous to 1st September, 1881, C.P. applications and papers in the above Land Districts were dealt with in C.P. Branch, Head Office.

RETURN of Conditional Purchases (not within Geographical Division) dealt with by Geographical Division No. 3, during the year 1881.

Districts.	Conditional Purchases received.	Conditional Purchases dealt with.	Conditional Purchases in hand, 31 December.	Special Papers.
Berrima .....	19	19	0	Received, 28. Dealt with, 25.
Camden .....	2	2	0	
Campbelltown .....	1	1	0	
Carcoar .....	96	72	24	
Dowling .....	2	1	1	
Kiama.....	6	5	1	
Liverpool .....	1	1	0	
Metropolitan .....	4	4	0	
Parramatta.....	0	0	0	
Shoalhaven.....	20	17	3	
Wollongong .....	0	0	0	
Totals.....	151	122	29	

CONDITIONAL PURCHASE ISSUE BRANCH.

RETURN showing action on cases of application for C.P. received from Department of Lands by Conditional Purchase Issue Branch, from 1st January to 31st December, 1881.

Land Districts.	Applications for C.P.'s received in 1881 for measured land.		Applications for measured land received in 1881 and declared void.		Applications for unmeasured land received in 1881.		Applications for unmeasured land received in 1881 and declared void.		Applications for measured land received in 1881 and forwarded to Surveyor for subdivision.		Volunteer Land Orders.					C.P. Inspectors' reports received from Lands Department for solution on original plans.		C.P. declarations received for identification in 1881.	
	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	Received for measured land.		Received for unmeasured land.		Forwarded to Surveyor for measurement.	Received.	Dealt with.	Received.	Dealt with.
											Received.	Refused.	Received.	Refused.					
Albury	82	a. 12,949 r. 1 p. 27	...	a. r. p.	219	35,487 0 0	4	480 0 0	7	1,605 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	41	36	10	9
Armidale. (See also Sub-Branch A)	31	4,694 3 0	3	555 2 0	237	28,499 2 0	8	654 0 0	1	45 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	15	13	5	8
Bathurst	29	2,193 2 0	2	161 2 0	89	7,525 0 0	4	444 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	17	8	6
Balranald. (See also Sub-Branch A)	...	...	...	...	5	860 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
Bega	3	252 0 0	1	160 0 0	97	5,962 0 0	1	40 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	11	9	11
Berrima	3	169 0 0	1	40 0 0	59	4,822 0 0	3	120 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	8	5	1
Bingera. (See Geographical Div. No. 6)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombala	4	406 1 20	...	...	267	33,997 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Braidwood	5	950 3 0	1	75 0 0	66	7,326 2 0	3	120 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	24	25
Brisbane Water	2	204 1 0	1	83 1 0	58	2,881 0 0	2	120 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	3	3
Burrowa	62	5,741 2 10	2	80 0 0	242	32,171 1 0	5	393 0 0	2	200 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	4	2
Broulee	3	160 0 0	...	...	32	1,990 0 0	3	120 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	41	8	8
Bourke	...	...	1	80 0 0	41	8,233 0 0	3	500 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	2	2
Brewarrina	...	...	...	...	35	9,960 0 0	1	100 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2
Camden	2	80 3 0	1	49 0 0	32	1,329 0 0	1	40 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...
Cobar. (See Geographical Div. No. 4)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carcoar	5	219 0 0	...	...	116	13,151 1 0	1	40 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cooma	123	11,050 2 37	7	442 0 0	713	91,455 2 0	28	2,825 0 0	3	237 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	6	7	4	4
Cassilis. (See Geographical Div. No. 5)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cootamundry	61	8,693 3 0	2	288 0 0	287	34,522 2 0	15	2,110 0 0	1	250 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	11	15	7	4
Corowa	102	30,853 3 88	2	415 3 16	273	106,876 1 0	10	3,314 0 0	4	1,125 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	11	10	2	1
Cowra	13	1,746 1 0	...	...	347	45,006 1 38	3	126 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Campbelltown	1	40 0 0	...	...	1	100 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14	16	5
Coonabarabran	8	2,120 2 0	2	673 0 0	63	8,738 1 0	4	170 0 0	1	500 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
Coonambie	24	7,160 0 0	1	640 0 0	297	81,674 0 0	8	3,090 0 0	1	40 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	14	2	6	2
Deniliquin. (See Geographical Div. No. 1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dowling	...	...	...	...	3	130 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dungog. (See Geographical Div. No. 5)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dubbo. (See also Geographical Div. No. 4)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eden	3	176 0 0	...	...	37	7,090 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	3
Forbes. (See Geographical Div. No. 2)	...	...	...	...	79	7,703 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glen Innes. (See also Sub-Branch A)	12	1,282 1 29	1	160 0 0	177	19,856 0 0	1	640 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grenfell. (See Geographical Div. No. 2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

CONDITIONAL PURCHASE ISSUE BRANCH—continued.

RETURN showing action on cases of application for C.P. received from Department of Lands by Conditional Purchase Issue Branch, from 1st January to 31st December, 1881.

Land Districts.	Applications for C.P.'s received in 1881 for measured land.		Applications for measured land received in 1881 and declared void.		Applications for unmeasured land received in 1881.		Applications for unmeasured land received in 1881 and declared void.		Applications for measured land received in 1881 and forwarded to Surveyor for subdivision.		Volunteer Land Orders.					C.P. Inspectors' reports received from Lands Department for notation on original plans		C.P. declarations received for identification in 1881.	
	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	Received for measured land.	Refused.	Received for unmeasured land.	Refused.	Forwarded to Surveyor for measurement.	Received.	Dealt with.	Received.	Dealt with.
Goulburn. (See also Geographical Div. No. 3)	...	a. r. p.	...	a. r. p.	28	2,180 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	2
Gunning. (See also Geographical Div. No. 3)	...	...	...	...	21	2,828 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	2
Gundagai	47	8,056 1 31	1	40 0 0	460	62,081 1 0	14	2,782 0 0	1	160 0 0	...	...	3	...	1	36	36	11	9
Grafton. (See also Sub-Branch A)	5	647 3 0	1	40 0 0	79	5,493 3 0	3	120 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	2
Gunnedah. (See also Geographical Div. No. 6)	27	7,001 1 0	...	...	132	25,593 3 0	4	890 0 0	1	640 0 0	...	...	4	...	4	6	3	1	2
Gosford	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Hay. (See Geographical Div. No. 1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hartley	3	158 0 0	1	73 0 0	134	8,857 2 0	4	445 0 0	...	...	2	1	12	...	9	7	6	6	6
Hillston. (See Geographical Div. No. 1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	11	1	1
Inverell. (See also Geographical Div. No. 6)	1	83 2 0	...	...	30	4,010 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiama	4	1,590 0 0	...	...	10	699 0 0	1	57 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liverpool	4	519 0 0	...	...	18	3,877 0 0	1	50 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Lismore. (See also Sub-Branch A)	22	2,264 0 0	...	...	206	32,766 0 0	4	300 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	3	3
Manning River	...	...	...	...	148	7,087 0 0	1	40 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Macleay River. (See also Sub-Branch A)	8	751 3 0	3	244 0 0	115	8,542 3 0	9	622 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	9	5	6
Mitchell. (See also Sub-Branch A)	...	...	...	...	58	5,970 0 0	7	640 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
Moama. (See Geographical Div. No. 1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mudgee	9	1,261 0 0	1	50 0 0	64	4,731 0 0	5	250 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	5	6
Molong. (See Geographical Div. No. 2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murrumbidgee. (See also Geographical Div. No. 6)	8	384 2 0	...	...	58	5,508 2 0	6	350 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	11	3	6
Musclebrook. (See Geographical Div. No. 5)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	3	3
Moruya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Merton. (See Geographical Div. No. 5)	...	...	...	...	6	2,240 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moree. (See also Geographical Div. No. 6)	...	...	...	...	4	326 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1
Maitland	1	40 0 0	...	...	86	33,105 2 0	2	90 0 0	1	240 0 0	...	...	1	...	...	4	4	...	...
Narrandera. (See also Sub-branch A)	20	7,920 2 0	1	227 0 0	157	50,848 1 0	4	970 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	4	13	5
Narrabri	20	4,127 2 0	2	325 0 0	33	5,450 2 0	5	980 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	8	5
Newcastle	2	640 0 0	...	...	27	2,225 0 0	2	140 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	2	2
Orange	2	154 0 10	...	...	66	5,745 3 0	8	430 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	7
Patrick's Plains	7	713 2 0	1	50 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	2
Parkes. (See Geographical Div. No. 2)	...	...	...	...	27	1,530 0 0	3	130 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	2
Port Macquarie	2	103 0 0	1	42 0 0	16	3,530 0 0	5	800 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parramatta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

CONDITIONAL PURCHASE ISSUE BRANCH—continued.

RETURN showing action on cases of application for C.P. received from Department of Lands by Conditional Purchase Issue Branch, from 1st January to 31st December, 1881.

50—N

Land Districts.	Applications for C.P.'s received in 1881 for measured land.		Applications for measured land received in 1881 and declared void.		Applications for unmeasured land received in 1881.		Applications for unmeasured land received in 1881 and declared void.		Applications for measured land received in 1881 and forwarded to Surveyor for subdivision.		Volunteer Land Orders.					C.P. Inspectors' reports received from Lands Department for notation on original plans.		C.P. declarations received for identification in 1881.	
	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	Received for measured land.	Refused.	Received for unmeasured land.	Refused.	Forwarded to Surveyor for measurement.	Received.	Dealt with.	Received.	Dealt with.
Paterson. (See also Geographical Div. No. 5).....	...	a. r. p.	...	a. r. p.	1	a. r. p.	...	a. r. p.	...	a. r. p.	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2
Penrith .....	7	758 0 0	...	.....	25	1,713 0 0	3	120 0 0	...	.....	6	1	5	...	5	1	1	2	
Port Stephens. (See Geographical Div. No. 5) .....	39	3,683 2 0	1	51 2 0	530	46,680 0 0	20	2,220 0 0	1	418 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	20	23	4	
Quacambeyan .....	12	821 1 0	2	80 0 0	121	9,912 2 0	2	90 0 0	...	.....	...	...	...	...	17	20	7	4	
Richmond River (Casino). (See also Sub-branch A) .....	3	136 0 0	...	.....	50	3,291 0 0	5	280 0 0	...	.....	...	...	...	...	10	7	2	2	
Rylstone .....	2	164 0 0	...	.....	2	80 0 0	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	
Raymond Terrace .....	2	164 0 0	...	.....	18	780 0 0	4	160 0 0	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	
Shoalhaven .....	4	1,960 0 0	...	.....	4	1,960 0 0	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sydney .....	14	1,102 3 0	1	80 0 0	207	19,513 0 0	12	850 0 0	1	40 0 0	...	...	...	...	16	17	1	2	
Scone. (See Geographical Div. No. 5) .....	14	1,971 0 0	...	.....	102	11,765 0 0	4	460 0 0	...	.....	...	2	...	1	24	23	7	1	
Tumut .....	6	961 0 0	...	.....	70	5,609 2 0	2	263 0 0	...	.....	...	...	...	...	7	6	5	5	
Tamworth .....	2	230 0 0	...	.....	58	9,246 0 0	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	
Tenterfield. (See also Sub-branch A) .....	164	62,479 1 12	2	400 3 0	185	67,589 3 0	6	1,520 0 0	2	662 1 0	4	3	9	...	16	13	6	1	
Twiced River. Do. ....	1	40 0 0	...	.....	1	40 0 0	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Urana.....	21	6,439 0 0	...	.....	1	80 0 0	1	100 0 0	...	.....	...	3	...	1	...	...	1	1	
Wilcannia .....	6	659 0 0	3	170 0 0	95	17,294 2 0	8	710 0 0	...	.....	...	1	...	1	7	5	6	6	
Wagga Wagga. (See also Sub-branch A) .....	1	49 0 0	...	.....	43	15,140 0 0	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	
Wentworth. Do. ....	5	406 2 0	...	.....	139	12,550 0 0	6	240 0 0	...	.....	...	1	...	...	6	5	3	2	
Windsor.....	1	40 0 0	...	.....	1	40 0 0	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Walcha .....	2	81 0 0	...	.....	16	700 0 0	3	120 0 0	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Walgett .....	6	659 0 0	3	170 0 0	95	17,294 2 0	8	710 0 0	...	.....	...	1	...	1	7	5	6	6	
Wellington .....	1	49 0 0	...	.....	43	15,140 0 0	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	
Wellombi .....	5	406 2 0	...	.....	139	12,550 0 0	6	240 0 0	...	.....	...	1	...	...	6	5	3	2	
Warialda. (See also Geographical Div. No. 6) .....	...	.....	...	.....	26	1,280 0 0	1	40 0 0	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	...	
Wollongong .....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	354 0 0	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	
Yass .....	15	1,061 1 0	...	.....	171	14,605 0 0	6	660 0 0	...	.....	...	...	...	...	23	23	8	5	
Young .....	72	12,075 3 0	1	40 0 0	223	39,285 1 0	16	2,210 0 0	...	.....	...	...	...	...	21	23	6	4	
Total .....	1,296	249,147 3 9	65	8,615 2 16	8,470	1,309,984 1 38	317	41,984 2 0	30	6,817 2 0	14	5	94	9	52	624	580	233	203

Number received in 1880 ..... 8,199  
 Do. do. 1881 ..... 13,970  
 Do. dealt with in 1881 ..... 13,159

Number of cases in the Branch on 31st December, 1881, viz.:—  
 Papers ..... 715  
 Applications ..... 1,369



IMPROVED PURCHASE, CONDITIONAL IMPROVED PURCHASE, AND SPECIAL PURCHASE RETURN  
*Geographical Division, No. 1.*  
 Showing work performed during the year 1881.

Land Districts.	Applications for measured land.							Applications for unmeasured land.							Special Papers.			Special Accounts			Remarks.			
	No. received.	No. sent for report.	Schedule prepared for appraisement.	Recommended for refusal.	Recommended for sale.	Submitted as to action.	Area applied for.	Area recommended for sale.	No. received.	No. sent for report.	No. sent for measurement.	Schedule prepared for appraisement.	Recommended for refusal.	Recommended for sale.	Submitted as to action.	Area applied for.	Area recommended for sale.	Received.	Submitted.	Dealt with.		Received.	Submitted.	Dealt with.
Deniliquin.....	23	7	19	31	5	17	a. r. p. 6,721 3 0	a. r. p. 7,246 2 0	17	7	25	11	17	6	11	a. r. p. 3,630 2 0	a. r. p. 3,200 1 0	1,222	316	1,238	28	2	31	129 cases in hand on 31 December 1881.
Hay.....	9	8	6	44	..	10	2,722 0 0	1,927 1 0	51	..	48	65	29	..	13	15,980 1 0	10,236 0 0	410	98	395	..	..	..	
Hillston.....	32	9	4	11	..	24	4,582 3 0	1,370 0 0	53	..	52	12	20	..	37	16,331 0 0	3,290 0 0	637	07	642	..	..	..	
Moama.....	6	..	..	3	..	3	1,008 0 0	.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	500 0 0	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	
Totals.....	69	24	29	89	5	54	15,044 2 0	10,543 3 0	127	8	125	83	66	6	61	36,441 3 0	16,735 1 0	2,269	511	2,275	28	2	31	

IMPROVED PURCHASE, CONDITIONAL IMPROVED PURCHASE, AND SPECIAL PURCHASE RETURN.  
*Geographical Division, No. 2.*  
 Showing work performed during the year 1881.

Land District.	Applications for measured land.							Applications for unmeasured land.							Special Papers.			Special Accounts.			Remarks.						
	No. received.	No. sent for report.		Schedule prepared for appraisement, and fixing price.	Recommended for refusal.	Recommended for sale.	Submitted as to action.	Area applied for.	Area recommended for sale.	No. received.	No. sent for report.		No. sent for measurement.	Schedule prepared for appraisement and fixing price.	Recommended for refusal.	Recommended for sale.	Submitted as to action.	Area applied for.	Area recommended for sale.	Received.		Submitted.	Dealt with.	Received.	Submitted.	Dealt with.	
Molong.....	2	Mines. 2	Surveyor. ..	..	1	..	1	a. r. p. 50 2 0	.....	20	Mines. 11	Surveyor. 2	3	2	13	..	20	a. r. p. 2,362 1 0	a. r. p. 41 0 0	} 139	6	137	No record kept.	..	..	..	
Parke.....	4	3	2	1	2	..	3	1 3 0	0 2 0	36	30	2	6	..	21	..	23	4,132 3 30	.....								
Grenfell.....	8	7	1	1	4	..	2	326 0 10	91 0 0	21	12	4	4	..	11	..	4	4,566 0 0	.....		30	7					19
Forbes.....	73	59	14	37	32	..	44	636 2 20	2,315 1 34	33	11	3	4	3	23	..	29	3,744 0 0	197 0 0		183	73					161
Total.....	92	71	17	39	39	..	50	1,014 3 39	2,406 3 34	110	64	11	17	5	68	..	76	14,805 0 30	238 0 0	352	91	317	..	..	..		

IMPROVED PURCHASE, CONDITIONAL IMPROVED PURCHASE, AND SPECIAL PURCHASE RETURN.  
*Geographical Division No. 3.*  
 Showing work performed during the year 1881.

Land Districts.	Applications for measured land.							Applications for unmeasured land.							Special Papers.			Special Accounts.			Remarks.			
	No. received.	No. sent for report.	Schedule prepared for appraisement.	Recommended for refusal.	Recommended for sale.	Submitted as to action.	Area applied for.	Area recommended for sale.	No. received.	No. sent for report.	No. sent for measurement.	Schedule prepared for appraisement.	Recommended for refusal.	Recommended for sale.	Submitted as to action.	Area applied for.	Area recommended for sale.	Received.	Submitted.	Dealt with.		Received.	Submitted.	Dealt with.
Goulburn .....	1	1	..	..	..	1	a. r. p. 709 0 0	a. r. p. .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	....	4	..	..	..	
Gunning .....	1	1	1	..	..	..	55 0 0	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	....	2	..	..	..	
Total .....	2	2	1	..	..	1	764 0 0	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	....	6	..	..	..	

IMPROVED PURCHASE, CONDITIONAL IMPROVED PURCHASE, AND SPECIAL PURCHASE RETURN.  
*Geographical Division No. 4.*  
 Showing work performed during the year 1881.

Land Districts.	Applications for measured land.							Applications for unmeasured land.							Special Papers.			Special Accounts.			Remarks.			
	No. received.	No. sent for report.	Schedule prepared for appraisement.	Recommended for refusal.	Recommended for sale.	Submitted as to action.	Area applied for.	Area recommended for sale.	No. received.	No. sent for report.	No. sent for measurement.	Schedule prepared for appraisement.	Recommended for refusal.	Recommended for sale.	Submitted as to action.	Area applied for.	Area recommended for sale.	Received.	Submitted.	Dealt with.		Received.	Submitted.	Dealt with.
Dubbo .....	2	1	..	..	..	1	a. r. p. 80 0 0	a. r. p. 40 0 0	*85	†12	‡50	..	14	..	14	a. r. p. 21,493 2 39	.....	109	11	67	..	..	..	25 I.P. applications were in hand on 31st December, 1881.
Cobar .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	16	‡6	§5	..	4	..	..	2,090 0 0	.....	14	....	10	..	..	..	
Total .....	2	1	..	..	..	1	80 0 0	40 0 0	101	18	55	..	18	..	14	23,583 2 39	.....	123	11	77	..	..	..	

Includes 5 amended applications and 4 applications which have been withdrawn.

† 2 to Surveyors; 10 to Occupation Office. been effected in view of 6 applications.

‡ In addition to the numbers sent on for measurement, measurement in anticipation of instructions has § To Occupation Office.



RETURN OF IMPROVEMENT PURCHASE APPLICATIONS, 1881.

Northern Division.

District.	Measured.							Unmeasured.								Total.
	No. of applications received.	Area applied for.	Sent for report.	Submitted as to action.	Recommended for refusal.	No. and area recommended to be sold.	No. in Branch in course of action.	No of applications received.	Area applied for.	No. sent for report.	For charting or other action.	Submitted as to action.	Recommended for refusal.	No. & area recommended for sale.	In course of action in Branch.	
		a. r. p.				a. r. p.		a. r. p.								
Armidales	11	197 2 0	2	.....	8	.....	1	16	530 0 0	7	.....	4	5	.....	.....	27
Bathurst	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	5	2	.....	11	.....	.....	22
Bourke	2	80 0 0	1	1	.....	.....	.....	10	1,630 0 0	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Brewarrina	4	1,070 0 0	3	1	.....	.....	.....	51	18,087 0 0	30	.....	4	4	.....	13	55
Brisbane Water	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carcoar	4	4 3 0	1	.....	2	1 0 1 0	.....	15	139 0 0	7	1	.....	7	.....	.....	19
Casino	3	148 0 0	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	850 0 0	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	6
Cassilis	3	140 0 0	.....	.....	1	1 40 0 0	1	1	80 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4
Coonabarabran	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1,150 0 0	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Coonamble	2	600 0 0	.....	1	.....	.....	1	74	22,820 0 0	38	10	9	14	.....	3	76
Cowra	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	3,398 0 0	10	.....	.....	2	.....	2	14
Glen Innes	2	82 0 0	1	.....	1	.....	.....	3	120 0 0	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	5
Grafton	5	279 0 0	1	.....	4	.....	.....	1	2 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	6
Gunnedah	1	164 0 0	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	7,167 0 0	20	.....	2	2	.....	3	28
Hartley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lismore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liverpool	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Macleay River	1	96 0 0	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5 1 23	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Maitland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manning River	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mitchell	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	5,900 0 0	9	.....	8	3	.....	1	21
Mudgee	16	6 0 9	9	.....	4	.....	3	29	48 2 0	19	.....	.....	3	.....	7	45
Murrurundi	4	289 3 0	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Musclebrook	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	165 0 0	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Merton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metropolitan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Narrabri	3	737 1 0	1	.....	2	.....	.....	38	16,456 0 0	29	.....	1	3	.....	5	41
Newcastle	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orange	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Parramatta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Patrick's Plains	1	100 0 0	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Penrith	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Macquarie	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raymond Terrace	1	1 0 0	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Rylstone	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scone	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	530 0 0	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Tamworth	3	240 1 0	.....	.....	.....	3 240 1 0	.....	1	110 0 0	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Tenterfield	4	326 0 0	2	.....	1	.....	1	6	241 0 0	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Twced River	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Walcha	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	182 0 0	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Walgett	2	520 0 0	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	4,780 0 0	16	1	1	.....	.....	5	25
Wellington	2	42 0 0	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	113 0 0	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Wollombi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Windsor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	75	5,123 2 9	29	3	30	5 280 2 0	8	376	84,505 3 23	217	14	31	59	.....	45	451

451 applications received for 89,629 acres 1 rood 32 perches ; recommended for sale, 5 applications for 280½ acres ; cases (including other years) dealt with during 1881 5,426. Total received, 5,612.

RETURN OF SPECIAL PURCHASE APPLICATIONS, 1881.

Northern Division.

District.	Measured.							Unmeasured.							Total.	
	No. of applications received.	Area applied for.	Sent for report.	Submitted as to action.	Recommended for refusal.	No. and area recommended to be sold.	No. in Branch in course of action.	No. of applications received.	Area applied for.	No. sent for report.	For charting or other action.	Submitted as to action.	Recommended for refusal.	No. & area recommended for sale.		In course of action in Branch.
		a. r. p.				a. r. p.			a. r. p.							
Bathurst .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0 1 0	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Carcoar .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Cassilis .....	3	178 0 0	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	19 2 0	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4
Hartley .....	1	0 0 15½	.....	.....	.....	1 0 0 15½	.....	1	2 0 0	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Lismore .....	1	0 0 2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Metropolitan .....	1	1 0 24	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	7 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Maitland .....	1	0 3 24	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Mudgee .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	0 0 32	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2
Newcastle .....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1 0 0 30½	.....	1	10 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Penrith .....	1	11 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Rylstone .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4 0 0	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Wellington .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	38 1 0	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Windsor .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
	9	191 0 25½	2	3	2	2 0 1 5½	1	12	81 0 32	2	.....	5	3	.....	2	21

21 applications received for 281 acres 2 roods 22½ perches ; 2 for 1 rood 5½ perches recommended for sale.

RETURN OF IMPROVEMENT PURCHASE APPLICATIONS, 1881.  
Southern Division.

District.	Measured.							Unmeasured.								Total.
	No. of applications received.	Area applied for.	Sent for report.	Submitted as to action.	Recommended for refusal.	No. and area recommended to be sold.		No. in Branch in course of action.	No. of applications received.	Area applied for.	No. sent for report.	For charting or other action.	Submitted as to action.	Recommended for refusal.	No. & area recommended for sale.	
		a. r. p.				a. r. p.				a. r. p.						
Albury	10	1,171 0 0	3	4	1	...	2	12	1,422 0 0	2	1	2	5	...	2	22
Balranald								4	800 0 0			1	1		2	4
Bega																
Berrima								2	220 0 0		1	2			1	2
Bombala								8	14 3 0	1	1	2	2		2	9
Braidwood	1	1 0 29½			1											
Broulee												1	2			5
Burrowa	1	172 0 0	1					4	382 0 0			1	2			
Camden, &c.																
Campbelltown																
Carcoar																
Cooma	5	758 0 0	2				3	6	410 0 0			4			2	11
Cootamundry	153	36 2 35½	40	19	58	18	4 0 16	18	23	6		3	12		2	176
Corowa	6	1,357 1 0		1	1			5	17	5,081 1 0	3	2	2	6	4	23
Dowling																
Eden																
Goulburn																
Gundagai	21	1,315 0 0	2	8	5	1	40 0 0	5	22	850 0 0	1		2	16	1	43
Kiama																
Liverpool																
Narrandera	9	2,009 2 10	3	4	1			1	40	17,829 0 0	5	6	6	2	21	49
Queanbeyan	1	40 0 0						1	3	144 0 0				1	2	4
Shoalhaven									1	0 0 1	1					1
Tumut	2	3 3 16			2				23	1,464 2 0	2	4		18		25
Urana	12	2,143 0 0	3	3	3	3	951 1 0		13	4,213 3 0	3		2	6	2	25
Wagga Wagga	9	1,243 1 0		3	1			3	34	9,442 3 0	7	1	2	10	14	43
Wentworth									28	4,680 0 0	7		4	8	9	28
Wollongong									1	50 0 0					1	1
Yass																
Young	16	578 3 6	4	4	6			2	16	143 1 0	2			13	1	32
	246	10,829 2 16½	58	46	79	22	995 1 16	40	257	47,152 1 1	40	17	33	102	66	503

503 applications received for 60,887 acres 26½ perches; 22 for 995 acres 1 rood 16 perches recommended for sale; cases (including previous years) dealt with during 1881, 6,876. Total received, 7,024.

RETURN OF SPECIAL PURCHASE APPLICATIONS, 1881.  
Southern Division.

District.	Measured.							Unmeasured.								Total.
	No. of applications received.	Area applied for.	Sent for report.	Submitted as to action.	Recommended for refusal.	No. and area recommended to be sold.		No. in Branch in course of action.	No. of applications received.	Area applied for.	No. sent for report.	For charting or other action.	Submitted as to action.	Recommended for refusal.	No. & area recommended for sale.	
		a. r. p.				a. r. p.				a. r. p.						
Broulee	1	1 0 0			1									1		1
Urana									1							1
Wagga Wagga	1	20 0 0			1				1				1			1
Young																
	2	21 0 0			2				2				1	1		4

4 applications received.



## DISTRICT MAP BRANCH.

Return of Work, &amp;c., for the year 1881.

Land Agents' maps—		
Number of complete sets of district maps supplied to Land Agents .....	147	
Number of maps charted-up or traced included in above, viz., county maps, 464, parish maps, 2,397 ...	2,861	
Number of complete sets of district maps returned from district offices .....	117	
Number of old maps returned included in above.....	1,108	
C. P. Inspectors' maps—		
Number of parish maps sent to C. P. Inspectors .....	667	
Parish maps—		
Number of parish maps referred to Branch for verifying land district boundaries .....	701	
Preparation of maps and noting conditional purchase extracts for new land district of Cobar .....		
Subdivision of land districts necessitating alteration of C. P. extracts and noting original plans, viz., Bourke, Mitchell, Dubbo, Hillston, Grafton, Macleay River, Glen Innes, and Armidale .....		

Return showing the County and Parish Maps available for each Land District in the Colony at the end of 1881, and the number supplied.

Land Agents are supplied with lithographs or tracings of all town maps within their district, on a scale of 8 chains to an inch. The parish maps are lithographed, on a scale of 40 chains to an inch, and Land Agents supplied on publication.

Land Districts.	Counties wholly or partly within Land District.	Number of parishes in District.	Number of parishes published.	Number of parishes not published.	Number of parishes of which maps have been sent to Land Agents.	Number of parishes of which maps have not been sent to Land Agents.	Maps supplied to Land Agents.
Albury .....	Goulburn .....	38	.....	38	.....	38	} County map on scale of 1 mile to 1 inch. } County map on scale of 1 mile to 1 inch, and south-east portion of county on scale of 40 chains to 1 inch. } County map on scale of 2 miles to 1 inch.
	Hume.....	21	.....	21	.....	21	
	Selwyn .....	38	.....	38	.....	38	
	Total.....	97	.....	97	.....	97	
Armidale .....	Clarke .....	48	.....	48	.....	48	} County maps on scale of 2 miles to 1 inch. } Parish maps only. } County map on scale of 2 miles to 1 inch.
	Hardinge .....	21	1	20	1	20	
	Ingles .....	12	12	.....	12	.....	
	Sandon .....	43	.....	43	.....	43	
Total.....	124	13	111	13	111		
Barranald .....	Caira .....	63	.....	63	.....	63	} County maps on scale of 2 miles to 1 inch.
	Kilfera .....	32	.....	32	.....	32	
	Manara .....	36	.....	36	.....	36	
	Perry .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Tailla .....	11	.....	11	.....	11	
	Wakool .....	7	.....	7	.....	7	
Wentworth .....	3	.....	3	.....	3		
Total.....	152	.....	152	.....	152		
Bathurst.....	Bathurst .....	26	7	19	6	20	} County maps on scale of 1 mile to 1 inch. } County maps on scale of 2 miles to 1 inch.
	Georgiana .....	5	.....	5	.....	5	
	Roxburgh .....	28	.....	28	.....	28	
	Westmorland .....	15	1	14	1	24	
Total.....	74	8	66	7	67		
Berrima .....	Camden .....	29	29	.....	29	.....	Parish maps only.
Bega .....	Auckland .....	24	.....	24	.....	24	} County map on scale of 1 mile to 1 inch. } County map on scale of 2 miles to 1 inch.
	Dampier.....	8	.....	8	.....	8	
Total.....	32	.....	32	.....	32		
Bingers. (See Geographical Division, No. 6)							
Bombala .....	Wallace .....	5	.....	5	.....	5	} County maps on scale of 2 miles to 1 inch.
	Wellesley .....	48	.....	48	.....	48	
Total.....	53	.....	53	.....	53		
Bourke .....	Cowper .....	31	.....	31	.....	31	} County maps on scale of 2 miles to 1 inch.  } No county maps compiled. Land Agents supplied with lithographs on scale of 8 miles to 1 inch, showing runs within the outlying or north-western portion of the district, and tracings showing leading streams and reserves, on scales of 2 and 4 miles to 1 inch.
	Gunderbooka .....	17	.....	17	.....	17	
	Irram .....	3	.....	3	.....	3	
	Killara .....	24	.....	24	.....	24	
	Landsborough .....	8	.....	8	.....	8	
	Barrona .....	1	.....	1	.....	1	
	Rankin .....	26	.....	26	.....	26	
	Thoulcanna .....	2	.....	2	.....	2	
	Werunda .....	7	.....	7	.....	7	
	Nanda.....	23	.....	23	.....	23	
	Ularara .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Fitzgerald .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Wooro .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Total.....	147	.....	147	.....	147		



Return showing the County and Parish Maps, &c.—*continued.*

Land Districts.	Counties wholly or partly within Land District.	Number of parishes in District.	Number of parishes published.	Number of parishes not published.	Number of parishes of which maps have been sent to Land Agents.	Number of parishes of which maps have not been sent to Land Agents.	Maps supplied to Land Agents.
Braidwood .....	Dampier.....part	6	.....	6	.....	6	} County maps on scale of 2 miles to 1 inch.
	Murray....."	12	4	8	4	8	
	St. Vincent....."	25	.....	25	.....	25	
	Total.....	43	4	39	4	39	
Brisbane Water.....	Northumberland ..part	22	.....	22	.....	22	County map on scale of 2 miles to 1 inch.
Brewarrina.....	Clyde....."	18	.....	18	.....	18	} County maps on scale of 2 miles to 1 inch.
	Culgoa.....all	12	.....	12	.....	12	
	Narran....."	12	.....	12	.....	12	
	Total.....	42	.....	42	.....	42	
Broulee .....	Dampier.....part	26	.....	26	.....	26	} Country maps on scale of 2 miles to 1 inch.
	St. Vincent .."	15	.....	15	.....	15	
	Total.....	41	.....	41	.....	41	
Boorowa.....	Harden.....part	23	23	.....	23	.....	} Parish maps only. County map on scale of 1 mile to 1 inch. County map on scale of 2 miles to 1 inch.
	King....."	21	.....	21	.....	21	
	Monteagle....."	8	.....	8	.....	8	
	Total.....	52	23	29	23	29	
Campbelltown .....	Cumberland ..part	12	.....	12	12	.....	Tracings of parishes 40 chains to 1 inch.
Camden, Narellan, and Picton.	Camden....."	18	18	.....	18	.....	} Parish map only. County map on scale of 2 miles to 1 inch. Tracings of parishes 40 chains to 1 inch. County map on scale of 2 miles to 1 inch.
	Cook....."	3	.....	3	.....	3	
	Cumberland .."	2	.....	2	2	.....	
	Westmoreland .."	11	.....	11	.....	11	
	Total.....	34	18	16	20	14	
Carcoar .....	Bathurst.....part	25	15	10	15	10	} County maps on scale of 1 mile to 1 inch, together with parish maps published in County of Bathurst.
	Georgiana....."	5	.....	5	.....	5	
	Total.....	30	15	15	15	15	
Casino.....	Buller.....part	16	.....	16	.....	16	} County maps on scale of 2 miles to 1 inch, together with parish maps published in County of Rouss.
	Clive....."	1	.....	1	.....	1	
	Drake....."	31	.....	31	.....	31	
	Gresham....."	1	.....	1	.....	1	
	Richmond....."	30	.....	30	.....	30	
	Rouss....."	24	12	12	12	12	
	Total.....	103	12	91	12	91	
Cowra.....	Bathurst.....part	14	1	13	1	13	} County map on scale of 1 mile to 1 inch, together with parish maps published. } County map on scale of 2 miles to 1 inch, together with parish maps published.
	Forbes....."	13	12	1	12	1	
	Total.....	27	13	14	13	14	
Cobar .....	Booroondarra...all	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	} County map not compiled. Map showing runs supplied. } County maps on scale of 2 miles to 1 inch.
	Canbelego....."	9	.....	9	.....	9	
	Flinders.....part	4	.....	4	.....	4	
	Mouramba.....all	62	.....	62	.....	62	
	Robinson....."	44	.....	44	.....	44	
Total.....	119	.....	119	.....	119		
Cooma.....	Beresford.....all	48	4	44	4	44	} County maps on scale of 2 miles to 1 inch, together with parishes published in Counties Beresford and Wellesley.
	Buecleuch.....part	1	.....	1	.....	1	
	Cowley....."	4	.....	4	.....	4	
	Wallace....."	57	.....	57	.....	57	
	Wellesley....."	9	2	7	2	7	
Total.....	119	6	113	6	113		
Coonamble.....	Ewenmar.....part	21	19	2	19	2	} County maps on scale of 2 miles to 1 inch, together with parish maps published.
	Gregory....."	28	37	1	27	1	
	Gowen....."	20	6	14	6	14	
	Leichhardt .."	57	27	30	27	30	
	Total.....	126	79	47	79	47	
Coonabarabran .....	Baradine.....part	26	.....	26	.....	26	} County maps on scale of 2 miles to 1 inch, together with parish maps published in Counties of Gowen and Napier.
	Gowen....."	30	14	16	14	16	
	Napier....."	30	30	.....	30	.....	
	White....."	20	.....	20	.....	20	
	Total.....	106	44	62	44	62	



Return showing the County and Parish Maps, &c.—continued.

Land Districts.	Counties wholly or partly within Land District.	Number of parishes in District.	Number of parishes published.	Number of parishes not published.	Number of parishes of which maps have been sent to Land Agents.	Number of parishes of which maps have not been sent to Land Agents.	Maps supplied to Land Agents.
Kiama.....	Camden .....part	5	4	1	4	1	County map on scale of 2 miles to 1 inch, together with parish maps published.
Liverpool .....	Cumberland ... "	8	.....	8	8	.....	
Lismore .....	Richmond ..... "	6	.....	6	.....	6	County maps on scale of 2 miles to 1 inch, together with parish maps published in County of 'Rous.
	Rous ..... "	25	7	18	7	18	
	Total .....	31	7	24	7	24	
Maitland .....	Northumberland. part	14	.....	14	.....	14	County map on scale of 2 miles to 1 inch. Parish maps only.
	Durham ..... "	5	5	.....	5	.....	
	Total .....	19	5	14	5	14	
Macleay River .....	Dudley ..... part	38	.....	38	.....	38	County maps on scale of 2 miles to 1 inch.
	Fitzroy ..... "	4	.....	4	.....	4	
	Macquarie ..... "	6	.....	6	.....	6	
	Raleigh ..... all	24	.....	24	.....	24	
	Total.....	72	.....	72	.....	72	
Motropolitan .....	Cumberland ... part	10	.....	10	.....	10	No county maps compiled. Land Agents supplied with maps showing the runs in the outlying or north-western portion of the district, on scale of 8 miles to 1 inch, and tracings showing reserves.
Mitchell .....	Delalah ..... all	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Evelyn ..... "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Farnell ..... "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Fitzgerald ..... part	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Mootwingee ... all	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Poole ..... "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Tongowoko ..... "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Yancowinna ..... "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Yungulgra ..... "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Yuntara ..... "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Ularara ..... part	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Killara ..... "	11	.....	11	.....	11	
	Livingstone ... all	29	.....	29	.....	29	
	Menindie ..... "	12	.....	12	.....	12	
	Manara ..... part	13	.....	13	.....	13	
	Perry ..... "	4	.....	4	.....	4	
Thoulcanna ... "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Tandora ..... all	3	.....	3	.....	3		
Windeyer ..... part	3	.....	3	.....	3		
Young ..... all	60	.....	60	.....	60		
Werunda ..... part	26	.....	26	.....	26		
	Total.....	161	.....	161	.....	161	
Moama. (See Geographical Division, No. 1.)							County maps on scale of 2 miles to 1 inch. Parish maps only.
Molong. (See Geographical Division, No. 2.)							
Moree. (See Geographical Division, No. 6.)							
Murrurundi .....	Brisbane..... part	10	.....	10	.....	10	County maps on scale of 2 miles to 1 inch. Parish maps only.
	Buckland ..... "	11	.....	11	.....	11	
	Pottinger ..... "	9	9	.....	9	.....	
	Total.....	30	9	21	9	21	
Mudgee .....	Phillip ..... part	24	13	11	13	11	County maps on scale of 2 miles to 1 inch, together with parish maps published in County Phillip.
	Wellington ..... "	19	.....	19	.....	19	
	Total.....	43	13	30	13	30	
Narrandera .....	Boyd ..... part	23	.....	23	.....	23	County map on scale of 2 miles to 1 inch. Parish maps only. County map on scale of 2 miles to 1 inch.
	Cooper ..... all	77	77	.....	77	.....	
	Mitchell ..... part	9	.....	9	.....	9	
	Total.....	109	77	32	77	32	
Narrabri.....	Baradine ..... part	50	.....	50	.....	50	County maps on scale of 2 miles to 1 inch, together with parish maps in County of Denham. Parish maps only. County map 2 miles to 1 inch, and parish maps.
	Denham ..... "	14	2	12	2	12	
	Jamieson ..... all	63	.....	63	.....	63	
	Nandewar ..... part	25	.....	25	.....	25	
	Pottinger ..... "	4	4	.....	4	.....	
White ..... "	33	4	29	4	29		
	Total.....	189	10	179	10	179	
Newcastle .....	Gloucester..... part	2	2	.....	2	.....	Parish maps only. County map on scale of 2 miles to 1 inch.
	Northumberland "	9	.....	9	.....	9	
	Total.....	11	2	9	2	9	

Return showing the County and Parish Maps, &c.—continued.

Land Districts.	Counties wholly or partly within Land District.	Number of parishes in District.	Number of parishes published.	Number of parishes not published.	Number of parishes of which maps have been sent to Land Agents.	Number of parishes of which maps have not been sent to Land Agents.	Maps supplied to Land Agents.
Orange .....	Bathurst .....part	18	5	13	5	13	} County map on scale of 1 mile to 1 inch, together with parish maps published. County map on scale of 2 miles to 1 inch.
	Wellington..... "	11	.....	11	.....	11	
	Total.....	29	5	24	5	24	
Parramatta.....	Cumberland ...part	12	.....	12	12	.....	Tracings of parishes 40 chains to 1 inch.
Parke. (See Geographical Division, No. 2)							
Paterson. (See Geographical Division, No. 5)							
Penrith .....	Cook .....part	7	.....	7	.....	7	} County map on scale of 2 miles to 1 inch. Tracings of parish maps 40 chains to the inch.
	Cumberland ... "	7	.....	7	7	.....	
	Total.....	14	.....	14	7	7	
Port Stephens. (See Geographical Division, No. 5)							
Queanbeyan .....	Buccleuch .....part	1	.....	1	.....	1	} County maps on scale of 2 miles to 1 inch, together with parish maps in County of Murray.
	Cowley ..... "	20	.....	20	.....	20	
	Murray ..... "	40	20	20	20	20	
	Total.....	61	20	41	20	41	
Rylstone.....	Cook .....part	2	.....	2	.....	2	} County maps on scale of 2 miles to 1 inch, together with parish maps published in County of Phillip.
	Hunter ..... "	2	.....	2	.....	2	
	Phillip ..... "	24	12	12	12	12	
	Roxburgh ..... "	20	.....	20	.....	20	
	Total.....	48	12	36	12	36	
Shoalhaven .....	St. Vincent.....part	22	.....	22	.....	22	} County maps on scale of 2 miles to 1 inch, together with parishes published in County of Camden.
	Camden..... "	9	7	2	7	2	
	Total.....	31	7	24	7	24	
Tamworth .....	Buckland .....part	9	.....	9	.....	9	} County map on scale of 2 miles to 1 inch. Parish maps only. County map on scale of 2 miles to 1 inch, and parish maps. Parish maps only.
	Darling ..... all	37	37	.....	37	.....	
	Inglis .....part	11	10	1	10	1	
	Parry ..... "	28	28	.....	28	.....	
	Total.....	85	75	10	75	10	
Tenterfield .....	Arrawatta .....part	11	11	.....	11	.....	} Parish maps only. County maps on scale of 2 miles to 1 inch, together with parish maps published in County of Gough.
	Buller ..... "	19	.....	19	.....	19	
	Drake ..... "	2	.....	2	.....	2	
	Clive ..... "	40	.....	40	.....	40	
	Gough ..... "	20	12	8	12	8	
	Total.....	92	23	69	23	69	
Tumut .....	Buccleuch.....	16	4	12	4	12	} County maps on scale of 2 miles to 1 inch, together with parish maps published in County of Buccleuch.
	Selwyn .....	10	.....	10	.....	10	
	Wynyard .....	17	.....	17	.....	17	
	Total.....	43	4	39	4	39	
Tweed River .....	Rous .....part	19	8	11	8	11	} County map on scale of 2 miles to 1 inch, together with parish maps published in County of Rous.
Urana.....	Urana..... all	73	.....	73	.....	73	} County maps on scale of 2 miles to 1 inch.
	Hume.....part	12	.....	12	.....	12	
	Total.....	85	.....	85	.....	85	
Walgett .....	Baradine .....part	9	.....	9	.....	9	} County maps on scale of 2 miles to 1 inch, together with parish maps published in Counties of Denham and Leichhardt.
	Clyde ..... "	6	.....	6	.....	6	
	Denham..... "	35	18	17	18	17	
	Finch ..... all	80	.....	80	.....	80	
	Leichhardt.....part	17	2	15	2	15	
Total.....	147	20	127	20	127		
Walcha .....	Vernon .....part	34	.....	34	.....	34	} County maps on the scale of 2 miles to 1 inch, together with parish maps published in Counties of Hawes and Parry.
	Dudley ..... "	4	.....	4	.....	4	
	Hawes ..... "	24	7	17	7	17	
	Parry ..... "	5	5	.....	5	.....	
	Macquarie..... "	3	.....	3	.....	3	
Total.....	70	12	58	12	58		

Return showing the County and Parish Maps, &c.—continued.

Land Districts.	Counties wholly or partly within Land District.	Number of parishes in District.	Number of parishes published.	Number of parishes not published.	Number of parishes of which maps have been sent to Land Agents.	Number of parishes of which maps have not been sent to Land Agents.	Maps supplied to Land Agents.	
Wagga Wagga .....	Bourke .....	all	55	40	15	40	15	} County maps on scale of 2 miles to 1 inch, together with published parishes in Counties of Bourke and Clarendon.
	Clarendon .....	part	24	24	.....	24	.....	
	Mitchell .....	"	31	.....	31	.....	31	
	Wynyard .....	"	27	.....	27	.....	27	
	Total .....		137	64	73	64	73	
Warraldra. (See Geographical Division, No. 6.) Wellington .....	Bligh .....	part	10	3	7	3	7	} County maps on scale of 2 miles to 1 inch, together with published parishes in Counties of Bligh, Gordon, and Lincoln.
	Gordon .....	"	9	3	6	3	6	
	Lincoln .....	"	5	1	4	1	4	
	Wellington .....	"	31	.....	31	.....	31	
	Total .....		55	7	48	7	48	
Wentworth .....	Wentworth .....	part	38	8	30	8	30	} County maps on scale of 2 miles to 1 inch, together with parishes published in County of Wentworth.
	Para .....	all	12	.....	12	.....	12	
	Windeyer .....	part	13	.....	13	.....	13	
	Perry .....	"	11	.....	11	.....	11	
	Tailla .....	"	9	.....	9	.....	9	
Total .....		83	8	75	8	75		
Windsor .....	Cook .....	part	12	.....	12	.....	12	} County map on scale of 2 miles to 1 inch. Parish tracings 40 chains to 1 inch.
	Cumberland .....	"	8	.....	8	8	.....	
	Hunter .....	"	22	.....	22	.....	22	
	Northumberland .....	"	5	.....	5	.....	5	
	Total .....		47	.....	47	8	39	
Wollombi .....	Hunter .....	part	21	.....	21	.....	21	} County maps on scale of 2 miles to 1 inch.
	Northumberland .....	"	19	.....	19	.....	19	
	Total .....		40	.....	40	.....	40	
Wollongong .....	Camden .....	part	10	9	1	9	1	} County maps on scale of 2 miles to 1 inch, together with parishes published in County of Camden.
	Northumberland .....	"	2	.....	2	.....	2	
	Total .....		12	9	3	9	3	
Yass .....	Bucleuch .....	part	3	.....	3	.....	3	} County maps on scale of 2 miles to 1 inch. Parish maps only. County map on scale of 1 mile to 1 inch. County map on scale of 2 miles to 1 inch, together with parish maps published.
	Cowley .....	"	7	.....	7	.....	7	
	Harden .....	"	3	3	.....	3	.....	
	King .....	"	10	.....	10	.....	10	
	Murray .....	"	9	8	1	8	1	
	Total .....		32	11	21	11	21	
Young .....	Bland .....	part	9	5	4	5	4	} County map on scale of 2 miles to 1 inch, together with parish maps published. Parish maps only.
	Harden .....	"	13	13	.....	13	.....	
	Monteagle .....	"	19	19	.....	19	.....	
	Total .....		41	37	4	37	4	

RETURN showing the Parish Maps available for each Land District embraced within Geographical Division  
Division No. 1 on the 31st December, 1881.

Land District.	Counties wholly or partly within the Land Districts.	Number of parishes in District.	Number of parishes published.	Number of parishes not published.	Number of parishes of which maps have been sent to Land Agents.	Number of parishes of which maps have not been sent to Land Agents.
Hillston .....	Blaxland .....	93	.....	93	.....	93
	Dowling..... part	50	.....	50	.....	50
	Franklin..... "	29	.....	29	.....	29
	Mossgiel .....	90	.....	90	.....	90
	Nicholson..... part	38	.....	38	.....	38
	Waljeers .....	14	10	4	10	4
	Gipps..... "	9	5	4	5	4
	Total.....	323	15	308	15	308
Hay .....	Boyd..... part	20	.....	20	.....	20
	Caira..... "	18	18	.....	18	.....
	Franklin..... "	15	.....	15	.....	15
	Nicholson..... "	31	.....	31	.....	31
	Sturt..... "	42	.....	42	.....	42
	Townsend..... part	37	37	.....	37	.....
	Wakool..... "	9	.....	9	.....	9
	Waljeers..... "	49	35	14	35	14
Waradgory .....	87	87	.....	87	.....	
	Total.....	308	177	131	177	131
Deniliquin .....	Townsend..... part	74	69	5	54	20
	Wakool..... "	86	.....	86	.....	86
	Cadell..... "	28	.....	28	.....	28
	Total.....	188	69	119	54	134

County maps, on a scale of 2 miles to 1 inch, and parish maps published, are supplied to the Land Agents.

RETURN showing the Parish Maps available for each Land District within the boundaries of Geographical  
Division No. 2 at the end of 1881, and the number supplied.

and District.	Counties wholly or partly in District.	Number of parishes in District.	Number of parishes published.	Number of parishes not published.	Number of parishes of which copies have been sent to Land Agent.	Number of parishes of which copies have not been sent to Land Agent.
Molong.....	Ashburnham..... part	31	31	.....	31	.....
	Gordon..... "	24	22	2	22	2
	Wellington..... "	2	2	.....	2	.....
	Total.....	57	55	2	55	2
Forbes .....	Ashburnham..... part	13	4	9	4	9
	Bland..... "	2	2	.....	2	.....
	Dowling..... "	16	1	15	1	15
	Cunningham..... "	47	1	46	.....	47
	Forbes..... "	18	13	5	13	5
	Gipps..... "	63	23	40	23	40
	Total.....	159	44	115	43	116
Grenfell .....	Bland..... part	39	25	14	25	14
	Gipps..... "	7	3	4	3	4
	Forbes..... "	2	13	3	13	3
	Monteagle..... "	12	12	.....	12	.....
	Total.....	74	53	21	53	21
Parkes .....	Ashburnham..... part	16	12	4	11	5
	Cunningham..... "	11	.....	11	.....	11
	Narromine..... "	2	.....	2	.....	2
	Kennedy..... "	55	3	52	3	52
	Flinders..... part	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	84	15	69	14	70

County maps, on a scale of 2 miles to 1 inch, and parish maps were published, are supplied to the Land Agents.

No. of complete sets of district maps supplied to Land Agents in 1881 .....	6
No. of maps charted up or traced for above .....	251
No. of sets returned from Land Agents' Offices .....	4
No. of maps included in above .....	71

## GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISION No. 4.

Return showing the Parish Maps available for each Land District at the end of 1881 and the number supplied.

Land District.	Counties wholly or partly within Land District.	Number of parishes in district.	Number of parishes published.	Number of parishes not published.	Number of parishes of which maps have been sent to Land Agent.	Number of parishes of which maps have not been sent to Land Agent.
Dubbo .....	Oxley (wholly) ...	31	.....	31	.....	31
	Ewenmar (partly) ...	32	32	.....	32	.....
	Gordon (partly) ...	13	.....	13	.....	13
	Lincoln (wholly) ...	50	35	15	20	30
	Narromine (partly) ...	45	.....	45	.....	45
	Gregory (partly) ...	63	63	.....	22	41
	Totals .....	234	130	104	74	160

County maps on a scale of 2 miles to 1 inch, and parish maps were published, are supplied to the Land Agents.

## RETURN of Land District Maps dealt with by Geographical Division No. 5.

Land District.	County wholly or partly within Land District.	Number of parishes in districts.	Number of parishes published.	Number of parishes not published.	Number of parishes of which maps have been sent to Land Agents.	Number of parishes of which maps have not been sent to Land Agents.	Maps supplied to Land Agents.
Dungog .....	Durham (part) ...	12	12	.....	12	.....	} Parish maps scale 40 chains to an inch.
	Gloucester ...	11	11	.....	11	.....	
	Total ...	23	23	.....	23	.....	
Paterson .....	Durham (all) ...	20	20	.....	20	.....	
Port Stephens .....	Gloucester (all) ...	41	41	.....	41	.....	

## GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISION No. 6.

Return showing the Parish Maps available for each Land District in the Division at the end of 1881 and the number supplied.

Land Agents are supplied with lithographs or tracings of all Town Maps within their Districts, on a scale of 8 chains to an inch.

The Parish Maps are lithographed on a scale of 40 chains to an inch, and Land Agents supplied on publication.

Land District.	Counties wholly or partly within Land Districts.	Number of parishes in district.	Number of parishes published.	Number of parishes not published.	Number of parishes of which maps have been sent to Land Agents.	Number of parishes of which maps have not been sent to Land Agent.	Maps supplied to Land Agents.
Bingara .....	Courallie ..... part	11	11	.....	22	.....	} Parish maps only. Parish maps and tracing of parish maps not published on scale 2 miles to an inch.
	Murchison ..... "	39	35	4	66	4	
	Total .....	50	46	4	88	4	
Inverell .....	Arrawatta..... part	46	46	.....	46	.....	} Parish maps only.
	Burnett..... "	1	1	.....	1	.....	
	Gough ..... "	15	15	.....	15	.....	
	Hardinge ..... "	25	25	.....	25	.....	
	Murchison..... "	9	7	2	7	2	
Total .....	96	94	2	94	2		
Moree .....	Benarba..... all	102	89	13	144	13	} "
	Courallie ..... part	43	43	.....	86	.....	
	Stapylton ..... "	31	31	.....	62	.....	
Total .....	176	163	13	292	13		
Warialda .....	Arrawatta..... part	24	24	.....	48	.....	} "
	Burnett..... "	55	41	14	63	14	
	Stapylton ..... "	26	26	.....	52	.....	
Total .....	105	91	14	163	14		

NOTE.—Parish maps in each of the above districts, except Inverell, were supplied twice to the Land Agents during the year.

## NOTING BRANCH.

## Return of work performed during 1881.

Land Agent's reports of Sales :—		Volunteer Land Orders :—	
Number on hand, 31st December, 1880.....	288	Number on hand, 31st December, 1880 .....	10
„ received during 1881 .....	3,848	„ received during 1881 .....	296
	<u>4,136</u>		<u>306</u>
„ dealt with .....	4,122	„ dealt with .....	254
„ in course of action .....	14	„ in course of action .....	52
Auction Selections :—		Dedications :—	
Number on hand, 31st December, 1880 .....	26	Number on hand, 1st December, 1880 .....	90
„ received during 1881 .....	1,500	„ received during 1881 .....	363
	<u>1,526</u>		<u>453</u>
„ dealt with .....	1,483	„ dealt with .....	412
„ in course of action .....	43	„ in course of action .....	41
Conditional Purchases :—		Public Schools :—	
Number on hand, 31st December, 1880 .....	143	Number on hand, 31st December, 1880.....	28
„ received during 1881 .....	829	„ received during 1881 .....	135
	<u>972</u>		<u>163</u>
„ dealt with .....	838	„ dealt with .....	134
„ in course of action .....	114	„ in course of action .....	29
Improved Purchases :—		Miscellaneous :—	
Number on hand, 31st December, 1880 .....	357	Number on hand, 31st December, 1880 .....	.....
„ received during 1881 .....	2,295	„ received during 1881 .....	112
	<u>2,652</u>		<u>112</u>
„ dealt with .....	2,434	„ dealt with .....	40
„ in course of action .....	218	„ in course of action .....	72

## DIAGRAM BRANCH.

Classified Return showing the number of Deeds on which diagrams were prepared during the year ending 31st December, 1881.

	Deeds.	Diagrams.		Deeds.	Diagrams.
A Lands } auction sales .....	2,774	5,543	Wesleyan Church .....	19	38
B Towns } .....	1,096	2,192	„ minister's residence .....	19	38
Improved towns .....	100	200	„ burial grounds .....	24	48
„ country .....	2,288	4,576	Presbyterian Church .....	14	28
Conditional purchase .....	784	1,568	„ manse.....	14	28
„ 14th clause .....	60	120	„ burial grounds .....	18	36
„ mining .....	18	36	Primitive Methodist Church .....	4	8
Volunteer Land Orders .....	269	538	„ minister's residence .....	4	8
Selection after auction.....	1,339	2,678	General cemetery.....	25	50
40 Victoria No. 14, special Bill .....	12	24	Episcopal residence .....	1	2
31st section .....	18	36	Jews' burial grounds .....	25	50
9th „ or reclamation .....	10	20	Public recreation .....	18	36
10th „ or unnecessary roads .....	10	20	„ municipalities .....	6	12
11th „ .....	5	10	Site for pastoral associations .....	6	12
12th „ or rescission of reservation.....	11	22	„ town hall.....	2	4
Church of England Church .....	28	56	„ public hospital .....	4	8
„ parsonage .....	28	56	„ School of Arts .....	6	12
„ burial grounds .....	32	64	Special manuscript deeds .....	14	28
Roman Catholic Church .....	25	50			
„ presbytery .....	27	54	Total.....	9,181	18,362
„ burial grounds.....	36	72			
„ school .....	2	4			

## DESCRIPTION BRANCH.

## Return of Work for the year 1881.

Land Agents final reports of Sales :—		Volunteer Land Orders :—	
Received .....	4,175	Received .....	270
Dealt with .....	3,995	Dealt with .....	264
In course of action .....	180	In course of action .....	6
Selections after Auction :—		Dedications :—	
Received .....	1,485	Received .....	347
Dealt with .....	1,382	Dealt with .....	318
In course of action .....	103	In course of action .....	29
Conditional Purchases for Deed :—		Miscellaneous cases :—	
Received .....	831	Received .....	234
Dealt with .....	820	Dealt with .....	199
In course of action .....	11	In course of action .....	35
Conditional Purchases for Certificates :—		Gazette notices :—	
Received .....	6,592	Received .....	423
Dealt with .....	5,934	Dealt with .....	385
In course of action .....	658	In course of action .....	38
Improvement Purchases :—		Aggregate Total :—	
Received .....	2,456	Received .....	16,813
Dealt with .....	2,367	Dealt with .....	15,664
In course of action .....	89	In course of action .....	1,149

NOTE.—In addition to the above, 313 descriptions were prepared in Geographical Division, No. 2.



## SALE OF PUBLIC MAPS' ROOM.

Return showing the number of Lithographs received, sold, and issued; also letters dealt with from the 1st January to 31st December, 1881.

Lithographs received.			Lithographs issued.		
	Copies.	Value.		Copies.	Value.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Counties .....	10,052	2,513 0 0	Counties .....	2,278	605 10 0
Cities, Towns, Villages, and Environns .....	4,500	275 0 0	Towns .....	1,634	81 14 0
Parishes .....	97,350	4,867 10 0	Parishes .....	24,443	1,222 3 0
Auction Sale Plans .....	5,020	251 0 0	Auction Sale Plans .....	2,564	128 4 0
Miscellaneous .....	17,879	893 19 0	Large Maps of Colony .....	95	47 10 0
			Small do. ....	264	13 4 0
			Index maps .....	185	10 17 6
			Miscellaneous .....	730	36 10 0
Total.....	134,801	£3,800 9 0	Total .....	32,143	£2,145 12 6

Lithographs sold, 4,204 copies; value, £284 10s. 11d. Number of letters received and dealt with, 475.

## RETURN for Conditional Purchase Tracing Branch for year ending 31st December, 1881.

Cases on hand 31st December, 1880.	Received.	Returned.	On hand 31st December, 1881.	Portions traced.	Fees paid for tracing.
1,809	9,777	10,940	646	10,458	£ s. d. 464 5 0

NOTE:—In addition to the above, 2,209 portions were traced by Geographical Divisions 1, 2, 5, and 6, at a cost of £93 4s.

## CUSTODIAN OF PLANS' BRANCH.

## Return of work during the year 1881.

Number of plans issued and records given .....	141,996
"    returned .....	44,448
Total .....	186,444
Number of plans in the room, viz. :—	
County.....	111,539
Town .....	4,656
Total .....	116,195
New plans received .....	6,859
Issued to the public .....	(about) 4,000

## RETURN of work performed in the Plan Mounting Branch for the year 1881.

Description of duty performed.	Number.
Originals mounted and catalogued .....	9,651
"    "    not catalogued .....	197
Lithographs, references, &c., mounted .....	1,600
Parish maps, lithos., .....	3,622
Colony maps (4 sheet) .....	69
Tracings .....	45
Antiquarian drawing-paper .....	22
Double elephant .....	121
Maps, book form .....	6
County maps, office use, on drawing-paper and in portfolios, mounted .....	19
Villages, .....	32
Mounting and binding References to Counties, &c. ....	81
Tacking parish maps on rollers .....	655
Packing maps, &c., post .....	372
Binding catalogue books, &c. ....	60
Miscellaneous .....	44
Total.....	16,596

77 pairs of polished cedar rollers on Colony maps, &c.  
22 conditional purchase precedent books are included in the binding of the catalogue books.  
Linen used—1½ mile (nearly).

## RETURN of work performed by Clerk of Charting Branches.

Number of papers recorded and forwarded ..... 30,779

SUMMARY

## SUMMARY OF WORK PERFORMED BY FIELD STAFF IN 1881.

RETURN showing the nature of Instructions issued to Surveyors of all classes and dealt with by them in 1881.

Nature of Instruction.	Issued.						Dealt with.					
	District Surveyors.	First-Class Surveyors.	Second-Class Surveyors.	Temporary Salaried Surveyors.	Licensed Surveyors.	Total.	District Surveyors.	First-Class Surveyors.	Second-Class Surveyors.	Temporary Salaried Surveyors.	Licensed Surveyors.	Total.
Conditional Purchase .....	1,501	77	107	194	7,185	9,064	70	73	103	246	5,178	5,670
Improved Purchase .....	205	7	97	9	422	740	18	6	26	19	614	683
Volunteer Land Orders .....	26	2	6	11	80	125	1	...	...	1	121	123
Auction .....	627	65	69	3	34	798	58	34	50	70	582	794
Miscellaneous .....	577	66	56	18	231	948	174	110	92	69	291	736
Roads .....	684	107	27	19	100	977	189	165	61	113	257	785
Reserves .....	891	85	108	5	20	1,109	209	78	138	129	325	879
Ministerial .....	228	50	49	40	181	548	136	71	65	50	13	335
Feature Surveys.....	11	1	2	3	...	17	4	9	5	40	62	120
Leases .....	57	5	1	...	2	65	20	3	1	1	12	37
Special Leases.....	138	9	7	1	8	163	33	20	13	16	34	116
Special Purchase .....	19	2	...	...	3	24	1	1	...	2	4	8
Totals .....	4,964	476	529	303	8,266	14,538	913	570	554	756	7,493	10,286

SYNOPSIS of Returns respecting instructions issued, dealt with, and in the hands of Surveyors of all classes for the year 1881.

Instructions on hand, 1st January, 1881 .....	2,701	
„ issued to District Surveyors.....	4,964	
„ „ First-Class Surveyors .....	476	
„ „ Second-Class Surveyors .....	529	
„ „ Licensed Surveyors on temporary salary	303	
„ „ Licensed Surveyors .....	8,266	
	<u>14,538</u>	17,239
Instructions dealt with by District Surveyors.....	913	
„ „ First-Class Surveyors .....	570	
„ „ Second-Class Surveyors .....	554	
„ „ Licensed Surveyors on temporary salary.....	756	
„ „ Licensed Surveyors .....	7,493	
	<u>10,286</u>	
Instructions in the hands of Officers on 31st December, 1881—		
District Surveyors .....	752	
First-Class Surveyors .....	275	
Second-Class Surveyors .....	290	
Licensed Surveyors on temporary salary .....	558	
Licensed Surveyors .....	4,984	
	<u>6,859</u>	17,145
		<u>94</u>

Note.—The difference (94) is probably to be accounted for by some instructions awaiting Licensed Surveyors at their places of address, and others being in transit.

SUMMARY

SUMMARY OF WORK PERFORMED BY OFFICE STAFF IN 1881.

SUMMARY of Charting Branch Returns.

	Received.			Dealt with.			In Branch.		
	Plans.	Portions.	Area.	Plans.	Portions.	Area.	Plans.	Portions.	Area.
Geographical Division, No. 1 .....	550	1,443	210,424	526	1,552	321,814	203	372	86,926
"    "    No. 2 .....	811	1,968	183,135	767	1,985	184,422	387	922	91,681
"    "    No. 3 .....	1,170	1,970	123,042	1,145	2,221	114,261	624	1,050	76,787
"    "    No. 4 .....	637	1,909	423,615	737	1,612	268,491	454	1,174	299,881
"    "    No. 5 .....	853	1,436	110,562	892	1,437	87,626	325	698	46,996
"    "    No. 6 .....	443	968	133,271	514	1,039	135,948	84	268	20,217
Sub-Branch A .....	960	1,564	204,723	696	1,048	118,847	570	1,106	126,552
"    F .....	1,252	1,897	224,581	1,366	1,927	211,812	689	984	113,995
Year 1881 .....	6,706	13,164	1,620,353	6,643	12,851	1,443,221	3,336	6,574	863,035

Total number of papers in Branches at end of 1881 ..... 3,533

SUMMARY of Roads Branch Return.

Parish Roads.								Streets.						Cost of Services.			Compensation recommended.			Total cost.	
Surveys received.		Recommended for preliminary notification.		Recommended for confirmation.		Recommended for formal opening.		Surveys received.		Recommended for preliminary notification.	Recommended for confirmation.	Recommended for alignment.	Surveyors' reports received.	Gates recommended in list of fencing.	Cost of Services.			Compensation recommended.			
No.	Length.	No.	Length.	No.	Length.	No.	Length.	No. of plans.	No. of streets.						Road surveys.	Street surveys.	Surveyors' reports.	For fencing.	For gates.	For land, &c.	
248	ms. ch. lks. 1,061 38 85	126	ms. ch. lks. 380 59 85	110	r.s. ch. lks. 283 16 38	103	ms. ch. lks. 230 32 45	26	137	88	51	5	543	12	£ s. d. 5,307 8 6	£ s. d. 2,835 19 6	£ s. d. 2,715 0 0	£ s. d. 875 4 7	£ s. d. 72 0 0	£ s. d. 40 0 0	£ s. d. 11,845 12 7

For statement of work performed respecting gates and unnecessary roads, see page 64.

SUMMARY of Reserve Branch Return.

Police Act extended to 7 towns. Municipalities, nil.

Instructions issued to mark 395 reserves.

About 5,000 tracings sent to Land Agents during year; 11,397 cases were received, and 11,523 cases were dealt with during the year.

Number of plans examined with a view to providing for public requirements before being sent on to auction, 3,811.

1,084 parish maps; 12 country maps and 34 town maps charted, with all reserve information to date.

SUMMARY of Compiling and Publishing Branch.

Compilations.

County maps on scale of 2 miles to an inch—compiled, 9; in course of compilation, 3.

County maps on scale of 1 mile to an inch—compiled, 2; in course of compilation, 1.

Index maps on scale of 4 miles to an inch—compiled, 5; in course of compilation, 5.

Parish maps on scale of 20 chains to an inch—by Compiling Branch, 681; by Charting Branches, 369. Total, 1,000.

For statement of work performed respecting feature surveys, miscellaneous contract drawings, tracings, &c., see page 67.

Lithographic.

Separate maps, plans, or documents printed, 1,576; number of sheets printed, 198,227. For fuller summary, see page 71.

SUMMARY of Auction Returns.

	Applications received.		Advertised for sale.		Measured during year.
Geographical Division No. 1 .....	137	240,198 acres...	1,677 portions.....	391,284 acres	88,198 acres.
Do do No. 2 .....	84	111,725 „ ...	514 „ .....	74,280 „	47,992 „
Do do No. 3 .....	13	1,538 „ ...	52 „ .....	1,162 „	500 „
Do do No. 4 .....	151	314,446 „ ...	263 „ .....	63,924 „	157,945 „
Do do No. 5 .....	14	694 „ ...	11 „ .....	438 „	198 „
Do do No. 6 .....	201	191,207 „ ...	710 „ .....	103,384 „	32,761 „
	600	859,807 „	3,227 „	634,472 „	327,594 „
Auction Branch .....	355	531,537 „	8,356 „	778,599 „	.....
Total .....	955	1,394,344 „	11,583 „	1,413,071 „	Re-offered 732,564 „

SUMMARY of Lease Branch Return.

	Applications for lease at auction received in 1881.				Pre-leases dealt with.							
	Refused land not available.		Granted and charted.		Applied for in 1881 and refused.		Applied for in 1881, granted and charted.		Applied for prior to 1881, granted and charted.		Applied for prior to 1881 and refused.	
	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.
Total .....	53	34,249	558	622,342	693	606,868	2577	2,604,912	604	479,752	190	145,839

Number of cases submitted by Lands as to conflicting claims, &c.—Received, 4,605; dealt with, 4,492.

Cases sent from Auction Branch to state if measurements interfere with pre-leases—Received, 3,514; dealt with, 3,511.

Cases sent from Improvement Purchase Branch to state if land is under lease to applicant—Received, 673; dealt with, 670.

Number of applications for refund—Received, 7; area, 43,488 acres; dealt with, 7; area, 43,488 acres.

Number of leases and applications for lease referred for cancellation, being within reserves from lease, 160.

2,038 old cases charted on Parish Maps.

SUMMARY OF CONDITIONAL PURCHASE AND VOLUNTEER LAND ORDER RETURNS.

Land District	Conditional Purchase Applications.														Volunteer Land Order Applications.						Special papers.			Remarks.							
	For measured land.							For unmeasured land.							For measured land.			For unmeasured.			Received.	Submitted.	Dealt with.								
	Received.		Declared void.		Sent to Surveyor for subdivision.		Submitted.	Otherwise dealt with.		Received.		Declared void.		Sent to Surveyor for measurement.		Submitted.	Otherwise dealt with.		No. received.	No. refused.					Sent to Surveyor for subdivision.	Submitted.	Otherwise dealt with.	No. received.	No. refused.	Sent to Surveyor for measurement.	Otherwise dealt with.
	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.		No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.		No.	Area.			No.	Area.									
Geographical Division, No. 1	107	65,184	23	5,802	17	6,711	65	118	40,907	282	96,799	6	1,284	207	78,782	38	69	33,027	5	2	2	5	1	3	..	604	217	672	142 applications on hand.		
Do do No. 2	152	33,515	23	7,700	22	3,926	60	93	15,702	1,015	190,085	103	16,086	608	124,049	337	25	3,418	2	1	1	2	..	16	22	5	..	545	165	483	220 do do
Do do No. 3	56	5,836	1	320	1	80	7	84	2,692	422	31,064	27	2,026	867	27,125	75	2	240	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	90	48 do do		
Do do No. 4	43	12,087	..	..	4	1,418	6	31	6,955	507	120,419	19	3,345	338	80,764	58	29	4,332	..	4	..	..	1	14	..	114	30	70	106 do do ; 3 V.L.O.		
Do do No. 5	16	1,283	3	251	3	400	4	6	536	384	80,028	31	2,005	308	24,564	32	18	1,575	..	5	..	..	4	4	..	98	5	90	10 do do		
Do do No. 6	49	7,752	1	40	2	700	6	60	7,627	377	68,052	46	5,785	288	54,836	94	8	1,542	1	1	..	1	..	0	8	6	4	66	19 do do		
Totals	518	125,617	51	13,733	49	18,233	157	332	74,509	2,987	537,947	232	30,531	2,201	390,210	634	151	49,184	13	8	3	8	2	46	29	25	4	1,585	457	1,471	
C.P. Issue Branch	1296	249,147	65	8,616	80	6,817	..	..	..	8,470	1,309,064	317	41,984	..	..	..	..	..	14	5	..	..	..	94	9	62	..	..	..	1,369 do do	
Totals	1809	374,764	116	22,349	79	20,050	..	..	..	11,457	1,847,011	549	72,515	..	..	..	..	..	27	13	..	..	..	140	38	77	..	..	..	1,919 do do	

Number of applications received in Sub-Branch A, 563 ; dealt with, 522.  
 Number of applications received in Geographical Division No. 3 (not included in above return), 151 ; dealt with, 122.  
 Number of cases submitted to a higher authority by Conditional Purchase Issue Branch, 1,817.

SUMMARY OF IMPROVED PURCHASE AND CONDITIONAL IMPROVED PURCHASE RETURNS.

Division.	Measured Land.							Unmeasured Land.								No. in Branch on 31 December.
	Applications received.	Area applied for.	Sent for report.	Submitted as to action.	Recommended for refusal.	Recommended for sale.	Area recommended to be sold.	Applications received.	Area applied for.	Sent for report and measurement.	For charting and other action.	Submitted as to action.	Recommended for refusal.	Recommended for sale.	Area recommended to be sold.	
Geographical Division, No. 1	69	15,044	24	54	89	5	10,543	127	36,441	8	..	61	66	6	16,735	129
" 2	92	1,014	88	50	39	..	2,406	110	14,805	92	..	76	68	..	238	..
" 3	2	764	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 4	2	80	1	1	..	..	40	101	23,538	73	..	14	18	..	..	25
" 5	11	42	6	0	3	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 6	4	288	1	3	3	..	..	54	9,113	23	..	11	9	..	..	30
Northern Division	75	5,123	29	3	30	5	280	376	84,505	217	..	31	59	..	..	52
Southern Division	246	10,829	56	45	79	22	995	257	49,907	40	..	31	102	..	..	106
Totals	501	33,184	206	157	243	33	14,264	1,026	218,360	454	31	224	322	6	16,973	342

SUMMARY of Miscellaneous Branch Return.

Cases received, 3,744, containing.....	a.	r.	p.
Dealt with, 3,821, containing .....	8,760	1	0½
In Branch at end of year .....	7,128	0	39½
	361 cases.		

DISTRICT MAPS.

SUMMARY of Work performed in the District Map Branch and Geographical Divisions.

Geographical Division.	Number of complete sets of District Maps supplied to Land Agents.	Number of Maps charted up or traced for Land Agents, included in those supplied.	Number of complete sets of District Maps returned from District Offices.	Number of old Maps included in those returned.
No. 1 .....	8	465	5	20
" 2 .....	6	251	4	71
" 3 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 4 .....	2	89	1	49
" 5 .....	3	84	1	41
" 6 .....	.....	638	.....	141
District Map Branch .....	147	2,861	117	1,108
Total.....	166	4,433	128	1,430

SUMMARY of Noting Branch Return.

Number of cases on hand, 31st December, 1880 .....	932
" received during the year 1881 (including 353 in December, too late for action) .....	9,374
	<u>10,306</u>
" dealt with.....	9,723
" remaining on hand, 31st December, 1881 .....	583
Number of portions noted during the year .....	16,574
Number of plans procured from Draftsmen for noting purposes during the year .....	8,334

WORK performed by Diagram Branch.

Deeds.....	9,181.	Diagrams.....	18,362
------------	--------	---------------	--------

WORK performed by Description Branch.

Received.....	16,813.	Dealt with.....	15,664.	In course of action.....	1,149
---------------	---------	-----------------	---------	--------------------------	-------

WORK performed in Sale of Public Maps Room.

Lithographs received, 134,801; value, £8,800 9s. Issued, 32,143; value, £2,145 12s. 6d. Lithographs sold, 4,204 copies; value, £284 10s. 11d. Number of letters received and dealt with, 475.

WORK performed by Conditional Purchase Tracing Branch.

Received.....	9,777	Returned.....	10,940
---------------	-------	---------------	--------

WORK performed by Custodian of Plan Branch.

Issued.....	141,996	Returned.....	44,448
-------------	---------	---------------	--------

For Plan Mounter and Clerk of Charting Branches, see page 108.

CASES submitted to a higher authority.

Geo. Div. No. 1	After Survey.		Before Survey.	
	51	325 C.P. and V.L.O.	628 I.P., C.I.P., and S.P.	
" " 2	214	573	217	"
" " 3	437	82	1	"
" " 4	210	94	26	"
" " 5	124	41	0	"
" " 6	137	141	20	"
Sub-Branch A	158	...	...	"
" F	207	...	...	"
	<u>1,538</u>	1,256	892	"
	1,256			
	892			
Total.....	3,686			

UNDER reference to Surveyors at end of year.

Geo. Division, No. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111
" 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
" 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	189
" 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128
" 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143
" 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Sub-Branch A	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79
" F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161
										<u>925</u>

## NUMBER of Explanation Memos. sent to Surveyors.

Geo. Division, No. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	163
"    2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
"    3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	433
"    4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	306
"    5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	295
"    6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	199
Sub-Branch A	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	294
"    F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	324
											<u>2,814</u>

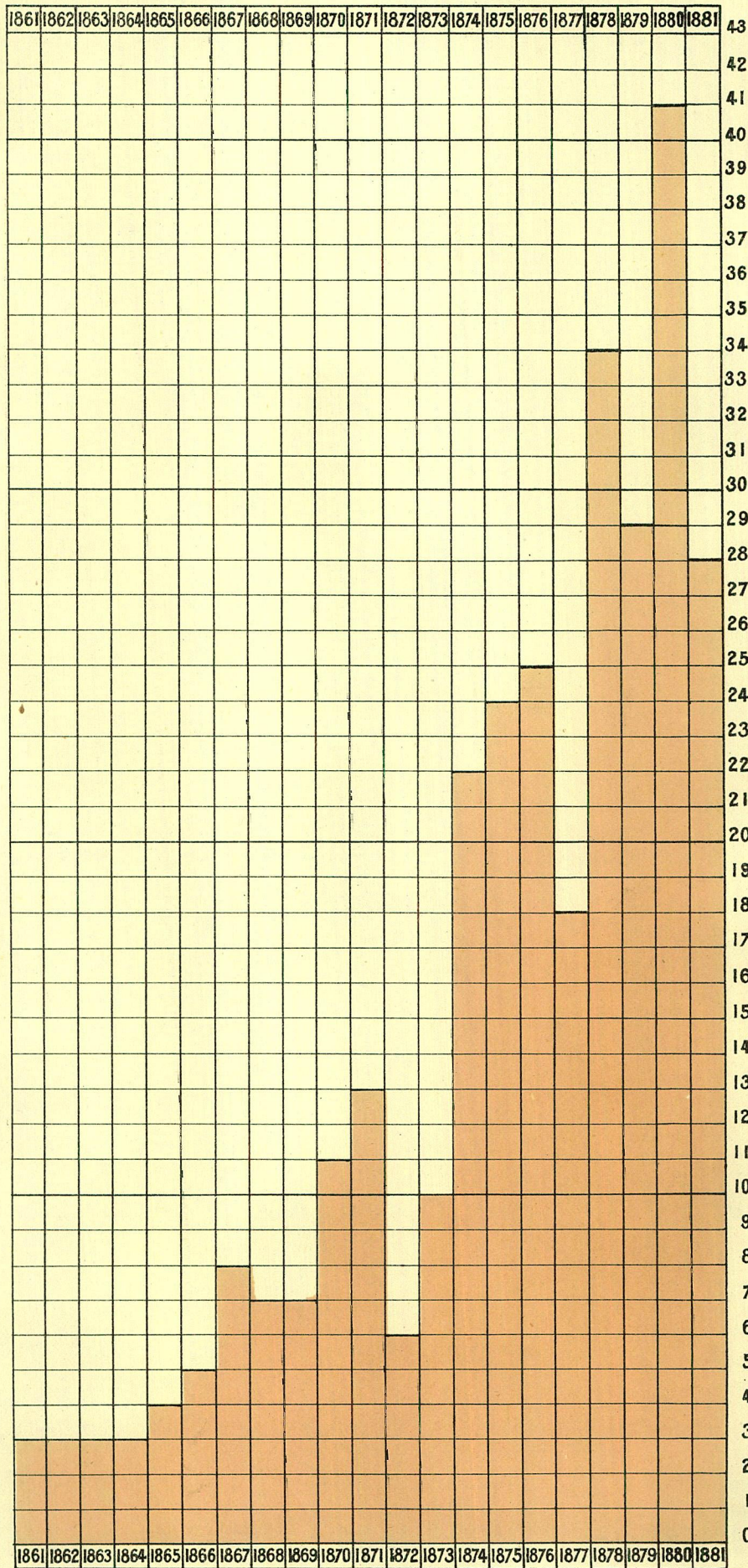
[Six diagrams and five maps.]

# DIAGRAM

Shewing the progress made in Compiling new Maps  
between the years 1861 & 1881.

Each tinted square represents a County or its equivalent .50 Parish Maps

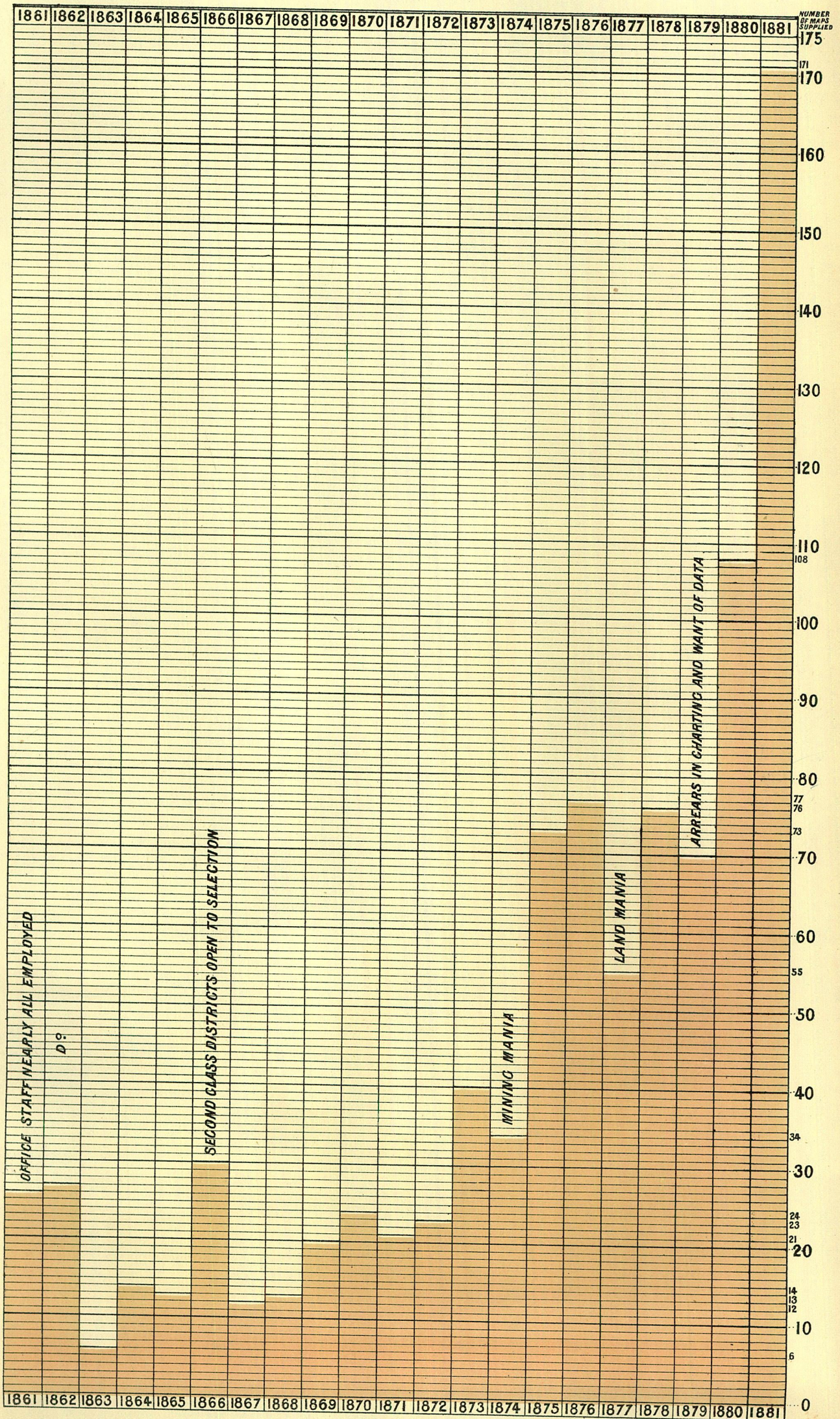
(In Compiling Branches)





**B**  
**DIAGRAM**  
 Shewing the number of Land District Maps  
 supplied to Land Agents each year from 1861 to 1881

*The tint shews the number of maps supplied.*



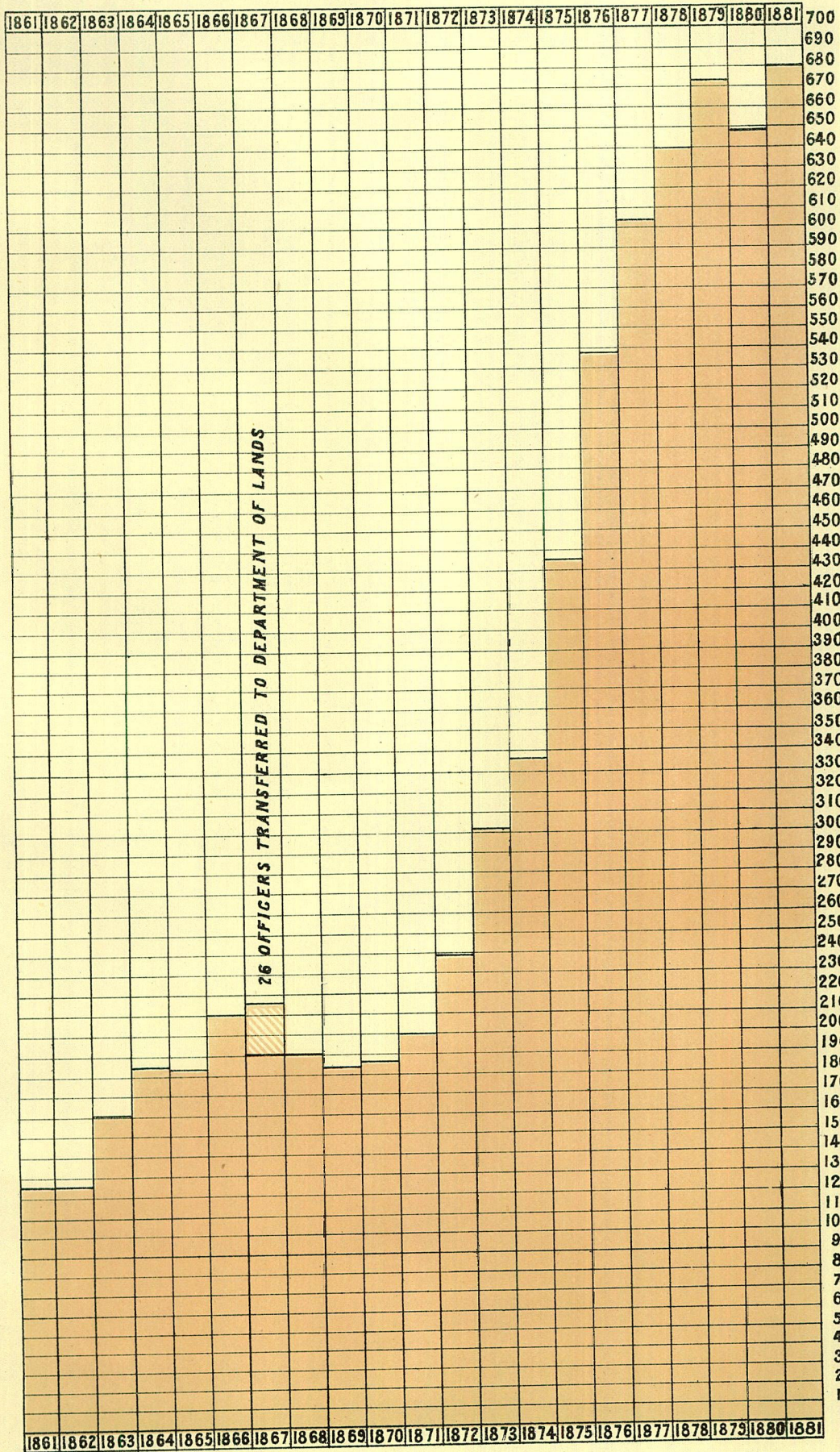
NOTE

*There are at present 87 Land Districts in the Colony*

## DIAGRAM

showing the number of persons (including Licensed Surveyors) employed in the Surveyor Generals Department from 1861 to 1881

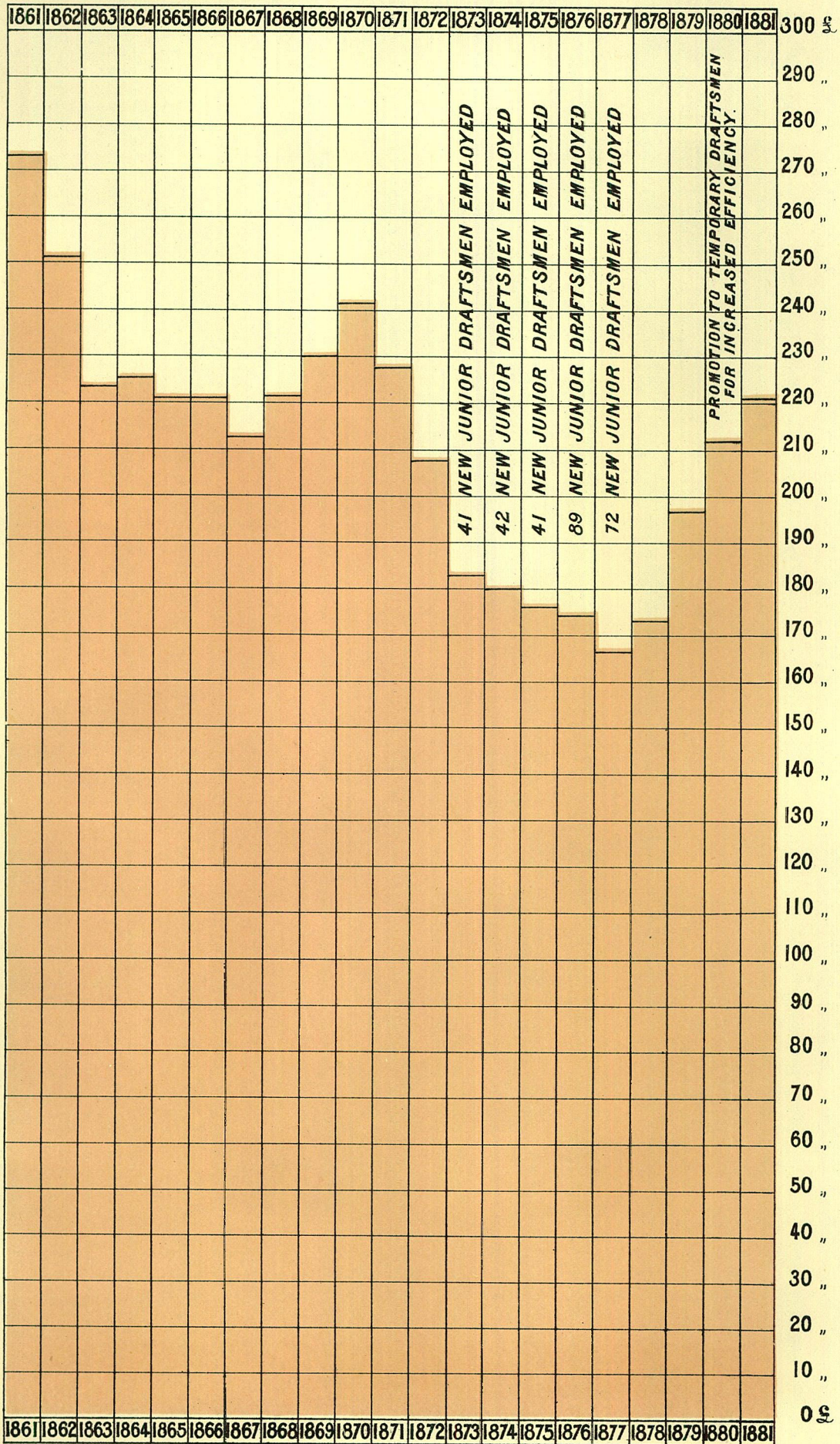
*Each tinted space represents 10 persons*



## DIAGRAM

Shewing the average annual salary paid to Officers  
employed in the Surveyor General's Department from 1861 to 1881

*Each tinted space represents £10.*

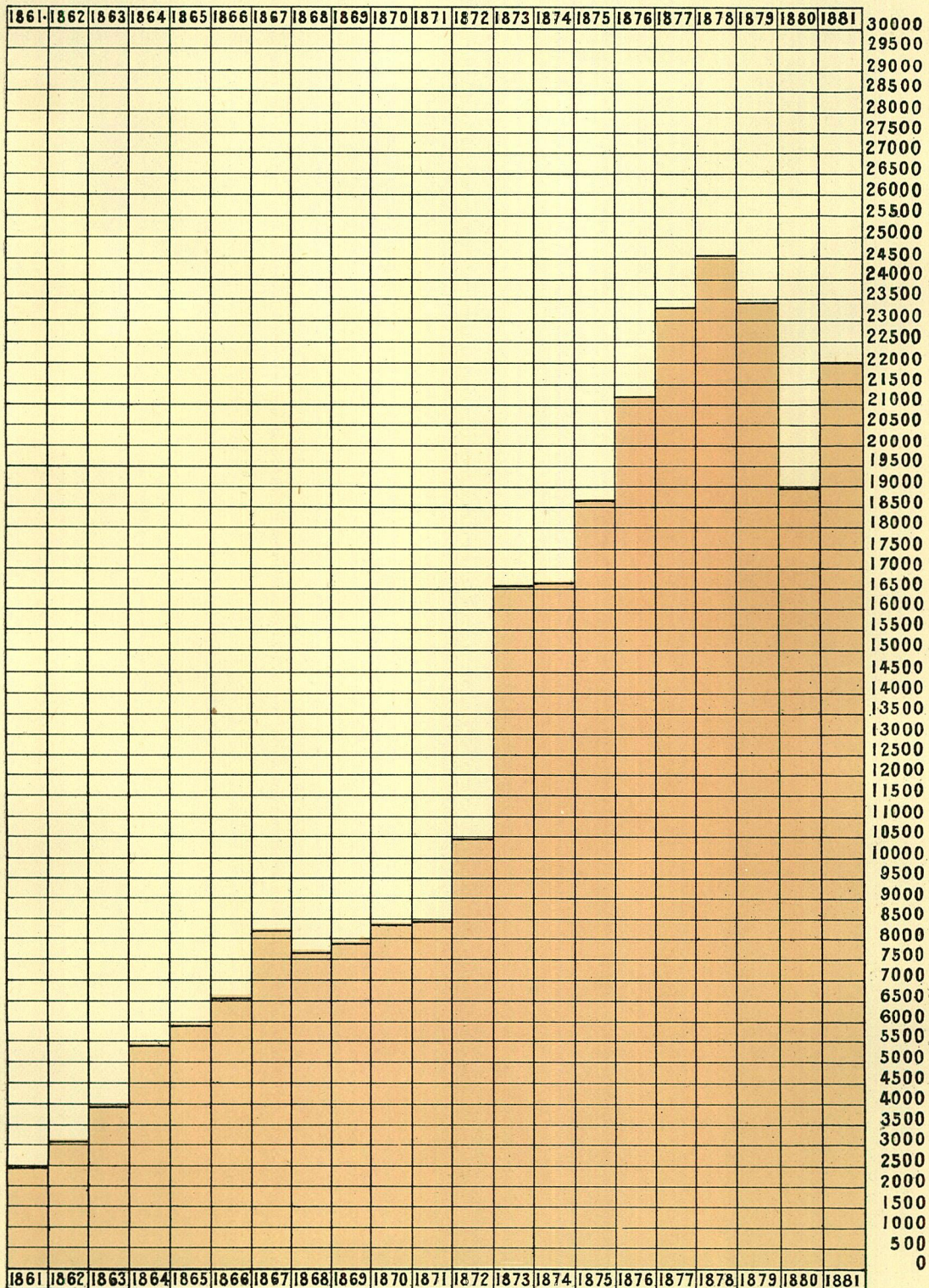


E

# DIAGRAM

shewing the total number of communications of all sorts received  
from Surveyors during the years 1861 to 1881

*Each tinted space represents 500*

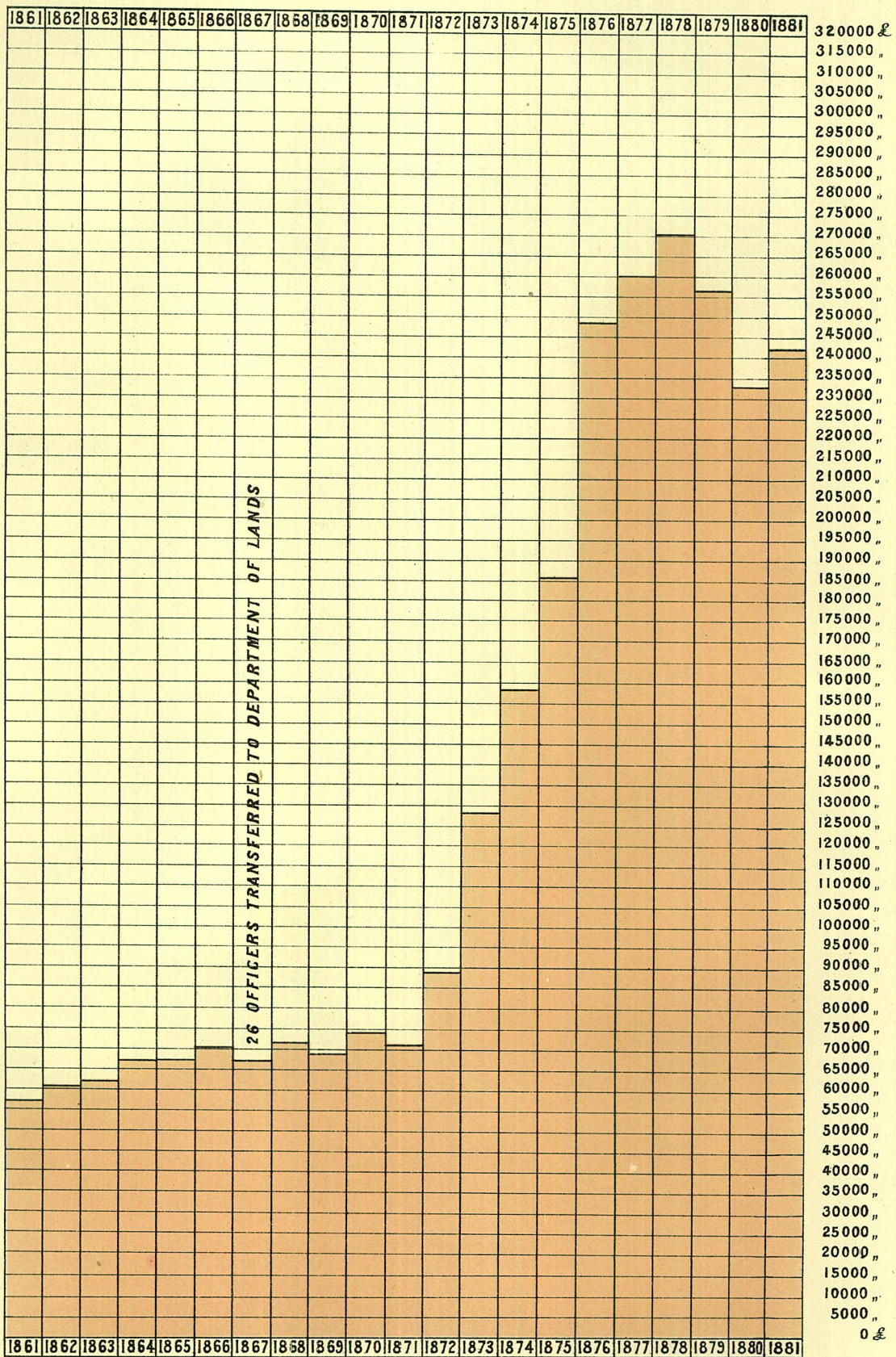


F

# DIAGRAM

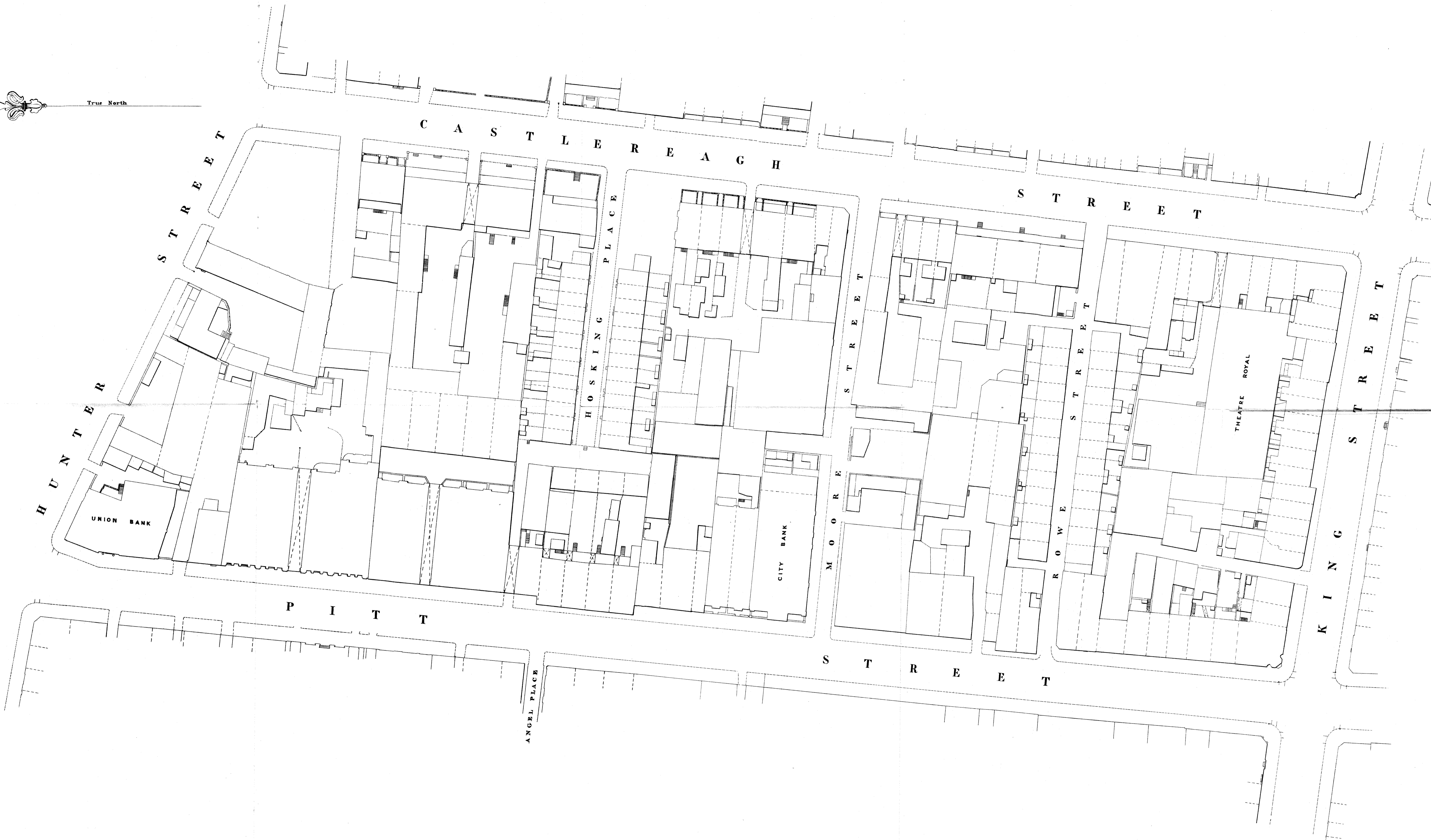
Shewing total cost of Surveyor Generals Department from 1861 to 1881

Each tinted space represents £5000.



# CITY OF SYDNEY

## SECTION No 38



SCALE 40 FEET TO AN INCH

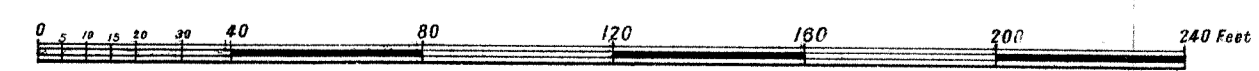


Photo-lithographed at the Government Printing Office  
Drawn transferred to stone and printed at the Surveyor General's Office, Sydney N S W

# CITY OF SYDNEY

## SECTION N<sup>o</sup> 38



**NOTES.**

- Stone Buildings shewn thus
- Brick do. do.
- Wooden do. do.
- Iron do. do.
- Verandahs do.

SCALE. 80 FEET TO AN INCH



Topographical Branch Surveyors Office Sydney, 1882.

# MAP OF NEW SOUTH WALES

## CHARTING SUBDIVISIONS GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS & COUNTIES COMPILED IN PARISHES WITH THOSE IN COURSE OF COMPILATION.

1881

Scale 32 Miles to Inch



### NOTE

- Counties completely compiled in Parishes shewn thus
- Counties in course of compilation in Parishes do.
- Boundaries of Charting Subdivisions shewn thus
- Do. Geographical Divisions formed previous to 1881 shewn thus
- Do do do do at commencement of 1881 shewn thus
- Note - Existing Railways and those in course of construction shewn thus



# MAP OF NEW SOUTH WALES

SHOWING SURVEYORS' DISTRICTS AND THE OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF THEM 1881



- DISTRICT SURVEYORS**
- 1 J.S. Chard
  - 2 P.R. Donaldson
  - 3 A. Dewhurst
  - 4 J.C. Dalglissh
  - 5 J.W. Allworth
  - 6 E. Fisher
  - 7 E. Twynam
  - 8 W.A.B. Greaves
  - 9 A.C. Belts
  - 10 J.H. Wood
  - 11 C.F. Bolton
  - 12 F.B. Woolrych

Boundaries of District Surveyors' Districts are shown thus  
do Licensed do do do

### LICENSED SURVEYORS IN CHARGE OF DISTRICTS

No	NAME	No	NAME	No	NAME	No	NAME
1	Frussell	34	J. Granter	67	S.A.M. Dougall	100	J.L. Tingcombe
2	G. Arthur	35	R.H. Mathews	68	S.A.M. Dougall	101	R.W. Meldrum
3	O. Trickett	36	R.H. Mathews	69	E.H. Dawson	102	C.W. King
4	W. Drummond	37	J.J. Tucker	70	W. Cowley	103	Divided between 31 and 37
5	A.J. Park	38	G.M. Pitt Jr	71	F.T. Lardner	104	R.W. Langstaff
6	S. Chatfield	39	D.S. Woolrych	72	Vacant	105	H.M. Davis
7	G.L. Master	40	H.J. Mylne	73	Vacant	106	Vacant with 72
8	G.L. Dove	41	J.J. Baylis	74	W.A. Lipscomb	107	Vacant
9	G.L. Dove	42	W.H. Gristie	75	W.A. Lipscomb	108	W.A. Rae
10	H.F.K. Mann	43	V.B. Riley	76	W. Creed	109	J. Granter
11	P. Rigaut	44	J.C. Duffy	77	W. Cowley	110	J. Dawson
12	J.M. Kelly	45	A. Maitland	78	H. Berry	111	A. Dewhurst
13	J.M. Kelly	46	L.D. Greenfield & Co. (London)	79	H. Berry	112	S. Nicholson
14	T.H.H. Goodwin	47	H.C. Hosie	80	A.W. Love	113	T.L. Biddulph
15	W. Anderson	48	H.C. Hosie	81	E.T.F. Gomm	114	R. Barling
16	W.R. Davidson	49	J.M. Conroy	82	G.W. Commins	115	F.V. Hunter
17	E.J. Keele	50	J.M. Conroy	83	A. Macpherson	116	E.J. Burgess
18	E.H. Barton	51	H.C. Fowler	84	Vacant	117	E.G. Vickery
19	A. Lisle	52	T.C.M. Cord	85	W. Cowley	118	W.J. Farrer
20	E.A. Harris	53	F. Isaac	86	Vacant	119	R. Ronald
21	R. Brook	54	C. Harper	87	V.B. Riley	120	A.M. Carthy
22	J.J. Robertson	55	C. Haylock	88	Vacant	121	F.P. Solling
23	J.J. Robertson	56	T.H. Bell	89	W.A. Rae	122	J. Tarrant
24	W. Mylecharane	57	T.H. Bell	90	Vacant	123	Vacant
25	J. Blackett	58	J.A. Palmer	91	T.H.H. Goodwin	124	Vacant
26	J.B. Combes	59	R. Deighton	92	A. Landon	125	Vacant
27	J. Armstrong	60	E.W. Turner	93	H.A.D. O'Connor	126	W.N. Scott
28	C.F.N. North	61	A.W. Love	94	J. Barling	127	J. Ryan
29	C.F.N. North	62	E.W. Turner	95	R. Fisher	128	H.M. Nash
30	E. Herborn	63	G.W. Commins	96	G. Loder	129	J.G. Martyn
31	J. Hall	64	B.C. Garland	97	S. Nicholson	130	Vacant
32	H.O.S. White	65	J.J. Baylis	98	T. Bossley	131	A.W. Small
33	J. Vernon	66	E.J. Burgess	99	C. Worth		

\* That part of Dis. No 9 within County of Inghin in charge L.S. Loder.  
W.L.S. Toner absent on leave from District No. 100  
- 100 -



1882.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

## OCCUPATION OF CROWN LANDS BRANCH

OF THE

## DEPARTMENT OF MINES,

NEW SOUTH WALES,

FOR THE YEAR

1881.

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Printed in accordance with Resolutions of both Houses of Parliament.

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SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1882.



## THIRD ANNUAL REPORT.

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TO THE HONORABLE ARTHUR RENWICK, M.P., &C., MINISTER FOR MINES.

Sir,

In submitting herewith the Report upon the working of the Occupation of Crown Lands Branch of this Department for the year 1881, I have the honor to propose that it shall be published separately from the Reports of the Stock Branch and the Roads and Gates Branch.

I beg leave to invite attention to the increase of work in the Branch, which is to some extent indicated by the correspondence. The necessity which now exists for a more careful computation of the areas comprised in the pastoral leaseholds, both for the purpose of determining the rents thereof and for supplying to the Lands Department information required in connection with the working of the 13th section of the Lands Acts Further Amendment Act, adds to the work of the Branch.

There is also a considerable increase in the work connected with leases for special objects: this is partly due to the leases of tanks and wells for the supply of water to travelling stock, &c. In view of the probable increase in the number and importance of these works, and the fact that the general supervision of them is in the Stock Branch, it may be found expedient to relieve the Occupation Branch of the onus of dealing with these leases, and to let the duty rest upon the Stock Branch.

The work connected with forest conservancy, in addition to its natural growth, has been considerably augmented by applications under the Act recently passed relating to ringbarking. The Occupation Branch will, however, in future be relieved of the work connected with forests, by the creation of a separate Branch which takes charge of this important interest.

As pointed out by the Chief Officer, the effect of the survey and revision of run boundaries has been to increase the estimated area of 2,237 runs by 9,323 square miles.

During 1881, five tenders for new runs were accepted and ten leases were sold at auction, while during the year sixteen leases became forfeited.

Since the Lands Acts Further Amendment Act came into operation the rents of runs have been increased by £90,306; but only about two-fifths of the land held under five years pastoral leases has yet been brought under the operation of that Act.

The numerous applications for extension of leases at the old rates is doubtless due to the operation of the law of 1880; but they indicate the improvements made in the grazing capabilities of a large number of runs, and the applications granted show that in 222 cases the grazing capabilities have been increased by artificial means to the extent required by law to entitle the lessee to a renewal of his lease at the old rent.

The increase in the revenue from leases for special purposes appears satisfactory, the rents for 1881 being nearly three times as great as for 1877, and the estimate of value of the material obtained under these leases is no less satisfactory.

As regards the forests, the revenue is gradually increasing, and for the year 1881 it exceeded the expenditure by £3,062 8s. 9d.

By Mr. Du Faur's resignation of the office of Chief Draftsman the Department has lost the services of a very able and experienced officer, but I am happy to say the duties pertaining to the office are being efficiently performed by Mr. Gerard, the Acting Chief Draftsman, who possesses both ability and experience.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

HARRIE WOOD,

Under Secretary.

Department of Mines,  
Sydney, 17th June, 1882.

## REPORT from Chief Officer.

Sir,

Occupation of Lands Office, Sydney, 10 May, 1882.

I have the honor to forward a report upon the work performed by the office of Occupation of Lands during the year 1881.

Staff employed  
Appendix A.

The staff employed is shown in Appendix A, together with the date at which each officer employed entered this office, and the salary voted for his services.

This is shown under two headings, viz., the Head Office and Country Districts.

The registered correspondence with the office has increased from 15,805 letters in 1880 to 18,531 in 1881, whilst the expenditure on salaries in the Clerical Branch has been decreased by £125.

Appendix B.

In Appendix B is shown the changes made in the staff by increase or reduction.

The staff in the Head Office has been increased by the appointment of an Inspector of Forests, at a salary of £350 a year, and it has also been considered necessary to employ three temporary draftsmen, whilst during the latter part of the year the office has been deprived of the services of the chief draftsman, who resigned his office on 30th September.

The staff in the country districts has been reduced by the discharge of Commissioners of Crown Lands, together with the assistants and campkeepers attached to their offices, numbering in all twenty-five persons, the expenditure upon whose salaries for 1880 was £5,699 3s. 4d.

Receipts and  
Expenditure  
Appendix C.

In Appendix C is given a comparative statement of the details of expenditure and receipts during the past three years, but the pastoral rents credited to revenue for each year must not be regarded as the rent due for such year—that amount is given under the head of pastoral leases.

The cost of appraisements amounted to £8,113 3s. 11d., but a portion of this amount should be charged against appraisements for 1880 which were not completed in that year.

## DRAFTING BRANCH.

This office suffers from the loss of the services of the late chief draftsman, who organized, and for twelve years conducted the business of the drafting branch.

The requirements of the Act of 1880, and the different mode of conducting appraisements, have added considerably to the demands upon this Branch.

Work of staff.

A critical revision of the area of each run to be appraised is necessary (as was explained in the report of last year); the reports of appraisers as to the area withdrawn at appraisement require verification and correction; an investigation of the area withdrawn since the last appraisement is indispensable in cases where compensation is demanded for area so withdrawn; and information with regard to position of runs must be supplied to appraisers who are no longer local or permanent officers.

The limitation to extent of improvement purchase imposed by section 13 causes the Department of Lands to apply incessantly for diagrams and descriptions of the boundaries of runs, as well as for information concerning the area withdrawn from such runs by the action of the Alienation Act or otherwise.

The staff is also employed upon the amendments required in existing descriptions of run boundaries, by the embodiment of information acquired by survey, by the adjustment of boundaries between runs, or on account of subdivision permitted.

Maps.

Tenders for new runs are also investigated and reported upon.

The returns furnished by the Drafting Branch show that no maps have been published during the past year, and that the commencement of a map of the Colony is the only compilation undertaken. This map, which is being compiled by one draftsman specially appointed for the purpose, will be on the scale of eight miles to an inch, and will show all the runs in the Colony, together with rivers, towns, and railways.

Survey.

The extent of run boundaries which have been surveyed and marked reached to 1,165 miles. 900 of these were measured by direction of the Minister, under the powers given by the 41st section of Lands Acts Amendment Act of 1875, 66 were measured in accordance with the provisions of reg. 4, chap. 2, Part II of Regulations of 1880, and 199 were marked by that portion of the territorial boundary with Queensland which has been recently surveyed. For connections and other necessary purposes 92 miles in addition were surveyed, which do not represent boundaries of runs.

Appendix D.

In Appendix D three schedules are supplied, showing—

1. Mileage of run boundaries surveyed in each pastoral district under 41st clause in 1881, with the cost of survey.
2. The estimated area in each pastoral district of runs whose leases expired in 1881, and the extent of survey upon them.
3. The result of revision of area of each run prepared for appraisement.

The extent of survey under 41st clause is shown in twenty-six items which represent the number of instructions to survey which were issued.

Cost of survey.

The cost of survey includes all charges for connecting lines for observations and for plans, whilst the mileage given does not include 92 miles 70·72 chains which required survey but were not on the lines of run boundaries.

The mileage surveyed for territorial boundary (199 miles 18·35 chains) is also not included, as though the boundaries of runs are thereby marked, the survey was not undertaken by instructions issued from this office.

Amended estimate of area.

The area now estimated to be within the boundaries of the 855 runs revised in 1881 amounts to 1,417,679 acres more than the estimates given for those runs in 1878; this added to the increase of 4,748,459 acres shown last year on 1,382 runs, gives a total area of 6,166,138 acres (or 9,322 square miles); that is to say, more accurate information, derived from survey, has enabled this office to arrive at the conclusion that this large area must be included within the boundaries of 2,237 runs, in addition to that given as the estimate of their area in 1878.

The late chief draftsman, in the report for 1880, explained very fully the need for these revisions, the causes which led to the imperfection of former estimates, and the means whereby such a large correction became possible.

PASTORAL

## PASTORAL LEASE BRANCH.

There have been ten tenders for new runs received during the year 1881, and thirty-two remained undealt with at the end of the year 1880. Five tenders have been accepted and six have been declined, leaving thirty-one still to be dealt with. Tenders.

The five accepted tenders were for runs in Liverpool Plains, Macleay, Maneroo (2), and Warrego Districts; they represent an additional area estimated at 185,480 acres placed under lease.

Ten leases have been sold at auction, representing an area estimated at 242,500 acres; the rent fixed for these runs was £382, and the amount of premium bid for the right of leases at that price was £123. The details are given in Appendix E. Distributing the premium over five years as rent, it would show £1 1s. 6d. a section to be the rent obtained at auction. Leases sold.  
Appendix E.

Eight new tenures have been created by subdivision of existing runs, the area under lease not being thereby affected. Subdivisions.

Sixteen leases have become forfeit for non-payment of rent. The area reported to be under lease at the last appraisal of these runs was 91,787 acres. Forfeited leases.

The total number of runs in 1881 is thus left at 4,336, against 4,329 in 1880.

The amount claimed for the three last payments of rent due is appended:—

	£	s.	d.
Rent for 1880 ... ..	158,414	10	0
„ 1881 ... ..	214,499	15	10
„ 1882 ... ..	248,721	0	10

Number of runs.  
Rents.

The area under lease for which this rent was claimed cannot be obtained from any existing record. If the total area purchased and held under pre-lease outside the settled districts were furnished, the area under lease could be approximately arrived at, but the incomplete state of the survey of the whole Colony would still leave remaining a large margin for error in an estimate of the extent of land remaining under five years' lease. Area under lease.

A compilation from the reports attached to the appraisements made during the past two years is appended, which shows the area which it was estimated remained under lease at the time of appraisal in the runs whose leases were renewed. By deducting this area from the full extent of the runs as estimated, the amount withdrawn from these runs is obtained, but the area withdrawn since appraisal (amounting probably to 3,000 square miles) must be added to arrive at the existing state of the runs.

The average rate per section of rent determined is also given.

Year.	No. of Runs.	Estimated original Area.	Area withdrawn.	Reported Area appraised.	Rent.	Rate per Section.
1880 .....	1,592	sq. m. 74,458	sq. m. 15,835	sq. m. 58,623	£ 101,393	£ s. d. 1 14 7
1881 .....	628	29,367	2,030	27,337	52,775	1 18 7½

There were 444 claims preferred to an extension of lease at the former rent on account of increased grazing capabilities produced by artificial means, and such claims were conceded in 227 cases. Extension of leases.

In Appendix F is shown the area for each pastoral district reported to be under lease in the runs for which new leases were granted, and also the area of those whose leases have been extended. Appendix F.

There were 891 runs appraised; but this number includes those whose leases were extended, and those which were appraised during the currency of a lease on account of a change of circumstances. Appraisements.

The number of runs whose rents have been determined under the Act of 1880 is 2,220, leaving 2,116 still to be brought under its action when their present leases shall have expired. Application of Act of 1880.

The estimated area within the boundaries of those whose leases have been renewed is 103,825 square miles, and in the remainder 147,905 square miles.

The rent of the leases which have been renewed under the present law shows an increase of £90,306 upon that paid for expired leases, representing an increase of above 17s. 6d. per section of area appraised.

The rent of leases renewed at the end of 1881 was £18,744 15s., and the rent determined for new leases is £52,775, or an increase of £34,030 5s. Rent for 1882.

In Appendix G is given an alphabetical list of runs for which new leases have been granted since the Act of 1880 came into force, the area reported to be still under lease in each run, and the rent determined. Appendix G.

A return was appended to the report of 1880 showing all runs then paying rent, together with particulars as to names of lessees, area of runs, area under lease, and rent determined. At the end of five years a fresh consideration of the circumstances of each run and of the rent to be paid under the provisions of the Act of 1880 will have taken place, and it is proposed that another return shall be then prepared embodying the same information.

The number of applications for refund of rent, in compensation for land withdrawn from lease after rent had been determined, was 154, and twenty-three were outstanding from 1880. Sixteen only of these have been dealt with, leaving 161 to be acted upon. Refunds.

The area shown to have been withdrawn in the sixteen cases dealt with is 250 sections, and the amount authorized to be paid in compensation is £310 5s.

A statement of transfers of leases of runs in the several pastoral districts during the past two years is given in Appendix H. There has been an increase of nearly 300 during 1881. Transfers.  
Appendix H.

## MISCELLANEOUS BRANCH.

A statement of collections and expenditure is given in Appendix C, which shows an increase in the amounts received for leases for special objects and for timber, the receipts for the former amounting to £2,490, and for the latter to £10,807; those for 1880 being £1,673 and £8,990 respectively. Revenue.

The

Leases for special purposes.	The number of applications for leases for special purposes received					
	during 1881 was	...	...	...	...	279
	Number outstanding from 1880...	...	...	...	...	185
	Total...	...	...	...	...	464
	Number granted in 1881...	...	...	...	...	93
	„ declined „	...	...	...	...	150
	„ withdrawn or not proceeded with	...	...	...	...	58
						301
	Remaining to be dealt with, 31 December, 1881	...	...	...	...	163
						464
	The number of leases current in 1880 was	...	...	...	214	
	„ granted in 1881	...	...	...	93	
					307	
	Leases lapsed and cancelled in 1881	...	...	...	28	
	Number of leases current in 1881	...	...	...	279	

Rents and numbers of leases. A summary of rental received and number of leases held during the past five years is appended.

	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Number of Leases .....	101	111	200	214	279
Rental .....	£ s. d. 882 2 0	£ s. d. 1,065 7 0	£ s. d. 1,319 8 0	£ s. d. 1,673 17 0	£ s. d. 2,490 18 0

Of the additional leases in 1881, twenty have been granted at a rental of £657 6s. for 200 acres each of land surrounding tanks constructed by the Government, one of the conditions being that the public shall have the use of the water conserved in such works at a specified rate of charge. The conditions and rates will be found in Appendix I.

Appendix I.

Other occupation of land.

There were also in 1880 thirty-five holdings of land not provided for by the law, yielding a revenue of £54 5s. for the right of occupation permitted; during the year 1881 similar holdings have been permitted in four other instances, with an addition to the revenue of £102 12s. 6d., making a total of £156 17s. 6d. to be added to the above summary.

Material obtained.

The value of material obtained from the land leased is estimated to be—

Lime	...	...	...	...	£2,100
Agricultural produce	...	...	...	...	150
Stone	...	...	...	...	820
					£3,070

To this may be added 621,000 bricks, valued at £1,242, and 45 tons of mulberry leaf.

#### FOREST CONSERVANCY.

Appendix J.

In Appendix J five schedules are supplied, showing—

1. Comparative statement of revenue and expenditure during the past five years.
2. Particulars of revenue received during 1881.
3. Details of revenue apportioned to the several reserves supplying it.
4. Summary showing number and area of reserves.
5. Distribution of reserves amongst forest rangers.

Revenue.

The revenue derived from timber shows an increase year by year since 1877. During the year 1881 the amount received for the issue of ordinary licenses was increased by £1,653, and returns from the reserves worked show an increase of above £360.

The income for 1881 was £3,719, against a loss to the revenue of £425 in 1877.

The expenditure has likewise increased yearly; in 1878 an additional number of officers was employed; in 1880 an addition of 50 per cent. was made to the travelling allowance of forest rangers; and in 1881 the appointment of an Inspector of Forests added yet further to the expenditure.

This latter officer not having been placed under the control and supervision of this Branch, no comment upon the duties undertaken or performed by him can be made.

Reserves.

The total area reserved for forest purposes is 5,874 square miles, of which 560 were added in 1881.

It may be noted, for the purposes of comparison, that a report upon forests in India shows 15,127 square miles to have been there included in forest reserves in 1879, to which 217 square miles were added in 1880, making a total of 15,344 square miles dealt with as forest lands; the total area of the British possessions in India being estimated at above 908,000 square miles, and the area of New South Wales at 310,937 square miles.

The present law does not provide for the establishment and control of reserves for nurseries and plantations, and nothing has been done by the officers of this Branch towards that end, beyond some collections of seeds, &c., for the purposes of the Director of the Botanical Gardens.

Trespasses.

Action has been taken for the removal of trespasses by occupation in sixty-two cases, irrespective of those cases where trespass has been committed by illegal removal of timber or other material. In thirty-one cases trespass has been abated without recourse to legal proceedings being necessary; twenty cases have been brought before Courts of Petty Sessions, and twelve convictions obtained. The total amount of fines inflicted was £15 10s.

Illegal removal.

Prosecutions for illegal removal of material were undertaken in 149 cases, the result being 121 convictions. The total amount of fines inflicted was £86 9s.

Seizures.

Material supposed to have been illegally obtained was seized in sixty-four cases, and in eighteen of these a Bench recognized an ownership in the person claiming it. The proceeds of sales of seized material was £430 9s. 2d.

I have, &c.,

T. WARRE HARRIOTT,

Chief Officer.

The Under Secretary, Department of Mines.



## APPENDIX A.

Name of Officer.	Date of entering the office.	Rank.	Salary.	Totals.	
HEAD OFFICE.					
T. W. Harriott.....	7 Mar., 1862	Chief Officer.....	£ 500	£ 500	
PASTORAL LEASE BRANCH.					
G. Mansfield .....	9 Mar., 1860	Clerk in charge .....	300	1,225	
T. J. Oliver .....	10 Feb., 1862	Clerk.....	225		
F. M. Edson .....	1 Sept., 1880	" .....	200		
F. W. Vincent .....	14 June, 1866	" .....	150		
A. A. Daniel .....	4 Feb., 1876	" .....	150		
J. Green .....	19 Jan., 1876	" .....	100		
T. Davis.....	16 May, 1877	" .....	100		
MISCELLANEOUS BRANCH.					
E. O. Dwyer .....	8 May, 1862	Clerk in charge and Accountant .....	250	1,025	
E. C. Landers .....	3 July, 1872	Clerk.....	150		
W. A. M'Phee .....	1 Oct., 1876	" .....	125		
E. G. Williams.....	17 June, 1879	" .....	100		
C. H. Bennett .....	5 Aug., 1879	" .....	100		
F. M. C. Forster .....	7 April, 1876	" .....	100		
W. F. Piper .....	1 May, 1863	Forest Ranger .....	200		
DRAFTING BRANCH.					
E. Du Faur .....	24 Jan., 1866	Chief Draftsman .....	500	2,050	
F. Gerard .....	26 Sept., 1872	Draftsman .....	350		
A. B. M'Ninn .....	1 May, 1874	" .....	300		
H. S. W. Crummer .....	1 June, 1863	" .....	250		
M. P. Finn .....	1 April, 1876	" .....	200		
J. H. Balmain .....	1 Aug., 1879	" .....	200		
M. Gread .....	1 April, 1876	" .....	150		
A. Adams .....	1 Aug., 1879	" .....	100		
COUNTRY DISTRICTS.					
J. A. Manton .....	22 Sept., 1875	Forest Ranger .....	200	3,500	
J. M'Keown .....	1 June, 1878	" .....	200		
I. Noake .....	11 Oct., 1875	" .....	200		
T. H. Green .....	1 Jan., 1876	" .....	200		
J. S. Allan.....	20 Mar., 1879	" .....	200		
R. J. Cork.....	11 May, 1877	" .....	200		
T. Musgrave .....	27 May, 1876	" .....	200		
T. Payton .....	21 Sept., 1876	" .....	200		
J. G. Condell .....	1 Oct., 1876	" .....	200		
W. Allen .....	1 Mar., 1876	" .....	200		
F. Edwards .....	1 Nov., 1876	" .....	200		
R. Stevenson .....	14 Mar., 1877	" .....	200		
J. Ward.....	19 Mar., 1877	" .....	200		
O. Wilshire .....	12 Oct., 1877	" .....	200		
J. H. Griffin .....	1 Feb., 1879	" .....	200		
E. Higgins .....	9 Sept., 1879	" .....	200		
T. W. Wilson .....	1 Oct., 1879	" .....	200		
J. B. Ryall .....	17 Dec., 1880	" .....	100		
Total.....					£ 8,800

SCHEDULE showing the number of Letters received and registered during 1879, 1880, and 1881.

Year.	Pastoral Lease Branch.	Miscellaneous Branch.	Total.
1879	5,817	6,486	12,303
1880	7,925	7,880	15,805
1881	10,208	8,323	18,531

SCHEDULE showing the number of Letters despatched from 1879 to 1881 (exclusive of Printed Forms).

Year.	Pastoral Lease Branch.	Miscellaneous Branch.	Totals.
1879	686	2,233	2,919
1880	901	2,693	3,594
1881	1,737	2,575	4,311

## APPENDIX B.

## INCREASES TO STAFF IN 1881.

No. of Officers.	Grade.	Increase on Expenditure of 1880.	£	s.	d.
3	Temporary Draftsmen .....	Salaries .....	294	12	6
1	Inspector of Forests .....	Salary from 12 April.....	251	16	1
	Draftsman .....	Increase on salary .....	50	0	0
			596	8	7

## REDUCTION OF STAFF, 1881.

No. of Officers.	Grade.	Reduction of Expenditure upon that of 1880.	£	s.	d.
1	Chief Draftsman .....	Salary from 1 October to 31 December.....	125	0	0
1	Draftsman .....	„ 20 to 31 December.....	6	9	0
5	Temporary Clerks .....	.....	4	16	2
9	Commissioners of Crown Lands .....	.....	4,100	0	0
7	Field and Office Assistants .....	.....	1,260	0	0
9	Campkeepers .....	.....	360	0	0
1	Forest Ranger.....	.....	100	0	0
		Total.....	5,956	5	2

Total Salaries, 1880 ..... £14,341 10s. 4d.  
 „ „ 1881 ..... £8,844 5s. 11d.

## APPENDIX C.

## EXPENDITURE.

	1879.	1880.	1881.
Head Office—			
Staff .....	£ 4,730 0 0	£ 4,875 0 0	£ 5,092 9 10
Rent .....	500 0 0	500 0 0	650 0 0
Messengers .....	260 0 0	260 0 0	260 0 0
Postage .....	182 10 10	198 9 3	158 6 10
Miscellaneous .....	43 15 9	45 0 8	9 14 9
	5,716 6 7	5,878 9 11	6,170 11 5
Commissioners' Establishments—			
Salaries .....	5,668 13 1	5,699 3 4	.....
Rent .....	425 0 0	400 0 0	.....
Travelling expenses .....	1,962 7 10	612 5 0	.....
	8,056 0 11	6,711 8 4	.....
Forest Conservancy—			
Salaries .....	3,487 9 9	3,767 7 0	3,751 16 1
Rent .....	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
Travelling expenses .....	1,874 7 9	2,400 9 0	2,887 17 1
Miscellaneous .....	538 5 5	447 14 10	433 11 9
	5,920 2 11	6,635 10 10	7,093 4 11
Totals.....	19,692 10 5	19,225 9 1	13,263 16 4
Appraisements—			
Fees.....	.....	8,179 0 0	5,356 0 0
Travelling expenses .....	.....	2,270 10 4	2,726 5 5
Miscellaneous .....	.....	.....	30 18 6
	.....	10,449 10 4	8,113 3 11
Summary—			
Head Office .....	5,716 6 7	5,878 9 11	6,170 11 5
Commissioners' Establishments .....	8,056 0 11	6,711 8 4	.....
Forest conservancy .....	5,920 2 11	6,635 10 10	7,093 4 11
Appraisements—	.....	10,449 10 4	8,113 3 11
Totals.....	19,692 10 5	29,674 19 5	21,377 0 3

REVENUE

7.

## REVENUE DERIVED FROM OCCUPATION OF CROWN LANDS.

Head of Revenue.	1879.	1880.	1881.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Transfers of runs .....	965 0 0	1,366 0 0	2,190 0 0
Special leases.....	1,519 8 0	1,673 17 0	2,490 18 0
Sufferance occupation .....	60 15 0	54 5 0	156 17 6
Revenue from timber, &c. ....	7,945 18 2	8,990 4 3	10,812 13 8
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>10,491 1 2</b>	<b>12,084 6 3</b>	<b>15,650 9 2</b>
Pastoral rents .....	158,776 18 0	166,278 5 2	220,553 11 0
<b>Grand Total.....</b>	<b>169,267 19 2</b>	<b>178,362 11 5</b>	<b>236,204 0 2</b>

## APPENDIX D.

## SCHEDULE No. 1.

RETURN showing the total mileage of run boundaries surveyed in 1881 under the provisions of the 41st clause of the Lands Acts Amendment Act of 1875, with proportionate cost chargeable to lessees and the Department, and the cost per mile.

District.	Mileage.		Cost to Lessees.	Cost to Department.	Total Cost.
	Miles.	Chains.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Albert.....	86	42·33	108 14 7	64 6 7	173 1 2
" .....	20	28·56	40 14 4	6 7 8	47 1 7
" .....	32	59·73	65 9 10	37 17 11	103 7 9
" .....	24	7·62	44 8 7	33 11 8	78 0 3
" .....	56	51·71	106 4 0	23 8 0	129 7 0
" .....	25	46·13	51 3 0	36 15 8	87 18 8
" .....	44	26·80	88 13 4	45 2 4	133 15 8
" .....	39	59·98	69 10 0	18 5 3	87 15 3
" .....	15	2·82	30 1 6	18 2 6	48 4 0
Bligh .....	34	50·02	69 5 0	42 6 0	111 11 0
" .....	40	76·77	80 19 3	17 8 8	98 7 11
" .....	16	43·88	33 2 0	33 13 4	66 15 4
Darling .....	39	39·42	70 19 9	57 15 3	128 15 0
Gwydir .....	147	7·27	274 6 6	200 5 11	474 12 5
" .....	45	70·78	91 15 4	68 3 5	159 18 9
Lachlan .....	22	54·68	22 13 8	6 14 5	29 8 1
" .....	80	25·69	160 13 0	42 6 3	202 19 3
Liverpool Plains .....	19	2·48	38 1 3	22 10 0	60 11 3
" .....	7	3·82	14 0 0	6 3 4	20 3 4
New England.....	19	19·36	38 9 8	12 18 7	51 8 3
Warrego.....	28	33·41	56 16 8	7 6 6	64 3 2
" .....	7	0·75	13 12 0	0 11 0	14 3 0
" .....	10	0·00	20 0 0	1 12 6	21 12 6
" .....	10	0·00	20 0 0	11 2 9	31 2 9
Wellington.....	22	25·19	44 12 8	15 17 0	60 9 8
" .....	4	63·15	4 15 9	21 6 11	26 2 8
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>42·34</b>	<b>1,659 1 8</b>	<b>851 14 0</b>	<b>2,510 15 8</b>

In addition to the total mileage above given (900m. 42·34chs.), necessary connections, and lines not adopted as run boundaries, have been measured to the extent of 92m. 70·77chs., the cost of which falls upon the Department, and is included in the cost per mile below:—

Average cost of survey, per mile.....	£2 15 9
Cost to lessees, per mile .....	£1 16 10
Cost to the Department, per mile .....	0 18 11
	£2 15 9

SCHEDULE No. 2.

SCHEDULE NO. 2.

SUMMARY.

SHOWING areas of Runs in each Pastoral District due for Appraisalment in 1881; also progress of survey in connection with the same.

No. of Runs.	District.	Areas in Return, 1878.	Estimated Areas, 1881.	Wholly surveyed.	Partly surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.	Areas.		Total.
								Accurately determined.	Approximate.	
162	Albert .....	7,810,980	8,449,556	5	134	23	162	162	..	162
60	Bligh .....	1,024,850	1,055,150	21	39	...	60	60	...	60
12	Clarence .....	291,960	558,720	...	1	11	12	...	12	12
45	Darling .....	2,056,880	2,080,510	4	36	5	45	45	...	45
25	Gwydir .....	581,100	592,040	6	18	1	25	20	5	25
93	Lachlan .....	3,455,110	3,475,190	18	73	2	93	92	1	93
68	Liverpool Plains .....	1,320,320	1,363,760	9	51	8	68	59	9	68
3	Macleay .....	32,000	144,900	...	3	...	3	...	3	3
21	Monaro .....	423,500	451,780	...	10	11	21	6	15	21
14	Murrumbidgee .....	446,836	439,836	...	...	...	14	...	...	14
4	New England, North .....	95,140	247,000	...	...	4	4	...	4	4
11	" South .....	209,900	394,840	...	...	11	11	...	11	11
236	Warrego .....	6,024,043	6,012,896	49	155	32	236	236	...	236
101	Wellington .....	2,649,030	2,573,150	15	82	4	101	95	6	101
855	Total .....	26,421,649	27,839,328	127	602	112	855	775	66	855

The runs in the Murrumbidgee District are believed to be nearly all surveyed, and their descriptions appear to have been revised in accordance therewith; but as the plans of survey were not forwarded to this office, definite information regarding these runs cannot be given.

SCHEDULE NO. 3.

APPRAISEMENTS, 1881.

Albert District.

NOTE.—w signifies "wholly surveyed." p signifies "partially surveyed." u signifies "unsurveyed."

Runs.	Area in Return, 1878.	Estimated Area, 1881.	Remarks.	Runs.	Area in Return, 1878.	Estimated Area, 1881.	Remarks.
Alma .....	128,000	p 128,000	Approx.	Jukerman .....	128,000	w 128,000	Approx.
Analarra .....	20,000	p 20,000		Kallara .....	70,000	p 70,000	
Badjerrigarra .....	44,000	p 48,200		Kars .....	78,800	p 81,000	
Balaklava .....	128,000	p 128,000		Keilor South, Block D .....	55,000	p 60,080	
Balara .....	58,000	p 58,000		Kooltoo .....	65,000	u 63,160	
Banjah .....	32,000	p 33,840		Manara .....	64,000	w 64,000	
Basin Bank .....	53,000	p 53,000		do North .....	23,000	p 23,000	
Battling Spring .....	32,000	p 32,000		do do No. 1 .....	63,000	p 63,000	
Beyd. Outer Weinteriga .....	45,000	p 55,000		do do No. 2 .....	18,000	u 18,000	
" " Minden .....	35,000	p 35,000		do do No. 3 .....	27,000	p 27,000	
Booborowie .....	62,000	p 63,000		do do No. 4 .....	64,000	p 64,000	
Boulka South No. 4 .....	64,000	p 64,000		Marle .....	58,000	p 58,240	
" " No. 5 .....	75,000	p 75,000		Mary Mary Back Run .....	30,000	p 29,550	
Brainerd .....	64,000	p 66,450		Menderic .....	64,000	p 64,000	
Buona .....	46,000	p 48,000		Merc .....	62,000	u 62,000	
Burr Creek, Block A .....	16,000	p 17,750		Minden .....	40,000	p 40,000	
Butha Butha No. 4 .....	14,000	w 14,560		Moco Barungha West, No. 1 .....	18,200	p 16,265	
Byjerk East .....	40,000	p 44,000		Moco Barungha West, No. 2 .....	19,500	p 18,800	
Cahirnane .....	43,500	p 43,500		Moco Barungha West, No. 3 .....	13,800	p 13,200	
Calcoo .....	26,880	p 26,880		Mootwingee .....	63,360	p 63,360	
Callindra .....	64,000	p 64,800	Mount Arrowsmith .....	40,000	p 46,640		
Caltigeenna .....	26,880	p 26,880	Mount Gipps .....	128,000	p 128,000		
Caryapundy Swp. No. 1 .....	...	p 54,200	Mount Jack .....	64,000	u 64,000		
" " No. 2 .....	...	p 64,000	Mount King .....	58,000	p 55,946		
" " West .....	...	p 64,840	Mount M'Pherson, Block A .....	62,000	u 62,000		
Coonbaralla .....	128,640	p 128,640	Mount M'Pherson, Block I .....	60,000	p 60,000		
Cowary .....	45,000	p 45,760	Mount M'Pherson East .....	43,000	p 43,000		
Delalah No. 1 .....	64,000	p 62,000	Mount M'Pherson West, No. 1 .....	50,000	u 52,600		
" " No. 2 .....	64,000	u 64,000	Mount M'Pherson West, No. 2 .....	69,000	p 69,000		
" " No. 3 .....	64,000	p 101,700	Mulca Gaari .....	88,000	p 88,700		
Dilkooshah .....	47,500	p 47,500	Mulga, No. 2 .....	92,000	p 106,000		
" " North .....	31,600	p 31,600	Multaqoua .....	18,000	p 18,000		
Dunlop S.W. Bk. run No. 3 .....	69,120	u 69,120	Muntawa .....	38,000	u 38,000		
East Barigo .....	23,000	p 26,240	Myali .....	52,000	p 52,000		
Eriah Bk. Blk. No. 1 .....	22,400	p 27,750	Myali Back Run .....	38,000	p 38,000		
" " No. 2 .....	54,000	p 43,440	Myall Block, No. 4 .....	62,000	p 62,000		
Farmcoat .....	19,000	p 19,000	MacCulloch's Range .....	41,000	p 41,000		
Frome's Creek No. 1 .....	58,000	p 55,760	Nadback West .....	55,000	p 56,950		
" " No. 2 .....	58,000	p 55,572	Narrowa .....	41,000	p 41,000		
" " No. 3 .....	58,000	p 55,886					
Gairdner's Ck. Blk. No. 1 .....	64,000	p 64,000					
do do No. 2 .....	64,000	p 64,000					
Goonerry .....	16,000	p 15,800					
Gum Creek .....	20,000	p 17,500					
Gurroogaa .....	26,880	p 26,880					

## Albert District—continued.

Runs.	Area in Return, 1878.	Estimated Area, 1881.	Remarks.	Runs.	Area in Return, 1878.	Estimated Area, 1881.	Remarks.
Nelia Gaari .....	84,000	p 84,000	Approx.	Rosstrevor .....	41,600	p 41,600	
North Danberry .....	64,000	p 64,000		Silistria .....	84,000	p 88,200	
Olive, No. 5 .....	.....	u 10,750		Sturt's Block, No. 1 .....	64,000	p 64,000	
do No. 6 .....	.....	u 9,220		do No. 2 .....	64,000	p 64,000	
Outer Back Brainerd .....	61,500	p 56,000	Approx.	do No. 4 .....	.....	u 64,000	
do Culpaulin East .....	41,000	p 41,000		Sturt's Meadows .....	63,000	p 63,360	
do Minden .....	13,000	p 13,000		do North .....	36,480	p 38,220	
do Bouley .....	100,000	p 100,000		Talowla .....	65,000	u 66,400	
do Brainerd .....	40,500	p 39,200		Tongowoko South .....	.....	u 90,400	Approx
do Cubrilla .....	56,000	p 56,000		Ullollie .....	64,000	p 64,000	
do Culpaulin .....	98,000	w 98,667		Uncana .....	64,000	p 61,000	
do do East .....	20,500	p 20,500		Walker's 22 Camp .....	44,000	p 44,000	
do Curranyale .....	22,000	p 22,720		do do Back .....	.....	.....	
do do Back .....	.....	.....		Run .....	38,000	p 38,000	
Plains .....	44,000	p 45,600		Wallandra Outer Run .....	30,000	p 30,000	
Outer Dunlop North-west, No. 1 .....	50,900	u 50,900		Warranulby West .....	35,000	p 35,000	
Outer Dunlop North-west, No. 3 .....	13,400	u 13,400		Weolong Outer Run .....	32,000	p 32,000	Approx.
Outer Dunlop South-west .....	107,000	u 107,000		Wentworth, No. 5 .....	83,000	p 82,300	
Outer Kambula .....	28,800	p 28,800		do No. 6 .....	64,000	p 64,000	
do Merc .....	32,000	u 32,000		do No. 7 .....	64,000	p 64,000	
do do No. 1 .....	30,000	u 30,000		do No. 8 .....	61,600	p 61,600	
do do No. 2 .....	30,000	p 30,000		West Barrona, No. 2 .....	62,800	p 62,800	
do do No. 3 .....	59,000	p 59,000		West Warrego, No. 1 .....	16,300	u 16,300	
do Merry .....	68,000	p 68,000		do No. 2 .....	16,200	p 16,200	
do Minden .....	30,000	p 30,000		do No. 3 .....	15,400	p 15,400	
do Mt. M'Pherson .....	.....	.....		do No. 4 .....	16,000	p 16,000	
East .....	60,000	p 60,000		Wigilla .....	63,360	p 64,900	
Outer Netallie .....	96,000	p 115,300		Windara Back .....	28,000	p 28,300	
do Newfoundland, No. 1 .....	46,000	p 46,000		do Right .....	16,300	w 15,000	
Outer Newfoundland, No. 2 .....	51,500	p 51,500		Wongalaroo .....	46,000	p 46,000	
Outer Pamamaroo .....	166,000	p 166,000	Approx.	Woombup .....	44,000	p 41,600	
do Weinteriga .....	84,000	p 84,000		Woorunqil Plain .....	47,000	p 47,600	
do Woytchugga .....	.....	.....	Approx.	Woytchugga .....	60,000	p 62,000	
East .....	50,000	p 52,500		Yerudambool .....	50,600	p 50,600	
Parasia .....	60,000	p 56,000		Youngarigina .....	64,000	p 64,000	
Pimpira E .....	64,000	p 70,400		Outer Dunlop N.W. No. 2 .....	41,900	p 42,280	
do F .....	32,000	p 40,650		do No. 4 .....	42,280	u 41,900	
do G .....	64,000	p 69,900		Olive No. 1 .....	.....	u 56,000	
do H .....	16,000	p 18,250		do No. 2 .....	.....	p 36,780	
Redan .....	62,000	p 62,000		Approx.	Onepar .....	.....	
			Approx.	do East .....	.....	u 9,400	
					do West .....	.....	
				Total, 162 Runs .....	7,810,980	8,449,556	

## Bligh District.

Back Bibbejibbery .....	14,500	p 14,500		Marthagy North .....	10,000	p 10,000	
do Breealong .....	50,000	p 53,000		Mungabumbone .....	7,500	w 7,500	
do Carabear, Blk. A .....	38,000	w 38,000		Mungranby .....	16,000	w 17,000	
do do do B .....	18,000	p 9,600		New Enlagab, No. 2 .....	9,000	p 9,000	
do do do C subdivision .....	.....	p 8,150		New Geary .....	40,000	p 47,500	
do Gilgandra .....	.....	w 15,600		New Wallenanine .....	16,000	p 19,000	
do Kidgar .....	9,400	p 9,400		Nimbia .....	15,200	w 13,350	
do Pollybrewang .....	17,700	w 17,700		Nimia .....	21,200	p 21,200	
Bangalore .....	8,000	p 8,000		North Moonal .....	16,000	p 12,000	
Barbigel .....	20,000	p 20,000		do Tucklan .....	16,000	w 15,000	
Bogewon .....	28,500	p 28,500		Outer Bk. Kidgar .....	8,000	p 8,400	
Boothaguy .....	6,000	p 6,000		South Balladoran .....	18,000	p 18,000	
Bourbean .....	19,200	w 13,500		Tacklebong .....	16,000	w 16,000	
Carwell, No. 3 .....	21,600	p 21,600		Terembone North .....	15,000	p 15,880	
Colomy .....	14,500	w 14,500		do South .....	16,000	p 16,000	
Como .....	8,250	p 8,250		The Beabone Water-hole .....	16,000	w 16,000	
Coonamble North .....	11,500	w 11,500		The Boebong Swamp .....	16,500	p 16,700	
Coonamoona, Bk. Run .....	17,500	w 19,320		The Box-tree Hole .....	13,500	p 14,080	
Curban .....	22,000	w 22,000		Turigaa Swamp .....	22,000	p 22,000	
East Breealong .....	16,000	w 20,500		Upper Bundigo .....	30,000	p 27,520	
Eastn. Bk. Bogenong .....	8,200	p 8,200		do Pretty Plains .....	12,000	p 12,200	
East Kidgar .....	11,300	p 11,300		Urawilkey .....	32,000	w 32,000	
Eulwang .....	4,000	p 4,000		do West .....	17,350	p 17,350	
Gerilambone .....	17,500	p 15,600		Wallenani .....	16,000	w 23,000	
Gralgumbone .....	21,000	w 21,000		Warren Downs .....	30,200	p 30,200	
Guabathoo No. 2 .....	13,200	p 13,200		Westn. Bk. Bogenong .....	9,600	p 9,600	
Gundyule Cowell .....	12,000	p 13,600		West Kidgar .....	11,700	p 11,700	
Gunningbong .....	16,000	p 16,000		Yarindury West .....	6,250	p 6,250	
Gunyillah .....	5,000	w 5,000		Yoweadah .....	54,000	w 54,000	
Kialgara .....	30,000	p 30,000		Total, 60 Runs .....	1,024,850	1,056,150	
Lower Ningear .....	18,400	w 19,200					

## Clarence District.

Boorook .....	49,280	66,000		Ogilvie's Cattle Station .....	10,240	10,240	Original.
Cheviot Hills North .....	19,800	42,000		Rocky River .....	24,320	90,000	
do South .....	17,920	24,000	Original.	Southgate .....	15,360	55,000	
Little Nymboidia .....	4,480	4,480		Undercliffe .....	27,680	69,000	
Marydale .....	16,000	16,000	In dispute with Frocester.	Winterville .....	19,200	50,000	
Millera .....	35,200	72,000		Total, 12 Runs .....	291,960	558,720	
Newbold Grange .....	52,480	60,000	P.S.				

Darling District.

Runs.	Area in Return, 1878.	Estimated Area, 1881.	Remarks.	Runs.	Area in Return, 1878.	Estimated Area, 1881.	Remarks.
Back Talyawalka .....	23,600	w 23,600		North Gulthul .....	62,720	p 80,640	
Birrie .....	33,000	p 32,500		do Ita .....	35,000	p 32,000	
Blenalben, No. 3 .....	27,000	p 27,000		do Mundonah .....	62,720	p 62,960	
do No. 4 .....	58,000	u 58,960		Outer Albermarle .....	23,000	p 23,000	
do No. 9 .....	42,000	p 39,500		do Henley .....	30,000	p 30,000	
Blenheim Back Plains .....	73,500	p 73,500		do Maine Lower .....	10,000	p 10,000	
Bruce's Plains, No. 1 .....	25,000	p 25,600		do Naloira .....	95,000	p 95,000	
Bulubula .....	24,000	p 24,000		do Tapeo .....	51,000	w 51,000	
Bungalong .....	22,000	u 22,000		do Tiltac .....	51,000	p 51,000	
Darnick .....	64,000	p 64,000		Paringi .....	34,000	p 34,000	
East Albemarle, Blk. C .....	64,000	p 64,000		Paringi Gaari .....	64,000	p 64,000	
East Barara .....	64,000	p 64,000		Pernolingay .....	40,960	p 40,960	
Eildon .....	64,000	p 64,000		Salt Lake .....	52,500	u 52,500	
Gulthul .....	51,360	p 51,360		South Ita .....	64,000	p 64,000	
Gumpanoola .....	32,000	p 30,700		do Terryaweyna .....	16,000	p 16,000	
Inner or West Terryaweyna .....	42,200	p 42,200		Tooran .....	22,700	p 22,700	
Kasserhill .....	38,400	p 38,400		Tyndiah .....	32,000	p 32,000	
Kudgee .....	64,000	u 64,000		Talyawalka .....	66,000	w 66,000	
Lower Talyawalka .....	69,000	p 69,000		Terryaweyna .....	64,000	p 64,000	
Moorpa .....	29,500	p 29,500		Undethec .....	32,000	p 32,000	
Mt. Dispersion, N.E. ....	73,000	p 74,500		Wallar .....	32,000	w 32,000	
Mourte .....	32,000	p 32,000					
Mundonah .....	62,720	p 72,430					
North Ana Branch .....	38,000	w 38,000					
				Total, 45 Runs...	2,056,880	2,080,510	

Gwydir District.

Biroo .....	15,380	p 15,360		Forest Block No. 2 .....	61,440	p 46,720	Approx.*
Boonaldoon .....	30,000	w 33,920		Lay Green North .....	42,240	p 50,000	Approx.*
Boonoona .....	24,000	w 24,000		do South .....	19,200	p 38,500	
Booraba .....	13,440	p 14,500		North Murgoo .....	7,000	p 7,680	
Brigalow .....	18,560	p 18,000		Sandholes .....	31,400	w 31,400	
Cagildool .....	13,000	p 16,000		The Forest .....	16,000	u 18,000	Approx.*
Cap and Bonnet .....	39,400	w 39,400		Talloon South .....	40,960	p 28,000	Approx.*
Careunga East .....	16,000	p 16,000		Ulimbawn .....	30,720	p 29,000	
do North .....	28,000	p 38,400		Warren South .....	23,040	w 19,200	
Cobbanthanna .....	25,920	p 19,000		Winslow .....	8,500	p 8,500	
Cooloobong .....	24,960	p 24,960		Yarawah Back Block .....	13,440	p 14,000	
Cugildool East .....	12,800	p 14,000					
Derriman North .....	2,700	p 4,500					
Direlnabildy .....	23,000	w 23,000					
				Total, 25 Runs...	581,100	592,040	

\* Shown in accordance with proposed rearrangement of boundaries—not yet adopted.

Lachlan District.

Back of Merrowee or Burrumagaa .....	11,360	p 17,500		Mandry .....	30,720	u 27,500	
Back Wardry .....	38,000	p 38,000		Meeroomerotheric .....	22,000	p 22,000	
do Wogonga .....	16,000	p 17,500		Marool Creek .....	51,840	w 51,840	
Ballandry .....	32,000	p 32,000		Mimosa .....	88,000	p 49,500	
Bellingerambil Blk. A .....	57,000	p 57,000		Miparo of Manfred .....	64,000	p 64,000	
do do. B .....	96,000	p 96,000		Moora Moora .....	27,000	p 22,320	
do do. C .....	125,000	p 99,000		Mugga Swamp .....	31,860	w 31,860	
do do. D .....		p 86,000		Narrawah or Gummell Block B .....	72,000	p 74,500	
Beloura .....	45,000	p 49,300		Nattue .....	26,240	p 20,500	
Beyd. Blk. of Merrowee .....	19,200	p 20,000		Nobby's Lagoon .....	20,000	p 20,000	
Bingar No. 1 .....	32,000	p 32,000		North Barellan .....	33,000	w 33,000	
Bland .....	16,000	p 16,000		North-east Wallandra .....	63,700	w 63,700	
Block B 58 .....	12,160	p 12,150		North Moombooldool .....	25,000	p 25,000	
Bonar .....	12,500	p 12,500		do. Tubbeta .....	29,600	p 29,600	
Boolooree .....	14,000	p 15,400		Outer Borambil .....	19,000	p 19,000	
Bulgerbulgerygam .....	64,000	p 64,000		do. Wallandra West .....		w 30,400	
Bungerra .....	28,800	p 28,800		do. Wangaron .....	32,000	p 32,000	
Bygoo .....	54,480	p 54,480		Pine Tree .....	60,000	p 60,000	
Canowly .....	19,200	p 19,200		Priory Plains Block H .....	64,000	w 64,000	
Cocoparra .....	25,000	w 25,000		Quandary .....	40,000	p 40,000	
do. North .....	12,000	w 12,000		Salmagundia .....	32,500	w 32,000	
do. do. Blk. A .....	13,600	p 13,600		Sandy Creek .....	32,000	w 24,000	
Conaparra .....	130,000	w 132,000		Scrubby Range North .....	90,000	p 90,000	
Coolesman Holes .....	7,500	p 7,500		do. South .....	44,000	p 44,000	
Culparling .....	64,000	p 64,000		South Thononga Blk. C .....	55,000	p 55,000	
Culpatero .....	64,000	p 64,000		The Battery .....	25,600	u 28,500	
Curragong .....	54,000	p 54,000		Tooloor .....	25,600	p 31,000	
Euratha .....	38,160	w 38,160		Tregallana East .....	25,000	p 14,700	
Gorman's Hill .....	20,800	w 20,800		do. West .....		p 29,000	
Gunnowlia West .....	15,360	p 15,360		Tubbeta .....	34,000	p 34,000	
Head of Bribera Creek .....	15,000	p 20,500		Ugalong .....	19,600	p 19,600	
Iron Bark .....	44,000	p 44,000		Uglo .....	21,500	p 21,500	
Keandra Creek .....	35,000	p 35,000		Wallaby, Block B .....	62,000	p 62,000	
Kendal .....	25,600	p 25,600		Wallaroy .....	35,000	p 35,000	
Kitegora .....	22,700	p 22,700		Wanga .....	32,000	p 32,000	
Kolkibertoo, Block A .....	35,000	w 35,000		Wangaron .....	32,000	w 32,000	
do. South .....	93,000	w 90,600		Warranary .....	35,000	p 35,000	
do. West .....	38,400	w 38,400		do. South .....	16,000	p 16,000	
Lower Moorall .....	8,960	p 9,000		do. West .....	32,000	p 32,000	
do. North Thononga .....	38,000	p 38,400		Weejugada .....	16,000	p 16,000	
Lucaboo .....	16,000	p 16,000		Weerie or Block A .....	70,000	p 70,000	
Malagadery Springs .....	32,000	w 32,000		Wilbetroy .....	48,000	p 48,000	
Mandamar .....	33,000	p 33,000		Wogongo .....	15,350	p 16,500	
Margaroo .....	62,720	p 62,720		Wood No. 1 .....	25,000	p 25,000	

Lachlan District—continued.

Runs.	Area in Return, 1878.	Estimated Area, 1881.	Remarks.	Runs.	Area in Return, 1878.	Estimated Area, 1881.	Remarks.
Wooloombye .....	16,000	p 16,000		Youyang, Block C.....	62,400	p 62,400	
Yackerboon .....	42,000	p 42,000		Total, 93 Runs .....	3,455,110	3,475,190	
Youngara Creek .....	46,000	p 46,000					
Youngee Plain .....	29,100	p 29,100					

Liverpool Plains District.

Back Meriwynbone ...	15,360	p 15,500		Gorian South.....	21,120	p 22,500	
do. South Oreel.....	15,360	p 15,500		Guungingulla .....	13,440	w 13,500	
do. Tarcela .....	28,160	p 32,000		Guninga.....	8,000	p 8,000	
do. Vacant Cumble .....	30,080	p 23,000		Jercal .....	16,000	p 16,000	
Barraneal .....	16,000	p 15,500		Leyburne (Sec Mene-			
Billyeena .....	32,000	p 32,000		debric North) .....	4,000	u 4,300	
Bogera .....	16,000	u 16,000		Lower Arrarowinie ...	22,400	p 24,320	
Brigalow .....	23,040	p 23,000		Manilla Minor .....	16,000	p 12,000	
Bulgeori South, No. 1 ..	16,000	p 16,000		Menadebric North.....	12,800	p 16,000	
do. No. 2 .....	15,360	p 15,600		Milchomi Back, No. 1 ..	21,120	p 23,000	
Bulluhivi.....	28,160	p 30,000		do. No. 3 .....	12,160	p 12,000	
Bunna Bunna, Bk. Blk.	22,400	p 22,600		Mollicroi.....	38,400	p 38,500	
Burgarrol .....	36,480	p 38,000		Norfolk .....	44,800	u 40,000	
Burgen, No. 4 .....	16,000	p 25,000		North Tarcela .....	16,000	p 17,000	
Burran East .....	17,280	w 19,000		Pagan Plains Minor ...	29,440	p 29,500	
do. South .....	17,280	p 15,500		Saddle Bags, Bk. Blk.	11,520	w 11,840	
Burrilda .....	16,640	p 27,500		Terecla Plains .....	12,800	p 12,500	
Ocelnoy Lagoon .....	16,000	p 17,500		Thalaba .....	11,520	p 13,000	
Centre Block, No. 1 ...	39,040	p 40,000		do. North .....	16,640	p 17,000	
do. No. 2 .....	14,080	p 14,000		Tholoo No. 3.....	16,640	p 19,000	
do. No. 3 .....	25,600	p 25,000		Toloora .....	14,720	u 14,700	
Collygrah .....	44,800	p 55,000		Tory-Wec-Wha Back			
Come by chance .....	16,000	p 16,500		Run.....	14,080	p 18,500	
Culmier .....	11,520	w 11,500		Troilmon .....	16,000	w 16,000	
Dead Bullock Warram-	13,440	w 12,500		Upper Cumble .....	14,720	p 15,000	
bool .....				do. Dunwarian .....	32,000	p 26,500	
Denobillia .....	19,200	u 17,500		Walhallow West .....	6,400	p 6,000	
Dripping Rock .....	28,160	p 32,000		Wambardule .....	38,400	p 38,000	
Denwilderdi .....	16,000	p 20,000		Wangen North .....	14,720	p 14,000	
Dunwarian .....	16,000	u 16,500		Wecta Waa Back .....	4,000	p 4,000	
East Cumble .....	32,640	w 30,000		West Nowley.....	14,080	p 14,000	
do. Nowley .....	16,000	p 16,000		Whittenbra North ...	32,000	u 28,000	
Eato West .....	26,240	p 23,500		Wollonol .....	12,800	u 19,000	
Galathera West.....	10,880	p 16,000		Yarranbar .....	12,160	w 12,000	
Gidginbilla North.....	15,360	w 15,500					
Goangra Retro .....	13,440	p 13,500		Total, 68 Runs ...	1,320,320	1,363,760	
do. West.....	13,440	p 13,500					

Macleay District.

Klybuca .....	19,200	30,000	u				
Yarrowell .....	12,800	12,800	u	Total, 3 Runs ...	32,000	144,900	
Taylor's Arm .....	Tender.....	92,100	u				

Monaro District.

Bald Hills or The	20,000	p 17,000		Nimitybell (Tindal) ...	12,800	12,800	*
Gullies .....				Old Bull.....	10,000	p 10,000	*
Bendeddra .....	24,000	p 27,520		Rocky Plain (Com.	19,000	19,000	*
Bullanbullong .....	20,000	24,000		Banking Co.) .....			
Coolamatong .....	40,000	40,000	*	do. (Bradley) ...	20,000	p 15,000	
Excelsior .....	28,000	p 50,000		Snow Vale .....	16,000	p 26,000	
Gejzrick .....	25,000	35,000		Tho Gulf .....	30,000	p 25,500	
Gabramatta .....	16,000	16,000	*	Wangarah Creek .....	10,000	10,000	*
Hugandree .....	11,000	11,000	*	Gejzrick West (See	25,000	16,000	
Ingergoodby .....	30,000	p 31,360		Gejzrick) .....			
Jacob's River.....	15,000	15,000	*	Total, 21 Runs ...	423,500	451,780	
Moodong .....	19,200	p 16,000					
Mowle's Gully .....	10,000	10,000	*				
Murryang .....	22,500	p 24,600					

p. Partially defined by feature surveys.

\* Not sufficient information for revision of existing estimates.

Murrumbidgee District.

Colombo Plain .....	30,111	30,111		Stoney Hills .....	25,600	25,600	
Coonargo Block A.....	53,440	53,440		Toogoombie, Block B...	40,000	40,000	
Emu Plain.....	28,775	28,775		Triangle .....	6,400	6,400	
Eli Elwah, Block A.....	37,000	37,000		Upper Indi.....	16,000	9,000	
Headford .....	18,670	18,670		Yanno, Block D.....	36,000	36,000	
Leorica .....	22,400	22,400					
Nap Nap, Block A ...	31,320	31,320		Total, 14 Runs ...	446,832	439,836	
do. B.....	50,560	50,560					
do. C.....	50,560	50,560					

New England District.—North and South.

(New England North)				Lower Nowendock.....	12,800	36,500	Approx.
Black Swamp.....	19,200	65,000	Very d'tful.	Lower Styx.....	6,400	6,400	do
Morven .....	16,000	94,000	do	Mumble Water .....	12,800	24,500	do
Shannon Vale.....	46,000	66,000	Approx.	No. 2 River .....	9,600	8,500	do
Whitmore .....	13,940	22,000	do	Terrabrunnalah .....	38,400	77,000	do
(New England South)				Upper Cooplacurripa...	16,000	44,000	do
Beverley.....	46,080	58,840	Approx.	Upper Mumble .....	16,000	67,500	do
Cowar .....	25,600	25,600	Very d'tful.				
Glen Barnett.....	10,220	30,000	Approx.	Total, 15 Runs ...	305,040	641,840	
Longreach .....	16,000	16,000	do				

## Warrego District.

Runs.	Area in Return, 1878.	Estimated Area, 1881.	Remarks.	Runs.	Area in Return, 1878.	Estimated Area, 1881.	Remarks.
Aripilis .....	10,400	u	11,000	Denman .....	14,000	w	17,000
Back Aripilis .....	19,000	p	23,000	Drumdelang .....	19,000	w	19,000
do. Billybungbones ..	16,000	p	16,000	Dungelcar Bk. Block, No. 1	36,000	p	36,000
do. Boyong .....	40,200	u	41,000	do. No. 2	33,000	p	33,000
do. of Campadore .....	30,400	p	30,400	do. No. 3	36,700	p	36,700
do. of Dunlop's Range ..	45,000	p	45,000	do. No. 4	34,000	p	34,000
do. Giggen .....	16,000	p	16,000	East Bogan Back Block	40,000	p	40,000
do. Gumhall .....	64,000	p	64,000	do. No. 28 .....	.....	p	4,480
do. Langboyde, No. 2 ..	52,000	p	52,480	Gidgier .....	16,000	w	16,000
do. Manwanga .....	37,500	p	37,500	Gillgi .....	63,000	p	63,000
do. Moodana .....	32,000	p	32,000	Giggen .....	16,000	p	16,000
do. Pera .....	50,340	p	53,360	Go Gurrilley .....	18,000	p	18,000
do. Polo .....	14,000	u	14,000	Goonoo Back Run .....	21,000	u	21,000
do. Talaa or Bonny ..	51,000	p	51,000	Gooraway .....	16,000	w	16,000
do. Teriabola .....	3,840	p	3,500	Grawin Back .....	27,000	p	27,000
do. Turee .....	59,000	u	59,000	Gumball .....	38,000	p	38,000
do. Wheelereen .....	16,000	p	15,926	Gleriwarra .....	16,000	p	16,500
do. of Winbar .....	29,400	u	29,400	do. Back .....	15,700	p	16,000
do. Woolla Woolla ..	64,000	p	64,000	Haradon .....	17,600	p	17,600
do. Wylie .....	16,000	p	16,000	Hermadon .....	16,000	p	16,000
do. Yerambah .....	64,000	p	45,800	Holmwood .....	30,000	w	33,000
do. of Back Moodana ..	64,000	p	63,000	Kerie Back Run, No. 1	33,600	p	33,600
do. do. Woolla Woolla	75,000	p	73,000	Kiengal .....	16,000	p	16,000
Ballanbillion Back .....	10,000	p	10,000	do. Back .....	35,000	p	27,000
Ballanbillion .....	17,000	w	17,000	Kigwigic East .....	16,000	w	16,000
Bankeet .....	16,000	w	16,000	do. North .....	16,000	w	16,000
Bannockburn .....	32,000	w	32,000	do. West .....	14,800	w	14,800
Barubah .....	15,100	p	15,100	Kunreberce .....	15,000	p	14,000
Barungeel .....	54,000	p	54,000	do. Back .....	15,000	p	14,500
Belalie .....	26,000	u	26,000	do. East .....	16,000	u	16,000
Big Bend .....	11,000	p	12,000	do. East Back ..	16,000	u	16,000
Birben .....	64,000	p	64,000	Lamington .....	16,000	w	16,000
Birie East, No. 1 .....	18,000	p	18,000	Langboyde .....	16,000	w	16,000
do. No. 2 .....	18,000	p	18,000	Linchinden .....	32,000	w	32,000
Block B .....	52,000	p	52,000	Llanmilo .....	80,000	p	80,000
Block C, Bogaira .....	16,000	p	16,000	Loondy .....	24,500	p	24,500
Block A., or Cockellireena	19,500	w	19,500	Lower Gingi Back .....	30,000	u	18,000
Bogaira Back .....	48,000	w	48,000	Maryland, No. 1 .....	22,800	w	22,800
do. East .....	7,000	p	7,000	do. No. 2 .....	27,000	p	27,000
Bomangbah South .....	16,000	p	16,000	Marwarreo .....	36,480	p	28,800
Bombah .....	15,000	p	15,000	Mildool .....	15,000	p	15,000
Boogendera East .....	16,640	w	17,000	Millincowba .....	30,000	p	35,600
do. West .....	7,150	p	7,150	Milroy .....	16,000	u	16,000
Boogira .....	16,000	w	16,000	do. North .....	16,000	p	16,000
Boorara .....	19,200	w	19,200	do. South .....	22,000	p	20,000
Booranibirra .....	15,000	p	15,000	do. West .....	20,100	w	21,500
do. West .....	17,000	u	17,000	Minna .....	10,000	p	10,000
Booroondara .....	64,000	p	58,360	Moco Barungha, No. 1	15,200	p	14,800
Booroomina North .....	31,000	p	31,000	do. No. 2 .....	15,200	p	13,500
Boura .....	19,000	u	19,000	do. No. 3 .....	19,500	p	18,500
Boyong .....	17,600	u	18,000	do. No. 4 .....	17,400	p	15,500
Brenda .....	10,000	u	10,000	do. No. 5 .....	17,300	u	17,300
Bugindear Plains .....	45,000	p	45,000	Mongerroo .....	36,000	w	36,000
Bumbleborria .....	15,000	u	15,000	Moodana .....	38,000	p	41,000
Bundabulla Back .....	23,000	p	12,000	do. Back Run .....	32,000	p	32,000
do. East, Btk. No. 1 ..	16,000	w	16,000	Moongoonoola Back ..	19,500	p	19,500
do. do. No. 2 .....	23,000	w	23,000	Moongulla West .....	40,000	w	40,000
do. do. No. 3 .....	17,000	w	17,000	Morella .....	33,000	p	33,000
do. do. No. 4 .....	16,000	w	15,000	Muckarawca .....	17,648	p	17,500
do. West, Btk. No. 1 ..	12,000	p	12,000	do. South .....	14,325	p	10,000
do. do. No. 2 .....	10,500	p	10,500	Muggarie Back Block	77,000	p	77,000
do. do. No. 3 .....	14,000	p	14,000	do. do. .....	66,000	p	66,000
do. do. No. 4 .....	16,000	p	16,000	Multagoona Left .....	15,200	p	14,400
Buuna Buuna .....	16,000	p	17,000	Mureabun .....	16,000	w	16,000
do. West .....	9,000	p	9,000	Nomeon .....	34,000	p	34,000
Burbar .....	64,000	p	76,900	Narran Back East .....	63,000	p	47,500
Burrawandool .....	58,000	p	55,400	do. West .....	45,000	w	34,000
Burie .....	15,000	p	15,000	Narranwater .....	16,000	w	16,000
Byerawering Back (See				Neo East .....	15,000	p	15,000
Kiengal Back) .....	20,000	p	28,800	Neo West .....	16,000	u	16,000
Byerawering North .....	16,000	p	14,000	Nimnecate .....	16,000	w	16,000
do. South .....	16,000	p	15,700	North Darling Back			
Carrabillina, No. 1 .....	20,300	p	20,300	Run, No. 3 .....	69,000	p	66,560
do. No. 2 .....	17,600	p	17,600	do. No. 4 .....	84,600	p	79,000
Cartland .....	16,000	w	16,000	do. No. 6 .....	94,300	p	73,000
Cawwell .....	16,000	p	17,300	do. No. 7 .....	69,400	p	70,000
do. Back .....	8,000	p	9,000	do. No. 8 .....	38,400	p	51,840
Cobran .....	15,000	p	15,000	do. No. 13 .....	22,000	u	22,000
Cockellireena Back .....	41,000	p	41,000	do. No. 32 .....	60,180	p	60,180
Collygo .....	16,000	w	16,000	do. No. 33 .....	64,000	p	64,000
Coobeeinda (including				do. No. 34 .....	49,500	p	49,500
Bucklebow) .....	23,000	p	23,000	North Dootheboy .....	23,000	p	23,000
Coobung .....	18,000	w	18,000	Papperton .....	17,500	w	17,500
Cooughan .....	15,000	p	15,000	Payera .....	27,500	p	30,500
Cowga .....	18,000	p	18,000	Paika .....	16,000	u	13,500
Cumlecubinbah .....	25,000	p	25,000	Pinegobla .....	20,000	w	29,500
Cumborah Springs .....	16,000	p	16,000	Plumbolah, No. 1 .....	13,500	p	16,000
Darling No. 1 or Bonny	17,000	u	17,000	do. No. 2 .....	16,000	p	20,000
do. No. 2 or Talaa ..	14,500	p	14,500	Polo (including Pera)	23,400	p	24,500



## Warrego District—continued.

Runs.	Area in Return, 1878.	Estimated Area, 1881.	Remarks.	Runs.	Area in Return, 1878.	Estimated Area, 1881.	Remarks.
Rainetabah .....	16,000	p 16,000		Warrego, No. 12 .....	15,000	p 8,200	
do. Back .....	32,000	p 32,000		do No. 13 .....	10,000	p 17,280	
South Dootheboy .....	30,000	p 30,000		do No. 14 .....	16,000	u 15,000	
Staffa .....	30,500	p 30,500		do No. 15 .....	16,000	u 15,500	
Stonehenge .....	14,720	p 18,560		do No. 16 .....	12,000	p 18,000	
Tatala .....	17,000	w 17,000		Weelwally .....	14,000	u 14,000	
Teriabola .....	20,000	p 19,000		do East .....	18,300	p 18,300	
The Gravin .....	30,000	p 30,000		Wellington Extremity Bk.	23,000	p 23,000	
The Hospital .....	12,500	p 12,500		West Bend .....	12,000	w 10,500	
Thuara West .....	14,800	p 14,800		do Gravin .....	24,000	p 24,000	
Toorale .....	94,500	u 94,500		Westmead .....	7,000	p 7,000	
Torwood .....	15,000	w 15,000		Wilkie Plains .....	33,280	w 33,000	
Towry .....	16,000	u 16,000		Willary West .....	14,500	p 14,500	
Towtownra .....	16,000	u 14,500		Will Bill Bill .....	11,000	p 11,000	
Turree .....	16,000	u 16,000		Willibilla .....	14,000	u 14,000	
Upper Bankeest .....	18,000	p 18,000		Willybingbone .....	16,000	w 16,000	
do Bukharah .....	21,000	p 21,000		Windara Left .....	16,000	p 16,500	
do Bundabulla East .....	21,000	w 23,360		Wirra Warra .....	16,000	w 13,000	
do Dunlop's Range .....	43,200	p 43,200		Woola Woola .....	30,000	p 30,000	
do Ginge Back .....	17,920	p 18,000		Woroma .....	12,700	w 12,700	
do Turree .....	14,000	u 14,000		Wyerie .....	16,000	p 16,000	
Wallah, No. 1 .....	21,000	p 21,000		Yamboor .....	11,520	p 18,000	
do No. 2 .....	19,500	u 19,500		Yamby Run Block No. 1	22,000	p 22,000	
do No. 3 .....	18,500	u 18,500		Yamby West .....	32,000	p 32,000	
do No. 4 .....	18,500	p 18,000		Yarranbar North .....	14,500	p 14,500	
Wamell .....	62,000	w 62,000		do West .....	24,000	w 24,000	
Warrambool .....	16,000	w 15,000		Yarrangal West .....	18,000	p 18,000	
Warrego, No. 7 .....	17,600	p 23,000		Lower Narran, Back East..	Subdivision	w 15,500	
do No. 8 .....	15,500	p 21,760		do West .....	do	w 11,000	
do No. 9 .....	15,500	p 18,000					
do No. 10 .....	18,500	p 17,280					
do No. 11 .....	15,500	p 8,320		Total, 236 Runs .....	6,024,043	6,012,896	

## Wellington District.

Airedale .....	64,000	p 64,000		Melrose South .....	64,000	p 60,000	
Bubathornile Creek .....	20,000	w 18,700		Miamely .....	64,000	p 64,000	
Back Cagildry East .....	24,000	p 22,000		do North .....	64,000	p 64,000	
do Condoblin .....	44,800	p 17,500		Middlefield .....	15,000	p 15,000	
do Daronbalgie .....	21,400	p 17,500		Mogile Plains .....	64,000	p 64,000	
do Gangarry North .....	12,900	p 12,160		Mogong .....	11,000	u 12,800	
do do South .....	12,900	p 12,160		Mombill .....	45,000	w 45,000	
do Gobabla .....	16,600	p 16,640		Mundado .....	13,000	p 13,000	
do Morenbone .....	Subdivision	p 3,500		Monomic Plain .....	22,000	p 22,000	
do of adjoining Tabratong .....	16,000	p 16,000		Morbella .....	17,600	w 17,600	
do of Garule Garule .....	16,000	p 14,000		Muddal .....	13,000	p 13,000	
do of Lower Mudal West .....	32,000	w 33,140		Mundadoo East .....	14,400	p 14,400	
do of Mumblebone .....	20,500	p 20,500		Nevertire .....	16,000	p 15,710	
do of Nevertire Plains .....	25,000	p 13,500		New Bundaburra .....	64,000	p 52,500	
do of Tabratong .....	15,000	p 15,000		do Morenbone .....	15,000	p 10,240	
do Run of Ballabone .....	16,000	p 16,000		do Mount Foster .....	16,000	p 16,000	
do do of Canalgan .....	16,000	p 12,400		North Burra Burra .....	40,000	p 26,000	
do Trundle East-North .....	45,000	p 24,200		Outer Bk. Mullingudgery .....	10,000	p 5,870	
do Willydah and Temoin .....	32,000	p 45,000		Outlet .....	10,500	p 10,500	
do Woorebugha Cowell .....	16,000	p 24,750		Salisbury Plains, Blk D	15,980	p 15,980	
Ballaree .....	27,000	p 27,000		South Blowclear .....	12,500	p 12,500	
Berehen Lagoons .....	16,000	p 16,000		do Burra Burra .....	90,000	p 97,500	
Bloodsworth Plains .....	19,200	w 15,000		Tabratong West .....	9,500	w 9,500	
Bogie Plains North .....	20,000	p 25,500		Temoin .....	16,000	p 11,000	
do South .....	20,000	p 22,000		Thuara .....	16,000	w 16,000	
Boona East .....	64,000	p 64,000		Tinda .....	60,000	p 60,000	
Boree Bogan .....	16,000	p 17,000		Tomingley North .....	19,000	p 19,000	
Boro .....	16,000	p 16,200		Triargara .....	17,000	p 17,000	
Brotherton's Plains .....	16,000	w 19,800		Triangle .....	6,700	p 6,700	
Buckinguy .....	18,000	w 18,000		do A. .....	6,150	w 6,150	
Byong .....	16,000	p 16,000		Upper Dulhunty .....	19,500	p 19,500	
Coper .....	28,000	p 28,000		Wagoo or Block No. 2	25,000	w 25,000	
Cowell .....	18,500	p 18,500		Wammerawah South .....	12,600	p 12,600	
Cowell Marryan .....	16,000	p 15,520		Waterloo Plains .....	14,000	p 14,000	
Dandaloo .....	15,500	p 15,500		Weera East .....	15,000	p 11,000	
Derriwong .....	16,000	u 16,000		Wellwood .....	16,000	p 16,000	
Doonside .....	16,000	p 16,000		Weridgeva .....	16,000	p 16,000	
Duck Creek, No. 12 .....	18,000	p 18,560		Wharfedale .....	41,600	p 41,600	
do No. 16 .....	16,000	p 16,000		do North .....	22,400	p 22,400	
East Draggy .....	15,000	p 15,000		Wicklow, Block D. ...	42,000	p 42,000	
Enmore .....	43,400	w 43,400		do do H. ...	63,000	w 63,000	
Esperance Back .....	16,000	p 15,500		do do I. ...	64,000	p 64,600	
Flanagan's Swamp East .....	49,000	p 49,000		do do K. ...	25,000	p 25,000	
Geweroo .....	64,000	w 64,000		Willary East .....	12,500	p 12,500	
Glencoe .....	16,000	p 14,750		Womboin .....	42,000	p 42,000	
Gum Swamp .....	16,000	p 22,500		Woodlands .....	38,000	p 37,800	
Haddorriggs .....	14,000	u 18,500		Woodstock .....	19,000	p 16,800	
Hermitage Inst. ....	20,000	p 19,840		Yarrabundi .....	16,000	p 16,000	
Hermitage Plains Bk. S	75,000	w 67,280	In dispute	Yarrandidgea .....	14,500	p 14,500	
Lower Mulgutherie .....	17,500	p 17,500					
do Tabratong .....	16,000	w 17,400					
Melrose .....	64,000	u 61,000		Total, 101 Runs .....	2,649,030	2,573,150	

## APPENDIX E.

## LEASES of Runs sold at auction during 1881.

Name of Run	District.	Estimated Area.	Rent named.	Premium.
		Acres.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
South Arm.....	Clarence .....	12,500	20 0 0	11 0 0
Arrarownie Back .....	Liverpool Plains .....	40,000	63 0 0	25 0 0
Carroll, South-east .....	Do. ....	4,000	10 0 0	12 0 0
Curindi Creek .....	Do. ....	5,000	10 0 0	35 0 0
Mount Buckle .....	Monaro .....	64,000	100 0 0	.....
Mount Inlay .....	Do. ....	64,000	100 0 0	.....
Murrah .....	Do. ....	4,000	10 0 0	.....
Pericoe .....	Do. ....	16,000	25 0 0	15 0 0
Black Jack .....	Murrumbidgee .....	15,000	24 0 0	15 0 0
The Springs .....	Do. ....	18,000	20 0 0	10 0 0
	Total.....	242,500	£382 0 0	£123 0 0

## APPENDIX F.

## AREA of Runs appraised in 1881.

District.	Area appraised.	Area of Leases extended.	Fresh Appraisements. Area appraised.
	Square miles.	Square miles.	Square miles.
Albert.....	9,079	4,061	.....
Bligh .....	1,237½	280½	50
Clarence .....	839	.....	.....
Darling .....	1,701½	1,497	.....
Gwydir .....	849½	.....	770
Lachlan .....	2,283½	2,446½	20
Liverpool Plains .....	1,600	245	205
Macleay .....	216	.....	29
Monaro .....	507	.....	165
Murrumbidgee .....	243½	62½	97½
New England.....	802	106½	667
Warrego .....	5,802	3,474	.....
Wellington .....	2,037	1,733½	91
	27,337½	13,896½	2,094½

SCHEDULE of Runs whose leases expired 31st December, 1880, showing rents at which new leases were granted, and the area reported to be under lease at the date of appraisement.

## Albert District.

Name of Run.	Area appraised.	Rent determined.	Name of Run.	Area appraised.	Rent determined.
	Sections.	£ s. d.		Sections.	£ s. d.
Bilpah East .....	36	49 10 0	Frome, Block D .....	87	44 0 0
do West.....	36	54 0 0	do F .....	87	87 0 0
Birrawarra .....	31	80 0 0	Kambula .....	92	180 0 0
Birrawarra West.....	31	85 0 0	Kelly, Block No. 1 .....	26	47 0 0
Boongunnfarra .....	100	100 0 0	do No. 2 .....	26	47 0 0
Boulka South, No. 1 .....	90	45 0 0	do No. 3 .....	19	35 0 0
do No. 2 .....	91	46 0 0	do No. 4 .....	26	57 0 0
do No. 3 .....	64	33 0 0	Korri .....	85	43 0 0
Butha Butha, No. 2 .....	28	31 10 0	Lismore South.....	109	105 0 0
Byjerk .....	56	70 0 0	Longside .....	90	45 0 0
Byjerkerno .....	100	100 0 0	Lower Coorallie East .....	24	47 0 0
Central, Block C .....	92	50 0 0	do West .....	24	50 0 0
Cawnalmurtie .....	100	100 0 0	Mallambray .....	63	64 0 0
Clearwater West.....	24	43 0 0	do North .....	56	56 0 0
Cobrilla.....	107	200 0 0	Merrita South .....	95	48 0 0
Coonbilly .....	56	56 0 0	do West .....	107	130 0 0
Coorallie East .....	25	52 0 0	Moco Barungha West, No. 5.....	27	50 0 0
do West.....	25	56 0 0	Mount Macpherson.....	90	200 0 0
Cooriwelpic .....	84	43 0 0	Mucruess .....	93	100 0 0
Cuthowarra .....	103	103 0 0	Mullawoolka East .....	45	61 17 6
Dunlop North-west, No. 1.....	115	172 0 0	do West .....	70	87 10 0
do No. 2.....	13	21 0 0	Multagoona Back .....	50	50 0 0
Dunlop South-west.....	138	206 0 0	Myall, Block No. 5 .....	95	140 0 0
Fort Grey Block, No. 1 .....	63	32 0 0	Newfoundland, No. 1 .....	45	70 0 0
do No. 2 .....	100	50 0 0	do No. 2 .....	12	45 0 0
do No. 3 .....	100	50 0 0	Nundora West.....	42	21 0 0
do No. 4 .....	63	32 0 0	Paddington, No. 12.....	128	65 0 0
do No. 5 .....	100	50 0 0	Pamamaroo .....	76	120 0 0
do No. 6 .....	100	50 0 0	Perry .....	100	160 0 0

## Albert District.—continued.

Name of Run.	Area appraised.	Rent determined.	Name of Run.	Area appraised.	Rent determined.
	Sections.	£ s. d.		Sections.	£ s. d.
Pelican Ponds, No. 1 .....	23	38 0 0	Ularara East, No. 1 .....	23	48 0 0
do No. 2 .....	22	36 0 0	do No. 2 .....	29	58 0 0
do No. 3 .....	24	45 0 0	Ularara West, No. 1 .....	26	60 0 0
Pinpira A .....	50	25 0 0	do No. 2 .....	20	44 0 0
do C .....	100	50 0 0	Upper Birrawarra .....	17	45 0 0
do D .....	125	63 0 0	do West .....	14	40 0 0
Stony Ridge, No. 1 .....	20	38 0 0	Waltragalda .....	107	107 0 0
do No. 2 .....	22	50 0 0	Warramutty East .....	56	70 6 3
do No. 3 .....	22	40 0 0	West Barrona, No. 3 .....	77	50 0 0
do No. 4 .....	20	35 0 0	Yundaroo .....	25	40 0 0
<b>Bligh District.</b>					
Applo-pie .....	20	32 10 0	Four-mile Creek .....	17½	17 10 0
Armitree .....	20	75 0 0	Galaraganbuome .....	18	75 0 0
Back Burway .....	34	55 5 0	Gamber Gamber East .....	15	15 0 0
Back Creek .....	18	37 10 0	do West .....	24	25 0 0
Back Gidgiuboyne .....	24	24 0 0	Gandymungydoll .....	31	65 10 0
Back Mundooran .....	25	25 0 0	Geurie .....	30½	61 0 0
Balagula .....	17	56 0 0	Gidginbilla East .....	37	99 0 0
Bald Ridge .....	14	18 0 0	Gillawamuh .....	26	104 0 0
Ballinore .....	31	62 0 0	Gillendoon .....	28	117 0 0
Bebruo .....	22	94 0 0	Goan Creek .....	34	34 0 0
Beery .....	14	56 0 0	Gotta Rock .....	5	10 0 0
Belabigil .....	9	27 0 0	Grandool .....	9	22 0 0
Belar .....	14	36 0 0	Greenbar Creek .....	53	75 0 0
Belgoreen .....	33	132 0 0	Guabohoo .....	21	43 0 0
Biambil .....	21	52 10 0	Guaraway .....	25	123 0 0
Bickanbeenie .....	7	21 0 0	Gungalma .....	20	55 0 0
Billeroy .....	20	62 10 0	do North .....	27	72 0 0
Billibla .....	4	15 0 0	Honeysuckle .....	2	12 0 0
Bimble .....	25	57 0 0	Illunurgalia East .....	25	62 10 0
Binnia .....	1	10 0 0	do West .....	34	112 10 0
Black Stump .....	24	48 0 0	Inglea .....	6	37 10 0
Bobrah .....	15	47 0 0	Koonambil .....	22	90 0 0
Bodangery .....	32	65 0 0	Lagoons, Talbragar .....	11	27 10 0
Bogulu .....	25	50 0 0	Large Oakley Creek .....	97	28 0 0
Bolaro .....	1	10 0 0	Magometon .....	31	125 10 0
Bonobone .....	23	75 0 0	Mandoran .....	30	37 10 0
Bongegalong .....	19	65 0 0	Marthugi Creek .....	24	74 0 0
Bouona Rock .....	5	10 0 0	Marthagy or Woran Waterhole .....	23	70 10 0
Boonley .....	25	50 0 0	Marten's Green .....	28	28 0 0
Borgara .....	28	75 0 0	Mcagula .....	3	10 0 0
Botheroe .....	70	71 0 0	Medaway .....	11	25 0 0
Bourbuh .....	30	65 10 0	Merebone .....	22	94 0 0
Brewon .....	56	149 0 0	Merigal .....	20	94 0 0
Broken Plains .....	6	24 0 0	Miangalia .....	42	70 0 0
Broken Plains, No. 2 .....	26	62 0 0	Mickeygunnagul .....	25	45 0 0
Bucklenbaa .....	1	10 0 0	Milpulling .....	24	36 0 0
Budgeong .....	34	94 0 0	Mobala .....	27	108 0 0
Buggil .....	33	99 0 0	Mobara .....	21	56 0 0
Buggil West .....	11	41 10 0	Mogie Melon .....	22	59 2 6
Bulgeraga .....	44	134 0 0	Molle .....	25	109 0 0
Bullodaran .....	24	48 0 0	Moolambong .....	49	137 10 0
Bulorora .....	33	127 10 0	Moorambilla .....	36	140 10 0
Bumbudaloo .....	19	45 0 0	Moolangar .....	10	37 10 0
Bundemar .....	24	96 0 0	Moonal .....	61	92 0 0
Bundigo .....	26	75 0 0	Moorabie .....	44	187 10 0
Bundy .....	63	157 10 0	Mowabla .....	23	24 0 0
Bungebar .....	24	24 0 0	Mumbedah .....	31	62 0 0
Burran .....	17	78 15 0	Mumberbone .....	11	43 0 0
Caigan .....	59	148 0 0	Mundar .....	29	65 10 0
Calerivi .....	86	88 0 0	Murrumbidgee .....	13½	27 0 0
Carabear .....	32	100 0 0	Murrungindy .....	29½	59 0 0
Carinda .....	26	42 0 0	Nandi .....	7	12 0 0
Carlunda .....	21	42 0 0	Naran .....	20	28 0 0
Carlingoing .....	22	37 10 0	Narranau .....	11	43 0 0
Cartroll or Cowell .....	26	94 0 0	Narraway .....	39	94 0 0
Castloraugh .....	7	28 0 0	Narrubuh .....	16	48 0 0
Cawell .....	5	20 0 0	Nauran and Umungla .....	24	94 0 0
Cobra .....	13	20 0 0	Nerrybone .....	22	84 0 0
Cobrauragy .....	20	20 0 0	Nougal .....	48	93 0 0
Collenbarawang .....	53	198 15 0	New Ballardoran .....	31	31 0 0
Colliburl or Narramine Nyrang .....	15	37 10 0	New Gradgery .....	16	48 0 0
Comburrah .....	29	84 10 0	New Myregall .....	16	60 0 0
Cocanimon .....	23	56 0 0	New Onebobby .....	15	47 0 0
Cookerbingle .....	8	13 0 0	New Tenandra, No. 2 .....	8	28 0 0
Coolabarabyan .....	23	37 10 0	New Tourable .....	20	45 0 0
Cullengally .....	27	89 7 6	Ningear East .....	19	56 0 0
Cuttabullah .....	51	102 0 0	do West .....	21	63 0 0
Deringulla .....	13	37 10 0	Ningee .....	28	75 0 0
Dewar Ridges .....	31	31 0 0	Nirangarie .....	15	39 0 0
Dilly Dilly .....	21	37 10 0	Onkey Creek .....	1	20 0 0
Dubbo .....	1	10 0 0	Old Biamble .....	16½	33 0 0
Dunnykynine .....	33	34 0 0	Opposite Comamble .....	2½	49 0 0
Embie .....	8	15 0 0	Orandelbenia .....	15	47 0 0
Emogandry .....	48	54 11 3	Parimidman .....	58	112 10 0
Eranganring Old .....	32	56 0 0	Pokobutta .....	7½	15 0 0
Euromedah .....	40	100 0 0	Peter Duffy .....	22	94 0 0

## Bligh District—continued.

Name of Run.	Area appraised.	Rent determined.	Name of Run.	Area appraised.	Rent determined.
	Sections.	£ s. d.		Sections.	£ s. d.
Pibbon .....	22	65 10 0	Upper Boomly .....	29½	59 0 0
Pier Pier .....	23	42 0 0	Upper Bourbah .....	29	65 10 0
do East .....	20	70 0 0	Upper Junction .....	30	81 0 0
Pollybrewang .....	19	52 0 0	Upper Meriossey .....	17	65 12 6
Pullingarwarina .....	25	109 0 0	Upper Merry Merry .....	32	65 10 0
Quandong .....	35	96 5 0	Urabrible .....	7	28 0 0
Quilbone .....	19	47 10 0	Urobulla .....	48	197 0 0
do Upper .....	7	18 15 0	Urombong .....	20	37 10 0
Quommoona .....	24	65 10 0	Walla Walla .....	15	22 10 0
Rocky Station .....	1	10 0 0	Wallambrawang .....	21	56 0 0
Round Hills .....	25	47 0 0	Wallangolong .....	25	65 10 7
Sandy Creek .....	30½	61 0 0	Wamerawa .....	19	43 0 0
Spicer's Creek .....	11	25 0 0	Wanbandry .....	29	117 0 0
Spicer's Creek .....	50	100 0 0	Warrana .....	50	197 0 0
Spring Creek .....	20½	41 0 0	Weelah or Gradgery .....	33	90 0 0
Tahrone .....	17	61 5 0	Werigi .....	23	57 10 0
Tamerybundy .....	29	56 0 0	Werrigal .....	19	52 0 0
Tannabar .....	24	37 10 0	West Breelong .....	12	24 0 0
Tarawinda .....	1	12 0 0	Willan (Corah) .....	25	109 0 0
Tenandra .....	52	131 0 0	Willera .....	21	55 0 0
do (Richmond's) .....	26	58 10 0	Willewa .....	19	45 0 0
Terraconangadgeric .....	23	84 0 0	Wingilong .....	38	65 10 0
Terramungamine .....	16	48 0 0	Woolooloolooly .....	22½	45 0 0
Tonderburn .....	46	92 0 0	Woomobby .....	49	197 0 0
Toolaman Flats .....	10	37 10 0	Woorooboomi .....	18	45 0 0
Tooloon .....	64	150 0 0	Wullamgambone .....	29	126 10 0
Toorawannah .....	45	109 10 0	Yalcogin .....	15	65 10 0
Tougamba .....	47	109 0 0	Yarigand .....	2	10 0 0
Tourable .....	37	90 0 0	Yarragrin .....	68	131 0 0
Turawandio .....	9	15 0 0	Yarrawell .....	18	90 0 0
Turidgeree .....	46	94 0 0	Yoolandry .....	43	168 10 0
Ulamambri .....	11	37 10 0	Yooloomogo .....	20	65 10 0
Ullindar Creek .....	22	22 0 0	Youie .....	27	72 0 0
Ulomogo .....	17	67 10 0	Youlangra .....	25	37 10 0
Ungleonal .....	16	65 10 0			
<b>Clarence District.</b>					
Acacia Creek .....	65	94 0 0	Koorelah .....	70	126 10 0
Bald Hills .....	30	65 10 0	Maryland .....	55	84 10 0
Borstobrick .....	31	56 0 0	Matildadale .....	20	20 0 0
Broadmeadows .....	26	75 0 0	New Koorelah .....	77	187 10 0
Bunalbo or Duck Creek .....	235	328 0 0	Newtown Boyd .....	77	112 10 0
Cangi .....	20	51 5 0	Red Bank or Corindi .....	15	15 0 0
Doubtful Creek .....	26	47 0 0	Roseberry .....	129	187 10 0
Dyrnaba .....	62	75 0 0	Sandilands .....	89	140 10 0
Ettrick Forest .....	34	62 10 0	Stratheden .....	9	18 15 0
Fairfield .....	69	94 0 0	Tabulam West .....	72	94 0 0
Frocester .....	141	200 0 0	Tooloom .....	110	140 10 0
Glen Fernaigh .....	24	37 10 0	Tyringham .....	29	56 0 0
Greenwich .....	22	42 0 0	Wiangaree West .....	20	65 10 0
Guy Faux River .....	43	75 0 0	Woodenbong .....	93	224 10 0
Head of Richmond .....	25	30 0 0	Yulgilbar West .....	166	206 10 0
Kcelgyrah .....	15	47 0 0			
<b>Darling District.</b>					
Arael .....	45	50 5 0	North Panban .....	113	113 0 0
Back Boomiaricool .....	105	106 0 0	North Paringi .....	92½	92 10 0
Back Bullamiong, Block A .....	100	100 0 0	Outer Back Bullamiong .....	70	70 0 0
do B .....	113	113 0 0	Outer Wambah .....	44	55 0 0
Balurung .....	80	112 0 0	Outer Willotia .....	114	130 0 0
Bengallow .....	55	137 10 0	Outer Yaltolka .....	143	260 0 0
Bidura .....	116	131 7 6	Paika .....	14½	14 10 0
Bintullia .....	125	224 0 0	Plentiful Plains .....	83	63 0 0
Burtundy North .....	28	49 0 0	Pooncaree .....	25	44 0 0
do South .....	24	47 0 0	Scotia, No. 1 .....	112	56 0 0
Cooncoobera .....	37	68 10 0	do No. 2 .....	117	59 0 0
Enmore .....	72	72 0 0	do No. 3 .....	109	55 0 0
Eurilla .....	113	182 12 0	do No. 4 .....	141	71 0 0
Illawla .....	39	45 0 0	South Wambah .....	15	50 0 0
Juanbung .....	3	25 0 0	Tapio .....	13	13 5 0
Juanbung Back Run .....	340	595 0 0	Tharoola .....	43	64 0 0
Kungaie .....	29	29 0 0	Tiltao .....	19	38 5 0
Kungaie Plains .....	38	38 15 0	Toorong, late Tyson's .....	36	108 10 0
Kungaie Plains West .....	60	60 0 0	Turlee .....	37	42 15 0
Letheroe .....	35	35 0 0	Waltragile .....	51	85 0 0
Mallee Cliffs .....	42	100 0 0	West Paringi, Block A .....	62½	62 10 0
Manie Lower .....	29	35 5 0	Yarrowal .....	56	81 10 0
Manie Upper .....	27	29 5 0	Yarrowal Back Run .....	144	219 0 0
Meilman .....	61	102 0 0			
<b>Gwydir District.</b>					
Argowan Plains .....	54	75 0 0	Bingerang .....	29	79 15 0
Bangheet .....	37	75 0 0	Binnigy .....	50	64 0 0
Beebo .....	139	169 0 0	Blue Nobby .....	76	133 0 0
Bengalla .....	12	25 0 0	Booloroo .....	44	150 0 0
Bengaria .....	2	10 0 0	Boonal .....	68	234 0 0
Big Leather .....	74	243 10 0	Boonangar .....	42	168 10 0
Big River Station .....	76	112 10 0	Borongoo .....	40	131 0 0
Bingera .....	61	75 0 0	Bugobilla .....	47	112 10 0

## Gwydir District—continued.

Name of Run.	Area appraised.	Rent determined.	Name of Run.	Area appraised.	Rent determined.
	Sections.	£ s. d.		Sections.	£ s. d.
Bullerue .....	8	24 10 0	Minna Minnane .....	44	132 0 0
Bumble .....	16	56 0 0	Midlands .....	19	56 0 0
Bunarbra North, A.....	23	76 7 6	Mobindry .....	14	18 15 0
do. B.....	24	78 0 0	Molroy .....	91	93 0 0
Bunarbra South, A.....	45	136 10 0	Moree .....	2	10 0 0
do. B.....	26	79 10 0	Mosquito Creek .....	62	62 0 0
Burradoon .....	39	94 0 0	Mungie Bungie .....	1	10 0 0
Caidmurry .....	84	231 0 0	Mungyer .....	123	338 5 0
Caidmurry East, Blk. No. 3 .....	22	53 15 0	Murgo .....	19	23 15 0
do. do. No. 4 .....	22	55 0 0	Myall Creek .....	145	187 10 0
Callyn or Umbry.....	57	79 15 0	Nepickallina and Cumbadello .....	79	238 10 0
Carabuck .....	158	300 4 0	Noonah .....	99	375 0 0
Carore .....	88	323 0 0	Oregon .....	60	112 10 0
Carraa .....	40	110 0 0	Pallal .....	67	112 10 0
Cobbidah .....	24	47 0 0	Pallaranga .....	87	262 10 0
Collymangool .....	62	201 10 0	Piedmont .....	62	112 10 0
Coorar .....	85	323 0 0	Rocky Creek .....	127	150 0 0
Coppymurrambil .....	71	106 10 0	Singapore .....	36	90 0 0
Coubal .....	31	112 10 0	South Crugalla .....	31	62 0 0
Cowmerton .....	30	75 0 0	South Gil Gil .....	24	69 0 0
Cunneycuddelong .....	26	30 0 0	Success .....	15	28 0 0
Currangandi .....	35	37 10 0	Tariluri .....	65	180 2 6
Dorra .....	46	150 0 0	Tellarraga .....	68	272 0 0
Dorra Derra .....	100	124 0 0	Terry-hic-hic .....	209	313 17 6
Eena .....	75	150 0 0	Texas .....	155	281 0 0
Eulowrie .....	53	38 10 0	Trigamon .....	132	160 0 0
Gil Gil .....	25	68 15 0	Tukka Tukka .....	70	206 0 0
Gingham .....	23	65 10 0	Tulloona .....	132	394 0 0
Gourable .....	283	562 10 0	Turrawa .....	42	109 4 0
Gourama .....	57	85 10 0	Tycannah .....	2	10 0 0
Gragin .....	66	83 15 0	Tyrreel .....	30	105 0 0
Graman .....	72	112 10 0	Ulumbarella .....	29	37 10 0
Gunerai .....	90	225 0 0	Upper Warrana .....	97	242 10 0
Gunnee .....	8	22 10 0	Walbundunga .....	23	27 0 0
Gunyan .....	32	94 0 0	Wallangra .....	70	140 10 0
Gunyer Warildi .....	127	422 0 0	Wallonal .....	2	10 0 0
Gurley .....	92	131 0 0	Wathagar .....	27	94 0 0
Gurrygedah .....	109	272 10 0	Weebollabolla .....	19	75 0 0
Kcera .....	277	278 0 0	Welbon .....	97	266 15 0
Kelo .....	45	135 0 0	Werrinah .....	83	105 0 0
Keriengobeldie .....	19	47 0 0	West Gingham .....	25	50 10 0
Kunopia .....	42	140 10 0	Whaland .....	61	131 0 0
Lindsay .....	96	97 0 0	Whirrah .....	133	397 10 0
Mandoe .....	111	318 10 0	Wirra .....	45	182 0 0
Mandowey Creek.....	80	122 0 0	Wyemo .....	17	37 10 0
Meero (Goonal) .....	82	131 0 0	Yaggaba .....	17	47 0 0
Meliallina .....	41	103 15 0	Yagobi .....	67	94 0 0
Merawa .....	16	37 10 0	Yallaroi .....	55	72 10 0
Merkin .....	102	356 0 0	Yarronah .....	49	140 10 0
Meroo .....	23	47 0 0	Yetman .....	154	231 0 0

## Lachlan District.

Ann's Vale or Cungera .....	2	15 0 0	Bogolaro .....	6	25 0 0
Ariah .....	39	80 0 0	Bogolong .....	1	10 0 0
Arramagong.....	15	50 0 0	Bolambic .....	11	75 0 0
do. East.....	6	25 0 0	Bolaro .....	37	55 0 0
Back Creek .....	44	105 0 0	Bong Bong .....	7	20 10 0
Back of Whoey .....	14	30 0 0	Bonyeo .....	2	10 0 0
Balabla Lower .....	9	30 0 0	Boolegal .....	5	85 0 0
do. Upper.....	11	35 0 0	Bowning .....	8	25 0 0
Bald Hill .....	51	85 0 0	Boyd .....	4	16 10 0
Bambaldry .....	14	28 15 0	Brawlin .....	5	15 0 0
Bandan .....	8	30 0 0	Breakfast Creek .....	26	70 0 0
Bangal B .....	3	10 0 0	Bringergee .....	10	75 0 0
Barmedman.....	107	240 0 0	Broula .....	6	20 0 0
Barralong.....	27	54 10 0	Brundah .....	13	28 10 0
Beabula .....	51	240 0 0	Bumbaldry .....	10	23 15 0
Bollingerambil.....	23	100 0 0	Bundaburra .....	5	30 0 0
Bollingeramble.....	33	200 0 0	Bundidgerly .....	14	50 0 0
Benangaroo .....	3	14 0 0	Bungarie .....	39	96 10 0
Bendick Murrell .....	1	10 0 0	Bungumbil .....	70	140 0 0
Benduck .....	51	153 15 0	Burramunda Troy .....	2	10 0 0
Bengamby .....	34	60 0 0	Burrangong .....	4	20 0 0
Berambah.....	71	230 0 0	Burthong .....	16	40 0 0
Berrembed .....	43	102 14 4	Burthong North .....	2	10 0 0
do. North .....	9	25 0 0	Cadow .....	7	35 0 0
Bethungra .....	16	50 0 0	Cain .....	43	170 0 0
Billabong .....	26	100 0 0	Calabash .....	2	10 0 0
Billibong .....	27	105 0 0	Caragabal .....	33	120 0 0
Back Rang .....	8	30 0 0	Cargelligo.....	31	260 0 0
Bland .....	38	135 0 0	Carilla .....	21	90 0 0
do. East .....	20	100 0 0	Cave Flat .....	24	45 12 0
do. West.....	9	50 0 0	Chidowla .....	14	35 0 0
Boberoy .....	32	240 0 0	Corrong .....	27	165 0 0
Boga Bogalong .....	117	220 0 0	Cocoringla .....	8	24 0 0
Bogalong .....	4	20 0 0	Cocopara East .....	148	200 0 0
do .....	12	40 0 0	Combaning .....	59	85 0 0
Bogandillon .....	4	35 0 0	Condoulin .....	11	75 0 0

## Lachlan District—continued.

Name of Run.	Area appraised.	Rent determined.	Name of Run.	Area appraised.	Rent determined.
	Sections.	£ s. d.		Sections.	£ s. d.
Coonon Point .....	182	397 0 0	Maana .....	47	115 0 0
Cooraberrima .....	23	120 0 0	Marengo .....	5	25 0 0
Cootamondra .....	4	20 0 0	Maria's Lake .....	23	90 0 0
Copperbella .....	5	15 0 0	Marule Baale Creek .....	89	120 0 0
Cota .....	7	20 0 0	Mary Merrigall .....	6	45 0 0
Cowal .....	18	20 0 0	Matamong Plains .....	41	150 0 0
Cowra Rocks .....	13	40 0 0	Meamia .....	29	200 0 0
Craigengullen .....	21	84 0 0	Mea Mia, Block A .....	9	30 0 0
Crowl Creek, Block No. 9 .....	50	50 0 0	do C .....	123	390 0 0
Crowthor Creek .....	1	10 0 0	Memagong .....	36	150 0 0
Cucungilliga .....	5	20 0 0	Merriganowry .....	8	25 0 0
Cucumla .....	13	40 0 0	Merrybandinah .....	4	15 0 0
Cudgemy Country .....	3	15 0 0	Mickabill .....	14	60 0 0
Cullinga .....	7	20 0 0	Milbeg West .....	53	54 0 0
Cumbamurra .....	1	10 0 0	Milong .....	4	20 0 0
Cumbingigi .....	17	84 0 0	Mingay .....	2	10 0 0
Cunimbla .....	5	20 0 0	Moombooldoole .....	22	60 0 0
Curianga .....	1	10 0 0	Moonbuka .....	51	105 0 0
Cunningham Creek .....	2	10 0 0	Moon Moon Curra .....	2	10 0 0
Dananbilla .....	2	10 0 0	Moony Moony .....	2	10 0 0
Direngabal .....	8	20 0 0	Moorangoral .....	31	90 0 0
Duggin's Station .....	6	16 10 0	Mopperty .....	1	10 0 0
Dunderalligo .....	4	20 0 0	Murobatalc .....	39	150 0 0
East Bland Plains .....	28	130 0 0	Murriel Creek .....	75	120 0 0
East Grangle .....	2	10 0 0	Muttama .....	30	90 0 0
East Gogeldrie .....	6	24 0 0	Mylora .....	1	10 0 0
East Thelangering .....	73	219 0 0	Nandum .....	50	133 6 8
East Wangaron .....	50	50 0 0	Nangus .....	1	10 0 0
Enebolong .....	7	55 0 0	Nanima .....	31	100 0 0
Enocks .....	9	40 0 0	Narra Allan .....	7	20 0 0
Eribinderry .....	8	75 0 0	Narrabara .....	83	200 0 0
Eunonyarenya .....	2	10 0 0	Narsendarai .....	64	150 0 0
Five-mile Creek .....	2	12 0 0	Native Dog Creek .....	23	50 0 0
Galong East .....	1	10 0 0	North Bolaro, Block A .....	48	80 0 0
Galong West .....	3	12 0 0	Northern Bolaro .....	37	80 0 0
Garoolgan East .....	53	106 0 0	North Merrowee .....	12	90 0 0
Gegullalong .....	2	10 0 0	North Whoey .....	87	30 0 0
Geraldra .....	16	60 0 0	Nubba .....	1	10 0 0
Gergambith .....	1	10 0 0	Nym .....	34	106 5 0
Geramy .....	8	50 0 0	Oma .....	40	90 0 0
Gillgunia .....	22	35 0 0	Oura .....	5	15 0 0
Gobagomlin .....	19	40 0 0	Outer Back of Whoey .....	84	85 0 0
Gobarralong .....	1	10 0 0	Overall Plains .....	43	210 0 0
Gogeldrie .....	29	150 0 0	do. Block A .....	119	390 0 0
Goolagong .....	3	12 10 0	Paddy's Plains .....	8	26 0 0
Grogan (or Kooroggin) .....	17	50 0 0	do. .....	25	80 0 0
do Creek .....	6	20 0 0	Pinnacle .....	16	40 0 0
do .....	17	45 0 0	Pinpapinpa .....	43	131 0 0
Grong Grong .....	7	40 0 0	Police Point .....	60	300 0 0
Guagong .....	32	175 0 0	Reedy Creek .....	3	15 0 0
Gugong .....	6	30 0 0	Rock Creek Station .....	3	10 0 0
Gulgo .....	7	35 0 0	Rossi Creek (lower end of) .....	56	145 0 0
Ganumal .....	69	164 9 4	Sandy Creek .....	10	30 0 0
Gundagai A .....	All withdrawn	10 0 0	Sawyer's Creek .....	2	10 0 0
Gundibendal .....	36	40 0 0	Sheep Station Creek .....	3	10 0 0
do North .....	28	45 0 0	South Merrowee .....	27	100 0 0
Heifer Station .....	9	25 0 0	do. Block A .....	11	15 0 0
Honuna .....	38	150 0 0	South Stumpy Paddock .....	12	40 0 0
do Block A .....	61	195 0 0	South Thononga .....	44	132 0 0
do B .....	57	180 0 0	do. Block A .....	51	153 0 0
do C .....	67	200 0 0	do. do. B .....	43	129 0 0
Houlahan's Creek North .....	21	50 0 0	Stockinbingal .....	12	40 0 0
do South .....	12½	37 10 0	Stony Creek .....	19	40 0 0
Houlong .....	20	75 0 0	Temora .....	158	175 0 0
Huaba .....	44	135 0 0	The Rocks .....	54	55 0 0
Hulong .....	7	26 0 0	Tin-pot Alley .....	9	25 0 0
Hyandra East .....	24	90 0 0	Tommanbil .....	5	25 0 0
do West .....	25	70 0 0	Toopruock .....	26	150 0 0
Ilalong .....	1	10 0 0	Tooyal .....	54	74 0 0
Illunie .....	29	50 0 0	Towyel .....	37	120 0 0
Ironbong .....	42	100 0 0	Tregalana .....	15	100 0 0
Island .....	9	35 0 0	Trigalong .....	18	20 0 0
Jandra .....	1	10 0 0	Uabalong .....	13	80 0 0
Jemclong .....	17	45 0 0	Uabba .....	25	165 0 0
Jugeyong North .....	1	10 0 0	Uar .....	3	15 0 0
Junee .....	12	60 0 0	Uardry .....	14	60 15 0
Junee North .....	45	105 0 0	Ulong .....	12	70 0 0
Kangaroooby .....	75	75 0 0	Ulonga .....	128	540 0 0
Kener .....	36	80 0 0	Ulonga, Block A .....	10	33 0 0
Kikiamah .....	2	15 0 0	Uoka (Weeogo) .....	37	80 0 0
Kolangan .....	1	10 0 0	Walgie Plains .....	27	90 0 0
Kooba .....	39	160 0 0	Wallaby .....	50	165 0 0
Kuryong .....	2	15 0 0	Wallaby, Block A .....	42	135 0 0
Kymo .....	1	10 0 0	Wallamundry .....	All withdrawn	10 0 0
Lake Walgie .....	58	175 14 0	Wallandra North .....	31	260 0 0
Little Burrangong .....	1	10 0 0	do. South .....	31	73 12 6
Lower Coolegong .....	2	10 0 0	Wallawalla .....	25	77 5 0
Mallyan .....	1	10 0 0	Walla Walla and Carringatol .....	4	22 10 0

## Lachlan District—continued.

Name of Run.	Area appraised.	Rent determined.	Name of Run.	Area appraised.	Rent determined.
	Sections.	£ s. d.		Sections.	£ s. d.
Wardry .....	40	100 0 0	Wheabah .....	23½	117 10 0
Waroo .....	15	60 0 0	Whoey .....	19	130 0 0
Warraderry .....	38	68 0 0	Wongajong .....	13	50 0 0
Warrangong .....	2	10 0 0	Wontabadgery .....	6	28 2 6
Warrowrie .....	1	10 0 0	Woolgarlo .....	1	10 0 0
Warry .....	44	125 0 0	Woolondool .....	52	180 0 0
Watamonderra .....	15	45 10 0	Woowingeragong .....	2	10 0 0
Watti Creek .....	2	10 0 0	Yaddra .....	11	40 0 0
Wedgagallong .....	2	10 0 0	Yonco .....	10	38 0 0
Weclong .....	12	40 0 0	Youyang, Block D .....	100	100 0 0
Wentworth's Gully .....	67	120 0 0	do. do. E .....	33	33 0 0
West Bland Plains .....	6	25 0 0	do. do. F .....	96	96 0 0
West Grangle .....	4	25 0 0	do. do. G .....	100	100 0 0
West Thelangering .....	102	307 10 0			

## Liverpool Plains District.

Arrarownie .....	137½	137 10 0	Kent .....	48	121 5 0
Attunga .....	23	37 10 0	Kiambir .....	41	51 10 0
Baan Baa North .....	35	35 10 0	Kickerbell .....	14	56 0 0
do. South .....	30	56 0 0	Kidgar .....	25	81 10 0
Bald Hill .....	7	15 15 0	Long Point West .....	8	19 0 0
Bando Plains .....	23	51 15 0	do. East .....	1	10 0 0
Baradean .....	43	56 0 0	Malaraway .....	70	178 0 0
Barraba .....	22	28 0 0	Manilla North .....	22	66 0 0
Barraba Creek .....	57	103 0 0	do. South .....	20	60 0 0
Barraba Detached .....	144	144 0 0	Melville Plains .....	210	366 0 0
do. North .....	35	75 0 0	Merah .....	44	176 0 0
Berriary .....	57	75 0 0	Merrigala .....	3	10 0 0
Berryabar North .....	25	75 0 0	Merriwymbone .....	53	173 0 0
do. South .....	28	87 0 0	Merrumburrah .....	57	75 0 0
Boggibrie .....	22½	45 0 0	Milchomi .....	32	109 0 0
Bomera .....	35	56 0 0	Milkengowrie .....	8	10 0 0
Bondaballa .....	32	50 0 0	Mille or Coolga .....	62	247 10 0
Bone .....	16	37 10 0	Mille North .....	60	197 0 0
Booballa Creek .....	71	75 0 0	do. South .....	73	183 15 0
Bora .....	175	187 10 0	Milton Vale .....	12	25 0 0
Breeza .....	49	75 0 0	Molly .....	69	68 0 0
Bubbogullion North .....	All withdrawn	10 0 0	Mooki East .....	30	65 10 0
Bugilbono .....	12	49 10 0	do. West .....	3	10 0 0
Bulgarrie .....	56	75 0 0	do. River .....	23	54 10 0
Bull .....	26	35 0 0	do. Springs .....	1	10 0 0
Bullumbulla .....	71	131 0 0	Moonbi .....	44	44 10 0
Bulleeri .....	83	250 10 0	Moore Creek .....	67	67 0 0
Bundalla .....	11	37 10 0	More Devil .....	2	10 0 0
Bundulla .....	8	18 0 0	Murkadool .....	84	210 0 0
Burburgate North .....	76	112 10 0	Myall Lowry, or Bungle Gully .....	78	234 0 0
do. South .....	11	37 10 0	Namoi Hut .....	36	56 0 0
Burindi .....	19	33 0 0	Narraby .....	97	145 10 0
Burran .....	93	372 10 0	Nomeby .....	All withdrawn	10 0 0
Carroll North-east .....	6	10 0 0	North Oreel .....	68	238 0 0
do. North-west .....	5	10 0 0	Pagan Plains .....	38	154 0 0
Coghill .....	120	120 0 0	Pialy .....	25	75 0 0
Collyblue .....	35	65 10 0	Piliga .....	66	200 0 0
Cooma .....	61½	61 10 0	Pokataroo .....	227	900 0 0
Cowmore .....	17	48 10 0	Portadown .....	25	15 0 0
Cryon .....	47	145 0 0	Premier .....	12	31 5 0
do. West .....	49	127 6 3	Pretty Plains, Block A .....	94	94 0 0
Cubbaroo .....	113	339 0 0	do. B .....	97	97 0 0
Cubbo .....	40	40 0 0	Pullaming .....	85	101 10 0
Cumbil .....	24	24 0 0	Quiangarra or Goangra .....	100	375 0 0
Cumoo Cumoo .....	14	37 10 0	Sandy Creek .....	56	70 0 0
Cnerindi North .....	13	18 10 0	South Oreel .....	59	206 0 0
do. South .....	17	45 0 0	Sussex .....	29	68 17 6
Curianawa .....	143	337 10 0	Swamp Oak Creek .....	317	318 10 0
Dandry .....	39	39 0 0	Tarecla .....	41½	41 10 0
Dead Bullock Creek .....	23	80 10 0	Tarriaro .....	44	44 0 0
Dinniwarindi .....	25	45 0 0	Tharambone .....	38	116 10 0
Doorobeeba .....	25	62 10 0	The Manilla and Glen Riddle .....	136	187 10 0
do. East .....	8	21 5 0	Theribry .....	21	56 0 0
Drilool .....	45	135 0 0	Thurradulba .....	150	187 10 0
Dungowan .....	113	150 0 0	Tiberenah .....	74	74 0 0
Eato East .....	30	30 0 0	Tolodunah .....	9	17 10 0
Euroka .....	73	220 10 0	Tory Wce'Wha .....	23	69 0 0
Galathera .....	182	450 0 0	Trinkeby .....	63	94 0 0
do. North .....	5	18 15 0	Tuckeraman .....	All withdrawn	10 0 0
Gidgingbilla .....	15	45 0 0	Tulcumbah .....	67	112 10 0
Girriwillie .....	19	56 0 0	Turrawan .....	12	28 0 0
Glen Quinn .....	15	15 0 0	Ulambe .....	58	143 15 0
Gorian .....	108	325 0 0	Vale of Sighs .....	25	25 0 0
Gorriugulla .....	11	37 10 0	Walgett .....	32	127 10 0
Gundemaine .....	27	75 0 0	Wallah .....	42½	42 10 0
do. North .....	97	234 10 0	Wallala Back .....	2	10 0 0
Gunnedah West .....	All withdrawn	10 0 0	Wangen .....	52	65 0 0
Henryndie .....	23	56 0 0	do. Back .....	78	79 0 0
Ironbark Creek .....	154½	154 10 0	We Waa South, side of Namoi .....	03	179 16 6
Jinalong Joscy .....	20	21 0 0	Weeta Waa .....	78	269 10 0
Koopit .....	48	94 0 0	Worai .....	143	43 0 0

Liverpool Plains District—continued.

Name of Run.	Area appraised.	Rent determined.	Name of Run.	Area appraised.	Rent determined.
	Sections.	£ s. d.		Sections.	£ s. d.
Wombromurra.....	55	65 10 0	Yaminginba .....	108	108 0 0
Wondoobar .....	64	150 0 0	Yaraman .....	23	30 0 0
Woolabra .....	79	131 0 0	Yarraldool .....	34	137 0 0
Woolooman .....	33	42 0 0	Yearunan .....	69	88 0 0
<b>Macleay District.</b>					
Belimbayang .....	29	15 0 0	Corrungalga .....	14½	14 10 0
Belimbopins and Yarrabandini.....	26	26 5 0	Cullatin.....	9	10 0 0
Bellbrook .....	14	14 0 0	Elsineur .....	15	15 0 0
Congarina.....	10	10 0 0			
<b>Monaro District.</b>					
Biddi .....	46	60 0 0	Kydra .....	24	46 2 6
Biggam.....	24	40 0 0	Little Buckenderry.....	7	12 0 0
Bimben.....	75	75 0 0	Long Plain .....	48	84 17 6
Buckenderry.....	9	15 0 0	Middle Cotter .....	75	75 0 0
Burrow .....	21	35 0 0	Narybaba .....	160	160 0 0
Cotter Falls .....	40	25 0 0	South Merecumbene .....	25	40 0 0
Frying-pan Creek .....	6	16 0 0	Taylor's Flat .....	1	10 0 0
Jinden .....	17	50 0 0	Wambaguna .....	30	100 0 0
Junction Station .....	2	10 0 0	Windy Corner.....	9	20 0 0
<b>Murrumbidgee District.</b>					
Addilong .....	12	40 0 0	Coonargo .....	2	11 0 0
Agintoothbong.....	70	71 0 0	"    Block B .....	13	60 0 0
Arjoe or Old Man Creek .....	6	40 0 0	"    "    B South .....	11	61 6 8
Arglong.....	24	40 0 0	"    "    D .....	14	60 0 0
Baalpool .....	48	141 0 0	"    "    E .....	4	17 0 0
Back Plain .....	2	10 0 0	"    South .....	2	10 0 0
Banandra .....	14	93 0 0	Coonong .....	6	32 0 0
Bangus .....	All withdrawn	10 0 0	Copabella Creek .....	60	130 0 0
Barham.....	130	391 0 0	Coree.....	43	129 0 0
Barraig .....	84	85 0 0	Corcen .....	20	80 0 0
Barratta .....	52	218 0 0	Courabyra .....	17	40 10 0
Belubula, including Wopparron .....	23	46 0 0	Cunningardroo.....	12	60 0 0
Benongal .....	57	95 0 0	Darbalara .....	2	16 0 0
Beremegad .....	10	36 16 8	Deniliquin .....	5	18 0 0
Berry Jerry .....	12	10 0 0	Derrulamain.....	28	74 0 0
Billabong (Yarra Yarra) .....	1	30 0 0	Dora Dora .....	65	120 0 0
Billybong .....	3	12 10 0	Dry Forest .....	6	20 0 0
Billybong Forest.....	3	10 0 0	"    Plains .....	29	122 0 0
Bingagong.....	5	18 0 0	Dudal Comer .....	20	50 0 0
Brocklesby .....	2	10 0 0	Dubzon .....	44	120 0 0
Bondo .....	24	45 0 0	Eagan Creek.....	5	10 0 0
Boonabula .....	24	122 0 0	East Mittagong .....	15	50 0 0
Book Book .....	27	90 0 0	Ellerslie .....	22	70 0 0
Boomanooman .....	24	125 0 0	Eli Elwah.....	57	305 0 0
Booroobanilly .....	10	40 0 0	"    Block B .....	14	72 0 0
Borea Creek .....	13	45 0 0	Eughranna .....	6	15 0 0
Borambola .....	18	60 0 0	Four-mile Creek .....	15	35 0 0
Bourke's Creek.....	37	97 0 0	Geogery .....	4	10 0 0
Bowna .....	7	42 0 0	Gadara .....	1	10 0 0
Brewarrena .....	35	63 0 0	Glenken .....	49	150 0 0
Brigenbrong .....	3	10 0 0	Glenroy.....	32	70 0 0
Brookong or Urana Creek .....	47	117 0 0	Goombargana .....	11	37 0 0
Brown's Springs .....	1	10 0 0	Gorce .....	11	33 0 0
Buckenbong and Gillingbah .....	36	125 0 0	Gorm.....	49	206 0 0
Buckhargringle .....	12	50 0 0	Gotba .....	4	23 0 0
Bulgundrie .....	4	10 0 0	Green Hills .....	3	10 0 0
Bullenbung .....	20	50 0 0	Do. ....	29	90 0 0
Bull Plains .....	3	10 0 0	Gregado .....	2	10 0 0
Bundure .....	24	130 0 0	Gri Gri .....	2	10 0 0
Bundyulmblah .....	12	35 0 0	Grubben Plains .....	5	10 0 0
Burrawang .....	70	210 0 0	Gumly Gumly.....	2	20 0 0
Burra .....	All withdrawn	10 0 0	Gunambill .....	56	127 2 6
Burrangong .....	12	39 0 0	Hanging Rock .....	16	40 0 0
Burrobogee .....	15	100 0 0	Head of the Gilmore .....	36	45 0 0
Burroogo .....	12	24 0 0	Hillside.....	1	10 0 0
Burrumbuttock .....	5	10 0 0	Howlong .....	2	10 0 0
Butherwah .....	17	60 0 0	Humula .....	77	221 7 6
Carabobala .....	2	10 0 0	Indi .....	15	30 0 0
Carabost .....	51	110 0 0	Jeeger .....	39	117 0 0
Carmerney.....	8	24 0 0	Jellingroo.....	11	22 0 0
Carroonboon.....	16	66 0 0	Jeremiah South .....	6	18 0 0
Chah Sing .....	10	30 0 0	Jerildery North .....	5	18 0 0
Chowar (Neimur) .....	46	150 0 0	Jerildery South .....	23	72 0 0
Cobran .....	18	75 0 0	Jingellick or Ingellick .....	67	83 0 0
Cocardinia .....	2	10 0 0	Khancoaban .....	31	32 0 0
Cockitjedong.....	30	93 0 0	Kialat .....	20	85 0 0
Cocup .....	8	25 0 0	Kilnyana .....	Nil.	10 0 0
Colkamiminiman .....	3	21 0 0	Kirabari .....	32	133 0 0
Collendina .....	8	50 0 0	Kyeamba .....	43	100 0 0
Collingully .....	20½	61 10 0	Little Billybong .....	1	10 0 0
Columbo Creek .....	9	30 0 0	Lower Deniliquin .....	20	63 0 0
Connallo .....	63	207 0 0	Mahonga .....	3	12 0 0
Coolleman .....	31	55 0 0	Mangoplar .....	34	100 0 0
"    East .....	9	20 0 0	Mannus.....	Withdrawn	10 0 0



## Murrumbidgee District--continued.

Name of Run	Area appraised.	Rent determined.	Name of Run.	Area appraised.	Rent determined.
	Sections.	£ s. d.		Sections.	£ s. d.
Maracat .....	6	20 0 0	Ten-mile Creek.....	1	10 0 0
Mariglo .....	54	90 0 0	do. ....	9	30 0 0
Mathara or Methoura.....	25	75 0 0	do. (Billabong).....	1	10 0 0
Mclool .....	34	158 0 0	The Falls .....	22½	45 0 0
Miranda, Block A .....	5	23 0 0	Thule.....	10	54 0 0
Mittagong.....	20	60 0 0	Thurrowa.....	1	10 0 0
Moira .....	67	202 0 0	Tollendool.....	16	50 0 0
Mooloomoon.....	12	52 0 0	Tongaboo .....	3	12 0 0
Moolpa .....	17	73 0 0	Toogoombe .....	117	546 0 0
Mooroomgatta .....	24	100 0 0	Toogoombe, Block A .....	73	306 0 0
Mooruma .....	20	35 0 0	Toole's Creek .....	7	23 0 0
Morago .....	17	51 0 0	Tooma .....	5	12 0 0
Moroca .....	29	72 0 0	Tooringabby or Long Swamp .....	39	100 0 0
Morundah.....	32	72 0 0	Tootool .....	21	60 0 0
Moulamein, Block A.....	45	187 0 0	Tambarumba .....	25	70 0 0
Moulamein, Block B.....	30	126 0 0	Tumudgeria .....	35	107 0 0
Mount Adra .....	3	10 0 0	Tuppai Creek .....	32	66 0 0
Mugmugvug .....	1	10 0 0	Tuppai South .....	3	10 0 0
Mulberygong .....	7	47 0 0	Turramia .....	47	95 0 0
Mulwhely .....	13	26 0 0	Ugoble .....	21	142 0 0
Mundawadera .....	11	21 11 6	Umutbee and Toonga .....	64	180 0 0
Munderoo.....	5	12 0 0	Upper Gobergandera.....	79	110 0 0
Mungadingadal Back Run.....	7	37 0 0	Urangelina .....	Withdrawn	10 0 0
Do. ....	3	25 0 0	Uranquinty .....	14	28 0 0
Murga .....	3	11 0 0	Uranua .....	5	15 0 0
Murray .....	20	62 0 0	Uratta .....	17	110 0 0
Murray Back Run .....	7	20 0 0	Uroly.....	28	186 0 0
Murray Downs.....	27	127 0 0	Wagga Wagga.....	4	10 0 0
Myall Plains.....	2	10 0 0	Wakool Creek .....	4	13 6 8
Momalong Plains.....	7	30 0 0	Walbundery.....	3	14 0 0
Nap Nap .....	132	550 0 0	Wallandule .....	4	10 0 0
Narrow Plain .....	Nil	10 0 0	Walla Walla.....	1	10 0 0
North Carrabunganung .....	1	10 0 0	Wangamong Plains.....	13	50 0 0
North-east Mangoplar.....	18	50 0 0	Wanganella, Block B.....	7	35 0 0
North Gconambil.....	12	75 0 0	do. do. D.....	13	65 0 0
North Yathong .....	7	24 0 0	do. South .....	16	69 0 0
Noweronie .....	21	66 0 0	Wangaradyuy .....	17	60 0 0
Nyang .....	45	133 0 0	Wannock .....	25	78 0 0
Oberne .....	33	100 0 0	Warbracum .....	1	10 0 0
Oberne (Hoban) .....	5	20 0 0	Wargoorra .....	20	79 0 0
O'Brien's Creek .....	17	50 6 3	Warmatta.....	2	10 0 0
Opossum's Point.....	49	50 0 0	Welaregang North .....	11	20 0 0
Pericoota .....	28	100 0 0	Werai .....	47	141 0 0
Pevensey .....	15	77 0 0	West Agintoothbong .....	50	50 0 0
Pevensey Back Run .....	63	296 0 0	West Blowering .....	8	20 0 0
Piney Range.....	3	10 0 0	Westicombe .....	6	14 0 0
Poon Boon or West Meath .....	102	306 0 0	West Penbeyan .....	47	75 0 0
Puckai Widgee.....	8	42 0 0	Widgiawa .....	37	150 0 0
Puckameilly or Campbell's Island.....	8	30 0 0	Willakool .....	17	72 0 0
Pullitop .....	23	70 0 0	Willie Plumah.....	1	10 0 0
Quat Quatta.....	2	10 0 0	Windomal.....	5	10 0 0
Quiamong.....	2	10 0 0	Windouran .....	6	25 0 0
Red Hill .....	16	50 0 0	Winter Run .....	8	33 0 0
Red Plains .....	6	21 0 0	Wirkenbergal A .....	27	90 0 0
Reedy Flat or Manus Creek .....	7	24 0 0	do. B .....	29	100 0 0
Round Hill .....	Withdrawn	10 0 0	Wogangobiramby .....	25	100 0 0
Rushy Grass Flat .....	3	15 0 0	Wonamurra .....	3	10 0 0
Salisbury Plains .....	0	250 0 0	Woomargama .....	1	10 0 0
Sandy Creek.....	5	25 0 0	Woorooma .....	10	45 0 0
Sandy Ridges .....	7	25 0 0	Yab-tree .....	1	15 0 0
Savvyer's Mistake.....	4	25 0 0	Yanco .....	2	10 0 0
Singorambah Block A.....	31	169 0 0	Yanco, Block A.....	17	92 0 0
do. do. B.....	5	30 0 0	do. B .....	6	32 0 0
do. do. C.....	3	16 0 0	do. C.....	3	16 0 0
do. do. D.....	7	37 0 0	do. E.....	7	30 0 0
do. East .....	31	206 0 0	Yangar .....	177	737 0 0
do. West .....	47	316 0 0	Yanko .....	24	125 0 0
South Carrabunganung .....	12	60 0 0	Yarara .....	12	25 0 0
South Khancoban .....	30	34 0 0	Yaree.....	31	105 0 0
South Yathong .....	10	27 10 0	Yarabee.....	10	33 0 0
Stranger's Retreat .....	13	40 0 0	Yarrangobilly .....	47	75 0 0
Tala .....	100	433 0 0	do. North .....	30	45 0 0
Tantonan .....	33	100 0 0	Yellowin .....	24	50 0 0
Tararie .....	29	48 0 0	Zara .....	12	60 0 0
Tattalla .....	6	24 15 0			

## New England District.

Aberbaldie .....	All withdrawn	10 0 0	Barney Downs .....	53	106 0 0
Aberfoil .....	143	252 0 0	Bendemeer .....	21	37 10 0
Abington .....	75	140 0 0	Blair Hill .....	6	15 0 0
Aitkin's Flat.....	85	168 0 0	Bolivia .....	96	223 10 0
Alfreda .....	45	65 10 0	Bonshaw .....	140	328 0 0
Annandale .....	65	65 0 0	Bourah Bourah Creek.....	75	103 0 0
Arthur's Seat .....	29	56 0 0	Bouralong.....	146	207 0 0
Auburn Vale.....	50	112 10 0	Branga Park.....	13	25 0 0
Balala .....	65	130 0 0	Branga Plains .....	45	78 15 0
Balblain .....	39	90 0 0	Bukkulla .....	10	28 0 0
Bannockburn .....	15	47 0 0	Byron Plains .....	3	18 15 0

## New England District—continued.

Name of Run.	Area appraised.	Rent determined.	Name of Run.	Area appraised.	Rent determined.
	Sections.	£ s. d.		Sections.	£ s. d.
Calligan Swamps.....	46	69 0 0	Mole River .....	147	177 10 0
Clarevaux .....	1	10 0 0	Moona Plains .....	20	30 0 0
Clerkness .....	47	94 0 0	Moredun .....	63	123 0 0
Clifton .....	107	187 5 0	Mount Mitchell .....	83	187 10 0
Congo .....	13	26 0 0	do .....	30	75 0 0
Cope's Creek.....	24	37 10 0	Mount Selier .....	25	50 0 0
Cooplacurripa .....	50	51 0 0	Newstead .....	13	33 2 6
Deepwater .....	122	187 10 0	North Gyra .....	7	10 0 0
Dinton Vale .....	1	10 0 0	Nuandle .....	102	151 10 0
Dundee .....	14	35 0 0	Nullamanna .....	32	56 0 0
Dunmore .....	14	35 0 0	Oakwood .....	95	96 0 0
Edgerton .....	97	262 10 0	Oban .....	43	64 10 0
Elmsmore .....	41	75 0 0	Ollera .....	9	22 10 0
Emu Creek .....	24	30 0 0	Orrabar.....	51	52 0 0
Enmore .....	38	56 0 0	Paradise Creek.....	8	28 0 0
Europamebella North.....	28	56 0 0	Paradise Creek East .....	28	75 0 0
Eversleigh .....	1	10 0 0	Pindari .....	147	147 0 0
Falconer West .....	12	30 0 0	Rampsbeck .....	40	65 10 0
Frazer's Creek .....	130	262 10 0	Ranger's Valley .....	46	103 0 0
Gara .....	51	56 0 0	Retreat .....	56	84 0 0
Giro .....	20	20 10 0	Rimbanda .....	29	58 0 0
Glen Elgin .....	61	150 0 0	Rocky Creek .....	68	84 10 0
Glen Morrison .....	20	35 0 0	Rock Vale.....	10	18 15 0
Glenrock .....	61	95 0 0	Salisbury .....	5	15 0 0
Gostwyck .....	Withdrawn	10 0 0	Serpentine River .....	70	70 0 0
Graham's Valley .....	17	51 10 0	Spring Mount .....	9	22 10 0
Guy Faux .....	45	67 0 0	St. Leonards.....	32	50 0 0
Guyra East .....	3	10 0 0	Stonehenge .....	2	10 0 0
Guyra West.....	12	31 0 0	Stonybatter .....	98	178 0 0
Hanning .....	14	26 0 0	Stony Creek .....	26	49 0 0
Hernani.....	69	131 0 0	Strathbogie .....	59	94 0 0
Hillgrove .....	39	56 0 0	Surveyor's Creek .....	41	75 0 0
Ingalbar .....	18	37 10 0	Swamp Oak (Frazer's Creek).....	33	47 0 0
Inverell .....	20	25 0 0	Tara .....	21	40 0 0
Jeogola .....	67	94 0 0	Tenterden.....	81	187 10 0
Kangaroo Hills.....	83	122 0 0	Tenterfield .....	119	206 0 0
Karoola North.....	4	15 0 0	Terrible Vale .....	Withdrawn	10 0 0
Karoola South.....	17	33 0 0	Thalgarah .....	21 acres	10 0 0
Kentucky .....	9	15 0 0	The Peak .....	32	61 0 0
Kingsgate East.....	74	75 0 0	Tiengah .....	121	300 0 0
Kingsgate West .....	25	37 10 0	Tilbuster .....	Withdrawn	10 0 0
King's Plains .....	1	10 0 0	Toryburn .....	7	15 0 0
Kingaton .....	22	44 0 0	Upper Barnard (Corobara) .....	57	61 0 0
Kulki .....	15	37 10 0	Upper Tia .....	31	38 15 0
Laura .....	Withdrawn	10 0 0	Wallamunby .....	83	103 0 0
Lindsay.....	7	15 0 0	Wanscombe .....	25	59 0 0
Llangothlin East .....	56	84 0 0	Ward's Mistake .....	102	204 0 0
Llangothlin West.....	23	72 0 0	Waterloo .....	Withdrawn	10 0 0
Loanga .....	33	56 0 0	Wellingrove .....	46	60 10 0
Longford .....	64	112 10 0	Wellington Vale .....	114	150 0 0
Lyndhurst .....	18	27 0 0	Westholm .....	7	22 10 0
Maidenhead .....	77	173 5 0	Winterbourne .....	48	71 10 0
Marengo .....	70	70 0 0	Yarrow Creek North .....	25	47 0 0
Maroowan.....	17	34 0 0	do East .....	43	94 0 0
Mengoola .....	72	160 0 0	do West .....	49	94 0 0
Mihi Creek North .....	Withdrawn	10 0 0	Yarrowich .....	26	37 10 0
do South .....	13	27 0 0			

## Warrego District.

Amphitheatre Range .....	103	55 0 0	Kigwil .....	24	70 10 0
Balbininyid .....	22	60 0 0	Lower Weeli West .....	24	57 0 0
Booroomma .....	128	384 0 0	Mogil Mogil.....	32	65 10 0
Booroomma Back No. 2 .....	30	35 0 0	Mohenia .....	51	200 0 0
Booroommuga No. 1 East .....	102	52 0 0	Moongoonoola .....	9	40 0 0
do No. 2 East .....	100	51 0 0	Muggurie .....	35	100 0 0
do No. 2 West .....	98	52 0 0	Murruman .....	25	60 0 0
Boree .....	54	200 0 0	Narran No. 6 .....	16	16 0 0
Buckwaroon Back No. 1.....	87	50 0 0	Narena .....	89	246 2 6
Bundinbarrina .....	92	345 0 0	North Darling Back Run No. 16 .....	100	100 0 0
Burrin Burrin .....	97	242 10 0	do No. 29 .....	96	96 0 0
Burrardown .....	42	95 0 0	do No. 30 .....	71	71 0 0
Cambo Cambo .....	73	300 0 0	Quantambonc .....	103	375 0 0
Collareenbie.....	54	150 0 0	Robertson .....	27	20 0 0
Collywarry .....	39	107 5 0	Terawah Swamp .....	20	40 0 0
Cumbaderry .....	60	115 0 0	Towndey .....	103	115 0 0
Dungalar .....	96	375 0 0	Ulah .....	44	140 0 0
Dural .....	24	60 0 0	Upper Weeli West .....	22	50 0 0
Enterprise.....	23	23 0 0	West Bogan No. 11.....	75	175 0 0
Gingi.....	45	175 0 0	do No. 14.....	69	155 0 0
Glenariff Mid Run .....	82	45 0 0	do No. 15.....	72	170 0 0
Goonoo North or Brewareena .....	38	150 0 0	do No. 29.....	60	133 0 0
Goonoo South .....	63	250 0 0	Whecleereen .....	27	125 0 0
Grawin South .....	40	35 0 0	Wilkie West .....	33	33 0 0
Humumba .....	40	125 0 0	Willabilla .....	67	160 0 0
Imbergea .....	42	160 0 0	Yerunbah.....	25	100 0 0

## Wellington District.

Name of Run.	Area appraised.	Rent determined.	Name of Run.	Area appraised.	Rent determined.
	Sections.	£ s. d.		Sections.	£ s. d.
Adjoining Trabratoong.....	24	94 0 0	Gunningbar (Merryabone) .....	9	46 10 0
Back Blowclear .....	32	35 0 0	Gunningblan .....	25	75 0 0
Back Boomagrill .....	22	75 0 0	Hermitage Plains, Block A1 .....	100	100 0 0
Back Crawley .....	32	85 0 0	do. do. Z .....	117	117 5 0
Back Lower Muddall .....	23	65 10 0	Kyargathur .....	18	90 0 0
Back Myail Camp North .....	25	25 0 0	Little River .....	37	55 10 0
Back of Ellengerah.....	22	55 0 0	Loonbah .....	9	27 0 0
Back Run of Upper Muddall South.....	30	75 0 0	Lower Canonba .....	20	96 0 0
Back Run of Upper Bugabudda .....	29	56 0 0	Lower Daroobalgie .....	6	24 0 0
Back Yamma .....	25	56 0 0	Lower Mudall West .....	32	94 0 0
Badjerribong .....	26	84 0 0	Lower Peelogowarna .....	25	98 0 0
Baker's Swamp .....	6	14 0 0	Lower Wilkie East .....	28	52 0 0
Ban Ban .....	33	125 0 0	Manwanga .....	1	10 0 0
Ban Ban or Gannalga .....	18	65 0 0	Mara Creek, on the .....	58	200 0 0
Bungaroo .....	15	29 0 0	Meadows .....	60	75 0 0
Barrawang .....	33	103 0 0	Melrose Plains, Block D.....	99	112 0 0
Bartley's Creek .....	47	75 0 0	Mickybill .....	21	103 0 0
Belar Cowell.....	16	56 0 0	Mogong.....	2	12 0 0
Belleringla or Garule Garule .....	42	150 0 0	Molong Nyraug .....	5	10 0 0
Belubula .....	15	31 0 0	Mount Foster .....	32	157 10 0
Berewombenia.....	24	75 0 0	Mount Park Euromedah.....	69	75 0 0
Beriarh .....	2	10 0 0	Mulgathary .....	20	75 0 0
Bilabung .....	2	20 0 0	Mullah .....	20	75 0 0
Billabong East.....	182	182 15 0	Mullingdery .....	15	60 0 0
do. West .....	35	37 10 0	Mumblebone .....	28	137 0 0
Blowclear .....	5	18 0 0	Mungaree East.....	40	125 0 0
do. West .....	42	42 5 0	do. West .....	46	135 0 0
Boona West .....	122	131 0 0	Murrinderry .....	27	68 10 0
Booral, or Ten-mile Creek .....	123	125 0 0	Myall Camp North .....	18	56 0 0
Borambill .....	16	75 0 0	do. South .....	23	56 0 0
Boree Canonba.....	7½	15 0 0	Myall Cowell .....	31	60 0 0
Boree Nyraug .....	36	54 0 0	Nanima .....	34½	69 0 0
Brogan Plains .....	25	75 0 0	Narrandandarry .....	10	26 0 0
do. Back Run .....	17	56 0 0	Narramine .....	116	290 0 0
Bryndura and Memildra .....	59	60 0 0	Narroogal.....	14½	29 0 0
Buckinbah .....	20	50 0 0	New Bumbaldry .....	78	50 0 0
Bugubada .....	27	40 0 0	Nine-mile Waterhole .....	19	37 10 0
Bugubagil .....	13	40 0 0	Nooary .....	1	10 0 0
Bulgundramine .....	65	187 10 0	North Kyargathur .....	26	56 0 0
Bullock Creek .....	21	56 0 0	North Mickybill .....	23	56 0 0
Bunglegumbie .....	6	20 0 0	Nyngan East .....	25	65 0 0
Burrawong .....	7	14 0 0	Nyngan West.....	22	50 0 0
Camboogle Cambang .....	24	36 0 0	Obella .....	54	85 0 0
Canomadine or Woolshed .....	31	50 0 0	Old Gunningbar .....	11	37 10 0
Cardington .....	8	25 10 0	Opposite Derrybong .....	23	75 0 0
Carrawobity .....	7	24 10 0	Tabratoong.....	23	94 0 0
Chain of Ponds .....	12	20 0 0	Turrangan East .....	14	60 0 0
Cheeseman's Creek .....	10	20 0 0	The Oaks .....	23	75 0 0
Cobong .....	85	125 0 0	The Plains .....	33	80 0 0
Codumble Range .....	4	10 0 0	The Troffs .....	203	206 0 0
Colonel .....	11	39 0 0	Tilga .....	9½	19 0 0
Condabalan .....	11	47 0 0	Timberly Bungaa .....	73	225 0 0
Cookandoon .....	35	150 0 0	Timnee, or Gorothery Run .....	25	64 0 0
Coolee or Beardina .....	19	92 10 0	Tomingley .....	40	50 0 0
Coradgery .....	38	131 0 0	Trajurce .....	34	63 0 0
Cuddell .....	4	15 0 0	Trangi and Gowan .....	40	140 0 0
Curra Creek .....	11	34 10 0	Turribung .....	76	260 0 0
Darobel (formerly Gunningbar).....	20	94 0 0	Upper Bugabudda .....	21	70 0 0
Darouble East .....	21	75 0 0	Upper Canonba (East) .....	23	112 10 0
do. West.....	27	84 0 0	do. (West) .....	17	81 0 0
Davy's Plains .....	47	75 0 0	Upper Daroobalgie .....	5	22 10 0
Delga .....	42	56 0 0	Upper Geraway .....	23	111 10 0
Dooran .....	21	94 0 0	Upper Gunningbar .....	26	90 0 0
Draggy .....	17	60 0 0	Upper Mudall (West) .....	27	75 0 0
Dulhunty Plains .....	3	13 0 0	Upper Weeli (East) .....	24	56 0 0
Dundullamal .....	11	25 0 0	Wallenbillen .....	33	112 0 0
Enawaena .....	27	120 0 0	Warraberry and St. Giles .....	25	37 10 0
Ellengerah .....	19	56 0 0	Warren.....	38	131 0 0
Esperance .....	19	50 0 0	Waterholes .....	14½	29 0 0
Eugeldry .....	17	65 0 0	Weatherwaugh or Wetherwaa .....	6	16 10 0
Eurimbala.....	18	25 0 0	Weemobaa .....	39	140 0 0
Fifteen-mile Waterhole .....	28	56 10 0	Weiraguari .....	4	10 10 0
Galwary .....	11½	11 10 0	West Bogan No. 3 .....	72	144 0 0
Ganggary .....	33	90 0 0	do. No. 4 .....	71	150 0 0
Genanigi .....	147	300 0 0	West Cobong .....	23	70 0 0
Gennarin .....	15	37 10 0	Wicklow, Block A .....	57	75 0 0
Goimbla .....	19	20 0 0	Willa Mara Creek .....	24½	58 0 0
Gonoo .....	30½	91 10 0	Willandra.....	35	53 0 0
Goolagoala .....	19	52 0 0	Wilberie and Blowan .....	36	58 0 0
Gradell .....	39	120 0 0	Willie .....	10	47 0 0
Grahway .....	26	124 0 0	Willoi .....	22	40 0 0
Grudgery .....	26	80 0 0	Willondra .....	75	75 0 0
Gulgo .....	30	75 0 0	Willoree .....	24	48 0 0
Gandy .....	3	10 0 0	Woollagoala.....	21	56 0 0
Gannegaldra.....	16	56 0 0	Woollawigny.....	7½	30 0 0
Gunning .....	10	37 10 0	Wundabungey .....	49	206 0 0
Gunningbar New Station .....	19	75 0 0	Wyabray .....	57	156 15 0
do. Wallah Wallah .....	16	53 0 0	Yallinderi.....	20	50 0 0

## Wellington District—continued.

Name of Run.	Area appraised.	Rent determined.	Name of Run.	Area appraised.	Rent determined.
	Sections.	£ s. d.		Sections.	£ s. d.
Yama .....	8	37 10 0	Yengoura, or Engoura .....	72	85 0 0
Yamba Yamba .....	78	125 0 0	Yhabahbong .....	28	125 0 0
Yarralamboine .....	16	76 10 0	Youngbil .....	16	80 0 0

SCHEDULE showing Runs whose leases have been extended for five years from 31st December, 1880, at former rent.

## Albert District.

Name of Run.	Rent.	Name of Run.	Rent.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Central Block B .....	14 0 0	Keilor South, Block C .....	30 0 0
Cunellio .....	30 0 0	Moorguog .....	35 0 0
East Peri .....	36 0 0	New Tenandra No. 3 .....	90 0 0
Effluence No. 4 .....	33 0 0	do No. 4 .....	25 0 0
Keilor North, Block D .....	35 0 0	Purnanga .....	40 0 0

## Bligh District.

Back Warran .....	35 0 0	New Collyburrell No. 2 .....	30 0 0
Berabong .....	24 0 0	New Geralgambone .....	37 0 0
Bulgogar .....	35 0 0	New Tenandra No. 3 .....	25 0 0
Burway .....	85 0 0	do No. 4 .....	12 0 0
Coonamoona .....	80 0 0	Noonbah .....	50 0 0
Cubbin .....	32 0 0	Pine Scrub .....	28 0 0
Hoblingrah .....	27 0 0	Warren Creek No. 1 .....	30 0 0
Merrimba .....	45 0 0	do No. 2 .....	22 0 0
Mowlma .....	108 0 0	Warree .....	38 0 0
Mullingundry .....	47 0 0	Wec Taliba .....	45 0 0
Narraway North .....	35 0 0	Willaaga .....	55 0 0
New Colleenbarawag No. 2 .....	20 0 0	Wolla Wolla .....	50 0 0
do No. 3 .....	15 0 0		

## Lachlan District.

Calkibitoo .....	120 0 0	Gannain .....	120 0 0
Crowl Creek, Block No. 7 .....	10 0 0	Kolkibertoo South, Block A .....	40 0 0

## Liverpool Plains District.

Bugaldi .....	40 0 0	Mundowey .....	50 0 0
Bullerawa .....	10 0 0	Talluba .....	20 0 0
Burrell .....	12 0 0		

## Warrego District.

Back Booroomugga No. 1 East .....	20 0 0	Milrea .....	122 0 0
do No. 2 East .....	20 0 0	Outer Glenariff A .....	17 10 0
Back of Back Dunlop's Range .....	15 0 0	do B .....	20 0 0
Kcirangundah .....	13 0 0	West Bogan No. 10 .....	50 0 0

## Wellington District.

Cathundrill .....	30 0 0	Walaba .....	44 0 0
do No. 2 .....	35 0 0	Wambanglang .....	45 0 0
Cullenburrawang .....	30 0 0	Waughgandary .....	55 0 0
Hermitage Plains Block U .....	23 0 0	West Bogan No. 8 .....	52 0 0
Jumble Plains, Block H .....	10 0 0	do No. 9 .....	58 0 0
Pange North .....	15 0 0	Wicklow Block B .....	18 0 0
Springs .....	38 0 0	Willydah and Temoin .....	25 0 0

## APPENDIX G.

SCHEDULE of Runs whose leases expired on 31st December, 1881, showing rents at which new leases were granted and the area reported to be under lease at the date of appraisalment.

## Albert District.

Name of Run.	Area Appraised	Rent determined.	Name of Run.	Area Appraised	Rent determined.
	Sections.	£ s. d.		Sections.	£ s. d.
Alma .....	200	300 0 0	Buona .....	75	76 0 0
Analarra .....	27	112 0 0	Butha Butha No. 4 .....	23	38 0 0
Balaklava .....	200	300 0 0	Byjerk East .....	69	69 0 0
Balara .....	90	260 0 0	Calirrane .....	68	69 0 0
Banjah .....	53	86 0 0	Callindra .....	101	180 0 0
Bathing Spring .....	50	75 0 0	Caltigeena .....	42	80 0 0
Beyond Outer Weinteriga .....	86	117 0 0	Caryapundy Swamp No. 1 .....	85	65 0 0
Boulka South No. 4 .....	109	55 0 0	do No. 2 .....	100	72 0 0
do No. 5 .....	117	68 0 0	Caryapundy West .....	101	72 0 0
Brainerd .....	104	150 0 0	Coonbaralla .....	200	300 0 0

Albert District—continued.

Name of Run.	Area appraised.	Rent determined.	Name of Run.	Area appraised.	Rent determined.
	Sections.	£ s. d.		Sections.	£ s. d.
Delalah No. 1 .....	97	60 0 0	Onepar West .....	69	110 0 0
do No. 2 .....	100	60 0 0	Outer Back Minden.....	20	60 0 0
do No. 3 .....	159	90 0 0	Outer Bonley .....	156	220 0 0
Dilkoosha .....	74	121 0 0	Outer Brainerd .....	61	100 0 0
do North .....	47	81 0 0	Outer Cabrilla .....	87	154 0 0
East Barigo .....	40	72 0 0	Outer Culpaulin .....	154	195 0 0
Erirah, Back Block No. 1 .....	43	100 0 0	Outer Culpaulin East .....	32	60 0 0
do 2 .....	68	150 0 0	Outer Curranyale .....	34	60 0 0
Farmcoat .....	30	90 0 0	Outer Dunlop North-west No. 2 ..	65	72 0 0
Frome's Creek No. 1 .....	87	80 0 0	do No. 4 .....	66	70 0 0
do 2 .....	87	80 0 0	Outer Kambula .....	45	73 0 0
do 3 .....	87	95 0 0	Outer Mere .....	50	60 0 0
Gum Creek .....	27	17 0 0	Outer Minden .....	41	70 0 0
Inkerman .....	200	300 0 0	Outer Pamamaroo .....	245	496 0 0
Kallara .....	104	380 0 0	Outer Weinteriga .....	131	166 0 0
Kars .....	126	175 0 0	Parasia .....	87	180 0 0
Kooltoo .....	99	150 0 0	Pinpira E. ....	110	75 0 0
Manara North .....	36	36 0 0	do F. ....	63	47 0 0
do No. 1 .....	98	100 0 0	do G. ....	109	120 0 0
do No. 2 .....	28	30 0 0	do H. ....	28	37 0 0
do No. 3 .....	42	50 0 0	Rosstrevor .....	63	112 0 0
do No. 4 .....	100	133 0 0	Silestria .....	138	225 0 0
Mary Mary Back Run .....	46	140 0 0	Sturt, Block No. 1 .....	100	90 0 0
Menderie .....	100	165 0 0	do. do. No. 2 .....	100	92 0 0
Mere .....	85	240 0 0	Sturt's Meadows .....	98	122 0 0
Minden .....	60	125 0 0	Talowla .....	104	160 0 0
Moco Barungha West No. 2 .....	30	90 0 0	Tongowoko South .....	141	80 0 0
Mootwingce .....	99	130 0 0	Uncana .....	100	190 0 0
Mount Arrowsmith .....	73	56 0 0	Walker's 22 Camp .....	56	241 0 0
Mount Jack .....	110	150 0 0	do. Back Run .....	60	180 0 0
Mount King .....	87	78 0 0	Wallandra Outer Run .....	47	100 0 0
Mount M'Pherson, Block A .....	97	147 0 0	Weelung Outer Run .....	50	100 0 0
do Block I .....	83	130 0 0	Wentworth No. 5 .....	128	130 0 0
do West No. 2 .....	107	160 0 0	do. No. 6 .....	100	100 0 0
Multagoona .....	28	80 0 0	West Warrego No. 1 .....	25	70 0 0
Muntawa .....	58	120 0 0	do. No. 2 .....	25	70 0 0
Munyahmultherah .....	60	45 0 0	do. No. 3 .....	24	65 0 0
Myali .....	76	287 0 0	do. No. 4 .....	25	60 0 0
Myali Back Run .....	60	180 0 0	Wigilla .....	101	120 0 0
Myall, Block No. 4 .....	97	145 0 0	Windara Back .....	44	46 0 0
MacCulloch's Rango .....	64	80 0 0	do. Right .....	23	76 0 0
Nadback West .....	89	112 0 0	Wongolarroo .....	72	93 0 0
Olive No. 1 .....	87	60 0 0	Woombup .....	65	76 0 0
do No. 2 .....	57	45 0 0	Woorungil Plain .....	74	114 0 0
do No. 5 .....	17	22 0 0	Woytchugga .....	88	130 0 0
do No. 6 .....	14	19 0 0	Yerndambool .....	79	123 0 0
Onepar .....	17	25 0 0	Youngarigina .....	100	160 0 0
Onepar East .....	15	19 0 0			

Bligh District.

Back Bibbejibbery .....	22	56 0 0	Mungabumbone .....	12	37 10 0
Back Breelong .....	83	83 0 0	Mungranby .....	23	46 0 0
Back Carabear, Block A .....	54	54 0 0	New Englegh No. 2 .....	14	42 0 0
do. Block C .....	13	19 0 0	New Wallenanine .....	30	37 10 0
Back Gilgandra .....	24½	24 10 0	Ninia .....	33	103 0 0
Back Kidgar .....	14½	43 10 0	North Moonul .....	19	19 0 0
Bangalore .....	12	13 0 0	North Tucklan .....	16	32 0 0
Barbigel .....	23	55 0 0	Outer Back Kidgar .....	13	39 10 0
Bogewon .....	41	164 0 0	South Bulladoran .....	28	42 0 0
Boothagny .....	9	28 0 0	Tacklebang .....	12	47 0 0
Bourbeen .....	20	40 0 0	Terembone North .....	25	75 0 0
Colomy .....	22	68 0 0	do. South .....	25	66 10 0
Como .....	13	37 10 0	The Beabone Water-hole .....	17	53 0 0
Coonamble North .....	14½	43 10 0	The Boebong Swamp .....	22	68 0 0
Coonamoona Back Run .....	28	56 0 0	The Box-tree Hole .....	13	52 0 0
Curban .....	4	16 0 0	Upper Bundigo .....	43	43 0 0
East Broelong .....	32	48 0 0	Upper Pretty Plains .....	19	46 0 0
Eastern Back Bogenong .....	13	50 10 0	Urawilkey .....	47	94 0 0
East Kidgar .....	17	53 0 0	do. West .....	27	65 10 0
Eulawang .....	6	19 0 0	Wallenani .....	36	38 0 0
Gralgumbone .....	15	61 0 0	Warran Downs .....	47	141 10 0
Gundyule Cowell .....	21	31 10 0	Western Back Bogenong .....	15	45 0 0
Gunnibong .....	24½	98 0 0	West Kidgar .....	18	56 0 0
Gunyillah .....	8	20 10 0	Yalindury West .....	10	20 0 0
Kialgara .....	47	94 0 0	Yowendah .....	84	337 10 0
Marthigy North .....	4½	22 10 0			

Clarence District.

Boorook .....	102	154 0 0	Newbold Grange .....	81	164 0 0
Cheviott Hills North .....	65	94 0 0	Ogilvie's Cattle Station .....	12	28 0 0
do. South .....	37	57 0 0	Rocky River .....	140	150 0 0
Little Nymboida .....	6	15 0 0	Southgate .....	72	103 0 0
Marydale .....	25	25 0 0	Undercliffe .....	106	150 0 0
Millera .....	112	160 0 0	Winterwale .....	78	80 0 0

## Darling District.

Name of Run.	Area appraised.	Rent determined.	Name of Run.	Area appraised.	Rent determined.
	Sections.	£ s. d.		Sections.	£ s. d.
Back Talyawalka	35	65 0 0	Outer Albermarlo	28	100 0 0
Birric	51	51 0 0	do. Henley	42	120 0 0
Blenalbin, No. 9	62	85 0 0	do. Manie Lower	13	17 0 0
Bulabula	37	50 0 0	do. Naloira	148	295 0 0
Bungalong	34	45 0 0	do. Tapeo	79	90 0 0
Darnick	99	130 0 0	do. Tiltao	79	106 0 0
East Barara	100	100 0 0	Paringi	53	54 0 0
Eildon	100	100 0 0	do. Gaari	100	200 0 0
Gunpanoola	48	48 0 0	Salt Lake	82	109 0 0
Kasserhill	60	60 0 0	South Ita	100	100 0 0
Kudgee	100	100 0 0	Tyndiah	50	66 0 0
Mourte	50	60 0 0	Undesthee	50	66 0 0
North Mundonah	98	131 0 0			

## Gwydir District.

Birco	24	72 0 0	Direlmabildy	36	54 0 0
Boonaldoon	28	84 10 0	Forest Block No. 2	58	98 15 0
Boonona	36	112 10 0	Lay Green North	78	78 10 0
Booraba	22	30 0 0	do. South	60	150 0 0
Brigalow	27	65 10 0	North Murgo	10	14 0 0
Cagildool	24	65 10 0	Sand-holes	47	120 0 0
Cap and Bonnet	36	36 0 0	The Forest	28	47 0 0
Carreunga East	25	75 0 0	Tulloona South	42	103 0 0
do. North	60	180 0 0	Ulimbawn	45	108 15 0
Cobbanthanna	30	93 15 0	Warren South	29	75 0 0
Cooloobong	39	93 15 0	Winslow	13	31 15 0
Cugildool East	21	65 10 0	Yarrowah Back Block	22	52 10 0
Derriman North	7	18 15 0			

## Lachlan District.

Back of Merrowee	9	49 0 0	Maudry	43	66 0 0
Back Wardry	60	60 0 0	Moora Moora	18	75 0 0
Back Wogonga	12	60 0 0	Nattue	12	45 0 0
Belowra	77	125 0 0	Nobby's Lagoon	19	50 0 0
Beyond Back of Merrowee	12	70 0 0	North-east Wallandra	99	156 0 0
Bland	9	50 0 0	North Moonbooldeol	39	60 0 0
Bonar	4	17 0 0	North Tubbeta	45	73 0 0
Boolorce	9	33 0 0	Outer Borambil	13	50 0 0
Bulgarbugerygum	100	358 0 0	Outer Wallandra West	30	178 0 0
Bungerra	45	165 0 0	Pine-tree	78	150 0 0
Bygoo	114	115 0 0	Quondary	62	95 0 0
Canowly	12	65 0 0	Salamagundia	50	80 0 0
Cocoparra North, Block A	21	23 0 0	Sandy Creek	37	50 0 0
Conapaira	206	320 0 0	The Battery	12	23 0 0
Cooleman Holes	7	20 0 0	Toolor	44	225 0 0
Culparling	100	358 0 0	Tregalana East	6	27 0 0
Curragong	63	95 0 0	do. West	14	80 0 0
Gunnowlia West	18	100 0 0	Tubbeta	50	88 0 0
Head of Bribera Creek	6	13 10 0	Uglo	33	50 0 0
Ironbark	43	65 0 0	Wallaby, Block B	76	275 0 0
Keandra Creek	43	90 0 0	Wallaroy	17	80 0 0
Kitegora	9	20 0 0	Wangaron	49	80 0 0
Kolkitabtoo, Block A	55	134 0 0	Wilbetroy	31	125 0 0
do. South	141	142 0 0	Wogongo	19	108 0 0
Lower North Thononga	10	50 0 0	Youngee Plain	45	50 0 0
Mandamar	51	52 0 0	You Yang, Block C	97	98 0 0

## Liverpool Plains District.

Back Meriwynebone	24	71 0 0	Galathera West	9	24 0 0
Back South Oreel	24	71 0 0	Giginbilla North	24	75 0 0
Back Tareela	50	75 0 0	Goangro Retro	21	56 0 0
Back Vacant Cumble	36	36 0 0	Gorian South	31	84 10 0
Barraneal	17	56 0 0	Guinguingulla	21	84 10 0
Billyeena	36	75 0 0	Guninga	12	32 10 0
Bogera	25	75 0 0	Jereel	25	65 10 0
Brigalow	36	94 0 0	Leybourne	2	10 0 0
Bulgeori South No. 1	25	71 0 0	Lower Arrowramie	38	56 0 0
do. No. 2	24	65 10 0	Menedebrie North	2	10 0 0
Bullulivi	47	47 0 0	Milchomi Back, No. 3	20	20 10 0
Bunna Bunna Back Block	34	91 0 0	Mollieroi	60	60 5 0
Burgarrol	46	112 10 0	Norfolk	62½	62 10 0
Bergen No. 4	25	65 10 0	North Tareela	26	65 10 0
Burran East	25	84 10 0	Pagan Plains, Minor	37½	112 10 0
do. South	24	75 0 0	Saddle Bags Back Block	18	47 0 0
Burrilda	43	129 0 0	Tareela Plains	19	56 0 0
Ceelnooy Lagoon	27	37 10 0	Tholo No. 3	30	71 0 0
Centre Block No. 1	62	150 0 0	Toolora	23	69 0 0
do. No. 3	40	98 10 0	Tory Wee Wha Back Run	21	60 0 0
Collygrah	67	82 10 0	Treilmon	17	67 10 0
Come by chance	24	65 10 0	Upper Cumble	23½	23 10 0
Culmier	13	52 10 0	Upper Dunwarian	41	41 5 0
Denobillie	27½	27 10 0	Walhallow West	4	18 15 0
Dripping Rock	29	37 10 0	Weeta Waa Back	7	19 0 0
Dunwalderdi	31	31 5 0	West Nowley	22	65 10 0
Dunwarian	25	37 10 0	Whittanbra North	44	44 0 0
East Cumble	47	47 0 0	Wollomol	1	10 0 0
East Nowley	25	65 10 0	Yarranbar	19	56 0 0
Eato West	43½	43 10 0			

## Macleay District.

Name of Run.	Area appraised.	Rent determined.	Name of Run.	Area appraised.	Rent determined.
Cowar North .....	Sections. 38	£ s. d. 24 0 0	Taylor's Arm .....	Sections. 144	£ s. d. 72 0 0
Klybuca .....	27	27 10 0	Yarrowell .....	7	10 0 0
<b>Monaro District.</b>					
Bald Hills or The Gullies .....	25	70 0 0	Moodong .....	24	42 0 0
Bendoddra .....	43	43 0 0	Mowles Gully .....	15	30 0 0
Bullumbullong .....	13	40 0 0	Murryang .....	38	70 0 0
Coolamatong .....	5	10 0 0	Nimitybell .....	14	40 0 0
Excelsior .....	78	130 0 0	Old Bull .....	15	16 0 0
Gejizrick .....	3	20 0 0	Rocky Plain .....	21	50 0 0
do West .....	2	10 0 0	do .....	23	70 0 0
Gabramatta .....	24	45 0 0	Snow Vale .....	40	80 0 0
Hugandreo .....	3	10 0 0	The Gulf .....	37	60 0 0
Ingregoodby .....	49	50 0 0	Wangarah Creek .....	12	25 0 0
Jacob's River .....	19	30 0 0			
<b>Murrumbidgee District.</b>					
Columbo Plain .....	13	45 0 0	Nap Nap, Block A .....	42	210 0 0
Coonargo, Block A .....	20	110 0 0	do B .....	33	160 0 0
Emu Plain .....	5	20 0 0	do C .....	54	265 0 0
Eli Elwah, Block A .....	15	75 0 0	Stony Hills .....	18	45 0 0
Headford .....	11	40 0 0	Upper Indi .....	14	40 0 0
Loorica .....	13	50 0 0	Yanco, Block D .....	4	30 0 0
<b>New England District.</b>					
Beverley .....	85	140 10 0	Morven .....	147	147 0 0
Black Swamp .....	69	69 0 0	Shannon Vale .....	78	112 10 0
Cowar .....	40	24 0 0	Terrabrunalah .....	120½	120 10 0
Glen Barnett .....	47	47 0 0	Upper Cooplacurrapa .....	68½	68 10 0
Longreach .....	22	45 0 0	Upper Mumble .....	105½	105 10 0
Lower Styx .....	10	10 0 0	Whitmore .....	10	20 10 0
<b>Warrego District.</b>					
Aripilis .....	17	65 0 0	Drumdelang .....	29	102 0 0
Back Aripilis .....	36	56 0 0	East Bogan Back Block .....	62	103 0 0
do Billybungbone .....	25	66 0 0	do No. 28 .....	7	28 0 0
do Gigger .....	25	66 0 0	Gidgier .....	25	79 0 0
do Langboyde, No. 2 .....	82	126 0 0	Gigger .....	25	86 0 0
do Polo .....	22	45 0 0	Go Gurrilley .....	28	100 0 0
do Teriabola .....	5	18 0 0	Grawin Back .....	42	117 0 0
do Wylerie .....	25	66 0 0	Gumhall .....	56	240 0 0
do Yerambah .....	84	140 0 0	Guriwara .....	25	85 0 0
do of Back Woola Woola .....	114	150 0 0	do Back .....	25	66 0 0
Ballanbillion .....	7	18 0 0	Haradon .....	27	103 0 0
Bankcet .....	25	85 0 0	Hermaden .....	23	85 0 0
Barnbah .....	23	67 0 0	Kiengal .....	25	83 0 0
Barungeel .....	84	140 0 0	do Back .....	42	72 0 0
Bolalie .....	40	122 0 0	Kigwigil East .....	25	42 0 0
Birie East No. 2 .....	28	83 0 0	do North .....	11	21 0 0
Block B .....	81	207 0 0	Kunreoberec .....	22	75 0 0
Block A or Cockellireena .....	30	94 0 0	do East .....	25	103 0 0
Bogeira Back .....	75	180 0 0	Lunnington .....	25	88 0 0
do East .....	11	27 0 0	Langboyde .....	25	77 0 0
Bomangabah South .....	25	65 0 0	Llanmilo .....	125	182 0 0
Bomba .....	23	81 0 0	Loondy .....	38	72 0 0
Boogendarra East .....	25	90 0 0	Lower Gingi Back .....	27	78 0 0
do West .....	11	47 10 0	Lower Narran Back East .....	24	42 0 0
Booranibirra .....	23	79 0 0	Maryland, No. 1 .....	35	94 0 0
do West .....	26	83 0 0	do No. 2 .....	42	112 10 0
Booroomma North .....	48	84 0 0	Marwarro .....	44	50 0 0
Boura .....	30	103 0 0	Mildool .....	23	66 0 0
Boyong .....	28	103 0 0	Millincowba .....	55	73 0 0
Brenda .....	15	56 0 0	Milroy .....	25	88 0 0
Bumbleberria .....	23	87 0 0	Milroy North .....	25	88 0 0
Bundabulla East, Block No. 1 .....	25	83 0 0	do South .....	31	95 0 0
do No. 2 .....	35	108 0 0	do West .....	33	66 0 0
do No. 3 .....	26	88 0 0	Minna .....	15	52 0 0
do No. 4 .....	23	77 0 0	Moco Barungha No. 1 .....	27	66 0 0
Bundabulla West, Block No. 1 .....	19	57 0 0	do No. 2 .....	21	56 0 0
do No. 2 .....	16	50 0 0	do No. 3 .....	29	103 0 0
do No. 3 .....	22	72 0 0	do No. 4 .....	24	75 0 0
Bunna Bunna .....	26	92 0 0	do No. 5 .....	27	103 0 0
do West .....	14	54 0 0	Moodana .....	64	360 0 0
Burbar .....	120	180 0 0	Moodana Back Run .....	50	80 0 0
Burrawondool .....	86	130 0 0	Moongulla West .....	62	80 0 0
Burie .....	23½	94 0 0	Muggarie Back B .....	120	144 0 0
Byerawering Back .....	45	110 0 0	Multagoona Left .....	22	56 0 0
do North .....	22	78 0 0	Murcabun .....	25	90 0 0
do South .....	24	90 0 0	Namoon .....	53	66 0 0
Cawwell .....	27	85 0 0	Narran Back East .....	74	140 0 0
Cawwell Back .....	14	47 10 0	Narranwater .....	25	42 0 0
Cobran .....	23	88 0 0	Neo East .....	23	66 0 0
Collygo .....	24	81 0 0	Neo West .....	25	66 0 0
Coobeinda .....	34	117 0 0	Ninmecate .....	25	75 0 0
Coobung .....	28	96 0 0	North Darling Back Run No. 3 .....	104	104 0 0
Coonghan .....	23	82 0 0	do No. 4 .....	124	124 0 0
Cowga .....	24	72 0 0	do No. 6 .....	108	108 0 0
Cumbiceubinbah .....	33	130 0 0	do No. 13 .....	34	66 0 0
Cumborah Springs .....	25	42 0 0	North Dootheboy .....	36	40 0 0
Darling No. 1 or Bonny .....	26	103 0 0	Payers .....	47	66 0 0
do No. 2 or Talaa .....	22	75 0 0	Peika .....	21	75 0 0
Denman .....	26	93 0 0	Plumbolah No. 1 .....	24	70 0 0

## Warrego District—continued.

Name of Run.	Area appraised.	Rent determined.	Name of Run.	Area appraised.	Rent determined.
	Sections.	£ s. d.		Sections.	£ s. d.
Pumbolah No. 2 .....	31	72 0 0	Warrego No. 11 .....	13	47 10 0
Polo .....	38	122 0 0	do No. 12 .....	13	47 10 0
Rainstagabah .....	25	79 0 0	do No. 13 .....	27	85 0 0
South Dootheboy .....	47	47 0 0	do No. 14 .....	23	75 0 0
Staffa .....	47	66 0 0	do No. 15 .....	24	66 0 0
Stonehenge .....	29	112 10 0	do No. 16 .....	28	85 0 0
Tatala .....	26	90 0 0	Weelwally .....	22	54 0 0
Terinbola .....	24	81 0 0	Weelwally East .....	28	78 0 0
The Grawin .....	46	126 0 0	Wellington Extremity Back .....	35	103 0 0
Thuara West .....	23	75 0 0	West Grawin .....	37	106 0 0
Torwood .....	23	72 0 0	Westmoad .....	11	20 0 0
Towtowna .....	22	82 0 0	Willary West .....	22	75 0 0
Turee .....	25	94 0 0	Will Bill Bill .....	17	59 0 0
Upper Bankeet .....	13	40 0 0	Willibilla .....	19	64 0 0
Upper Bukharah .....	33	111 0 0	Willybingbone .....	25	85 0 0
Upper Bundabulla East .....	36	117 0 0	Windara Left .....	26	75 0 0
Upper Dunlop's Range .....	65	260 0 0	Woola Woola .....	47	200 0 0
Upper Gingi Back .....	28	81 0 0	Wyerle .....	25	85 0 0
Upper Turee .....	22	75 0 0	Yamboor .....	28	81 0 0
Wallah No. 3 .....	29	57 0 0	Yamby Run Block No 1 .....	34	96 0 0
Wamell .....	97	126 0 0	Yamby West .....	50	125 0 0
Warrego No. 7 .....	36	94 0 0	Yarranbah North .....	22	72 0 0
do No. 8 .....	34	85 0 0	do West .....	37	130 0 0
do No. 9 .....	28	75 0 0	Yarrangal West .....	28	95 0 0
Warrego No. 10 .....	27	75 0 0			
			Wellington District.		
Babathernile Creek .....	28	47 10 0	Lower Mulgutherie .....	27	75 0 0
Back Cagildry East .....	34	65 10 0	Lower Tabratong .....	27	65 0 0
Back Condobolin .....	79	84 0 0	Middle Field .....	23	56 0 0
Back Daroualgie .....	27	75 0 0	Mogille Plain .....	100	112 10 0
Back Ganggery North .....	17	47 10 0	Mogong .....	17	22 10 0
Back Ganggery South .....	17	47 10 0	Mombill .....	70	84 0 0
Back Gobabla .....	26	75 0 0	Mondado .....	18	56 0 0
Back Morebone .....	5	20 0 0	Morbella .....	12	37 10 0
Back of adjoining Tabratong .....	17	52 10 0	Mundadoo East .....	16	65 0 0
Back of Mumblebone .....	12	56 0 0	Never-tire .....	24	75 0 0
Back of Never-tire Plains .....	21	65 0 0	New Bundaburra .....	72	84 0 0
Back of Tabratong .....	15	52 10 0	New Morebone .....	13	47 10 0
Back Run of Ballabon .....	1	10 0 0	New Mount Foster .....	21	65 0 0
Back Run of Canalgan .....	19	56 0 0	Outer Back Mulingudgery .....	6	18 10 0
Back Trundle East North .....	38	56 0 0	Outlet .....	14	37 10 0
Back Willydah and Temoin .....	70	112 10 0	Salisbury Plains, Block D .....	25	66 0 0
Ballarce .....	42	94 0 0	South Blowclear .....	16	47 10 0
Berchen Lagoons .....	25	56 0 0	Tabratong West .....	15	37 10 0
Bloodsworth Plain .....	23	56 0 0	Temoin .....	17	47 10 0
Bogie Plains South .....	34	75 0 0	Thuara .....	25	85 0 0
Boro .....	25	75 0 0	Tomingley North .....	30	37 10 0
Buckinguy .....	28	94 0 0	Triagara .....	26	56 0 0
Byong .....	25	56 0 0	Triangle .....	10	47 10 0
Coper .....	26	75 0 0	Triangle A .....	9	47 10 0
Cowell .....	28	65 0 0	Upper Dulhunty .....	14	56 0 0
Cowell Maryan .....	24	75 0 0	Wagoo or Block 2 .....	25	94 0 0
Dandaloo .....	5	22 10 0	Wammerwah South .....	20	65 0 0
Derriwong .....	25	65 0 0	Waterloo Plains .....	22	56 0 0
Duck Creek No. 12 .....	9	27 10 0	Weridgera .....	24	84 0 0
do No. 16 .....	8	27 10 0	Wicklow, Block D .....	65	68 0 0
East Draggy .....	15	56 0 0	Wicklow, Block K .....	39	56 0 0
Esperance Back .....	24	65 0 0	Willary East .....	19	66 0 0
Gewiroo .....	100	100 0 0	Womboin .....	65	94 0 0
Gum Swamp .....	35	75 0 0	Woodstock .....	26	47 10 0
Haddonriggs .....	29	56 0 0	Yarrabundi .....	21	75 0 0
Hermitage East .....	21	75 0 0	Yarrandidgen .....	19	94 0 0
Hermitage Plains, Block S .....	105	106 0 0			



SCHEDULE showing Runs whose leases have been extended for five years, from 31st December, 1881, at the former rent.

## Albert District.

Name of Run.	Rent at which they have been renewed.	Name of Run.	Rent at which they have been renewed.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Badjerigarn .....	20 0 0	North Daubeny .....	20 0 0
Basin Bank .....	40 0 0	Outer Back Brainerd .....	30 0 0
Beyond Outer Minden .....	20 0 0	Outer Back Caulpaulin East .....	40 0 0
Booborowie .....	60 0 0	Outer Curranyalc Back Plains .....	55 0 0
Burr Creek, Block A .....	10 0 0	Outer Dunlop North-west No. 1 .....	20 0 0
Calcoo .....	20 0 0	do. do. No. 3 .....	10 0 0
Cowary .....	30 0 0	do. South-west .....	50 0 0
Dunlop South-west Back Run, No. 3 .....	21 0 0	Outer Mere, No. 1 .....	15 0 0
Gairdner's Creek, Block No. 1 .....	20 0 0	do. No. 2 .....	13 0 0
do. do. No. 2 .....	15 0 0	do. No. 3 .....	15 0 0
Goonerry .....	15 0 0	Outer Merry .....	65 0 0
Gurroogna .....	15 0 0	Outer Nettalie .....	25 0 0
Keilor South, Block D .....	15 0 0	Outer Newfoundland, No. 1 .....	30 0 0
Manara .....	15 0 0	do. No. 2 .....	20 0 0
Marle .....	25 0 0	Outer Woytchugga East .....	55 0 0
Moco Barungha West No. 1 .....	12 0 0	Outer Mount M'Pherson East .....	55 0 0
do. No. 3 .....	18 0 0	Redan .....	30 0 0
Mount Gipps .....	60 0 0	Sturt Block, No. 4 .....	10 0 0
Mount Macpherson West No. 1 .....	17 0 0	Sturt Meadows North .....	10 0 0
Mulca Garri .....	35 0 0	Ulollie .....	50 0 0
Mulga No. 2 .....	15 0 0	Warramutty West .....	28 0 0
Mount M'Pherson East .....	87 0 0	Wentworth, No. 7 .....	14 0 0
Narrowa .....	27 0 0	do. No. 8 .....	15 0 0
Nolia Garri .....	35 0 0	West Baroona, No. 2 .....	18 0 0

## Bligh District.

Back Carabear, Block B .....	10 0 0	Lower Ningear .....	45 0 0
Back Pollybrewang .....	32 10 0	New Geary .....	40 0 0
Carwell, No. 3 .....	25 0 0	Nimbia .....	45 0 0
Gerilambone .....	35 0 0	Turigaa Swamp .....	30 0 0
Guabothoo, No. 2 .....	25 0 0		

## Darling District.

Blenalben, No. 3 .....	10 0 0	Mount Dispersion North-east .....	45 0 0
do No. 4 .....	30 0 0	North Ana Branch .....	60 0 0
Blenheim Back Plains .....	70 0 0	North Gulthul .....	20 0 0
Bruce's Plains, No. 1 .....	40 0 0	North Ita .....	10 0 0
East Albermarle, Block C .....	50 0 0	Pernolingay .....	65 0 0
Gulthul .....	35 0 0	South Terryaweyna .....	10 0 0
Inner or West Terryaweyna .....	35 0 0	Talyawalka .....	60 0 0
Lower Talyawalka .....	35 0 0	Tcoran .....	35 0 0
Moorpa .....	40 0 0	Terryaweyna .....	100 0 0
Mundonah .....	15 0 0	Wallar .....	55 0 0

## Lachlan District.

Ballandry .....	40 0 0	Miparo of Manfred .....	10 0 0
Bellingerambil, Block A .....	70 0 0	Mugga Swamp .....	40 0 0
do B .....	90 0 0	Narrawah or Gummell, Block B .....	35 0 0
do C .....	17 0 0	North Barellan .....	40 0 0
do D .....	33 0 0	Outer Wangaron .....	30 0 0
Bingar No. 1 .....	50 0 0	Priory Plains, Block H .....	50 0 0
Block B 58 .....	23 0 0	Scrubby Range North .....	100 0 0
Cocoparra .....	45 0 0	do South .....	40 0 0
Cocoparra North .....	25 0 0	South Thononga, Block C .....	75 0 0
Culpataro .....	100 0 0	Ugalong .....	45 0 0
Euratha .....	40 0 0	Wanga .....	30 0 0
Gorman's Hill .....	40 0 0	Warranary .....	60 0 0
Kendal .....	48 0 0	do South .....	30 0 0
Kolkibertoo West .....	50 0 0	do West .....	40 0 0
Lower Moorai .....	17 0 0	Weerie or Block A .....	47 0 0
Lucaboo .....	30 0 0	Woolloombye .....	30 0 0
Malagadery Springs .....	40 0 0	Wecjagada .....	30 0 0
Margaro .....	98 0 0	Wood No. 1 .....	48 0 0
Meeroomerootherie .....	40 0 0	Yackerboon .....	50 0 0
Merool Creek .....	25 0 0	Youngara Creek .....	50 0 0
Mimosa .....	100 0 0		

## Liverpool Plains District.

Centre Block No. 2 .....	17 0 0	Thalaba .....	18 0 0
Dead Bullock Warrambool .....	22 0 0	Thalaba North .....	26 0 0
Goungro Roto West .....	23 0 0	Wambadale .....	18 0 0
Manilla Minor .....	25 0 0	Wangen North .....	12 0 0
Milchomi Back No. 1 .....	20 0 0		

## Murrumbidgee District.

Toogoombie .....	116 0 0		
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## New England District.

Lower Nowendock .....	15 0 0	No. 2 River .....	12 0 0
Mumbie Water .....	20 0 0		

## Warrego District.

Name of Run.	Rent at which they have been renewed.	Name of Run.	Rent at which they have been renewed.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Back Boyong .....	30 0 0	Goonoo Back Run .....	35 0 0
Back Dunlop's Range .....	16 0 0	Gooraway .....	31 0 0
Back Gumball .....	25 0 0	Holmwood .....	45 0 0
Back Manwanga .....	26 0 0	Keric Back Run No. 1 .....	25 0 0
Back Moodana .....	20 0 0	Kigwigil West .....	43 0 0
Back Pera .....	30 0 0	Kunreberce Back .....	20 0 0
Back Talas and Bonny .....	28 0 0	do East Back .....	14 0 0
Back Turse .....	37 0 0	Linchidon .....	80 0 0
Back Woolla Woolla .....	16 0 0	Lower Narran Back West .....	10 0 0
Back of Back Moodana .....	25 0 0	Mongerroo .....	50 0 0
Back Wheelereen .....	21 0 0	Moongoonoola Back .....	28 0 0
Ballenbillian Back .....	15 0 0	Morella .....	30 0 0
Bannockburn .....	80 0 0	Muckerawa .....	40 0 0
Big Bend .....	35 0 0	do South .....	35 0 0
Birben .....	33 0 0	Muggarie Back Block .....	90 0 0
Birie East No. 1 .....	37 0 0	Narran Back West .....	35 0 0
Block C Bogiera .....	36 0 0	North Darling Back Run No. 7 .....	17 0 0
Boogira .....	45 0 0	do No. 8 .....	14 0 0
Boorara .....	38 0 0	do No. 32 .....	18 0 0
Bugindear Plains .....	54 0 0	do No. 33 .....	28 0 0
Bundabulla Back .....	23 0 0	do No. 34 .....	18 0 0
Bundabulla West, Block No. 4 .....	35 0 0	Papperton .....	40 0 0
Back of Campadore .....	25 0 0	Rainetagabah Back .....	28 0 0
Back of Winbar .....	28 0 0	The Hospital .....	30 0 0
Booroondara .....	20 0 0	Toorale .....	148 0 0
Carrabillina No. 1 .....	25 0 0	Towry .....	22 10 0
do No. 2 .....	30 0 0	Wallah No. 1 .....	40 0 0
Cartland .....	32 0 0	do No. 2 .....	37 0 0
Cockellireena Back .....	30 0 0	do No. 4 .....	32 0 0
Dunglear Back Block No. 1 .....	62 10 0	Warrambool .....	37 0 0
do No. 2 .....	62 10 0	West Bend .....	30 0 0
do No. 3 .....	62 10 0	Wilkie Plains .....	52 0 0
do No. 4 .....	62 10 0	Wirra Warra .....	40 0 0
Gillgi .....	55 0 0	Woroma .....	25 0 0

## Wellington District.

Airedale .....	35 0 0	Miamcleay .....	40 0 0
Back of Garule Garule .....	30 0 0	do North .....	35 0 0
do Lower Mudall West .....	35 0 0	Monomic Plain .....	40 0 0
do Woorebugha, Cowell .....	30 0 0	Muddall .....	45 0 0
Bogie Plains North .....	37 10 0	North Burra Burra .....	45 0 0
Boona East .....	35 0 0	South do .....	45 0 0
Booree, Bogan .....	30 0 0	Tinda .....	20 0 0
Brotherton's Plains .....	30 0 0	Weera East .....	35 0 0
Doonside .....	35 0 0	Wellwood .....	35 0 0
Enmore .....	50 0 0	Wharfedale .....	12 10 0
Flanaghan's Swamp East .....	20 0 0	do North .....	12 10 0
Glencee .....	27 0 0	Wicklow, Block H .....	25 0 0
Melrose .....	30 0 0	do do I .....	25 0 0
do South .....	20 0 0	Woodlands .....	15 0 0

## APPENDIX H.

## TRANSFERS completed during the years 1880-81.

Name of District.	No. of Runs.	No. of Runs.
	1880.	1881.
Albert .....	103	166
Bligh .....	43	116
Clarence .....	12	15
Darling .....	29	92
Gwydir .....	37	38
Lachlan .....	116	135
Liverpool Plains .....	40	32
Macleay .....	1	7
Monaro .....	17	14
Murrumbidgee .....	64	46
New England .....	19	15
Warrego .....	94	178
Wellington .....	112	121
	687	970

## APPENDIX I.

The leases for Tanks and Wells are subject to the following conditions, viz. :-

1. The lease not to confer any right to purchase the land in virtue of improvements or otherwise.
2. A bond to be entered into for the due fulfilment of the conditions of lease, by the lessee and two approved sureties, in the sums of £100 and £50 each respectively.

3. The lessee, on receipt of the necessary authority from the Department, shall enter upon the possession of the works; and if he fail to do so within the time specified in the authority, a caretaker will be employed at his risk and expense.
4. The lease shall be liable to forfeiture upon breach or failure of any of the conditions. The evidence of such breach or failure to be determined upon by the Minister.
5. The lease will also be liable to forfeiture upon the lessee becoming insolvent, or upon conviction of the lessee or of any one in his employ of illicit traffic in liquor, or of keeping a disorderly house, or of harbouring improper characters, or other offence against the Vagrant Act.
6. The lessee shall not be entitled to any compensation for improvements should his lease become forfeited.
7. Upon the lapsing of the lease, the lessee shall, with the consent of the Minister, be entitled to apply for compensation for improvements effected with his sanction in furtherance of the objects of the lease, and the amount of such compensation may be determined by arbitration under the Lands Acts, when considered necessary by the Minister.
8. No transfer of the lease shall be permitted without the sanction of the Minister.
9. Should the lessee desire to renew his lease, three months' notice of such desire must be forwarded to the Minister for his consideration, otherwise the lease will be resumed at the end of the current year.
10. The lessee to keep the works, drains, approaches, and all appliances in thorough and efficient order and repair, to the satisfaction of any officer appointed by the Minister to supervise the same.
11. Stock to be permitted to water without delay, and arrangements made to ensure safety and convenience.
12. The water to be kept free from pollution, and supplied by the lessee in troughs, where provided by the Government.
13. No stock, excepting travelling stock in charge of a drover supplied with a travelling statement or permit as required by the Act 41 Vic. No. 19, and teams or horses used by travellers, shall be supplied with water by the lessee, but the lessee may water stock, not exceeding thirty head, required for his use and service.
14. All travelling stock as above defined, and all teams and horses in use by travellers shall, on prepayment of the prescribed charges, be permitted to water, and their turn to water shall be determined by the time of their arrival, but working horses and cattle arriving at the same time as travelling stock shall be first served.
15. The charges for water shall not exceed those named in the following Schedule:—
- |   | s. | d. |
|---|----|----|
| Horses, per head .....                                      | 0  | 1½ |
| Cattle .....  | 0  | 1  |
| Sheep, not exceeding 50 .....                               | 0  | 6  |
| Do. for any number exceeding 50 and not exceeding 100 ..... | 0  | 9  |
| Do. for every additional 100 or portion of 100 .....        | 0  | 9  |
- Any other travelling stock according to agreement, and such charges shall belong to the lessee.
16. A table of rates to be charged shall be conspicuously set up, and maintained in a legible condition,—the name of the lessee and of the person in charge to be appended thereto.
17. The lessee will be furnished with a copy of these conditions, which he shall produce when required by any traveller, teamster, or drover.
18. The lessee shall cause to be kept in a book to be supplied for that purpose, an account of all stock watered, and such book shall be open for the inspection of the Inspector and Overseer of Tanks and Wells, the Inspector of Stock, or other officer instructed by the Minister, at all reasonable times.
19. The lessee shall forward to the Chief Inspector of Stock, Sydney, at the end of each month, upon forms to be supplied, a return showing the number of each description of stock watered during the preceding month, and also a statement of the depth of water during each week of the preceding month as recorded by the gauge fixed at the tank or well.
20. Upon the receipt of notice from the officer charged with the supervision of the works, the lessee shall forthwith effect necessary repairs, or failing therein within fourteen days of such notice, such repairs may be made by the Inspector, and payment of the cost of such repairs enforced under the lessee's bond.
21. No remission of rent to be allowed on account of damage to works by floods or otherwise.

## APPENDIX J.

## SCHEDULE 1.

## FOREST CONSERVANCY.—Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for each Year since 1877.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1877 .....	4,334 10 3*	4,759 7 6
1878 .....	5,934 14 0*	5,592 12 6
1879 .....	7,309 18 2	5,892 9 0
1880 .....	8,328 4 3	6,635 10 10
1881 .....	10,155 13 8	7,093 4 11

\* Inclusive of Quarrying Licenses. Quarry Licenses for year 1881—£657.

## SCHEDULE 2.

## FOREST CONSERVANCY.—Particulars of Revenue for the Year ending 31st December, 1881.

	Amount.
<b>RESERVES EXEMPTED BY PROCLAMATION FROM ORDINARY TIMBER LICENSES—</b>	
<b>Licenses—</b>	£ s. d.
State Forest Block Licenses .....	327 17 6
Sub-Licenses .....	11 10 0
Forest Licenses (26th clause), exclusive of Royalty .....	64 0 0
"    27th " " " .....	113 0 0
"    issued under Executive authority, with an additional charge for Royalty .....	£79 10 0
"    issued under Executive authority without an additional charge for Royalty .....	£366 15 0
	446 5 0
<b>Royalty—</b>	
At per 100 superficial feet .....	1,909 2 0
At per tree .....	7 15 0
	1,916 17 0
<b>CROWN LANDS AND RESERVES NOT EXEMPTED BY PROCLAMATION FROM THE OPERATION OF ORDINARY LICENSES.</b>	
License Fees—Hardwood and bark only .....	£4,736 10 0
"    Timber of any kind .....	2,071 15 0
	6,808 5 0
Seizures of Timber—proceeds of sales .....	430 9 2
Ringbarking Timber—Inspection fees on approved applications .....	37 10 0
	7,276 14 2
Total .....	£ 10,155 18 8

NOTE.—Licenses to quarry stone, &amp;c., issued in addition to the above during the year—fees, £657.

## SCHEDULE 3.

SCHEDULE 3.

DETAILS of Revenue from Exempted Reserves.

County.	Reserve.	Quantity of Timber cut.	License Fee.	Royalty.	Total.	Description of Timber.
Royalty at 100 superficial feet.						
		Super. ft.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Bland .....	Weddin .....	90,739	19 10 0	24 10 9	44 0 9	Pine & Ironbark.
Bourke .....	Coolamon .....	215,580	6 0 0	53 18 0	59 18 0	Pine.
Do. ....	Gannain No. 2 .....	94,577	25 1 8	23 13 0	48 14 8	Do.
Do. ....	Currajong .....	260,432	6 0 0	65 2 4	71 2 4	Do.
Boyd.....	No. 182 .....	176,800	19 15 0	88 8 0	108 3 0	Red gum.
Do. ....	Cararbury .....	458,800	43 10 0	286 15 0	330 5 0	Do.
Cadell .....	Tantonan .....	32,130	9 0 0	9 11 3	18 11 3	Pine & red gum.
Do. ....	Moama .....	1,063,174	56 8 5	570 0 9	626 9 2	Red gum.
Cadell and Townsend.....	Moirs .....	81,150	8 5 4	20 5 9	28 11 1	Pine.
Camden .....	Coircaux .....		1 1 5		1 1 5	No timber cut.
Cooper .....	Hulong .....	167,200	9 0 0	104 10 0	113 10 0	Red gum.
Do. ....	Cuba .....		13 0 0		13 0 0	No timber cut.
Do. ....	Darlington .....		20 0 0		20 0 0	Do.
Do. ....	Gogeldrie .....	68,600	7 10 0	42 17 6	50 7 6	Red gum.
Do. ....	Yarangery .....		35 0 0		35 0 0	No timber cut.
Do. ....	Dairy Point .....	6,800		4 5 0	4 5 0	Red gum.
Fitzroy.....	Blick's River & Cloud's Creek .....	71,471	28 0 0	35 14 7	63 14 7	Cedar.
Do. ....	Orara .....		2 10 0		2 10 0	Do.
Sturt .....	Wowong .....	149,300	19 10 0	93 6 3	112 16 3	Red gum.
Townsend.....	Gulpa Island .....	248,684	28 10 0	61 18 7	90 8 7	Do.
Urana .....	Osborne .....	22,748	3 0 0	5 13 9	8 13 9	Pine.
Wakool.....	Moama Extended and Thulo .....	706,952	169 15 8	407 11 6	577 7 2	Red gum.
Do. and Townsend.....	Thule & Edward River .....	17,590	1 10 0	11 0 0	12 10 0	Do.
	<b>Total .....</b>	<b>3,932,727</b>	<b>531 17 6</b>	<b>1,909 2 0</b>	<b>2,440 19 6</b>	
Royalty at per tree.						
		No. of trees.				
Clarence .....	Coalbrook .....	2	0 10 0	0 5 0	0 15 0	Ironbark.
Dampier .....	Birmaguee .....		3 0 0		3 0 0	Spotted gum (removing.)
Fitzroy.....	Glen Fernie Creek .....	2	0 10 0	0 5 0	0 15 0	Tallow-wood.
	Orara .....		37 0 0		37 0 0	Cedar (removing)
Rous.....	Tweed River.....		3 0 0		3 0 0	Do. do.
St. Vincent .....	Currambene .....	58	13 10 0	7 5 0	20 15 0	Spotted gum, black-butt, & bloodwood.
Wakool.....	Moama Extended .....		5 10 0		5 10 0	Firewood (removing.)
	Puggarmully Island.....		1 0 0		1 0 0	Do. do.
	<b>Total .....</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>64 0 0</b>	<b>7 15 0</b>	<b>71 15 0</b>	
Without Royalty.						
Gloucester .....	Myall & Wallis' Lakes and Forster .....		366 15 0		366 15 0	
<b>TOTALS—License Fees .....</b>			<b>£962 12 6</b>			
<b>Royalties .....</b>			<b>1,916 17 0</b>			
					<b>£2,879 9 6</b>	

SCHEDULE 4.

SHOWING number and area of Reserves for Timber Supply.

	Number.	Area in acres.
Reserves from sale exempted from operation of Timber Licenses by special Proclamation—		
Reserves for Timber Supply.....	149	*1,707,650½
"    Firewood .....	12	15,034
"    Protection to Banks of Rivers .....	53	3,894
"    Shade, shelter, ornament, or other public purposes .....	32	83,868½
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>1,810,497½</b>
Reserves from sale not exempted by special Proclamation—		
"    for Timber Supply.....	223	1,713,948½
"    "    Firewood .....	24	165,212
"    "    Shade, shelter, ornament, or other public purposes.....	30	51,639
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>1,930,799½</b>
Land exempted but not reserved from sale.....	1	18,500
Number and area of Forests under special supervision.....	418	†3,267,505
"    "    not under special supervision .....	106	492,291½
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>3,759,796½</b>

\* Includes 217,600 acres specially reserved from sale as a Gold-field.

† Includes 18,500 acres not reserved from sale.

## SCHEDULE 5.

SHOWING distribution of Reserves amongst the various Forest Rangers.

Locality.	Forest Rangers.	Number of Reserves.	Area in acres.
Richmond and Tweed Rivers .....	T. H. Green, Casino .....	42*	215,104
Clarence .....	J. S. Allan, Grafton, assisted by R. J. Cork, Grafton..	40†	231,676
Macleay, Port Macquarie, Manning River.....	T. W. Wilson, Port Macquarie.....	18‡	203,224
Myall River, &c. ....	J. H. Griffin, Bulladelah .....	6§	246,538
Part of Northumberland .....	J. B. Ryall, Gosford .....	4	56,586
Cumberland .....	J. M'Keown and I. Noake .....	8	37,889
South Coast and Monaro .....	T. Musgrave, Nowra .....	57	119,434
Liverpool Plains, part of Bligh, &c. ....	E. Higgins, Narrabri .....	32	832,310
Lachlan River, &c. ....	R. Stevenson, Cowra .....	41	206,448‡
Tumut, Gundagai, Upper Murray, &c. ....	J. Ward, Adelong .....	27	314,614‡
Wagga Wagga, Urana, County of Bourke, &c.	W. Allen, Wagga Wagga .....	58	240,356
Murrumbidgee River (Narandera) .....	J. G. Condell, Narandera .....	17	46,504
Murray River, Corowa, Deniliquin, Moama, &c. ....	J. A. Manton, Moama, assisted by F. Edwards, Moama; O. Wilshire, Mathoura; and S. Payten, Tocumwal.	63	459,421‡
<i>Caretakers.</i>			
Nundle .....	S. Kermode .....	1	15,600
Oberon .....	J. Wilson .....	3	28,800
Reserves not under special supervision .....	.....	106	492,291‡
Lord Howe's Island .....	R. R. Armstrong.....	1	4,000
Total .....		524	3,759,796‡

\* Includes 20 islands. † Includes 24 islands. ‡ Includes 18,500 acres not reserved from sale. § Includes 217,600 acres specially reserved from sale as a Gull-field.



1882.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(MR. SAMUEL WILSON'S CONDITIONAL PURCHASE AT YASS.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 30 August, 1882.*

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, made on the 15th November, 1881, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all Correspondence having reference to the Conditional Purchase of 98 acres of land, made by Mr. Samuel Wilson, at Yass, on the “23rd September, 1875.”

(*Mr. Fitzpatrick.*)

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## CROWN LANDS.

### No. 1.

#### Application by Mr. H. Harriott.

C. [Alienation Act, section 13.]

Application for the conditional purchase, without competition, of unimproved Crown Land.

District of Yass.

No. 89 of 1871.

Application by Hugh Harriott for the conditional purchase, without competition, of 60 acres unimproved Crown Land.

Received by me, with a deposit of £15, this 7th day of September, 1871, at 11 o'clock.

LEOPOLD YATES,

Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands at Yass.

Sir,

7 September, 1871.

I am desirous of purchasing, without competition, under the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, the portion of unimproved Crown Land hereunder described, containing 60 acres; and I herewith tender the sum of £15, being a deposit at the rate of 5s. per acre on the area for which I apply, and on which it is my intention to reside.

I am, &c.,

HUGH HARRIOTT,

To the Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands at Yass.

Yass.

#### Description.

County of King, parish of Yass, 60 acres, being a portion of 98 acres occupied by Samuel Wilson, of Cowridge: Commencing at the west corner of Hilder's 27 acres; thence by a line bearing east to Wilson's purchase; thence by a line bearing north to Barber's 880 acres; and thence bearing south to the corner of Hilder's purchase called Alfredson.

#### Minutes on No. 1.

It is recommended that this application be cancelled, as the land applied for is part of a measured portion of 98 acres.—R.D.F., for Surveyor-General, 5/1/72. Before cancellation applicant should have the option of taking the extra 38 acres. If he wishes to do so, he should lodge the necessary additional deposit with the Land Agent within one month from this date.—W.W.S., 13/1/72. Approved—J.B.W., 13/1/72. Hugh Harriott informed.—7/2/72. Mr. Armstrong, Licensed Surveyor, to report on residence.—W.A.T., *pro* Surveyor-General, 9 April, 1872. B.C., 2 May.

### No. 2.

#### The Under-Secretary for Lands to Mr. H. Harriott.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 7 February, 1872.

With reference to the application made by you at Yass on the 7th September last, for the conditional purchase of 60 acres, I am directed to inform you that the land applied for is included in a measured portion containing 98 acres, and therefore your application must be cancelled, unless you are willing to take the extra 38 acres, in which case it will be necessary for you to pay to the Land Agent at Yass, within a month from this date, the extra deposit of £7 on the additional area.

I have, &c.,

W. W. STEPHEN.

### No. 3.

#### Notification of Alienation to Mr. J. Harriott

H.

Notification of alienation of conditional purchase under the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861 when there is no additional conditional purchase in virtue thereof.

Notification of alienation of conditional purchase by Hugh Harriott, of Yass, in the district of Yass.

[Alienation Act, section 13.]

I HEREBY notify to you, as the Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands for the district of Yass, that I have, after a residence thereon of at least twelve months, this day alienated to James Harriott, of Yass, the 98 acres of land, situate in the county of King, parish of Yass, which I selected at Yass, as a conditional purchase, under the 13th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, on the 7th September, 1871, as also the following additional purchases (to be inserted with particulars thereof if necessary):—

HUGH HARRIOTT,

Dated at Yass, this 8th August, 1873.

Yass.

I have duly registered the above notification of alienation in the records of this office.

LEOPOLD YATES,

District of Yass, Land Office, 8th August, 1873.

Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands.

#### Minutes on No. 3.

Accept the transfer and refer paper to Chief Draftsman, in order that the surveyor may be requested to expedite.—29/7/73. Chief Draftsman accordingly.—29/7/73. Reminder accordingly.—C.E.F., for Chief Draftsman, 2/10/73. Licensed-Surveyor Armstrong informed.—10/10/73. See No. 4

No. 4.

No. 4.

The Surveyor-General to Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Armstrong.

Sir,

Surveyor General's Office, Sydney, 10 October, 1873.

<sup>1</sup>See minute on No. 1.

I beg to invite your attention to my letter\* of the 2nd day of May, No. 73/96, whereby you were directed to report on residence on Hugh Harriott's conditional purchase (71-3,293), and I have to request that you will carry out the instructions above referred to with as little delay as possible, and report on this memo. when the instruction will probably be carried out.

I have, &c.,  
**JOHN F. LANDERS,**  
 For the Surveyor-General.

No. 5.

Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Armstrong to The Surveyor-General.

REPORT on Conditional Purchase, county of King, police district of Yass.

Land Office No.	Name of Purchaser.	Date of Purchase.	Selection.	Area.	Situation.	Date of Inspection.	Nature of Improvements.	Value of Improvements.	Residence.	Remarks.
89 of 1871	Hugh Harriott	7/9/71	13	No. 125 08 acres.	Parish of Yass	25/10/73	½ mile new two-rail of fencing, 1 mile old two-rail of fencing, 7 acres partially cleared.	£ 60 s 0 d 0	.....	In accordance with application this land was originally selected by Hugh Harriott, and appears to have been held by him for about eighteen months; he then transferred it to his brother, James Harriott, who is alleged to have been in possession about five or six months, and was again transferred* by him to Henry Boswell in October last. I am not in a position to state whether Hugh or James Harriott complied with the residence clause of the Act. At date of inspection Boswell, the present claimant, did not reside on the land in question, but was engaged in erecting a hut thereon; he has been cautioned not to proceed with his improvements pending your decision in this case. Reported on in accordance with your B.C. instructions of the 2nd May, 1873.

\* No transfer in favour of H. Boswell has been received. Such transfer could not be accepted, as a year would not have elapsed from date of last transfer.—W.B., 17/1/74.

J. ARMSTRONG,  
 Licensed Surveyor.

15 November, 1873.

Minutes on No. 5.

Is the present owner of the conditional purchase to show cause? I think not, under the surveyor's report. There appears to be some confusion, and the other papers should be looked at before any further action is taken.—J.H.C., 24/12/73.

As the transfer in favour of James Harriott was received and passed before the surveyor's report was received, it is submitted that the present alienee, J. Harriott, should be called upon to show cause; no subsequent notice of alienation in favour of H. Boswell has been furnished; *vide* surveyor's report.—17/1/74.

Yes.—19/1/74. James Harriott informed.—31/1/74. As no reply has been received to the above letter the selection should be declared forfeited.—W.B., 29/4/74. Approved.—J.S.F., 16/5/74.

No. 6.

Gazette Notice.

Department of Lands, Sydney, 4 September, 1874.

Forfeited Conditional Purchases.

HIS Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, directs it to be notified that the undermentioned portions of Crown Lands, conditionally purchased under the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, having, by the non-residence of the purchasers, or their legal alienees, on the original selections, been abandoned, within the meaning of the said Act, the same are hereby declared forfeited; and such of the said lands as shall not in the meantime be conditionally purchased will be sold accordingly, by auction, on a day or days to be hereafter notified.

JAMES S. FARNELL

No. of C.P.	Name.	Place of selection.	Date of selection.	Area.
71-3293	Hugh Harriott, now James Harriott .....	Yass .....	4 September, 1871 .....	a. 98 r. 0 p. 0

## No. 7.

Messrs. Wilson &amp; Ranken to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

227, George-street, Sydney, 21 September, 1874.

In the Gazette of the \*4th September, the selection of Hugh Harriott, now James Harriott, \*See No. 1. made at Yass, on the 7th September, 1871, of 98 acres, is declared forfeited, and as we are in a position to prove that all the requirements of the law have been complied with, both as to residence and improvements, we have to request that you will hold the forfeiture in abeyance, to allow the selector to furnish the necessary proof, and in the meantime instruct the Land Agent at Yass not to allow it to be reselected.

We have, &amp;c.,

WILSON &amp; RANKEN.

*Minute on No. 7.*

Withdrawn, pending inquiry.—W.W.S., 22/9/74.

## No. 8.

Telegram from Under-Secretary for Lands to Land Agent, Yass.

22 September, 1874.

WITHDRAW Hugh Harriott's, now James Harriott's, forfeited conditional purchase, dated 7th September, 1871, from selection, pending inquiry.

## No. 9.

Messrs. Wilson &amp; Ranken to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

227, George-street, Sydney, 19 October, 1874.

Referring to our letter\* of 21st September, with reference to the forfeiture of Hugh Harriott's conditional purchase, the said conditional purchase having been transferred by Hugh to James Harriott, on the 8th August, 1873, and by him transferred to the present occupant, Henry Boswell, on 14th October, 1873, we now enclose declaration of residence by Henry Boswell, both as to the time he occupied it himself, and also as to the residence of the two Harriotts, and appended thereto a certificate, by two respectable farmers, as to the residence of the Harriotts. The Harriotts having left the neighbourhood, it is impossible to hand in their declaration, and we therefore forward the only proof in our power, which we hope will be deemed sufficient.

\*See No. 7.

We have, &amp;c.,

WILSON &amp; RANKEN.

[Enclosure to No. 9.]

Declaration by H. J. Boswell.

In the Colony of New South Wales.

I, HENRY James Boswell, of near Yass River, do solemnly and sincerely declare that I am the lawful owner, by conditional purchase, under the 13th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, of 98 acres of land, in the parish of Yass, in the county of King, which was on the 7th day of September, 1871, conditionally purchased, at Yass, by Hugh Harriott; that the said land was the *bona-fide* residence of the said Hugh Harriott from the period of selection and first occupation to the 8th day of August, 1873, upon which date the said Hugh Harriott alienated the said land to one James Harriott, and the latter, to the best of my knowledge and belief, resided on the said land from that date until the alienation of the same by him to me; that the said land has been my *bona-fide* residence from the time of such last-mentioned alienation to the present date. I further declare that I am unable to obtain declarations from the said Hugh Harriott and James Harriott, because they have left the district. And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled, "An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the Government of New South Wales and to substitute declarations in lieu thereof and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits."

HENRY BOSWELL.

Taken and declared at Yass, this 15th day }  
of October, 1874, before me,—

LEOPOLD YATES, a Magistrate of the Territory of New South Wales.

We, the undersigned farmers, residing near Yass, do hereby certify that the land mentioned in the above declaration was the *bona-fide* residence of Hugh Harriott and James Harriott respectively during the period each of the said parties held the said land.

EDWARD ROACH,  
JOSEPH THOMAS FAULDER,*Minutes on No. 9.*

Submitted for decision as to whether the forfeiture of the purchase should remain. The proof of the residence appears to be satisfactory, but no transfer in favour of the present holder, H. Boswell, has been received, and such transfer in his favour could not properly have been made on 14th October, 1873. The declaration has not been made, and is only now due, the transfer in favour of the alleged transferee or James Harriott having only been made on 8th August, 1873, namely, three months previously.—W.B., 1/12/74.

## No. 10.

Declaration by H. Boswell.

E.

Declaration of conditional purchaser under the 13th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861.

Alienation Act.

I, HENRY James Boswell, of near Yass River, do solemnly and sincerely declare that I am the lawful owner, by conditional purchase, under the 13th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, of the land hereunder described, and that improvements consisting of fencing, clearing, and a house, and to the value of £100, have been made on such land; and I declare further, that the said land has been the *bona-fide* residence, continuously, of Hugh Harriott and, to the best of my belief, James Harriott, from the period of selection

selection and first occupation to the present date (and that no alienation of the land has been made by the abovenamed Hugh Harriott until after the residence thereon of such holder for a period of one whole year, and that the said James Harriott resided thereon from the date of alienation by the said Hugh Harriott to the date upon which he the said James Harriott alienated to me, each alienation having been notified to the Land Agent of the district within one month of its having been made). And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the Government of New South Wales and to substitute declarations in lieu thereof and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits."

HENRY BOSWELL.

Taken and declared, at Yass, this 20th }  
day of November, 1874, before me,— }

LEOPOLD YATES, a Commissioner of Affidavits.

Description.

County of King, parish of Yass, 98 acres, near Yass River, being conditional purchase No. 89, of 1871, in the district of Yass, made on the 7th September, 1871.

### No. 11.

The Under-Secretary for Lands to Messrs. Wilson & Ranken.

Gentlemen,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 24 December, 1874.

\* See No. 9.

98 acres, section  
13. Yass, 7th  
September, 1871.

With reference to your \*letter of the 19th October last, respecting the forfeited conditional purchase noted in the margin, originally made by Hugh Harriott, in which you state it has been transferred to Mr. Henry Boswell, I am directed to apprise you that the proof of residence furnished by your client, Mr. Henry Boswell, appears to be satisfactory, but no transfer in his favour has been received.

2. I am to inform you that a transfer of the land in favour of Mr. Boswell could not have been properly made on the date named by you, viz., 14th October, 1873, it not being legal for a transfer to be accepted until twelve months have elapsed since last alienation of the purchase, unless the usual declaration as to residence and improvements has been furnished, which had not been done in this case.

I have, &c.,

W. W. STEPHEN.

### No. 12.

Messrs. Wilson & Ranken to The Minister for Lands.

Sir,

227, George-street, Sydney, 4 January, 1875.

\* See No. 11.

Referring to the letter\* from the Department of Lands, dated 24th December, 1874, relative to a selection made by Hugh Harriott, at Yass, transferred to James Harriott, and transferred by him to H. Boswell, in which it is stated that there is no record of the transfer to Boswell by James Harriott, we beg to state that the transfer was noted at Yass on the 16th October, 1873, and that the Land Agent states that notification of transfer was forwarded by him to Sydney. Under these circumstances we beg respectfully to request that the decision in this case may be reconsidered.

We have, &c.,

WILSON & RANKEN.

#### Minutes on No. 12.

The transfer alluded to in favour of Mr. Boswell has not been received, and the Land Agent should not have received it, if made, as only three months, instead of one year, had expired since the date of the last transfer. Further action may perhaps remain in abeyance, and pending receipt of usual declaration at end of thirty-seven days now due, Messrs. Wilson & Ranken should be so apprised.—W.B., 18/1/75.

Mr. Harper, please state whether a notice of transfer in favour of H. J. Boswell has since been received. No.—11/2/76.

A declaration has been received which has been made by Boswell. May it be forwarded to the Land Agent, in order that one may be made by James Harriott, the recognized owner of the land, and furnished to this Department? I do not think that, under the circumstances of this case, Boswell should be recognized. The alienee, Harriott, has surely not vanished so completely that he cannot be found.—W.B., 21/2/76.

The conditional purchase in this case was declared forfeited on the 4th September, 1874, on the ground that James Harriott, the transferee from Hugh Harriott, had apparently abandoned it after holding it for five months, and when he is stated to have alienated it to the present claimant, Henry James Boswell. But there is no record of any such alienation having been recorded or applied for, and if it had been it would have necessarily been refused, as contrary to the 18th clause of the Alienation Act. There has been no revocation of the forfeiture, though the Land Agent has been instructed not to receive applications (a course to which I have represented the objections), and the last claimant, Boswell, makes the final declaration and asks to be recognized as the holder of the conditional purchase. There can be no recognition, of course, unless the Governor and Executive Council should see fit to revoke the forfeiture; and it is not clear upon what grounds this could be recommended, in view of the surveyor's report that he warned Boswell against improving, and that there is no attempt to prove that James Harriott resided for twelve months, as required by the Alienation Act, before alienating the selection, if he did alienate it. Should this defect in the fulfilment of the conditions be condoned by the Government, and should the forfeiture be revoked, the claim of Boswell, as purchaser from James Harriott, might perhaps be inquired into before a Commissioner under the Lands Acts Amendment Act, 1875. I see no reason to recommend such a course.—A.O.M., 1/3/76.

I cannot see any other course than to allow the forfeiture to proceed. Boswell may then conditionally purchase in his own name, but certainly the course of telegraphing to the Land Agent not to allow a forfeited conditional purchase to be conditionally purchased again is an illegal course.—T.G., 13/3/76.

## No. 13.

## The Under-Secretary for Lands to Messrs. Wilson &amp; Ranken,

Gentlemen,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 12 February, 1875.

With reference to your \*letter of the 4th ultimo, respecting the conditional purchase originally made by Hugh Harriott, but which you state has since been transferred to H. Boswell, I am directed to apprise you that the transfer alluded to in favour of H. Boswell has not been received, and it would have been illegal for the Land Agent to have received it, if made, as only three months, instead of one year, had expired since the date of last transfer. \*See No. 12.

2. I am also to inform you that it has been decided that any further action shall remain in abeyance pending receipt of the usual declaration due at the end of the three years, which have now expired.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. W. STEPHEN.

## No. 14.

## Memorandum by Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Conditional Purchases.

Name of Land Agent, Leopold Yates.—District of Yass.

Remittance, £215 1s. 1d. ; collected 29th March and 4th April, 1875.

Boswell H. J., alienee of J. Harriott, £3 13s. 6d. ; 7th September, 1871, 98 acres ; suspended, 6th April, 1875.

WILL the Under-Secretary for Lands be good enough to favour me with a reply to my [B.C. of 16th December, 1874, respecting the above purchase.—G.E., the Treasury, B.C., 13th May, 1875.

## No. 15.

## Mr. S. Wilson to The Minister for Lands.

Sir,

Cowridge, 19 August, 1875.

I beg to be informed if I can select the undermentioned land in virtue of my 139 acres purchased at Yass on 27th December, 1858. There is about 130 rods of fencing upon this land, erected thirteen years ago; a hut, 10 x 12, erected shortly after the land was advertised as forfeited. No other improvements upon this land. There is a fence erected upon Barber's land, near the north boundary of this land, but I think too far from the line to be considered improvements upon this land. If I cannot select, please inform me if I can get a renewal of pre-emptive lease, having held this land previous to 1870. My lease had not expired at the time this land was selected. My homestead, upon my 139 acres, stands within 180 yards of this land. I send a sketch showing position of fence, hut, &c.

I have, &amp;c.,

SAMUEL WILSON.

Description of land:—Area, 98 acres; county of King, parish of Derringullen. Forfeited C.P. of Hugh Harriott.

*Minutes on No. 15.*

The writer may be informed he may take up the land in question, either under the 13th clause of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, complying with the conditions of residence and improvements, or under the 21st section of the Crown Lands Amendment Act of 1875.—R. D. FITZGERALD, for Surveyor-General, 28/8/75. Samuel Wilson informed, 21/9/75.

See No. 16.

## No. 16.

## The Chief Commissioner to Mr. S. Wilson.

Sir,

21 September, 1875.

With reference to your letter of the 19th ultimo, inquiring whether you can select a portion of 98 acres in virtue of your 139 acres purchased at Yass, on 27th December, 1858, I am directed to inform you that you may take up the land alluded to under the 13th clause of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, complying with the conditions of residence and improvements, or under the 21st section of the Crown Lands Acts Amendment Act of 1875.

I have, &amp;c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,  
Chief Commissioner.

## No. 17.

## Application by Mr. S. Wilson.

G.

[Alienation Act, section 22.]

Application by Samuel Wilson for the conditional purchase, without competition, of 98 acres, unimproved Crown Land, under section 22 of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861.

Received by me, with a deposit of £24 10s., this 23rd day of September, 1875, at 2.30 o'clock.

LEOPOLD YATES,  
Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands at Yass.

Sir,

Land Agent's Number	Dates of previous Conditional Purchases.	Area of each Conditional Purchase. acres
Freehold (if any) contains per deed		139
1	January, 1863...	100
144	March, 1864.....	68
5	January, 1869....	51
306	September, 1873	98
Total area...		456

This is the fourth selection made by me in virtue of my conditional purchase or freehold of 139 acres.

Sir,

23 September, 1875.

I am desirous of purchasing, without competition, under the 22nd section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, the portion of unimproved Crown Land hereunder described, containing 98 acres, which adjoins my conditional purchase or freehold property of 139 acres, upon which I am now residing, or upon which I have resided for three years, and I herewith tender the sum of £24 10s., being a deposit at the rate of 5s. per acre on the area for which I apply.

I am, &c.,

SAMUEL WILSON,

Cowridge, Yass.

To the Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands at Yass.

Description.

County of King, parish of Yass, 98 acres, bounded by Barber's and Hilder's land, and by a road dividing it from my 139 acres. Road from Deringale to Yass runs through this land.

Minute on No 17.

Mr. Licensed-Surveyor John Armstrong is requested to report if the land conditionally purchased was improved at date hereof to an extent to bar conditional purchase. He reported that it was improved on 25th October, 1873, to the extent of £60.—F. W. RUTTER, for Surveyor-General, 9/6/76.

No. 18.

The Land Agent, Yass, to The Under-Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Lands Office, Yass, 27 September, 1875.

I do myself the honor to draw your attention to Mr. Wilson's application, No. 306, lodged with me on the 23rd instant, under the 22nd clause of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, for the purchase of 98 acres, in the county of King, and parish of Derringullen, and to state that such application is for the portion of land which has been withdrawn from selection in accordance with your directions per telegram of 22nd September, 1874, pending inquiry.

See No. 8.

2. Mr. Wilson has on several occasions caused inquiries to be made at this office with reference to this portion, with a view to selecting it, but my answer has been that the land was not at present open to conditional purchase.

3. In consequence of the land, as applied for by Mr. Wilson, not being as fully described as it might have been, I received the application and inadvertently passed it, without drawing your attention by a special note in regard to the matter.

I have, &c.,

LEOPOLD YATES,

Crown Lands Agent.

No. 19.

Mr. S. Wilson to The Minister for Lands.

Sir,

Cowridge, 13 October, 1875.

In reference to my letter of the 19th August, asking if I could select a portion of 98 acres of land situated in county King, parish of Derringullen, in virtue of my 139 acres, receiving an answer, dated 21st September, 1875, informing me I could, I accordingly selected said land at the Land Office, Yass, on 23rd September last, marked boundary of said land, since which time my possession has been disputed by a person called Boswell, by his running sheep and otherwise trespassing upon said land. I humbly request that you will inform me when my application for said land has been approved of, and have steps taken to give me undisputed possession of said land.

See No. 15.

See No. 16.

I have, &c.,

SAMUEL WILSON.

Minutes on No. 19.

The Land Agent should be requested to transmit the substance of the telegram alluded to in his letter.—P.F.A., Surveyor-General, 9/3/76. Copy of telegram attached.—28/3/76.

See No. 8.

No. 20.

Mr. S. Wilson to The Minister for Lands.

Sir,

Cowridge, 15 January, 1876.

I beg to be informed if any application for conditional purchase of 98 acres selected at Yass in September, 1875, has been approved of, as I intend fencing in said land as soon as possible. Hoping for a quick reply,—

I have, &c.,

SAMUEL WILSON.

Description of land.

Area, 98 acres; situate, county King, parish Derringullen: Bounded by Hilder's land on the east and south, by Barber's land on the north, and on the west by my 139 acres.

No. 21.

## No. 21.

## Messrs. Wilson &amp; Ranken to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

227, George-street, Sydney, 6 April, 1876.

Referring to our letter\* of 19th October, 1874, enclosing declaration by Henry Boswell as to his residence on the above conditional purchase, also certificate from two respectable farmers as to the residence of Boswell's predecessors, we would respectfully request that some decision may be come to in this case. Boswell's residence on the ground for the last two years, we would submit, proved his intention to act up to the spirit of the law, although there may have been some informality in his title. A person named Samuel Wilson has lately, we believe, selected this ground and impounded Boswell's sheep. According to the Land Law this selection is void, as the ground carries improvements to the value of £1 per acre. We would, therefore, earnestly request that Boswell's title should be confirmed, as by such means he may be saved from the vexatious interference of others who can have no title.

We have, &c.,  
WILSON & RANKEN.

*Minutes on No. 21.*

It is recommended that the writer be informed that Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Armstrong has been instructed to report, and that as it now appears by surveyor's report that the land conditionally purchased by Samuel Wilson on 23rd September last, under 22nd clause, was improved on 25th October last to the value of £60, that that conditional purchase will be declared void if Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Armstrong reports that land was improved on 23rd September last to an extent to bar conditional purchase.—F. W. RUTTER (for Surveyor General), 23/6/76. James Wilson, and Wilson & Ranken, agents, informed, 6th September, 1876. See Nos. 26 & 27.

## No. 22.

## The Under-Secretary for Lands to Messrs. Wilson &amp; Ranken.

Gentlemen,

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, 18 April, 1876.

In reference to my \*letter, addressed to you on the 12th February, 1875, on the subject of the conditional purchase noted in the margin, declared forfeited 4th September, 1874, I am directed to apprise you that the purchase was declared forfeited, on the ground that James Harriott, the transferee from Hugh Harriott, had apparently abandoned the land after holding it for five months, only when he is stated to have alienated it to the present claimant, Henry James Boswell. \*See No. 12. Hugh Harriott, 98 acres, Yass, 7th September, 1871.

2. But there is no record of any such alienation having been recorded or applied for, and if it had it would necessarily have been refused, as contrary to the 18th clause of the Alienation Act.

3. There has been no revocation of the forfeiture, though the last claimant, Boswell, now makes a final declaration and wishes to be recognized as the holder of the purchase.

4. In view of the surveyor's report, that he warned Boswell against improving, and that there is no proof that James Harriott resided for twelve months, as required by the Act, before alienating his selection; I am to state that the Minister for Lands cannot see any other course than to allow the forfeiture of the purchase to clapse. Boswell may make a conditional purchase of the land in his own name.

I have, &c.,  
W. W. STEPHEN.

## No. 23.

## Application by Mr. H. J. Boswell.

C.

[Alienation Act, section 13.]

Application for the conditional purchase, without competition, of unimproved Crown Land.

District of Yass.

No. 186 of 1876.

Application by Henry James Boswell for the conditional purchase, without competition, of 98 acres unimproved Crown Land.

Received by me, with a deposit of £24 10s., this 27th day of April, 1876, at 10-30 o'clock.

LEOPOLD YATES,  
Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands at Yass.

Sir,

Yass, 27 April, 1876.

I am desirous of purchasing, without competition, under the 13th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, the portion of unimproved Crown Land hereunder described, containing 98 acres; and I herewith tender the sum of £24 10s., being a deposit at the rate of 5s. per acre on the area for which I apply.

I have, &c.,  
HENRY JAMES BOSWELL,  
Yass.

To the Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands at Yass.

## Description.

County of King, parish of Yass, 98 acres, adjoining Charles Barber's freehold estate, called Bellevalle, being a measured portion selected by Hugh Harriott, on 7th September, 1871, alienated by him to James Harriott, and alienated by James Harriott to Henry James Boswell, which said portion was declared forfeited on 4th September, 1874.

## No. 24.

## Mr. M. C. Law to The Under-Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Yass, 9 May, 1876.

I have the honor to request, on behalf of Samuel Wilson, of Yass, county King, that you will cause instructions to be issued in the following case, viz.:—The applicant addressed a letter to your Department, and in accordance with advice in reply thereto, by letter of the 21st September, he selected measured portion No. 125, containing 98 acres (original conditional purchase by Hugh Harriott on the 7th September, 1871, declared void on the 4th September, 1874), on the 23rd September, 1875, under the 22nd section. He is now informed that Henry Boswell selected the same portion on the 27th April, 1876, under the 13th section. Applicant having acted in compliance with your instructions as per letter quoted above, desires to be informed at as early a date as possible which of the parties abovenamed is to be declared the conditional purchaser of the portion alluded to. Improvements have been effected by applicant.

I have, &amp;c.,

M. C. LAW,

Pro SAMUEL WILSON.

See No. 16.

## No. 25.

## Messrs. Wilson &amp; Ranken to The Minister for Lands.

Sir,

227, George-street, Sydney, 11 May, 1876.

On behalf of Henry Boswell, we beg to apply for a refund of the sum of £8 10s. 6d., being interest on Hugh Harriott's conditional purchase taken up at Yass on 7th September, 1871. Boswell having purchased from Harriott, at the expiration of the three years paid the interest, particulars of which we annex, but the conditional purchase has since been forfeited from an informality in the transfer. We have therefore respectfully to request that the refund may be granted without delay.

We understand the money now stands at Suspense Account in the Treasury.

We have, &amp;c.,

WILSON &amp; RANKEN.

## Interest paid.

	£	s.	d.
September to December, 1874 ... ..	1	3	6
January to December, 1875 ... ..	3	13	6
January to December, 1876 ... ..	3	13	6
Total... ..	£8	10	6

*Minutes on No. 25.*

Forwarded to the Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade, with a request that he will be good enough to refund the interest money placed in suspense, as the purchase remains forfeited.—W.B. (for the Under-Secretary), B.C., Department of Lands, 31 October, 1876. Vouchers have been passed for refund of amount in Suspense Amount.—G.E., the Treasury, B.C., 6 November, 1876. The application enclosed should now be noted for dispatch to surveyor for report as to residence.—C.N., 15/11/76.

## No. 26.

## The Under-Secretary for Lands to Messrs. Wilson &amp; Ranken.

Gentlemen, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 6 September, 1876.

With reference to my \*letter, addressed to you on 18th April last, on the subject of the forfeited conditional purchase of Hugh Harriott, claimed by your client, Mr. Henry Boswell, I am directed to apprise you that the matter has now been sent on to Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Armstrong for his special report as to the value of the improvements at date of Mr. Wilson's fresh selection of the land (23rd September, 1875), and if it be found that they were then of sufficient value to bar the selection his purchase will be declared void.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. W. STEPHEN.

\*See No. 22.

## No. 27.

## The Under-Secretary for Lands to Mr. Samuel Wilson.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 6 September, 1876.

With reference to your \*letter of the 9th May last, respecting your conditional purchase noted in the margin, which embraces the same land as Hugh Harriott's forfeited selection, and is claimed by a person named Henry Boswell, I am directed to apprise you that it appears from the reports of the surveyor which have been obtained in the case, that on the 25th October last, and perhaps subsequently to the date of your application, the improvements on the land were worth £60.

2. I am, however, to inform you that the matter has now been referred to Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Armstrong for his special report as to the value of the improvements at date of your selection (viz., 23rd September, 1875); and if it is found that they were then of sufficient value to bar the land from purchase your application will have to be declared void, and your deposit money refunded.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. W. STEPHEN.

\*See No. 24.  
Samuel Wilson,  
Yass. 98 acres,  
22nd section,  
23rd September,  
1875.  
Hugh Harriott,  
Yass. 60 acres,  
section 13, 7th  
September, 1871.

No. 28.



## 11

## No. 28.

## Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Armstrong to The Surveyor-General.

Sir,

Yass, 18 November, 1876.

In accordance with your instructions\* of the 9th June, 1876, I do myself the honor to state that I have again inspected the improvements on portion No. 125, 98 acres, parish of Yass, county of King, and find that the same improvements were on the land, as enumerated in my report of the 15th November, conditional purchase by Hugh Harriott, and valued at £60, at the date of selection made by Samuel Wilson, with the addition, I believe (not having my report mentioned to refer to), of about 44 chains of party fencing, erected by A. McCallum, the lessee of George Barber's 990 acres, valued at £64 per mile. It is alleged that Henry James Boswell received permission from your Department to select the land in question, and that he did so on the 27th April, 1876. I found him occupying the same. I enclose a memo. received from Boswell's solicitor, which supplies valuable information in the case.

I have, &amp;c.,

J. ARMSTRONG.

*Minutes on No. 28.*

Memo. on information form to Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Armstrong, to show on sketch the position of the improvements referred to.—F.W.R., 2 Feby., 1877.

Conditional purchase application 76/186 (Yass) should be declared void, as the land required was previously conditionally purchased by Samuel Wilson. With regard to the question of improvements raised, it would appear from this report that the improvements (fence and hut) are not of sufficient value, and are so placed that they do not form a bar to Wilson's conditional purchase.—R. D. FITZGERALD (for the Surveyor-General), 23/3/77.

Applicant, with refund order, c/o Messrs. Wilson & Ranken, agents, and Treasury informed.—12/4/77.

## No. 29.

## The Surveyor-General to Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Armstrong.

Sir,

Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney, 13 December, 1876.

I have to invite your attention to my blank-cover instructions of the 9th day of June, 1876, whereby you were directed to report on conditional purchase 75/306 (Yass), and to request that you will carry out the instructions above referred to with as little delay as possible.

I have, &amp;c.,

J. W. ELLIS,

For the Surveyor-General.

## No. 30.

## Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Armstrong to The Surveyor-General.

Charting Branch.

Approximate position of improvements represented on tracing annexed. Boswell resided on portion No. 125 at date of last inspection.

J. ARMSTRONG.

The following is forwarded for the information of Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Armstrong:—In his report of 18th November, 1876, on the improvements on portion No. 125, parish of Yass, county of King, Mr. Armstrong has failed to furnish a sketch showing the position of the improvements, which perhaps cannot be included within an equivalent area measured according to the Regulations. He will therefore be good enough to show on the tracing herewith, as well as he can, the relative position of the improvements referred to in his report lately made, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile new two-railed fencing, 1 mile old railed fencing, and 7 acres partly cleared. Further, as to the person residing at date of last inspection.

F. W. RUTTER.

2nd February, 1877.

## No. 31.

## Messrs. Wilson &amp; Ranken to The Minister for Lands.

Sir,

227, George-street, Sydney, 14 March, 1877.

We beg leave respectfully to draw your attention to our letter\* of 6th April, 1876, forwarding declaration and certificates as to the residence of Henry Boswell on the land selected by him, and requesting that a decision might be come to in the case, but no steps have yet been taken, although it has been shown that this land is improved to over £1 per acre. It has been selected by one Samuel Wilson, who has impounded Boswell's sheep, and insists on keeping possession of the land, although Boswell has continued to reside and hold the selection as his own.

We have therefore respectfully to urge that no further delay may be allowed to take place in settling this matter and the cancellation of Samuel Wilson's selection.

We have, &amp;c.

WILSON &amp; RANKEN.

*Minutes on No. 31.*

Register,—I should be glad to have the papers as soon as possible.—A.O.M., 15/3/77. I think Wilson & Ranken have paid the fee for an appraisalment in this case.—A.O.M., 17/4/77. £1 ls. credited 14th April, 1877, and reported to the Lands same date—W. EDWARDS, 18/4/77.

No. 32.

## No. 32.

The Chief Commissioner to Mr. H. J. Boswell.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Branch, Sydney, 12 April, 1877.

Deposit paid,  
£24 10s.

I am directed to inform you that the application made by you, at Yass, on the 27th April, 1876, for the conditional purchase of 98 acres of land, is void, the land applied for having been previously selected by Samuel Wilson.

2. Enclosed is a form which, on being filled up in accordance with the instructions thereon, and forwarded to the Treasury, Sydney, will enable you at once to obtain the refund of your deposit.

I have, &amp;c.,

WILLIAM BLACKMAN,  
(For Commissioner.)

P.S.—The improvements are not of sufficient value, and are so placed that they do not form a bar to Wilson's selection.

## No. 33.

The Chief Commissioner to The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 12 April, 1877.

District, Yass.  
Name, Henry J.  
Boswell.  
Date of selection  
27 April, 1876.  
Area, 98 acres.  
Deposit, £24 10s.

I am directed to inform you that the conditional purchase noted in the margin being void, as the land required was previously conditionally purchased by Samuel Wilson, you will be good enough to refund to the selector the sum of £24 10s., being the deposit money paid thereon.

2. I am to add, that a receipt form for the disposal of the money has been forwarded to the applicant, with instructions to fill up the same and transmit it to the Treasury.

I have, &amp;c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,  
Chief Commissioner.

## No. 34.

The Chief Commissioner to The Land Agent, Yass.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 12 April, 1877.

I am directed to inform you that the application of Henry James Boswell, on the 27th April, 1876, for the conditional purchase of 98 acres of land, is void, as the land required was previously conditionally purchased by Samuel Wilson.

2. A form for refund of deposit has been forwarded for the signature of the applicant, the nature of which you will be so good as to explain to him, if required.

I have, &amp;c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,  
Chief Commissioner.

## No. 35.

Messrs. Wilson &amp; Ranken to The Minister for Lands.

Sir, 227, George-street, Sydney, 13 April, 1877.

On behalf of Mr. Henry James Boswell, we beg leave to respectfully return the enclosed refund voucher for £24 10s., which refund is made on the supposition that the improvements on the ground were not of sufficient value to bar Samuel Wilson's selection; but as Mr. Boswell is in a position to prove that the value of the improvements at the date of Wilson's selection was considerably over £1 per acre, we have to request that their value may be determined by arbitration. The Treasury fee for £1 1s. is hereto attached, being the arbitration fee.

We have, &amp;c.,

WILSON &amp; RANKEN.

*Minute on No. 35.*

The sum of £1 1s. has been credited this day.—W. NEWCOMBE, Trecasry, 14th April, 1877.

## No. 36.

Messrs. M'Carthy, Robertson, &amp; Fisher to The Under-Secretary for Lands.

Sir, Pitt-street North, Sydney, 1 May, 1877.

Referring to the number in the margin hereof, we have the honor to protest, on behalf of our client, Mr. Samuel Wilson, against the matter being referred to arbitration.

We have, &amp;c.,

M'CARTHY, ROBERTSON, &amp; FISHER.

*Minutes on No. 36.*

The grounds of objection or protest are not stated, but it is apparent that Samuel Wilson, who has selected land declared to be improved, has no ground for objecting to the appraisement of the improvements.—A.O.M., 2/5/77. M'Carthy, Robertson, & Fisher informed.—28/5/77.

## The Under-Secretary for Lands to Mr. M. Asher.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 21 May, 1877.

I am directed to forward herewith your formal appointment as Appraiser, under the Lands Acts Further Amendment Act of 1880, to determine the value of the improvements which belong to Henry Boswell, of Yass, and which existed on the land therein specified at the date it was conditionally purchased by Samuel Wilson, of Cowridge, Yass.

The leading facts of the case are recounted in that letter, but I may state that on the 23rd September, 1875, Samuel Wilson, of Yass, applied to purchase, under the 22nd section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, 98 acres of land, in the parish of Yass, county King, and that Henry Boswell, of Yass, claims No. 77-8,321 C.S. the land on account of it containing improvements of sufficient value to bar conditional purchase.

A copy of those Regulations, under the Act referred to, which have special reference to the subject of appraisements, and in strict accordance with which the present appraisement must necessarily be carried out, is appended for your information; and as it is not improbable that, in previous instances, you have conducted appraisements under the provisions of the 28th clause of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, I may point out that the Lands Acts Further Amendment Act of 1880 differs from that Act, by withholding from the claimant the privilege of concurring in the appointment of the Government Appraiser, or of appointing a second Appraiser upon his own behalf.

*(Copy of the Regulations referred to)*

## APPRAISEMENTS.

## Appointment of Appraisers.

13. Whenever it shall become necessary or desirable to hold an appraisement, it shall be conducted in manner hereinafter mentioned (that is to say),—

The Minister will appoint one or more appraisers. The appointment shall be made in writing, shall be delivered to the appraiser or appraisers, and attached to the appraisement when made; and such appraisement shall, unless altered or vetoed by the Minister after the receipt of a report and recommendation from three such appraisers, be binding, final, and conclusive upon all persons and to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

## In case of death or failure to act by Appraisers.

14. In case such appraisers, or any of them, die or become incapable to act before the making of their appraisement, or fail to make their appraisement within sixty days after their appointment, or within such extended time (if any), not exceeding thirty days, as shall have been duly appointed by them for that purpose, the matters referred to them shall be again referred to appraisement as if no former reference had been made.

## Appraisers to give notice of time and place appointed for Appraisement.

15. The appraiser or appraisers shall appoint a time and place for holding a Court of Appraisement at some convenient place in the district; and shall give not less than fourteen (14) days' notice in writing thereof to all parties interested.

## Appraisement to be conducted in open Court.

16. The appraisement shall be made in open Court, and upon due inquiry and consideration of any evidence documentary or otherwise, which may be laid before the appraiser or appraisers by the claimant, or which may have been produced at their own instance or at the instance of the Government; and the appraiser or appraisers may examine the parties as witnesses on oath.

## Appraisement to be transmitted to the Minister for Lands.

17. Every appraisement or award shall be in writing, and shall be transmitted to the Minister and deposited in his office.

You will observe that the appraisement must be conducted in open Court; that not less than fourteen days' notice in writing of the time and place appointed for the holding of it must be given to Henry Boswell and Samuel Wilson and to all persons interested in the case, and that, to prevent the delay, inconvenience, and disappointment of a second reference, it must be made within a period of, at furthest, ninety days from the date of your appointment. This period, however, as will be noticed, comprises a term of sixty, with an allowed extension of thirty, days; and if it be found necessary to take advantage of this extension, proper notice must be given to all parties, and the fact clearly represented when you furnish your award.

As the determination of the question at present rests with you alone, the necessity of the exercise upon your part of the greatest care will readily be recognized; and you should, by rigidly adhering to the Regulations, by giving due publicity to the proceedings, and by attentively weighing any matters that may come under your consideration, endeavour to prevent any complaint being urged either against your valuation or the means by which you arrived at it. And as the character of the improvements, apart from the consideration of their value, may materially affect the case, you will be good enough to make a careful inquiry into their nature, construction, and uses—to report whether they answer the requirements of law,—to show in the award the appraised value of each item,—to state, if possible, whether they are capable of being included in an area corresponding to their value and measured in accordance with the Regulations,—and to show upon the enclosed tracing their relative positions, with sufficient accuracy to enable the Department, without further reference, to determine this point.

Care should be taken that the declaration, printed on the back of your letter of appointment, be made prior to the commencement of the inquiry. When the award is furnished, it should be accompanied by a report containing, with whatever information may be valuable, the names of the persons upon whom the required notice was served, the place where the appraisement was conducted, the date upon which it was held, and the names of those who were present and supplied evidence. It is necessary that your letter of appointment should be returned, and it is desirable that the minutes of any evidence should, at the same time, be transmitted to this Department.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. W. STEPHEN.

## No. 38.

## The Under-Secretary for Lands to Messrs. Wilson &amp; Ranken.

Gentlemen,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 21 May, 1877.

I have the honor to inform you that on the 23rd September, 1875, Samuel Wilson, of Yass, applied to purchase, under the 22nd section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, 98 acres of land in the parish of Yass, county of King, and that Henry Boswell, of Yass, claims the land on account of it containing improvements of sufficient value to bar conditional purchase.

The appraisement has been instituted under the Lands Acts Further Amendment Act of 1880; and in order that you may understand its provisions in regard to the matter of appraisements, a copy of those Regulations which have special reference to the subject is hereto appended.

*(Copy of the Regulations referred to.)*

## APPRAISEMENTS.

## Appointment of Appraisers.

13. Whenever it shall become necessary or desirable to hold an appraisement, it shall be conducted in manner herein-after mentioned (that is to say),—

The Minister will appoint one or more appraisers. The appointment shall be made in writing, shall be delivered to the appraiser or appraisers, and attached to the appraisement when made; and such appraisement shall, unless altered or vetoed by the Minister after the receipt of a report and recommendation from three such appraisers, be binding, final, and conclusive upon all persons and to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

## In case of death or failure to act by Appraisers.

14. In case such appraisers, or any of them, die or become incapable to act before the making of their appraisement, or fail to make their appraisement within sixty days after their appointment, or within such extended time (if any), not exceeding thirty days, as shall have been duly appointed by them for that purpose, the matters referred to them shall be again referred to appraisement as if no former reference had been made.

## Appraisers to give notice of time and place appointed for appraisement.

15. The appraiser or appraisers shall appoint a time and place for holding a Court of Appraisement at some convenient place in the district, and shall give not less than fourteen (14) days' notice in writing thereof to all parties interested.

## Appraisement to be conducted in open Court.

16. The appraisement shall be made in open Court, and upon due inquiry and consideration of any evidence, documentary or otherwise, which may be laid before the appraiser or appraisers by the claimant, or which may have been produced at their own instance or at the instance of the Government; and the appraiser or appraisers may examine the parties as witnesses on oath.

## Appraisement to be transmitted to the Minister for Lands.

17. Every appraisement or award shall be in writing, and shall be transmitted to the Minister and deposited in his office.

Mr. Morris Asher, appraiser, of Yass, has been appointed appraiser, and the date of his appointment, it may be mentioned, corresponds with that of this letter. His attention has been particularly drawn to the fact that the appraisement must be conducted in open Court; that not less than fourteen days' notice in writing of the time and place appointed for the holding of it must be given to you and to all parties interested in the case; and that, to prevent the delay, inconvenience, and disappointment of a second reference, it must be made within a period of, at furthest, ninety days from the date of his appointment. This period, however, as will be observed, comprises a term of sixty, with an allowed extension of thirty, days; and it has been explained to him that due notice must be given to you and to all persons concerned, should he find it necessary to take advantage of the extension.

As the character of the improvements, apart from the consideration of their value, may materially affect the case, the appraiser has been instructed to make a careful investigation into their nature, construction, and uses, and to report whether, in his opinion, they answer the requirements of law.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. W. STEPHEN.

## No. 39.

## The Under-Secretary for Lands to Mr. S. Wilson.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 21 May, 1877.

Whereas on the 23rd September, 1875, you applied to purchase, under the 22nd section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, 98 acres of land, in the parish of Yass, county of King, and whereas Henry Boswell, of Yass, claims the land on account of it containing improvements of sufficient value to bar conditional purchase, it has been deemed advisable to submit the matter to arbitration.

The appraisement has been instituted under the Lands Acts Further Amendment Act of 1880; and in order that you may understand its provisions in regard to the matter of appraisements, a copy of those Regulations which have special reference to the subject is hereto appended:—

*(Copy of the Regulations referred to.)*

## APPRAISEMENTS.

## Appointment of Appraisers.

13. Whenever it shall become necessary or desirable to hold an appraisement, it shall be conducted in manner hereinafter mentioned (that is to say),—

The Minister will appoint one or more appraisers. The appointment shall be made in writing, shall be delivered to the appraiser or appraisers, and attached to the appraisement when made; and such appraisement shall, unless altered or vetoed by the Minister after the receipt of a report and recommendation from three such appraisers, be binding, final, and conclusive upon all persons and to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

## In case of death or failure to act by Appraisers.

14. In case such appraisers, or any of them, die or become incapable to act before the making of their appraisement, or fail to make their appraisement within sixty days after their appointment, or within such extended time (if any), not exceeding thirty days, as shall have been duly appointed by them for that purpose, the matters referred to them shall be again referred to appraisement as if no former reference had been made.

## Appraisers to give notice of time and place appointed for appraisement.

15. The appraiser or appraisers shall appoint a time and place for holding a Court of Appraisement at some convenient place in the district, and shall give not less than fourteen (14) days' notice in writing thereof to all parties interested.

Appraisement

## 15

Appraisement to be conducted in open Court.

16. The appraisement shall be made in open Court, and upon due inquiry and consideration of any evidence, documentary or otherwise, which may be laid before the appraiser or appraisers by the claimant, or which may have been produced at their own instance or at the instance of the Government; and the appraiser or appraisers may examine the parties as witnesses on oath.

Appraisement to be transmitted to the Minister for Lands.

17. Every appraisement or award shall be in writing, and shall be transmitted to the Minister and deposited in his office.

Mr. Morris Asher, appraiser, of Yass, has been appointed appraiser, and the date of his appointment, it may be mentioned, corresponds with that of this letter. His attention has been particularly drawn to the fact that the appraisement must be conducted in open Court; that not less than fourteen days' notice in writing of the time and place appointed for the holding of it must be given to you and to all parties interested in the case; and that, to prevent the delay, inconvenience, and disappointment of a second reference, it must be made within a period of, at furthest, ninety days from the date of his appointment. This period, however, as will be observed, comprises a term of sixty, with an allowed extension of thirty, days; and it has been explained to him that due notice must be given to you and to all persons concerned, should he find it necessary to take advantage of the extension.

As the character of the improvements, apart from the consideration of their value, may materially affect the case, the appraiser has been instructed to make a careful investigation into their nature, construction, and uses, and to report whether, in his opinion, they answer the requirements of the law.

I have, &c.,

W. W. STEPHEN.

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No. 40.

The Chief Commissioner to Messrs. M'Carthy, Robertson, & Fisher.

Gentlemen, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 28 May, 1877.

In reply to your letter\* of the 1st instant, protesting, on behalf of Mr. S. Wilson, against a certain matter being referred to arbitration, I am directed to inform you that, though the grounds of objection or protest are not stated, it is apparent that your client, who has selected land declared to be improved, has no ground for objecting to the appraisement of the improvements. \*See No. 36.

I have, &c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,

Chief Commissioner.

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No 41.

Appointment of Appraiser by the Minister for Lands.

WHEREAS on the 23rd September, 1875, Samuel Wilson, of Yass, applied to purchase, under the 22nd section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, 98 acres of land, as hereunder described; and whereas Henry James Boswell, described of Yass, in the Colony of New South Wales, claims the land on account of it containing improvements of sufficient value to bar conditional purchase: Now I, the Under-Secretary for Lands, having been duly authorized by the Minister for Lands, in pursuance of the powers vested in him under and by virtue of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, do hereby appoint Morris Asher, in the Colony of New South Wales, to be the appraiser on behalf of the Crown, to appraise the value of the said improvements at the date of application by Wilson, viz., 23rd September, 1875.

In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand, this 30th day of July, 1877.

W. W. STEPHEN.

Schedule referred to.

98 acres, parish of Yass, county of King.

I, the within-named Morris Asher, do solemnly and sincerely declare that I am not directly or indirectly interested in the matter referred to me, and that I will faithfully and honestly, and to the best of my skill and ability, hear and determine the matter referred to me, under the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861.

Subscribed and declared this 31st day }  
of July, A. D. 1877, before me, — }

MORRIS ASHER.

R. PERL RAYMOND, J.P.

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No. 42.

Appointment of Appraiser by Applicant.

B.

Applicant appointing appraiser on his own behalf.

WHEREAS I, Henry James Boswell, of Yass, in the Colony of New South Wales, farmer, have applied to purchase certain improved Crown Land, situate at Derringullen, near Yass aforesaid, a description whereof is set out in the Schedule hereinafter written; and whereas the Minister for Lands has duly appointed Morris Asher to be the person to appraise the value of the improvements alleged to exist on the said land on behalf of the Government, and to fix the value or price thereof to be paid by me; and whereas I am desirous of appointing an appraiser on my behalf in the matter aforesaid: Now I, the said Henry James Boswell, do hereby, in pursuance of the provisions of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, appoint John English, of Yass, in the Colony of New South Wales, farmer, to appraise, on my behalf, the value of the improvements alleged to exist on the said land, and the price to be paid by me for the purchase thereof; and further, I do hereby undertake and promise to the Minister for Lands that I will pay to the person above appointed as appraiser on my behalf, and to any umpire who may be appointed in the matters aforesaid, all costs, charges, and expenses which shall or may become payable to the said appraiser, and to any umpire who may be appointed herein, and that I will hold the Government of the said Colony indemnified from being called upon to pay the said costs, charges, and expenses, or any part thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, this 15th day of August, 1877.

HENRY JAMES BOSWELL.

Schedule

Schedule referred to.

98 acres of land, in the parish of Yass, county of King.

I, the within-named John English, do solemnly and sincerely declare that I am not directly or indirectly interested in the matter referred to me, and that I will faithfully, honestly, and to the best of my skill and ability, hear and determine the matters referred to me under the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861.

Subscribed and declared this 15th day }  
of August, A.D. 1877, before me,— }  
LEOPOLD YATES, J.P.

JOHN ENGLISH.

No. 43.

Mr. S. Wilson to The Minister for Lands.

Sir,

Yass, 4 October, 1877.

I beg to call your attention to the following fact: that I cannot get any satisfaction concerning my selection of 98 acres, through false reports having been made to the Government concerning it. The last I heard was that Mr. Asher had been instructed to appraise and report in this case, which he has not done. I cannot get any answer from him concerning it. As it is now in the third year since I selected this land, I most humbly request that you will take the matter into consideration, and have steps taken to have it settled with as little delay as possible.

I have, &c.,

SAMUEL WILSON.

Minutes on No. 43.

This case is under reference to the District Appraiser. The writer may, perhaps, be informed.—J.E., 26/10/77. Yes, and that the appraiser, in usual course, should communicate with him.—L.G.T., 1/11/77. Informed.—12/11/77.

No. 44.

Mr. Appraiser Asher to Messrs. S. Wilson and H. Boswell.

Sir,

Sydney, 12 October, 1877.

Referring to the letter\* of the 30th July, from the Under-Secretary for Lands, informing you of my appointment as appraiser on behalf of the Crown to value the improvements therein described, I do myself the honor to inform you that I intend holding an Appraisement Court at the Court-house, Yass, at 12 o'clock a.m., on the 19th instant.

I have, &c.,

MORRIS ASHER,

Appraiser.

Adjourned, by consent of both parties, to the 20th instant.

No. 45.

Report of Mr. Appraiser Asher and John English.

HAVING heard the evidence of the various witnesses, also our own inspection of the improvements, we come to the conclusion that the improvements are of the value of £130 3s. 3d., made up as follows:—

Hut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£10	0	0
203½ rods old fencing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	12	3
203½ rods old fencing, @ 3s. 6d. per rod	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	11	0
Clearing four acres, @ £6 per acre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	0	0
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£130	3	3

We have, &c.,

MORRIS ASHER,

Government Appraiser.

JOHN ENGLISH.

Dated at Yass, this 20th October, 1877.

[Enclosure to No. 45.]

Court of Appraisement, held at the Court-house, Yass, Saturday, 20th October, 1877, to determine the value of improvements said to exist upon portion of land claimed by Henry James Boswell. Mr. Boswell being called and sworn, states— I am a farmer residing at Snugsborough, near Yass, and took up a selection of 98 acres; I took it up on the 27th April, 1876, but I took it up previously, and it was transferred to me by James Harriott; when I took it up, and prior to Wilson selecting it, there was upon it a hut built of slab and bark; that hut is still upon it, and it is worth £10; there is also one old line of fencing, 203½ rods, which I value at 3s. 6d. per rod, £35 12s. 3d.; also another line of fencing, 173 rods, which I value at 8s. per rod, £69 4s.; there is also about four acres of land stumped, which cost me £6 10s. an acre for stumping, £26; this is all the improvements upon the land in question, making in all £140 16s. 3d.; there is over £40 worth of improvements upon 40 acres of this land, in fact there is fully £60 worth of improvements which were there before Wilson selected it.

HENRY BOSWELL.

By Mr. Wilson: Did you improve any portion of this land since I took it up, 23rd September, 1875? I felled one tree; I did not grub it. How many trees are there grubbed? There are some hundrels; I paid one man about £15 for grubbing, and also paid Harriott about £3 for grubbing, besides rations; I was grubbing upon this land myself, and another man also; at the time the grubbing was done it belonged to me; the land was transferred to me on 14th October, 1873. Question— Is the fence upon the north side of this land upon the ground now in dispute? I will not swear it is; I believe it is; I will swear that the greater portion of the fence is upon the land; I know it is upon the ground by the marked trees, which trees appear to be marked by the surveyor; the trees are upon both sides of the fence; the rations supplied to the men cost 10s. a week.

HENRY BOSWELL.

Joseph

*Joseph Thomas Faulder*: I am a farmer, and reside near Yass; I know the land in question; it adjoins my property and know it well; I have resided there about thirty-six years; Mr. Boswell called upon me in the month of September, 1875, to inspect the improvements upon this land; I went and saw some stumping, about 5 acres, which I value at about £7 per acre; there were some very large trees upon it; there was a line of old fencing also upon it, worth 3s. 6d. per rod; that line of fencing is still upon the ground; there was also a line of new fencing, which I valued at 6s. per rod; that fence is still up, and I know it is upon the land; there was a hut, the same as now stands upon the land, worth £10; a portion of the land where the hut is (say 40 acres) would contain improvements worth fully £60; the old fence is about 280 rods, and the new fence about 180 to 200 rods.

*By Mr. Wilson*: The old fence is up about eighteen or twenty years; won't swear it is worth 3s. 6d. per rod, but I would give 2s. 6d. a rod to remove it, and it would cost me 1s. to put it up again; I would not swear the whole of the new fence is upon the land, but I will swear that the greater portion is; I know it is upon the land by the section lines, also by pegs and marked trees, which I believe to be done by surveyors.

JOSEPH T. FAULDER.

*Michael Cusack*, being sworn, states: I reside near Yass; I know the land in dispute for about twenty years; I went upon the land in company with Faulder, Shannon, and Kemp; it was about two years ago; I saw about 4 acres stumped, worth fully £7 an acre stumping; it was heavily timbered, and took about 200 tons of billet wood off this land myself; there was an old line of fencing upon it; it was either 268 or 280 rods, worth 3s. 6d. per rod; I also saw a line of new fencing, about 160 rods, worth 6s. 6d. per rod; I went there to inspect and value the improvements upon this land; I valued everything under value; there was a hut also upon the ground worth £10; a portion of 40 acres where the hut is contains improvements worth fully £60.

MICHAEL CUSACK.

*Samuel Wilson*, being sworn, states: I am a farmer, and reside near Yass; I selected this 98 acres of land in September, 1875, and I will swear that the improvements are, to the best of my belief, not worth £40, nor were they when I selected it; the new fence, to the best of my belief, is not upon the ground, nor any portion of it; I knew when I selected it that it was improved land; I took it up as unimproved land; I knew it had been measured; I think I told Mr. Yates that it was a measured portion.

SAMUEL WILSON.

*Durant Trotter*, being sworn, states: I am a licensed engineer and surveyor; I know the land in dispute; I saw a corner pin in the ground, which Mr. Wilson pointed out to me as the boundary pin from which I could tell where the line ought to run, and from which I can state that the new fence is not upon the line; I started from the north-west corner; all that was necessary to determine the lines I did.

DURANT TROTTER, C.E.

#### No. 46

#### Appointment of Umpire by two Appraisers.

WE, Morris Asher, appointed by the Minister for Lands, and John English, appointed by Henry James Boswell, as appraisers, to appraise and determine the value of certain improvements situate in the parish of Yass, county of King, a description of which is set out in the Schedule hereinafter written, do appoint Robert L. Hall, of Yass, in the Colony of New South Wales, to be umpire in the matter of the said appraisement.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands, this 20th day of October, 1877.

MORRIS ASHER, Government Appraiser.

JOHN ENGLISH, Co. Appraiser.

Schedule referred to.

98 acres of land, in the parish of Yass, county of King.

I, the within-named do solemnly and sincerely declare that I am not directly or indirectly interested in the matter referred to me, and that I will faithfully, honestly, and to the best of my ability, hear and determine the matters referred to me, under the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861.

Subscribed and declared, this            day of }  
A.D. 18    , before me,—            }

#### No. 47

#### Appraisement of Improvements by two Appraisers.

To all to whom these presents shall come—

Morris Asher, of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, and John English, of Yass, in the said Colony, send greeting:—

Whereas on the 30th day of July, 1877, the said Morris Asher was duly appointed by the Minister for Lands to appraise the value of the improvements on certain Crown Lands situate in the parish of Yass, and which said lands are described in the Schedule in the paper writing hereto annexed, marked and to fix the value of the same at the date upon which the land was applied for by Charles Wilson: And whereas, on the 15th day of August, the said John English was duly appointed by Henry James Boswell, on behalf of the said Henry James Boswell, to appraise the value of the said improvements: And whereas the said Morris Asher and John English, before proceeding to enter upon the said appraisement, duly appointed an umpire and did all things necessary to authorize and enable them to proceed with the said appraisement: Now know ye, that the said Morris Asher and John English having heard and considered the allegations and witnesses on behalf of the Minister for Lands and of the said Henry James Boswell respectively, do hereby declare the sum of £133 3s. 3d. to be the value of the said improvements at such date, and do further fix the costs to be paid by the said            for this appraisement at the sum of            which said sum they direct shall be paid by the Minister for Lands, and the costs to be paid to the said John English for this appraisement at the sum of £1 1s., which said sum they order and direct shall be paid by the said Henry James Boswell, also the sum of £2 2s. to Mr. Hall as umpire in the case.

In witness whereof, the said Morris Asher and John English have hereunto set their hands, this 20th day of October, A.D. 1877.

MORRIS ASHER, Government Appraiser.  
JOHN ENGLISH.

*Minutes on No. 47.*

The award does not bear the signature of the Co. appraiser. I presume it will be necessary to call upon Mr. Asher to supply the omission.—J.Mc.G., 9/3/78. Yes.—20/3/78. Returned to Mr. Appraiser Asher, with a request that he will have the goodness to cause Mr. English to affix his signature to this award.—L.G.T., B.C., for the Under-Secretary, Department of Lands.—28/2/78. The award as to the valuation of the improvements is submitted for approval.—J.Mc.G., 7/6/78. L.G.T. Approved.—J.S.E., 15/7/78.

## No. 48.

## The Under-Secretary for Lands to Mr. S. Wilson.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 12 November, 1877.

Referring to your letter\* of the 4th October last, respecting the selection noted in the margin hereof, I am directed to inform you that the case is under reference to the District Appraiser, who should, in the usual course, communicate with you.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. W. STEPHEN.

\*See No. 43.  
98 acres, parish  
of Yass, county  
of King.

## No. 49.

## Mr. M. C. Law to The Under-Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Yass, 17 November, 1877.

I am desired by Mr. Samuel Wilson to communicate with you praying your assistance in the following case, viz. :—Some few weeks ago an Arbitration Court was held in Yass, before Mr. Appraiser Asher, for the purpose of determining the value of certain improvements on the said land, and which Mr. Boswell, as opponent, declared to be of such value as to bar Mr. Wilson's conditional purchase, the said conditional purchase being 98 acres, in parish of Derringullen, county of King. In this case Mr. Wilson complains that he had no opportunity of calling witnesses to the improvements, and that the value set upon a fence is far too high, the said fence costing little more than half the recent valuation; also, that the value for clearing a portion of the land was too highly valued. Under these circumstances, therefore, he, Mr. Wilson, prays that you will ordain that the disputants be allowed to appoint each an umpire and a referee, to whom the case shall be referred; that in the event of their being found value of £40 on any 40 acres, that Mr. Boswell be called upon to pay subdivision, and that Mr. Wilson be allowed to retain the remainder; or that the land as it now stands be put for sale by auction. Trusting that in your discretion you may be pleased to inquire further into this case.

I have, &amp;c.,

M. C. LAW.

*Minutes on No. 49.*

The papers in this case are, I think, under submission. However, perhaps the writer may be informed that the matter is now in the hands of the appraisers, and further action must await their report.—J.E., 22/11/77. If the papers are under submission, what is the use of telling him the matter is in the hands of the appraiser? Please quote papers.—28/11/77. The papers are now herewith, having been put at Records for end of month, Mr. Wilson having been informed that the matter awaits the result of the appraisement. The papers in any case of the kind might, I think, be under submission and the matter will be in the hands of the appraiser.—J.E., 29/11/77. Just so, but it would be of little use to inform the applicant so.—L.G.T. Inform of reference to appraiser, as provided by the 28th section, Alienation Act.—L.G.T., 13/2/78.

## No. 50.

## Mr. H. J. Boswell to The Minister for Lands.

Sir,

Alfred Vale, Yass, 31 January, 1878.

Would you let me know is the decision of Mr. Asher ratified in case of 98 acres in dispute between me and S. Wilson, which was declared in my favour.

Yours, &amp;c.,

HENRY J. BOSWELL.

## No. 51.

## Mr. W. F. Wilkinson to Messrs. Wilson &amp; Ranken.

*Re Boswell and Wilson.*

Dear Sirs,

Yass, 26 April, 1878.

The arbitration in this matter took place here on the 20th October last, and I believe the award and all papers connected therewith were sent to the Lands Department immediately thereafter, and the award I am aware was in favour of Boswell.

Since that time we have not heard a word of the intention of the Government, and as Boswell is very anxious concerning the matter, please find out what the Department intends doing, and let me know at your earliest convenience.

Yours, &amp;c.,

W. F. WILKINSON.

## No. 52.

## Mr. H. J. Boswell to The Minister for Lands.

Sir,

Yass, 20 July, 1878.

You will consider a conversation that you did me the honor to allow me to have with you this morning (Saturday) at Mr. Dodd's "Commercial Hotel," Yass, *re* 98 acres of land which was in dispute between me and Mr. Samuel Wilson, of Cowridge, near Yass. The 98 acres in question were selected on the 7th September, 1871. The land was then transferred to James Harriott, by his brother, Hugh Harriott, (the



(the first conditional purchaser), and it was subsequently transferred to me by this James Harriott, and after that it was cancelled, and I again reselected it on the 27th April, 1876. Since reselecting it I have had the land surveyed, and there are two lines of fencing on it. Mr. Samuel Wilson has selected this land. I have gone to considerable expense in improving the land, and Mr. Wilson has not spent a farthing on it. The land being in dispute between me and Mr. Wilson, it came on for hearing at the Appraisement Court at Yass, before Mr. Asher, the Government Appraiser, in October of last year, and the result was that Mr. Asher and Mr. John English, the other arbitrator, not only found, after hearing all the evidence, that I had put £1 worth of improvements on the land, but that the whole value of the improvements amounted to £130 3s. 3d. To this fact I refer you to the appraisers' report. I now most respectfully draw the attention See No. 45. of the Minister for Lands to this fact, that notwithstanding the appraiser's report which must be in the office of the Minister for Lands, that I am prevented from using the land by this Mr. Samuel Wilson. I can also state that the Minister for Lands has given me power to repurchase the land, on condition that I would make a declaration that I have put £1 worth of improvements on the land. This I have done, and the appraiser's report will prove that fact. I have lived on the land since I reselected it, in April, 1876, and I have complied with the Act in every respect. Mr. Wilson has never resided on the land, nor has he put one farthing's worth of improvements on it.

The arbitrators having decided in my favour, I now most respectfully apply to the Honorable the Minister for Lands to give me an order to take possession of the said land, or to rule in some way, from the appraiser's report, that I am the only person entitled to the report.

I have, &c.,  
HENRY JAMES BOSWELL.

No. 53.

Mr. H. J. Boswell to The Minister for Lands.

Sir,

Yass, 31 July, 1878.

I have not yet received any reply from you to my \*letter of 20th instant, respecting my 98 \*See No. 52 acres of land, which was decided at the Court of Appraisement held in Yass by Mr. Appraiser Asher, on 20th October last. The Court ruled in my favour that there was £130 3s. 3d. worth of improvements on the land, and without I get an order from you I cannot get possession of the land, not even in a Court of law. I therefore again ask you for the order, and respectfully request you will let me have it by return post.

I have, &c.,  
HENRY JAMES BOSWELL.

No. 54.

Mr. M. Conlon to The Minister for Lands.

Dear Sir,

Yass, 13 August, 1878.

Will you kindly fulfil a promise you made me in Yass, on the balcony of the "Commercial Hotel," and that is, to see after Mr. Henry Boswell's claim to his land, consisting of 98 acres. Mr. Boswell has (acting upon your suggestion) written no less than three letters to you on the matter, and he has not received an answer to either of them. The Minister for Lands has actually given him permission to erect a public gate on this land, and Boswell holds the receipt for £3 3s., the amount required before permission could be given. The appraiser (Mr. Asher), or rather the Court of Appraisement, says that Boswell has £103 3s. worth of improvements on the 98 acres, still Wilson claims the land, and all Boswell wants is the report of the appraiser and the order from you that he is the *bona-fide* owner of the land. Unless you can do this, these (beyond any doubt) Courts of Appraisement are all bosh, and the office of an appraiser is only a sinecure. I hope you will give the matter your serious consideration, for which I shall feel ever grateful.

I am, &c.,  
M. CONLON.

*Minutes on No. 54.*

Mr. Moriarty, will you please see to this.—J.S.F. The land was a forfeited selection of the present applicant, reselected by Samuel Wilson, on the 23rd September, 1875, and, again, by the writer, on the 27th April, 1876. The latter selection was cancelled, as being for the land alienated to the former. The result of the appraisement is to show that at the date of the selection by Wilson the land was improved to an extent beyond £1 per acre. This selection should also, therefore, be cancelled. Neither party has, therefore, any legal right to the land, the improvements on which are partly the property of the public, and partly, apparently, erected by the lessee of the original purchase of Mr. George. Submitted, that before any steps are taken for reconsidering the selection of the applicant, he should be required to afford satisfactory proof that the improvements described by the appraisers had been his property. A complaint has been made on the part of Wilson, that he had no opportunity of giving evidence. He should, of course, have had such an opportunity, but the omission does not invalidate the appraisement.—A.O.M.. 22/8/. Approved.—J.S.F., 26/8/78.

No. 55.

Mr. M. Conlon to The Minister for Lands.

Sir,

Yass, 20 August, 1878.

You have not thought proper to even give a reply to Mr. Boswell's letters, or to my letter in his See No. 54, behalf. I will not ask you to do so any more; but I must say this, the claim Boswell made, and the claim I made for him, was just, and what is more, honest. I shall quietly wait till Parliament meets, and then I shall have Boswell's claim brought before the House by a leading member of the Opposition. In passing, I will just remark that I, a native of forty years standing in Yass, have more interest and influence in the electorate than any "new chum" land agent.

I am, &c.,  
M. CONLON.

## No. 56.

## The Chief Commissioner to Mr. H. J. Boswell.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 5 September, 1878.

\* See No. 50.  
Yass, C.P., 76,—  
186. H. Boswell. With reference to your \* letter of the 31st January last, and to subsequent correspondence relative to your claim to 98 acres of land, likewise claimed by Mr. S. Wilson, I am to request that you will submit satisfactory proof that the improvements described by the appraisers had been your property.

I have, &c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,  
Chief Commissioner.

## Improvements referred to.

Hut ... ..	£10 0 0
Old fencing, 203½ rods ... ..	35 12 3
New fencing, 173 rods, 7s. ... ..	60 11 0
Clearing 4 acres, £6 ... ..	24 0 0
Total ... ..	£130 3 3

## No. 57.

## The Chief Commissioner to Mr. M. Conlon.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 5 September, 1878.

\* See No. 54.  
Yass, C.P., 76,—  
186. Mr. Boswell. With reference to your \* letter of the 13th ultimo, relative to Mr. H. Boswell's claim to 98 acres of land claimed by Mr. S. Wilson, I am to inform you that before any steps are taken for reconsidering the selection in question, Mr. Boswell must submit satisfactory proof that the improvements described by the appraisers had been his property.

I have, &c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,  
Chief Commissioner.

## No. 58.

## Mr. M. Conlon to The Minister for Lands.

Sir, Yass, 7 September, 1878.

See No. 57. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter anent Mr. Boswell's 98 acres of land, conditional purchase, parish Yass, county King. I have handed Mr. Boswell your letter, and I can say that beyond any matter of doubt he is able to give you the proof you asked. I must mention this, that Mr. Boswell had the cap of his left knee broken about a month ago, and he will not be able to come into Yass to attend to the business for at least one week yet.

I have, &c.,

M. CONLON.

## No. 59.

## Application by Mr. Samuel Wilson.

C.P. No. 75-306.

E.

[Alienation Act.]

Declaration of conditional purchaser under the 18th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861. I, SAMUEL WILSON, of Cowridge, do solemnly and sincerely declare that I am the lawful owner, by conditional purchase, under the 22nd section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, of the land hereunder described, and that improvements consisting of dwelling, buildings, fencing, and clearing, and to the value in the aggregate of £1 per acre, have been made on such land and on my adjoining; and I declare further, that the said freehold of 139 acres freehold land has been the *bona-fide* residence, continuously, of myself, from the period of selection and first occupation to the present date. And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the Government of New South Wales and to substitute declarations in lieu thereof and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits."

SAMUEL WILSON.

Taken and declared at Yass, this 26th day of }  
September, 1878, before me,— }

LEOPOLD YATES, a Commissioner of Affidavits.

## Description.

County of King, parish of Derringullen, 98 acres, at Derringullen, being conditional purchase No. 306, of 1875, in the district of Yass, made on the 23rd September, 1875.

## Minute on No. 59.

Instalment credited at Treasury, 1st October, 1878.—W.H.B., 4/1/80.

21

No. 60.

Messrs. Wilson &amp; Ranken to The Minister for Lands.

Sir,

227, George-street, Sydney, 10 October, 1878.

Enclosed please find the declaration asked for made by Mr. Henry James Boswell, as to the improvements erected by him on his conditional purchase of 98 acres, taken up at Yass on the 27th April, 1876, and have respectfully to request that the matter may be at once attended to.

We have, &amp;c.,

WILSON &amp; RANKEN.

*Minute on No. 60.*

The purchase of Wilson's conditional purchase, 75/306, has not yet been declared void, as directed in Sec No. 54. minute 23/8/78. That action should now be taken. The statutory declaration of Boswell as to ownership of improvements, enclosed, is submitted.—C.N., 19/11/78.

*[Enclosure to No. 60.]*

I, HENRY JAMES BOSWELL, of Alfred Vale, near Yass, in the Colony of New South Wales, farmer, do solemnly and sincerely declare that I conditionally purchased at Yass, on the 27th April, 1876, 98 acres of land situated in the parish of Yass, county of King, and that prior to that date the following improvements, namely, hut, old fencing, new fencing, and clearing, to the value of £130 3s. 3d. were made on such land by me at my sole expense, and the said improvements have always been my property; and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and in virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the more effectual abolition of oaths and affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the Government of New South Wales, and to substitute declarations in lieu thereof, and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths and affidavits."

HENRY BOSWELL.

Made and signed before me at Yass, this }  
4th day of October 1878,—

LEOPOLD YATES, J.P.

No. 61.

Mr. M. C. Law to The Chief Commissioner.

Sir,

Rossi-street, Yass, 4 November, 1878.

I have the honor, on behalf of Mr. Samuel Wilson, of Yass, to request that the following case may receive your early attention, viz. :—Some time since a portion of land containing 98 acres, portion No. 125, parish Yass, county King, was selected by him; since this a dispute has arisen between himself and an adjoining selector, Mr. Boswell. Mr. Wilson has recently received notice to declare, and he has done so and paid interest thereon. It appears that fencing has been commenced by Wilson, who has been threatened by Boswell, and the men employed are deterred by such threats of cutting down the fence, as this is likely to lead to litigation. I have the honor, on behalf of Mr. Wilson, to pray that he receive official notification of his right to the land in question as early as possible.

I have, &amp;c.,

M. C. LAW.

*Minutes on No 61.*

Instructions were given by the late Minister, under date 26/8/78, for the cancellation of the selection of Samuel Wilson, as being improved land at date of application. I regret to find that these instructions, which were specific, have not been acted upon. This oversight is very unsatisfactory, and should be at once repaired. Having regard to the cause of the original forfeiture by the present claimant of the improvements, Henry Boswell, and to the permission to reselect the land given him by the late Minister on the 13th March, 1876, I beg leave to recommend that the cancellation of the conditional purchase of 27 April, 1876, be now revoked.—A.O.M., 28/12/78.

Dealt with in Charting Branch. Whilst the correspondence has been going on a Public School site of 1 acre has been excised out of the portion (originally) of 98 acres. Reference is therefore made to the Miscellaneous Branch (Survey Office) as to that excision.—F.W.R., 19 March, 1879.

No. 62.

Mr. M. Conlon to The Minister for Lands.

Sir,

Yass, 14 November, 1878.

I hope you have not lost sight of my letter about Mr. H. Boswell's land. If I or Mr. Boswell do not get an answer from you this week, to inform him that he is the *bonâ-fide* owner of the land in question, I shall positively bring the matter before the House next week.

I have, &amp;c.,

M. CONLON.

No. 63.

Mr. M. Conlon to The Minister for Lands.

Sir,

Yass, 4 December, 1878.

*In re* Boswell, one would have thought that the decision of John English, as honest and as upright a man as breathes Almighty God's breath, the decision of the appraiser, and the sworn testimony of Boswell (as asked for by you), would have satisfied you that Boswell was correct, and that you would have made the order asked for. It seems different though. It would appear you prefer the opinions only of Wilson and his land agent (Mr. M. C. Law). I hope you will have a majority this evening. If you do I shall stick to it; if not, I must only keep pressing your successor.

I have, &amp;c.,

M. CONLON.

No. 64.

## No. 64.

The Chief Commissioner to The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Conditional Purchase—Revenue refunded.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 8 January, 1879.

District—Yass.  
Name—Samuel  
Wilson.  
Date of selection—  
23 Sept., 1875.  
Area—98 acres.  
Deposit—£24.  
10s.

I am directed to inform you that the conditional purchase noted in the margin being void, on account of having sufficient improvements to bar selection, you will be good enough to refund to the selector the sum of £24 10s., being the deposit money paid thereon.

2. I am to add, that a receipt form for the disposal of the money has been forwarded to the applicant, with instructions to fill up same and transmit it to the Treasury.

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

## No. 65.

The Chief Commissioner to The Land Agent, Yass.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 8 January, 1879.

I am directed to inform you that the application of Samuel Wilson, on the 23rd September, 1875, for the conditional purchase of 98 acres of land is void, as the land was sufficiently improved to bar selection.

2. A form for refund of deposit has been forwarded for the signature of the applicant, the nature of which you will be so good as to explain to him, if required.

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

## No. 66.

The Chief Commissioner to Messrs Wilson &amp; Ranken.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 8 January, 1879.

District—Yass.  
Area—98 acres.  
Date—23 Sept.,  
1875.

I am directed to inform you that the cancellation of the conditional purchase noted in the margin has been revoked, and the purchase stands now in Henry J. Boswell's name, as before.

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

## No. 67.

The Chief Commissioner to Mr. M. C. Law.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 8 January, 1879.

District—Yass.  
Area—98 acres.  
Date—23 Sept.,  
1875.

I am directed to inform you that the cancellation of the conditional purchase noted in the margin has been revoked, and the purchase stands now in Henry J. Boswell's name, as before.

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

[Enclosure to No. 67.]:

[Special Payments Form No. 2.]

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Conditional Purchase.—Revenue refunded.

Dr. to Samuel Wilson.

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 8 January, 1879.

	Amount to be refunded.
For the following refund, viz.:—C.P. No. 75-306.	
Land Office at Yass; date of selection, 23rd day of September, 1875; deposit paid on 98 acres .....	£ s. d. 24 10 0
Selection withdrawn or void to the extent of 98 acres.	
Deposit to be refunded on 98 acres .....	£ 24 10 0

## No. 67A.

Mr. M. Conlon to The Minister for Lands.

Sir,

Yass, 3 March, 1879.

On October 12th, 1877, a Land Court of Inquiry was held in Yass, when an arbitration case—Boswell v. Wilson—was heard before Mr. Appraiser Asher. The case was settled entirely in favour of Boswell, and a short time ago Mr. Moriarty wrote to Mr. Law (Wilson's agent) informing him that the Minister for Lands had decided that the land in question should go to Boswell. Now, as Boswell's agent, I do myself the honor to apply to you for a similar order, as without it we have no power in Court.

I have, &c.,  
M. CONLON.

## No. 68.

## Mr. M. Conlon to The Minister for Lands.

Sir,

Yass, 14 March, 1879.

I again do myself the honor to apply to you for an order on behalf of Mr. Boswell, of Snugsborough, near Yass, similar to that which the Minister for Lands, through Mr. Moriarty, sent to Mr. M. C. Law, agent for Mr. Wilson. All I want is an order to Mr. Boswell, intimating to him that the Government, or Minister for Lands rather, upholds the decision of the arbitrators. If the Minister for Lands would send Mr. Wilson's agent an order to the effect that the land was Boswell's, surely there cannot be any harm in sending Mr. Boswell's agent a similar document. If you doubt my genuineness in the matter, I refer you to the Honorable M. Fitzpatrick and the Honorable J. Watson, Colonial Treasurer; and if you do not like to send me the order, you may send it direct to Mr. Boswell.

I have, &amp;c.,

M. CONLON.

## No. 69.

## Mr. S. Wilson to The Minister for Lands.

Sir,

Sydney, 40, Hunter-street, 20 March, 1879.

I do myself the honor to bring under your notice the unfair way in which I have been treated in respect to my selection of 98 acres, situated in the county of King, parish of Yass, taken up at Yass by authority of the Honorable the Minister for Lands, in September, 1875. The facts of the case are these:— In September, 1878, I made the necessary declaration and paid the first instalment of 1s. per acre to the Land Agent. When I went to pay the second instalment he refused to accept it, on the grounds that the selection was declared void owing to its being improved at the date of application. He, at the same time, informed me that a party by the name of Boswell selected the same land in April, 1876, and was declared the present legal owner. If such be the case, I beg respectfully to request that you will be pleased to inform me on what grounds his claim was approved of in preference to mine. The same improvements were on the land when Boswell selected as there were when I took up the ground in 1875; and I may say that during the time I was in possession of the selection I expended no less than £20 for fencing, &c., and still I am led to believe that Boswell, who has not made any improvements whatever, not even resided upon this selection, has been by some unfair means, I am perfectly satisfied, allowed this land. Trusting you will give this application your favourable consideration, and allow me to retain that which properly belongs to me,—

I have, &amp;c.,

SAMUEL WILSON,

Per E. OATLEY.

## No. 70.

## Mr. S. Wilson to The Minister for Lands.

Sir,

40, Hunter-street, Sydney, 24 March, 1879.

Referring to my letter\* of 20th instant, I do myself the honor to further state, in connection See No. 69. with the selection taken up by me, that when I made application for the land in question I enclosed a tracing showing the improvements that were then upon the ground. Shortly after Boswell selected a hut was partly erected by him, although he had received instructions from a Government officer to make no improvements, and it was subsequently completed by him, upon a notice appearing in the Gazette declaring the land forfeited. Hoping you will take these facts in conjunction with the others into consideration,—

I have, &amp;c.,

SAMUEL WILSON,

Per E. OATLEY.

*Minutes on No. 70.*

The papers are enclosed. The land was found upon appraisement to be improved to the extent of £1 per acre, when selected by the present applicant, with improvements belonging to the other claimant, whose selection has been sustained.—A.O.M. 28/3/79.

As this case has been decided by Sir John Robertson and Mr. Farnell, I must decline to re-open it.—  
J. H.—1/4/79.

## No. 71.

## Mr. H. Boswell to The Minister for Lands.

Sir,

Snugsborough, Yass, 29 March, 1879.

In the arbitration case heard at Yass, on 19th October, 1877, before Mr. M. Asher, Government Appraiser (Boswell v. Wilson), as to the right of 98 acres of land, situated in the parish of Yass, county of King, and originally conditionally purchased by Hugh Harriott, on the 7th September, 1871, the arbitrator (Mr. John English) and the Government Appraiser unanimously agreed that I had put on the 98 acres in question improvements to the value of £130 3s. 3d. The Minister for Lands subsequently wrote to Mr. M. C. Law (Mr. Wilson's agent), and informed him that he upheld the decision of the appraiser and arbitrator, and that the land was mine. Now, I have requested my agent (Mr. M. Conlon) to write to the Minister for Lands and ask him for a similar order, which would show in any Court of Justice that I was the proper owner of the land. Mr. Conlon has told me that he has written twice to you, and has not got any answer. I therefore now most respectfully apply to you for a similar order as that given to Mr. Law. I simply want it to protect myself in Law Courts, and put a stop to the question of "dispute as to the ownership of land" arising, and I sincerely hope that you will not consider me impertinent when I say that if Mr. Wilson received an intimation through his agent that the land is mine, that I am at least entitled to the same consideration. I apologise for the length of this letter, and

I have, &amp;c.,

HENRY BOSWELL.

No. 72.

## No. 72.

## Declaration by H. J. Boswell.

C.P. No. 76/186.

D.

[Alienation Act.]

Declaration of conditional purchase under the 18th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861.

I, Henry James Boswell, of near Yass, do solemnly and sincerely declare that I am the lawful owner, by conditional purchase, under the 13th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, of the land hereunder described, and that improvements consisting of dwelling, fencing, and grubbing, and to the value of £100, have been made on such land; and I declare further, that the said land has been the *bona-fide* residence, continuously, of myself, from the period of selection and first occupation to the present date. And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the more effectual abolition of oaths and affirmations taken and made in various departments of the Government of New South Wales, and to substitute declarations in lieu thereof, and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths and affidavits."

Taken and declared at Yass, this 2nd day }  
of May, 1879, before me,— }

HENRY JAMES BOSWELL.

LEOPOLD YATES,

Commissioner for Affidavits.

Description.

County of King, parish of Yass, 98 acres, near Yass, being conditional purchase No. 186, of 1876, in the district of Yass, made on the 27th April, 1876.

*Minute on No. 72.*

Instalment credited at Treasury, 6th May, 1879.—W.H.B.

## No. 73.

## The Chief Commissioner to Mr. S. Wilson.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 6 May, 1879.

Adverting to your letters\* of the 20th and 24th March last, relative to your cancelled selection quoted in the margin, I am directed by the Secretary for Lands to inform you that as this case has already been decided by Sir John Robertson, and also by the late Secretary for Lands (Mr. Farnell), he must decline to re-open it.

I have, &amp;c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,

Chief Commissioner.

## No. 74.

## Mr. S. Wilson to M. Fitzpatrick, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Cowridge, 26 June, 1879.

I beg you will excuse me for troubling you again in respect of my selection, as I cannot get justice from the Lands Office. I enclose statements made by two respectable men, who are willing to prove the same upon oath, if required. My reason for not calling evidence when the inquiry was held was this: Mr. Asher, who inspected the improvements, told me that there were not improvements upon the land to bar my selection, and that he would report the matter according to his own judgment, no matter what evidence he heard. I humbly request that you will ask the Honorable the Minister for Lands to allow a fresh inquiry to be held in this case, to prove who is justly the owner of the land, Boswell or J.

I have, &amp;c.,

SAMUEL WILSON.

Conditional purchase 75-306, area 98 acres, situated in the county of King, parish of Yass, selected by me on 23rd September, 1875.

*Minutes on No. 74.*

Mr. M. Fitzpatrick, M.P., who left these letters with me, to be informed that this matter has received careful consideration from two previous Ministers, viz., Mr. Farnell and Sir John Robertson, and after reading the papers in the case I see no reason for disturbing their decision.—J.H., 3/7/79.

Mr. Fitzpatrick informed.—17/7/79.

[Enclosure A to No. 74.]

Mr. A. McCallum to Mr. S. Wilson.

Sir,

"Commercial Hotel," Yass, 24 June, 1879.

In reference to our conversation yesterday about the 98 acres that is in dispute between you and Mr. Boswell, and which was allowed to Mr. Boswell on his making a declaration that he had erected improvements to the amount of £1 per acre: The new two-rail fence that Mr. Boswell claims as part of his improvements was put up by me as a boundary fence, and I never received a penny from him for it. The cost was £70 per mile. At or previous to the time Mr. Boswell made the declaration there were not improvements on the said 98 acres to the amount of £1 per acre.

I remain, &amp;c.,

ARGYLE M'CALLUM.

P.S.—If Mr. Fitzpatrick looks over his papers he will find some correspondence that I had with him on this matter.—A.M'C.

[Enclosure B to No. 74.]

Mr. J. Bain to Mr. S. Wilson.

Sir,

25 June, 1879.

With regard to the 98 acres selected by you at Yass, on the 23rd of September, 1875, I beg to state that at that time there were not the improvements to the value of £1 per acre on the land; and I further state, that the improvements which Mr. Boswell claims were not his.

I remain, &amp;c.,

JOHN BAIN.

25

No. 75.

The Chief Commissioner to M. Fitzpatrick, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 17 July, 1879.

Referring to the documents left by you with the Minister for Lands relative to the disputed selection noted in the margin, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Hoskins to inform you that this matter has received careful consideration from two previous Ministers, viz., Mr. Farnell and Sir John Robertson, and that after having himself perused the papers connected with the case he sees no reason for disturbing their decision.

I have, &amp;c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,

Chief Commissioner.

Yass.  
Samuel Wilson.  
C.P. 75-306.  
98 acres.  
23,9,75.  
H. J. Boswell.  
C.P. 76-186.  
98 acres.  
27,4,70.

No. 76.

Mr. S. Wilson to The Minister for Lands.

Sir,

Cowridge, 6 August, 1879.

Having received a letter through Michael Fitzpatrick, Esq., from the Commissioner, stating you saw no reason to alter the decision in respect of the conditional purchase in dispute between Boswell and I, I beg to state that the reasons I here give ought to be just grounds for a fresh inquiry in the matter. I can call respectable evidence to prove they are true :-

- 1st. That there were not improvements upon the land to bar selection, viz., to the value of £1 per acre; the same improvements being still upon the land speak for themselves.
- 2nd. That I improved the land by fencing, &c.
- 3rd. That the declaration made by Boswell is false, as he never made the improvements nor had any claim to them.

If you decide that this false declaration entitles Boswell to hold the land, and the case rests as at present, will you allow me compensation to the amount of £30, being £20 less than the actual expenses incurred by me in fencing and otherwise in regard of this land, and also refund £24 10s., deposit money, and £4 18s., instalment of purchase money.

Trusting an answer at your earliest convenience,—

I have, &amp;c.,

SAMUEL WILSON.

*Minutes on No. 76.*

The question of the value of the improvements having been settled by appraisement cannot be re-opened. I do not think the present applicant has any claim for compensation; he must have been aware that the land was improved, and was not open to selection. He will receive, if he has not already received, refund of his deposit and instalment, for which an order was sent to his agent (M'Bean) on 8th January, 1879.—A.O.M., 26/8/79.

Approved. Inquiries should be made with the view of ascertaining whether the deposit and instalment have been forwarded to writer.—J.H., 29/8/79. Not yet refunded from the Treasury.—11/9/79. Mr. Samuel Wilson informed.—13/9/79. The description in this case cannot be prepared until the plan of the Public School site, measured within this selection, is accepted.—5/5/80.

No. 77.

The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade to The Chief Commissioner.

Conditional Purchases.

Sir,

The Treasury, New South Wales, 10 September, 1879.

I have the honor to inform you that the balance of purchase money due on the selection mentioned in the margin was credited to revenue on the 9th instant.

I have, &amp;c.,

G. EAGAR.

*Minutes on No. 77.*

Mr. Thompson,—The survey of the site for Public School having been made without the consent of the conditional purchaser, the plan cannot be dealt with until such consent is supplied by the Department of Instruction.—S.L.P., 19/10/80. M'Bean Bros. informed.—10/11/80. Remind M'Bean Bros.—W.B., 11/5/81. M'Bean Bros. reminded.—28/5/81.

Name—M'Bean Bros.  
District—Yass.  
Area—98 acres.  
Selected on 27th April, 1870.  
£73 10s. balance  
£1 decd fee.  
£74 10s. total.

Sec No. 79.

No. 78.

The Chief Commissioner to Mr. S. Wilson.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 13 September, 1879.

In reply to your letter\* of the 6th of last month, I am directed by the Minister for Lands to inform you that the question of the value of the improvements upon the selection noted in the margin having been settled by appraisement cannot be re-opened, that any claim to compensation referred to therein cannot be entertained, as you must have been aware that the land, as improved land, was not open to conditional purchase, and that a voucher for the refund of the deposit and interest was sent to your agent, Mr. C. Law, on the 8th of January last.

I have, &amp;c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,

Chief Commissioner.

\*Sec No. 76.

Yass.—C.P.  
75-306, 98 acres.  
23rd September  
Samuel Wilson,  
void.

## No. 79.

## The Chief Commissioner to Messrs. M'Bean Brothers.

Gentlemen, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, 10 November, 1880.

With reference to the payment by you into the Treasury, on the 9th September, 1879, of the balance of purchase money and deed fee, in connection with the selection noted in the margin, I am directed to inform you that in consequence of the survey of the site for Public School having been made without the consent of the conditional purchaser the plan cannot be dealt with until such consent is supplied by the Department of Education.

I have &amp;c.,

C. E. NEATE,

For Chief Commissioner.

Yass,  
C.P. 76-186,  
98 acres, county  
King, parish  
Yass,  
H. J. Boswell.

## No. 80.

## Mr. S. Wilson to The Minister for Lands.

Sir, Cowbridge, 5 May, 1881.

I beg to bring under your notice that the timber upon the portion of land noted in the margin, at present occupied by M'Bean, is being cut down and carted away to Yass for sale. I claim that I am the only person having a just and lawful right to this land, which claim my petition now in the House of Parliament will clearly prove. I respectfully suggest that you will have steps taken as soon as possible to prevent the removal of any timber from off this land pending the decision on my petition. Trusting an early answer,—

I have, &amp;c.,

SAMUEL WILSON.

Yass,  
C.P. 76-306,  
98 acres, county  
King, parish  
of Yass.

## No. 81.

## The Chief Commissioner to Messrs. M'Bean Brothers.

Gentlemen, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 28 May, 1881.

I have the honor to remind you that you were informed on the 10th November last that the plan of the site for a Public School could not be dealt with until the consent of the conditional purchaser had been supplied by the Department of Education.

I have, &amp;c.,

EDWARD BROWN,

For the Chief Commissioner.

Sec No. 79.  
Yass, 76-186, 98  
acres, county  
King, parish  
Yass,  
H. J. Boswell.

## No 82.

## Mr. W. F. Wilkinson to The Chief Commissioner.

Sir, Yass, 30 May, 1881.

I have been requested by Messrs. M'Bean Brothers to inform you that the consent referred to in your letter to them of the 28th instant was forwarded by them to the Department of Instruction in the month of November last.

Yours, &amp;c.,

W. F. WILKINSON.

*Minutes on No. 82.*

The Department of Instruction should be requested to state whether the document referred to has been received.—C.N., 13/6/81. Under-Secretary for Public Instruction informed.—15/6/81.

Sec No. 81.

Sec No 83

## No. 83.

## The Chief Commissioner to The Under-Secretary for Public Instruction.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, 15 June, 1881.

With reference to the site for a Public School on the conditional purchase noted in the margin, I am directed to request you to state whether you have received the consent of Messrs. M'Bean Brothers for survey of the site in question.

I have, &amp;c.,

EDWARD BROWN,

For the Chief Commissioner.

Yass, 75/306,  
Samuel Wilson,  
now M'Bean  
Brothers.

## No. 84.

## Mr. J. Carroll to The Chief Commissioner.

Sir, 13, Church Hill, Sydney, 5 September, 1881.

I have the honor, on behalf of Samuel Wilson, to request that, in view of the facts stated hereunder, you will have the goodness to submit his claim, noted in the margin, for the reconsideration of the Honorable the Minister for Lands. In asking this favour, I regret to say that I feel I am placing Mr. Secretary Hoskins in an unpleasant position, as the decision I appeal against is the act of a former Minister; but to obtain redress for the unintentional injustice done my client is the only excuse I can offer for the delicacy he may have to re-open a case decided by his predecessor. The grounds of my protest against the decision are briefly these:—

1st. If the land were not improved to the value of £1 per acre, my client's application was good, and its voidance was illegal.

2nd. If, on the other hand, it was improved to an extent sufficient to bar selection, Boswell's subsequent application was illegal, and should have been declared void. (*Vide* Supreme Court Judges' decision in the case of *Peterson v. Prowse*, in which a father could not select his son's improvements.)

3rd.

Yass,  
C.P. 75/306, 98  
acres, 23/9/75,  
Samuel Wilson,  
81-18, 512,  
81-22, 533.



3rd. I contend that the improvements were not sufficient to bar selection, and could not possibly be so from their very nature, consisting, as they did, of two lines of fencing. One line, the northern, only 100 rods, erected by Mr. M'Allum, at a cost of 4s. 4d. (four shillings and fourpence) per rod, whereas the same was appraised at 8s. 6d. (eight shillings and sixpence) per rod. The other fence, the southern, erected by my client over twenty years ago, is at the present time not worth more than 1s. per rod. The timber was felled on about 4 acres, partly by my client after selection, the cost of which should not exceed £5.

The next item is a slab and bark hut, 12 x 10 feet, not worth more than £5. That these miserable improvements (?) should bar 98 acres is surely just ground for my client's protest.

4th. No area of 40 acres can be found to embrace £40 worth of improvements.

5th. Lastly, if the ownership of the improvements was a motive for influencing the decision of the former Minister, as sometimes has been the case in undisputed claims, that was a point in my client's favour, who erected more than half of them, whereas Boswell effected none. Yet I contend that to entertain that point at any time, and under any circumstances, is beside the law, more especially in cases involving conflicting interests, which call for the most impartial decisions and the strictest adherence to the letter of the law, thereby eliminating from the Minister the "discretionary power" accorded him by the Act in certain cases, and vested in him by the Legislature, not with a view to override the Act, but more effectually to carry out its provisions.

In conclusion, I respectfully request that as my client is in a position to advance the sworn evidence of a host of highly respectable witnesses, if opportunity be afforded him, the Honorable the Minister for Lands will graciously be pleased to refer the case to a competent officer for appraisalment.

I have, &c.,

JAMES CARROLL,

Agent for Samuel Wilson.

P.S.—My client is willing to pay expenses of appraisalment.—J. C.

*Minutes on No. 84.*

The purchase was declared void on 8th January, 1879, on account of land containing improvements at date of selection sufficient to bar conditional purchase.

Submitted, as to whether there are any grounds for a reconsideration of the case as herein requested.—

C.N., /27/8/81.

No grounds for reconsideration.—W.B., 28/9/81. A.O.M., 3/10/81. Approved.—J.H., 4/10/81. James Carroll informed.—12/10/81.

See No. 85

No. 85.

The Chief Commissioner to Mr. J. Carroll.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 12 October, 1881.

With reference to your \*letter of 5th September last, requesting that the case of the selection noted in the margin may be reconsidered, on grounds which you state, I am directed to inform you that Mr. Secretary Hoskins declines to re-open the matter, being of opinion that there are no grounds in your representation for reconsidering the case of the selection in question.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM BLACKMAN,

For the Chief Commissioner.

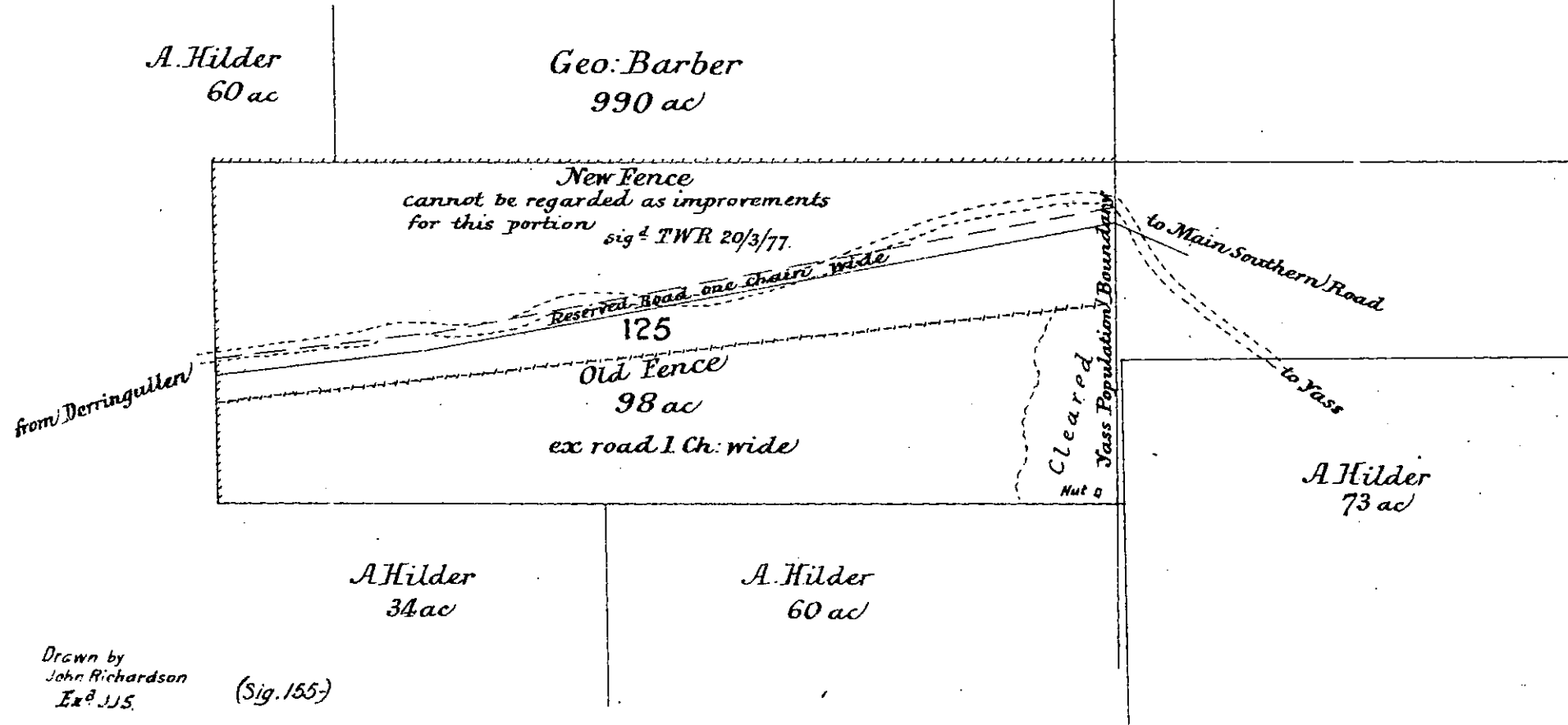
\* See No. 84. Tass—C.P., 75-306, 98 acres, Samuel Wilson, declared void 8th Jan., 1879.

[Three sketches.]



*Copy of Rough Sketch*  
*Shewing portion 125*  
*in the Parish of Yass. County of King*  
*Applied for by Alfred Hilder under the 22<sup>d</sup> section*  
*of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861*

*Enclosure to No 15.*



*Drawn by*  
*John Richardson*  
*Ex<sup>o</sup> J.J.S.*

*(Sig. 155)*





1882.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## CROWN LANDS.

(CONDITIONAL PURCHASE MADE BY GEORGE DAY AT URANA.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 7 November, 1882.*

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 30 August, 1882, That an Address be presented to the Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all correspondence, petitions, applications, reports, minutes, letters, and all other documents relating or in any way appertaining to a selection taken up by George Day at the Urana Land Office, in the month of October, 1876; and also copies of the evidence taken before the Chief Commissioner in the insolvent estate of the said George Day.”

*(Mr. Day.)*

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## CROWN LANDS.

### No. 1.

#### Application by Angus Robertson & Bros.

B. [Lands Acts Amendment Act, 1875.]  
Application for the purchase of Crown Lands in virtue of intended improvements by the holder thereof,  
under a lease or promise of lease for pastoral purposes.

Sir,

We hereby apply to purchase, without competition, under the provisions of the 31st clause of the Lands Acts Amendment Act, 1875, the Crown Land described hereunder, on which we intend to erect the improvements detailed below, and we herewith tender the sum of £516, being a deposit of £1 per acre on the area for which we apply.

The Crown Lands Agent, Urana.

Yarrabee, Urana, 17 October, 1876.

We have, &c.,

ANGUS ROBERTSON & BROTHERS.

#### Description of land.

Name of Run, Yarrabee; county of Urana, parish of Howell, being measured portions 146, 147, and part of 148, on Yarrabee Run.

#### Describe intended improvements in detail.

Fencing, clearing, stock-yard, and stockman's cottage.

#### *Minutes on No. 1.*

Refused, not being within a block of 5 miles square of leasehold. Applicant advised.—A.O.M. Charles L. C. Badham, Crown Lands Agent, Urana, 17 October, 1876. Tendered with deposit of £640.

### No. 2.

#### Application by George Day, Junior.

C. [Alienation Act, sections 13, 14, and 19.]  
No. 182 of 1876.  
District of Urana.  
Application by George Day, junr., for the conditional purchase, without competition, of 259 acres unimproved  
Crown Land.

Received by me, with a deposit of £64 15s., this 19th day of October, 1876.

CHAS. L. C. BADHAM,

Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands at Urana.

Sir,

I am desirous of purchasing, without competition, under the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, the portion of unimproved Crown Land hereunder described, containing 259 acres; and I herewith tender the sum of £64 15s., being a deposit at the rate of 5s. per acre on the area for which I apply.

I am, &c.,

GEORGE DAY, JUNIOR,

To the Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands at Urana.

Urana.

#### Description.

County of Urana, parish of Howell, 259 acres, being measured portion 146.

### No. 3.

#### The Crown Lands Agent, Urana, to The Under-Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Crown Lands Office, Urana, 24 October, 1876.

I have the honor to forward herewith certain applications, noted at foot, for purchase of land in virtue of intended improvements (clause 31), tendered last Wednesday, which were refused for the reasons noted on each of them.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES L. C. BADHAM,

Crown Lands Agent.

	Acres.	County.	Parish.
Angus Robertson and Brothers .....	630	Urana.....	Bingagong.
James Brennan's conditional purchase (ditto)...	640	do. ....	do.
Angus Robertson and Brothers .....	484	do. ....	Betts.
Do. do. ....	516	do. ....	Howell.

#### *Minutes on No. 3.*

Submitted, 30 October, 1876.

Ask Mr. Badham by telegram to forward particulars of the remaining refused purchases which were returned to the applicants. The particulars were noted on the envelope sheet in which the enclosed were left.—A.O.M. Await reply. Copy not obtainable.

At the date of these applications the Yarrabee Run contained 28,890 acres. The Binjagong, 27,639 acres. Both these runs were included in the schedule of runs on Yanco and Colombo Creeks, which contained more than 16,000 acres, but not a block of 5 miles square.—REGINALD G. S. BRANSBY (for Surveyor-General), 7 September, 1877.

Therefore the applications must be rejected, or rather the rejection by Mr. Moriarty is confirmed.—T.G., 10/9/77.

No. 4.



## No. 4.

## The Under-Secretary for Lands to Messrs. Wilson &amp; Ranken.

Gentlemen,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 17 October, 1877.

Messrs. Angus Robertson and Brothers' four applications (C.I.P., 1,088 to 1,091) to purchase, under the 31st clause of the Lands Acts Amendment Act of 1875, certain lands on the Yarrabee and Binge-gang Runs, which applications were refused by the Land Agent at Urana, on the ground that neither of the runs in question contained a block of 5 miles square wholly under lease, whilst the area of each was over 16,000 acres—I am directed to inform you that the Secretary for Lands has determined that the decision of the Land Agent at Urana must be confirmed.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. W. STEPHEN.

## No. 5.

## Mr. Inspector Mackenzie to The Chief Commissioner of Sales.

Report by R. J. Mackenzie, Inspector of Conditional Purchases, respecting the selection of George Day, junior, made at Urana, on 19th October, 1876.

C.P. No. 76,182. Place: Colombo Creek. Date: 16th November, 1877.

Sir,

I have the honor to report that I visited and inspected the above-described conditional purchase on the 15th November, and that I found the selector then non-resident upon his selection.

The land, which consists of plain and timbered land, and comprises 259 acres, is occupied and used by Frauenfelder as horse-paddock, and the selector, who follows the avocation of grazier, had at the time of my visit made the improvements hereunder particularly described, the value of which I estimate at the sums respectively stated, viz:—

	£	s.	d.
Weatherboard house, two rooms, floored 18 x 10, galvanized iron-roof	50	0	0
116 chains 7-wire fence, at £75 per mile	108	15	0
5-wire fence, old (station fence) 68 chains 60 links	51	0	0
	£209 15 0		

From the appearance of the land, and the circumstances stated in the following remarks, I am of opinion that the selector has not been continuously resident upon the selection.

From the appearance of the hut it has not been used much, and not lately.

I have, &amp;c.,

R. J. MACKENZIE,

Inspector of Conditional Purchases.

*Minutes on No. 5.*

Inspector reports that appearances are against continuous residence. Submitted as to whether it is a case for the Commissioner.—J.J.H., February 1, '78. For Commissioner.—A.O.M., 5/2/78. Included in Schedule.—W.H.C. B.C., Commissioner Clarke, 20 March, 1878.

## No. 6.

## Gazette Notice.

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Branch, Sydney, 16 March, 1878.

It is hereby notified, for the information of all parties interested, that information having been received to the effect that the conditions as to residence or improvements have not been, or are not being, fulfilled in respect to the undermentioned conditional purchases, the claims of the holders of such purchases have been severally referred to Commissioners for inquiry, pursuant to the Lands Acts Amendment Act, 1875.

Due notice will be given by the respective Commissioners of the times and places appointed by them for holding such inquiries.

JAMES S. FARNELL.

C.S. No.	C.P. No.	Name of Selector.	Date of Selection.	Area.	District.	County.	Parish.	Address.	Commissioner to whom referred.
1877. 41,749...	* 182...	* Day, George, junior	* 19 October, 1876	* 259.. acres.	* Urana...	* Urana...	* Howell..	* Urana...	* G. O'Malley Clarke.

## No. 7.

## The Chief Commissioner of Sales to Mr. G. Day, Junr.

Sir,

Conditional Sales Division, Department of Lands, Sydney, 20 March, 1878.

I am directed to invite your attention to the notice in the *Government Gazette* of the 16th instant, by which you will perceive that your claim to the conditional purchase made by you at Urana on the 16th October, 1876, has been referred by the Minister for Lands to Commissioner Clarke for inquiry, in accordance with the 25th clause of the Lands Acts Amendment Act of 1875, and the Regulations relating thereto, as to the fulfilment by you of the conditions thereof.

2. I am to inform you that due notice of the time and place appointed for the purpose will be given you by the Commissioner referred to.

I have, &amp;c.,

WM. BLACKMAN,

*(pro* Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales.)

## No. 8.

## Mr. Commissioner Clarke to The Chief Commissioner of Sales.

REPORT of an inquiry held at Urana on the 24th June, 1878, by the Commissioner for the central south-western division, respecting the conditional purchase of George Day, junior, made at Urana on the 16th October, 1876.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of the Honorable the Minister for Lands, minutes of evidence taken at an inquiry under the "Lands Acts Amendment Act of 1875," held by me in pursuance of the reference notified in the *Gazette* of the 16th March, 1878, in the matter of the above-described conditional purchase.

The claimant having been duly served with notice of the time and place of holding the inquiry was present thereat.

The following facts bearing upon the fulfilment by the selector of the conditions of purchase were elicited in evidence, viz. :—

Mr. Inspector Mackenzie deposed that when he visited this selection in November, 1877, he found a good house upon it, which bore traces of residence, which however did not appear to have been continuous. The improvements on the land were of the value of £209 15s. He did not see the claimant there.

The claimant stated that within three months of selection he resided on this land, and had since made it his home, and lived there more than elsewhere. He had built a house there and effected improvements of the value of upwards of £200. When Mr. Mackenzie visited the selector he was absent, in attendance at the Supreme Court at Albury. At that period he resided in a small log hut in a corner of the selection, as the house had only just been finished. Joseph Frauenfelder gave corroborative testimony of residence by the claimant.

I have therefore to report that I find such conditions to have been fulfilled, and to recommend that this conditional purchase be upheld.

I have, &c.,

G. O'MALLEY CLARKE,  
Commissioner.

*Minutes on No. 8.*

Not a case for further present interference.—A.O.M., 22/8/78. Dealt with in Charting Branch. Mr. Underwood, for description.—J.R.C., 22/5/79. Description prepared.—W.S., 19/6/78.

## [Enclosure.]

Court of Land Enquiry, Urana, 24 June, 1878.

In the matter of George Day, junior, for nonfulfilment of conditions of residence in respect of 259 acres, parish of Howell and county of Urana.

The Claimant appears.

*Robert Jones Mackenzie*, sworn, states:—I was recently employed as an inspector of conditional purchases, and in that capacity visited the selection under inquiry on the 15th November, 1877; upon it I found a good house; there were traces of residence about it, which however did not appear to have been continuous; the improvements consisting of the house and fencing wire of the value of £209 15s; I did not see the claimant there.

R. J. MACKENZIE.

Taken and sworn on this 24th June, 1878,—

G. O'MALLEY CLARKE, Commissioner.

For the Claimant.

*George Day, junior*, sworn, states:—I am the claimant in this case, and remember taking up this land in October, 1876; within three months afterwards I went to reside there; I have since made it my home; I reside there more than elsewhere; I have built a house there and have effected improvements of the value altogether of £200; when Mr. Mackenzie visited the land I was absent in Albury in attendance at the Supreme Court at an action; at that time I resided in a small log hut in a corner of the selection, as the house had only just been finished.

GEORGE DAY, JUNIOR.

Taken and sworn on this 24th June, 1878,—

G. O'MALLEY CLARKE, Commissioner.

*Joseph Frauenfelder*, sworn, states:—I know George Day's selection; it is about half a mile from where I live; I know that he has resided there since January, 1877; he spends most of his time there; he had his tea and breakfast there and slept there; he had his dinner sometimes with me, and sometimes with other friends.

J. W. FRAUENFELDER.

Taken and sworn on this 24th June, 1878,—

G. O'MALLEY CLARKE, Commissioner.

## No. 9.

## Description of George Day, Junior's, Conditional Purchase.

C.P. 76,182.—E. Lot.

259 acres, county of Urana, parish of Howell, portion 146: Commencing on the north-eastern side of a road 1 chain wide at the southern corner of portion 136 of 320 acres, and bounded thence on the south-west by that road bearing south 65° east 80 chains 86 links; on the south-east by a line bearing north 63° east 26 chains and 81 links; on the north-east by a line bearing north 39° west 20 chains; on the north-west by a line bearing south 64° west 15 chains; again on the north-east by lines bearing north 39° 11' west 50 chains, and thence by a line and part of the south-western boundary portion 145 of 361 acres 1 rood, bearing north 65° degrees west 24 chains and 94 links; and again on the north-west by the south-eastern boundary of portion 136 aforesaid, bearing south 25° west 40 chains to the point of commencement, exclusively of a reserve 5 chains wide, passing through this land in a northerly direction, the area of which has been deducted from the total area.

## No. 10.

## The Chief Commissioner to Mr. Commissioner Clarke.

(C.S. 78-27,489 ; C.P. 76,182.)

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 14 September, 1878.

Referring to your report of the inquiry held by you on the 24th June, 1878, respecting the conditional purchase noted in the margin, I am directed to inform you that the Minister for Lands has approved of this purchase being upheld.

I have, &amp;c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,  
Chief Commissioner,*Per* T.H.

259 acres,  
selected at  
Urana on 16  
October, 1876,  
by George Day,  
Junior.

## No. 11.

## The Chief Commissioner to Mr. G. Day, Junior.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 14 September, 1878.

Referring to a report from Mr. Commissioner Clarke on your conditional purchase noted in the margin, I am directed to inform you that under that report the Minister for Lands does not consider it necessary at present to interfere with your holding.

I am, however, to remind you that it will be necessary for you, before the expiration of three years and three months from the date of your purchase, to furnish the declaration required by section 18 of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, as to your residence on the land during that period, and the value of your improvements, and that your title to the land will depend upon the requirements of the law being shown to have been fully complied with from the date of selection.

I have, &amp;c.,

WM. BLACKMAN,  
(*Pro* Chief Commissioner.)

Urana, 259 acres,  
16 October, 1876.

## No. 12.

## The Chief Commissioner to The Crown Lands Agent, Urana.

(No. 6. C.P. No. 76,182 ; Land Agent's No., 182 ; Alienation No., 78-27,489.)

Sir, Department of Lands, Sydney, 14 September, 1878.

With reference to my circular letter, forwarded to you, respecting the conditional purchase of Mr. George Day, junior, who was reported by the local surveyor as non-resident on the land, I am directed to apprise you that the further inquiry alluded to in the circular has taken place, and that under the report of Mr. Commissioner Clarke, Commissioner of Conditional Purchases, the Minister for Lands does not consider it necessary to interfere at present with the applicant's holding.

2. You are therefore requested to make the necessary notation of this decision in the register of your office.

3. Should a transfer of the land have been made it will now be dealt with as speedily as possible.

I have, &amp;c.,

WM. BLACKMAN,  
(*Pro* Chief Commissioner.)

Urana, 259 acres,  
16 October, 1876.

## No. 13.

## Declaration by George Day, Junior.

(C.P. No. 76-182.)

I, GEORGE DAY, junior, of Howell, do solemnly and sincerely declare that I am the lawful owner, by conditional purchase, under the 13th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1865, of the land here-under described, and that improvements consisting of house, fencing, clearing, and orchard, and to the value of £281, have been made on such land ; and I declare further, that the said land has been the *bona fide* residence, continuously, of myself from the period of selection and first occupation to the present date. And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various departments of the Government of New South Wales and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits."

GEORGE DAY, JUNR.

Taken and declared at Urana, this 20th day }  
of October, 1879, before me,— }

CHARLES L. C. BADHAM,  
A Commissioner for Affidavits.

Description.

County of Urana, parish of Howell, 259 acres, being conditional purchase No. 182 of 1879, in the district of Urana, made on the 19th October, 1876.

*Minute on No. 13.*

£12 19s. Instalment credited at Treasury, 29 January, 1880.

No. 14.

## No. 14.

## Mr. Inspector Handsaker to The Chief Commissioner.

Report by Inspector Handsaker, Inspector of Conditional Purchases, respecting the selection of George Day, made at Urana, on 19th October, 1876.

Sir,

Jerilderie, 3 November, 1879.

I have the honor to report that I visited and inspected the above-described conditional purchase on the 25th September, 1879, and that I found the selector then resident upon his selection.

Portion 14C,  
Howell, Urana.

The land, which consists of forest and scrub, and comprises 259½ acres, is occupied and used by the selector as grazing land, and the selector, who follows the avocation of a grazier, had at the time of my visit made the improvements hereunder particularly described, the value of which I estimate at the sums respectively stated, viz. :—

Weather-board house, iron roof, two rooms . . . . .	£120	0	0
¾ mile 7-wire fencing . . . . .	75	0	0
100 acres ringing, @ 1/6 . . . . .	7	10	0
Clearing scrub . . . . .	40	0	0
Orchard with paling fence . . . . .	40	0	0
	£282	10	0

From the appearance of the land and the circumstances stated in the following remarks, I am of opinion that the selector has been continuously resident upon his selection.

(Bond fide and resident.)

I have, &amp;c.,

J. H. HANDSAKER,

Inspector of Conditional Purchases.

*Minutes on No. 14.*

Section 13 ; area, 259½ acres ; improvements, £282 10s. Residence complete. For final report. Declaration now overdue.—6/5/80.

## No. 15.

## Messrs. Wilson &amp; Ranken to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

227, George-street, Sydney, May, 1880.

On the 17th October, 1876, Messrs. Angus Robertson Brothers made at Urana a selection of 640 acres under the 31st clause of the Lands Acts Amendment Act of 1875, and deposited the purchase money. The Land Agent refused to accept the application and purchase money, and endorsed the application to the effect that it was refused because the land applied for was not within an area of 5 miles square of unalienated land.

This land was afterwards conditionally purchased by Mr. Day, against whom Messrs. Robertson Brothers entered an action for trespass, which action was decided by the Privy Council in Messrs. Robertson's favour, the Court declaring that the application by Messrs. Robertson was a legal and valid application which ought to have been accepted, and consequently the selection by Mr. Day was illegal and void.

Messrs. Robertson Brothers, having now paid into the Treasury the deposit required and deed fee, respectfully request that steps may be immediately taken so as to allow the sale to them to be completed and the deed of grant issued.

We enclose a copy of the original application, with the endorsement thereon.

We have, &amp;c.,

WILSON &amp; RANKEN.

For original see  
No. 1.

## No. 16.

## Memorandum by Mr. J. G. Hay.

Robertson v. Day.—31st clause case.

HEREWITH are the original applications on the part of Angus Robertson ; the area applied for was 516 acres, and not 640, as stated to the Supreme Court and the Privy Council ; of this George Day, junior, selected only 259 acres.

J.G.H.,

4/6/80.

*Minutes on No. 16.*

We have written the Crown Solicitor for the text of the Privy Council's decision in this case, but have not yet been favoured with a reply.—J.D.D., 4/6/80.

For Minister's information.—W.W.S., 21 June, 1880.

## No. 17.

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

Sir,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 13 May, 1880.

I have the honor to advise you of the payment into this office on the 11th instant of a sum of £641 on account of the land described in the margin, and to state that the same is held in "Suspense Account," awaiting instructions from your Department.

I have, &amp;c.,

G. EAGAR.

640 acres,  
17 October, 1876;  
Angus Robertson  
& Brothers,  
Yerrabee.

No. 18.

## No. 18.

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

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 21 June, 1880.

Adverting to my letter of the 9th instant, requesting to be furnished with the text and effect of the decision given by the Privy Council as to the legal interpretation of the 31st clause of the Lands Acts Amendment Act of 1875, I am directed to urge a speedy reply thereto, as the settlement of several cases there are in the Department dependent upon a full knowledge of the text and bearing of that decision.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. W. STEPHEN.

## No. 19.

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

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 24 June, 1880.

In reply to your letter of date 21st instant, number as per margin, requesting to be furnished with the text and effect of the decision of the Privy Council as to the legal interpretation of the 31st section of the Lands Act Amendment Act of 1875, I have the honor to state that the case you refer to is Robertson and others v. Day, the decision in which is reported at page 63 of the Law Reports Appeal Cases, part I of vol. v.

I forward herewith the number of the reports in which this case appears for the perusal of the Honorable the Minister, and shall be obliged by your returning it at your earliest convenience as it is required to be bound with the other portions of the reports.

I have, &amp;c.,

JOHN WILLIAMS,

Crown Solicitor.

## No. 20.

## Messrs. Wilson &amp; Ranken to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

227, George-street, Sydney, 19 July, 1880.

On behalf of Messrs. Angus Robertson Brothers, of Yerrabee, we beg to draw your attention to our letter of 10th May, requesting that steps may be immediately taken so as to allow the sale to them to be completed of the selection of 640 acres under the 31st clause of the Lands Act Amendment Act of 1875, as no answer has been received to that communication, and respectfully request that this matter may be now acted on without further delay.

We have, &amp;c.,

WILSON &amp; RANKEN.

## No. 21.

## Petition by George Day, the younger, to The Honorable the Legislative Assembly.

[Presented by J. S. Farnell, 23 July, 1880.]

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The humble Petition of George Day, the younger, of the parish of Hovell, on the Yanko Creek, in the county of Urana, selector,—

SHOWETH :—

That on the 19th day of October, 1876, your Petitioner conditionally purchased from the Crown two hundred and fifty-nine acres of land, under the 13th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, being measured portion 146 in the parish of Hovell, in the county of Urana, and duly complied with the provisions of the said Act and the Regulations thereunder in respect of the said purchase.

That, without any previous notice to your Petitioner, on the 8th day of September, 1877, an action of trespass was commenced in the Supreme Court of the Colony of New South Wales against your Petitioner by Angus Robertson, Duncan Robertson, and David Sheriff Robertson, the lessees of Yarrabee Run, in respect of occupying the said conditional purchase, and to this action your Petitioner pleaded that as to the land trespassed on he was entitled to such lands by virtue of such conditional purchase; and on the 14th day of February, 1878, a verdict by consent was found for the plaintiffs with forty shillings damages, subject to the opinion of the Supreme Court sitting in Banco upon a special case to be settled between your Petitioner and the plaintiffs.

That on the 18th day of February, 1878, a special case was accordingly filed in the said Supreme Court, whereby it appeared that the plaintiffs were lessees of the Yarrabee Run, on which your Petitioner had made the said conditional purchase; that the said run consisted of forty-two thousand two hundred and forty acres of land, of which twenty-eight thousand eight hundred and ninety-four acres were Crown Lands held under lease by said plaintiffs; and that the plaintiffs being such lessees, on the 17th day of October, 1876, delivered to the Land Agent at Urana an application to purchase six hundred and forty acres of land on the said run, under the 31st clause of the Lands Act Amendment Act of 1875, at the same time tendering the sum of six hundred and forty pounds, which application was refused by the said Land Agent, who indorsed on the same the following memorandum :—“Refused, not being within a block of five miles square of leasehold—Applicant advised—Tendered with deposit, six hundred and forty pounds”; and that the said run did contain several areas equal to an area of five square miles, but each of such areas contained some portion of purchased land, and no area of five miles square could be found on the said run which did not include some portion of purchased land, and it was contended by the plaintiffs that the land selected by your petitioner was land lawfully contracted to be granted in fee simple to the plaintiffs, and therefore not open to conditional purchase; and your Petitioner contended that the land was not so contracted to be sold by reason of the land applied for by the plaintiffs not coming within the provisions of the 31st clause of the Lands Act Amendment Act of 1875, and the question for the opinion of the Supreme Court was whether the land so applied for by the plaintiffs could be purchased by them under the provisions of the 31st clause, and if the Court should be of opinion that the above question should be answered in the affirmative, the verdict for the plaintiffs should stand; if not, the verdict for the plaintiffs to be set aside, and a verdict entered for your Petitioner.”

That

SO-4,234 Misc.

Letter referred to returned.

That on the 22nd day of March, 1878, the Supreme Court delivered its judgment, by which it was ordered that the verdict found for the plaintiffs be set aside and the verdict entered for your Petitioner. No appeal made to the Government to defend the case.

That on the 26th day of March, 1878, the Supreme Court granted the plaintiffs leave to appeal to Her Majesty's Privy Council from the said judgment.

That on the 29th day of November, 1879, Her Majesty's Privy Council ordered that the said judgment in favour of your Petitioner be reversed with costs, and on the 23rd day of March last the said order was made a rule of the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

That your Petitioner has resided on the said selection from the said 19th day of October, 1877, to the present time, and has expended the sum of two hundred and eighty pounds in making improvements thereon.

That your Petitioner incurred two hundred and forty pounds eight shillings and seven-pence for his own solicitor's costs of defending the said action.

That in addition to the plaintiff's costs of appealing to the Privy Council, which were allowed at two hundred and eighty pounds nine shillings and two-pence, your Petitioner is also liable to the plaintiffs for the costs of the action and of the special case before the Supreme Court, which are not yet taxed, but which are estimated at about three hundred pounds.

That your Petitioner estimates his loss in connection with the said selection as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	
Law costs to his own solicitor	240	8	7	
Cost of your Petitioner attending trial at Sydney	25	0	0	
Plaintiffs' costs of appeal to Privy Council	280	9	2	
Plaintiffs' costs of trial and special case before Supreme Court	300	0	0	
Expended on improvements on said selection	280	0	0	
Loss of time—from the time of taking up selection until recently	400	0	0	
Paid as deposit of purchase money	65	0	0	} Will be refunded of course.
Interest paid Government, three years after selection	13	0	0	
Making a total of	£1,603	17	9	

That your Petitioner selected the said land on the faith of the opinion of the Attorney-General, the Honorable William Bode Dalley, given to the Minister for Lands, the Honorable Thomas Garrett, on the 10th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and acted on by Minister for Lands and the Lands Department and your Honorable House.

That your Petitioner, in consequence of the judgment of Her Majesty's Privy Council, is obliged to give up possession of the said selection to the lessees of the said run, and by reason of the matters aforesaid is wholly ruined.

That your Petitioner, under the circumstances before set out, humbly submits that this is a case which your Honorable House should take into its most favourable consideration.

Your Petitioner therefore humbly prays that your Honorable House will be pleased to take such steps in reference to your Petitioner's said case as to your Honorable House may seem meet.

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

GEORGE DAY, the Younger.

Dated at Yanko Creek, this eighth day of June, 1880.

*Minutes on No. 21.*

Mr. Farnell, M.P., promised me that he would furnish a statement in detail showing how the various amounts specified in the Petition are made up. This information is required for the Government. Mr. Farnell, as a Member of previous Governments, must be aware that such items as are included in Mr. Day's Petition require to be carefully scrutinized by the Law Department, as well as by this Department, to enable the Government to definitely decide what course they should take in respect to this application. Mr. Farnell, M.P., should be written to fully in terms of my minute.—J.H., 19/8/80.

Conditional Sales Branch, 20/8/80. This case is resubmitted for consideration of the general question as set out in minute on separate paper herewith.—L.G.T., 25/8/80.

No. 22.

Messrs. Wilson & Ranken to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir, 227, George-street, Sydney, 17 August, 1880.

On behalf of Messrs. Angus Robertson and Brothers, we beg leave respectfully to draw your attention to our letter of 10th May last, relative to the selection under the 31st clause of the Lands Act Amendment Act of 1875 on 17th October, 1876, at Urana, and beg that no further delay may take place in the completion of the purchase and the issue of the deed of grant. We have, &c.,

WILSON & RANKEN.

No. 23.

Memorandum by Mr. L. G. Thompson.

THE Privy Council held that according to the true construction of the proviso, 31st clause, a Crown lessee has a right of pre-emptive of 1 square mile if it forms part of a block which is equivalent to an area of 5 miles square, i.e., which contains an area of 25 square miles irrespective of whether such block forms or contains a geometrical figure 5 miles square.

I presume, therefore, that in the case herein referred to, the Messrs. Robertson will be entitled to the portion of land for which they have applied under the 31st clause.

L.G.T., 18/8/80.

This case, the importance of which from its bearing upon all other cases in which the opposing claimants may press their respective claims, must be admitted, is submitted for special consideration. The facts of the present case (Robertson v. Day) are fairly set forth in this enclosed printed petition of George Day.—W.W.S., 19 August, 1880.

## No. 24.

The Chief Commissioner to J. S. Farnell, Esq., M.P.

Sir, Conditional Sales Division, Department of Lands, Sydney, 20 August, 1880.

C.P. 76,182, G.  
Day, Junior. 19  
October, 1876.  
Urana.

Referring to the petition presented by you on behalf of Mr. George Day (the younger) in regard to loss of his conditional purchase in the action Robertson *v.* Day, and to the promise made to the Minister that you would furnish a statement showing how the various amounts specified in the petition are made up, I have the honor to state that this information is required for the Government, and that you, as a member of previous Governments, must be aware that such items as are included in Mr. Day's petition require to be carefully scrutinised by the Law Department as well as by this Department, to enable the Government to definitely decide what course they should take in respect to Mr. Day's application.

I have, &amp;c.,

WILLIAM BLACKMAN,  
(For the Chief Commissioner.)

## No. 25.

Messrs. Wilson &amp; Ranken to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

227, George-street, Sydney, 10 September, 1880.

On behalf of Messrs. Angus Robertson and Brothers, we beg leave respectfully to again draw your attention to our letter of 10 May, 1880, and also to our letter of 17 August last, relative to the selection under the 31st clause, made by them on 17th October, 1876, at Urana, and request that no further delay may take place in completion of the purchase by the lessees of the deed of grant.

We have, &amp;c.,

WILSON &amp; RANKEN.

*Minutes on No. 25.*

The Privy Council decision is in opposition to the past administration of the 31st clause of the Lands Act Amendment Act of 1875. The question to be determined on the papers herewith is as to the issue of the deed of grant to Messrs. Robertson for the land (which involved the question of improvements) applied for under the clause quoted, the cancellation, it is presumed, of Day's conditional purchase, refund of the deposit and interest paid thereon, and disposal of claim for expenses, &c. With regard to the latter, the sum asked for on account of loss of time would appear to be excessive. On the subject of the claim for compensation, Mr. Farnell, M.P., was written to on the 20th ultimo, but has not replied. The sum of £641 has been lodged in suspense account, Treasury, in respect to 31st clause application.—C.O., 15/9/80. The local District Surveyor should be asked to report with as little delay as possible whether any person is in occupation at the present time of this portion of land; also, if any and what improvements have been made thereon, their value, and by whom such improvements were made.—J.H., 16/9/80. Inform Messrs. Wilson and Ranken of proposed action at once.—C.O., 17/9/80. Instruction to District-Surveyor Bolton *re* value, date, and ownership of improvements on portion 146, also 147 and 148.—J.F., 29 Sept., 1880. Report received *vide* 80-17,619 Ml.—J.F., 8 Dec., 1880.

## No. 26.

The Under Secretary for Lands to Messrs. Wilson &amp; Ranken.

Gentlemen,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 23 September, 1880.

516 acres, county  
of Urana, parish  
of Howell, Yar-  
rabee Run,  
portions Nos.  
146, 147, and  
part of 148.  
Date of applica-  
tion, 19 October,  
1876.

In reference to your letter of the 10th instant, requesting that the application of Messrs. Angus Robertson Brothers to purchase the land noted in the margin hereof under the 31st clause of the Lands Acts Amendment Act of 1875 might be dealt with and the deed issued without delay, I am directed to inform you that the Secretary for Lands has called for a report from the district surveyor as to whether any person is at the present time in occupation of the land; also, if any and what improvements have been made thereon, their value, and by whom effected. So soon as the required information shall have been supplied the matter will be finally disposed of.

I have, &amp;c.,

CHARLES OLIVER,  
*Pro* Under-Secretary.

## No. 27.

Memo from The Surveyor-General to Mr. District-Surveyor Bolton.

Miscellaneous Branch.

Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney, 29 September, 1880.

Subject.

Mr. District-Surveyor Bolton is requested to report with as little delay as possible whether any person is in occupation of portion No. 146, parish of Howell, county of Urana; also, what improvements have been made thereon, giving date of erection, value, and ownership of same; at the same time to report on the value, &c., of improvements on adjoining portions Nos. 147 and 148 (tracing attached), also form for report.—

P.F.A.

Reply.

Replied to my letters Nos. 80-177 and 178 of 17th November, 1880.

C. F. BOLT ON,  
District Surveyor.

## No. 28.

## Bill of Defendant's Costs, Robertson v. Day.

[Presented by Mr. Farnell, 4/10/80.]

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales, at law.

Angus Robertson, Duncan Robertson, and Sheriff Robertson, plaintiffs, v. George Day, junior, defendant.

Memo. of the costs of defendant's attorney, as between attorney and client:—

1877.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
29 Sept.	Instructions and warrant .....	0	9	2			
	Letter to agents to enter appearance .....	0	5	2			
	Appearance entering and paid .....	0	12	1	0	3	4
	Search for procepe and paid .....	0	4	4			
	Notice thereof, copy, and service .....	0	4	4			
	Search for two days order .....	0	4	4			
	Search for declaration .....	0	4	4			
0 1 0	Copy for country and postage .....	0	4	4			
16 Oct.	Telegram to town agent that plaintiff did not deliver a plan of locus in quo and requiring same despatching and paid ...	0	9	5			
0 3 4	Allowing plaintiff's attorney for a week's time to plead .....	0	6	8			
	Instructions for petition for appointment of guardian, defendant being a minor.....	0	6	8	5	Nov.	
	Letter to agent to search in Lands Office, Sydney, for particulars of land.....	0	5	2	0	6	8
23 Oct.	Letter to James Day to Mahonga, informing him I had posted letters to him to Urana of great importance .....	0	5	2	7	Nov.	
0 4 4	Telegram to M'Kenm, at Urana, to get parcel for James Day and deliver same to him despatching and paid .....	0	9	2			
0 3 4	Perusing letter from postmaster, Urana, and paid 1s. 6d. ....	0	4	10			
0 3 4	Attending James Day when he handed me petition .....	0	3	4	0	6	8
	Attending him when he signed same .....	0	6	8			
	Attending him to make affidavit of facts.....	0	6	8			
	Paid oath .....	0	2	0			
	Attending plaintiffs' attorneys, informing them of defendant being an infant, of an irregularity in notice to plead .....	0	6	8			
0 13 4	Attending Lands Office, Sydney, searching for date and arrears of selection, engaged long time .....	1	0	0	0	2	0
	Instructions to retain Mr. Stephen as counsel .....	0	6	8			
	Drawing and copy retainer .....	0	5	0	0	2	0
	Attending him therewith .....	0	6	8			
	Paid his fee and clerk's .....	1	3	6			
	Attending plaintiff's attorney for further time to plead and obtaining same .....	0	6	8			
0 6 8	Instructions for pleas.....	0	13	4			
	Drawing same and copy.....	0	13	4			
	Attending Mr. Davis therewith to settle .....	0	6	8	0	6	8
	Paid his fee and clerk's .....	3	5	6	1	Dec.	
	Telegram to agents to point out that they should make plaintiffs amend their declaration, and requesting them to get plans of the lands, and despatching same .....	0	8	2	0	6	8
	Paid .....	0	4	7			
	Telegram to agents to see Mr. Moriarty at Lands Office for instructions.....	0	9	10	0	8	4
0 3 4	Despatching and paid.....	0	9	10			
0 6 8	Attending Mr. Davis when he required plan of locus in quo .....	0	6	8			
	Letter from agent thereon.....	0	5	2			
	Attending plaintiffs' attorney for a week's further time to plead, and obtaining same .....	0	6	8			
	Attending Lands Office, bespeaking tracings of defendant's selection.....	0	6	8			
30 Oct.	Long letter to agent .....	0	5	2	Dec. 20		
	Letter to C. Frauenfelder, with plan of selections and instructions to make fences thereon.....	0	5	2	0	3	4
	Letter to agents with petition and affidavit for appointment of guardian.....	0	5	6	0	3	4
0 6 8	Agents perusing same .....	0	6	8			
	Drawing and copy order to allow defendant to defend by guardian .....	0	5	0			
	Attending Judge to obtain his signature.....	0	6	8			
	Attending at Land Office to obtain tracing of defendant's selection.....	0	6	8	0	1	0
	Paid .....	0	15	0	0	5	2
	Attending Mr. Moriarty hereon .....	0	6	8			
0 6 8	Attending Mr. Davis with plan .....	0	6	8			
	Copy, petition, and affidavit to serve .....	0	5	0			
	Long and special letter to agents in respect of pleas .....	0	10	0			
0 6 8	Agents perusing same and attending Mr. Davis therewith .....	0	6	8			
	Attending Land Office for lithograph plan of county of Urana, as required by Counsel... ..	0	6	8	0	3	4
	Paid .....	0	1	0			
	Attending Counsel therewith.....	0	6	8			
	Attending amending appearance .....	0	6	8			
	Copy order to file .....	0	4	0			
	Attending filing petition and order .....	0	6	8			
	Paid .....	0	3	6			
	Copy order to serve .....	0	2	0			
	Attending serving .....	0	3	4			
	Attending Mr. Davis hereon in conference when he said he would write opinion on the case .....	0	13	4			
	Attending him for opinion.....	0	3	4			
	Paid his fee and clerks .....	2	4	6			
	Copy opinion for agents to keep .....	0	4	0			
	Letter with opinion, and perusing opinion... ..	0	6	8			
	Letter to agent on opinion.....	0	5	2			
	Perusing letter from Mr. Joseph Frauenfelder, in respect of lines of fencing.....	0	3	4			
	Drawing and engrossing further instructions for pleas and letter therewith to agents ...	0	13	4			
	Attending again Mr. Moriarty for information as to reason of his refusal of plaintiff's application and long conference with him..	0	13	4			
	Attending at Land Office, Albury, for plans .....	0	6	8			
	Paid for same .....	0	4	0			
	Letter from agent of interview with Mr. Moriarty Agent having received a further plan. ....	0	5	2			
	Attending Mr. Davis therewith .....	0	6	8			
	Having received letter from plaintiffs' attorney threatening to sign judgment for want of a plea, letter in reply.....	0	5	2			
	Copy, pleas to file .....	0	8	0			
	Drawing and copy order to plead several matters .....	0	5	0			
	Attending to have same signed.....	0	6	8			
	Copy order to file .....	0	2	0			
	Copy pleas to serve.....	0	8	0			
	Drawing and copy plan to file .....	0	10	0			
	Copy plan to serve .....	0	4	0			
	Copy order to serve .....	0	2	0			
	Copy pleas for country .....	0	8	0			
	Letter from agents with same .....	0	5	2			
	Attending plaintiff's attorney for further time to plead, and obtaining same .....	0	6	8			
	Perusing pleas as drawn and suggesting alterations on same.....	0	6	8			
	Letter to agents therewith.....	0	5	2			
	Attending Mr. Davis with pleas as amended .....	0	6	8			
	Having received further letter from Holdsworth & Brown, plaintiffs' attorneys, threatening to sign judgment for want of pleas, letter in reply .....	0	5	0			
	Attending Mr. Davis in reference to observations on pleas, and conferring and amending pleas .....	0	13	4			
	Copy amended pleas to file.....	0	6	0			
	Attending filing pleas and plan .....	0	6	8			
	Paid .....	0	2	0			
	Paid into Court with pleas .....	2	0	0			
	Poundage .....	0	0	6			
	Copy pleas and order to serve .....	0	10	0			
	Attending serving .....	0	3	4			
	Copy amended pleas for country .....	0	6	8			
	Letter therewith .....	0	5	2			
	Telegram to agents that defendant wished venue changed, and if we should apply for Albury or Wagga Wagga, being 15 miles nearer than Albury, and despatching and paid .....	0	9	10			
	Agent's telegram in reply, and despatching and paid .....	0	9	2			
	Search for replication.....	0	3	4			
	Paid .....	0	1	0			
	Having received replication.....						
	Copy for the country .....	0	2	0			
	Letter from agent, therewith attending plaintiffs' attorneys .....	0	5	2			
	When they asked my agent to rejoin conferring thereon, and pointing out rejoinder not necessary .....	0	6	8			
	Having received notice of trial; search if cause entered .....	0	3	4			
	Paid .....	0	1	0			
	Having received rejoinder by plaintiff's perusing same and copy .....	0	3	4			
	Search and paid .....	0	4	4			
	Instruct for affidavit to change venue to Wagga Wagga.....	0	6	8			



£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1878.	Attending searching at District Surveyor's Office to ascertain distance of the selection from Wagga Wagga	0 6 8	0 3 4	Attending serving	0 6 8
	Drawing and engrossing affidavit in support of application to change venue	0 10 6	0 3 4	Amending pleas and attendance	0 13 4
	Attending defendant, reading over same, and to be sworn	0 6 8	0 6 8	Telegram to agent of Frauenfelder required as witnesses in view of amended pleas, and despatching same and paid	0 12 4
	Paid cash	0 2 0	0 3 4	Agent attending counsel therewith and conferring thereon	0 13 4
Jan.	Letter from agent to send affidavit, and they would apply to change venue	0 5 2	0 3 4	Telegram from agent that he need not, and despatching and paid	0 10 4
	Attending defendant when he thought it best to have the trial in Sydney	0 6 8	1 1 0	Agent telegram to Frauenfelder not to attend despatching and paid	0 10 4
24 Jan.	Letter from agent, with plans and papers in the action	0 7 6		Further case to advise on evidence	1 1 0
	Subpoena <i>ad test.</i> , and issuing	0 12 6	0 6 8	Attending Mr. Davis therewith	0 6 8
	Paid	0 2 6		Paid his fees and clerk	2 4 6
	Copy and service on Jas. Frauenfelder; subpoena <i>ad test.</i> for C. Frauenfelder; and copy and paid	0 15 0	0 5 0	Attending him for opinion	0 6 8
	Service	0 6 0	0 6 8	Copy opinion to keep	0 3 0
2 3 6	The like Mr. Michaelis	1 1 0	0 3 4	Agent perusing opinion	0 6 8
0 6 8	Brief to advise on evidence and postage	3 3 6		Letter to country therewith	0 5 2
	Agent perusing same	0 13 4	0 3 4	Letter to agent if I should have two counsel, agent perusing and considering same	0 6 8
	Attending Mr. Davis therewith	0 6 8		Telegram in reply that I should have two counsel, and despatching same and paid	0 9 4
	Paid his fees and clerks	2 4 6	0 3 4	Telegram to Frauenfelder that none of the witnesses required, despatching same, and paid	0 9 4
	Attending defendant and James Day, when they appointed to meet me at 8 o'clock, and attending waiting till 11-30, when as James Day was engaged on other business did not keep appointment	0 13 4	15 15 0	Telegram from agents that defendant required as a witness, and despatching same and paid	0 9 6
	Letter to George Day, in Sydney, to get plan of defendant's station	0 5 2	0 10 0	Instructions for brief	26 5 0
31 Jan.	Letter to George Day, further in reference to plan of plaintiff's station	0 5 2	0 13 4	Paid buggy-hire, attending with C. Frauenfelder at Drysdale	0 10 0
	Telegram to agents to have Counsel's opinion as to dispensing with Michael's evidence and to amend pleas, in consequence of his being hostile or not favourable to defendant, and despatching same and paid	0 14 1	0 6 8	Drawing same, thirteen sheets (brief)	4 6 8
	Agent attending Mr. Stephen thereon	0 6 8	0 6 8	Copy same for Mr. Stephen, eighteen sheets	3 0 0
	Paid his fee and clerk	2 4 6	0 6 8	The like, Mr. Davis	3 0 0
	Telegram in reply and paid	0 10 0		Four plans to annex	1 10 0
1 Feb.	Letter from agent with all the papers in the matter	0 5 2	8 Feb.	Attending Mr. Stephen therewith	0 6 8
0 3 4	Paid postage	0 8 0	0 3 4	Paid his fee and clerks	13 2 0
0 4 0	Telegram from agent to return papers, and attending to transmit	0 10 2		Attending Mr. Davis with brief	0 6 8
2 Feb.	Telegram from agent	0 9 2	9 Feb.	Paid his fee and clerks	8 13 0
0 3 4	Several attendances on plaintiffs' attorneys to amend pleas when he ultimately refused	0 13 4		Attending Mr. Stephen to appoint	0 6 8
5 Feb.	Instructions for order to amend pleas	0 6 8		Paid his fee and clerk	2 9 6
7 Feb.	Drawing and copying summons	0 10 0		Attending Mr. Davis to appoint consultation	0 6 8
0 5 0	Attending to get signed and paid	0 5 10		Paid his fee and clerk	1 3 6
0 3 0	Drawing and engrossing affidavit in support	0 10 0	8 Feb.	Telegram to agent that defendant would be in Sydney on the 11th instant, despatching and paid	0 9 4
	Attending swearing	0 6 8	0 3 4	Letter to George Day, M.L.A., requesting him to attend trial and instruct counsel, and advising of the points of the case long and special	0 7 6
	Paid oath	0 1 0		Telegram to agent to see Mr. Moriarty and take his evidence, and despatching and paid	0 9 8
0 4 0	Copying summons to file	0 5 0	9 Feb.	Agent attending defendant in Sydney, conferring and advising	0 13 4
0 3 4	Attending filing with affidavit	0 6 8	0 6 8	One subpoena <i>ad test.</i> for Mr. Moriarty, and paid	0 15 0
	Paid	0 3 6	0 1 0	Copy and service on him	0 7 0
0 3 4	Copy affidavit to serve	0 5 0		Attending Mr. Moriarty to take his evidence when he informed my agent he could not stay there, but would be at consultation	0 6 8
0 4 0	The like summons	0 5 0		Agent attending consultation, engaged one hour	1 1 0
0 3 4	Attending swearing	0 6 8	13 Feb.	Agent attending defendant and Mr. George Day, M.L.A., and informing them of the result of the consultation and advising them thereon	0 13 4
	Instructions for brief	0 13 4	0 6 8	Attending Court, verdict entered for plaintiff by consent, leave being reserved for full Court to enter verdict for defendant upon the construction of the 31st clause	4 4 0
1 0 0	Drawing same and copy	1 6 8		Telegram from town agent of the result of case, and despatching and paid	0 11 4
0 6 8	Attending plaintiffs' attorney to know if they intended to oppose summons	0 6 8	0 2 0	On receipt of special case, perusing and considering same	1 1 0
0 2 0	Having received letter from plaintiff's attorney that he would consent to pleas being amended—drawing and copying order	0 7 0	0 5 0	Copy for country	0 6 0
	Attending plaintiffs' attorney to get consent endorsed	0 6 8		Letter from agents therewith	0 5 2
	Attending Court to get Chamber summons struck out of list	0 3 4	March.	Letters to agents thereon	0 5 2
0 3 4	Telegram from agent, informing me thereof and transmitting same, and paid	0 12 8	0 6 8	Attending Mr. Davis with case, conferring thereon, and on his amending same	0 13 4
	Long and special letter to agent on the case for advice of Counsel	0 7 6		Paid his fee and clerk	2 4 6
0 6 8	Attending Mr. Davis therewith and conferring thereon	0 13 4	0 2 0	Copy case as settled to keep	0 6 0
0 3 4	Telegram to agent to ascertain if I attend trial in Sydney when I might expect to be able to return, and despatching same and paid	0 9 4	0 6 8	Attending returning case as altered, and conferring with plaintiff's attorney thereon, when he agreed thereto	0 13 4
0 3 4	Agent perusing same	0 3 4		Attending searching if case set down	0 6 8
	Telegram in reply and paid	0 10 11	0 2 0	Letter with copy and special case to George Day, M.L.A.	0 11 2
0 2 0	Copy order to file	0 3 0		Paid	0 1 0
0 3 4	Attending filing	0 6 8	1 6 8	Instruction for brief on argument of special case	1 6 8
	Paid	0 2 6	2 13 4	Drawing and fair copy same	3 0 0
0 2 0	Copy to serve	0 3 0		Attending Mr. Stephen therewith	0 6 8
0 3 4	Telegram to Frauenfelder that Michaels not required as a witness; despatching and paid	0 11 2	0 13 4	Paid his fee and clerk	18 13 0
				Fair copy brief for Mr. Davis	1 0 0
				Attending him therewith	0 6 8

£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	11 0 0	1 1 0	Attending on appointment to examine transcript .....
			Attending, receiving copy, appellant's costs, and examining same .....
	0 6 8		Attending taxing same .....
		0 3 4	Drawing and engrossing respondent's costs...
18 March.	0 13 4	0 3 4	Attending filing same and paid.....
			Copy for service .....
	0 6 8		Attending serving .....
	0 1 0		Attending for appointment to tax .....
			Paid .....
	0 13 4		Notice of appointment copy and service .....
	0 2 0		Attending taxing .....
0 6 8			Paid .....
	0 6 8		Drawing certificate of Prothonotary of account of costs.....
	0 6 8		Engrossing same.....
20 March.	0 13 4		Paid for certificate .....
21 "	0 13 4		Attending Prothonotary for seal and signature
22 "			Paid for seal thereon .....
2 2 0	6 6 0	2 April	Four term fees .....
0 3 4	0 10 4		Attending Mr. James Day, when I informed him that if he liked to give security to appellants to refund defendant's costs, in case the appeal was in their favour, appellant would pay defendant's costs to date, but Mr. Jas. Day declined to give such security, but requested me to get the Free Selectors' Association to move in the matter .....
23 March.	0 3 4		Attending Mr. George Adams, when he promised to write an article in his paper in favour of the Free Selectors' Association, taking up the matter .....
	0 6 8		Perusing letter from agent that costs would amount to £250 of appealing and their letter.....
	0 6 8		Instruction for Petition to Parliament in favour of granting a sum to defray defendants' costs of appearing in Privy Council .....
	0 1 0		Drawing same .....
	0 13 4		Engrossing same in duplicate .....
0 6 8	1 6 8		Attending Mr. Adams therewith when he promised to get signatures thereto .....
	0 6 8		Letter to C. Frauenfelder to get signed on Yanko .....
	2 4 6		Copy for insertion in newspaper .....
26 March	0 6 8	0 6 8	Attending to get inserted .....
	1 3 6		1878.
	0 13 4	6 Sept..	Letter to George Day to get it presented to Parliament .....
	1 1 0	0 5 2	Attending George Day, M.L.A., and Jas. Day, as to costs of appeal .....
0 6 8	0 6 8	0 6 8	Letter to Agent that I must wait until Parliament met .....
1 April	0 3 0	0 6 8	Letter to George Day, M.L.A., to move Petition .....
0 1 6	0 5 2	19 Sept...	
0 5 0		0 5 2	15 Oct.
	0 6 8	0 6 8	The like .....
	0 6 8	0 6 8	Drawing same .....
	0 6 8	0 6 8	Engrossing same .....
	0 6 8	0 6 8	Drawing and engrossing affidavit, verifying same, letter to James Day with instruction to complete same .....
	0 6 8	0 6 8	Letter to James Day with instruction to complete same.....
	0 6 8		£243 9 7
	0 1 1		Drawing copy, costs .....
	0 6 8		Copy to serve .....
26 Aug...	0 3 4		Copy to file .....
	1 1 0		Attending taxing.....
			£252 10 7
			Taxed off .....
			54 2 8
			Allowed at .....
			£198 7 11

List and Nature of Improvements of George Day's selection on Yanko Creek: -

Dwelling-house of weatherboard, iron, and brick	£130 0 0
Fencing, post and wire (six) sheep-proof...	100 0 0
Clearing and ringing and burning off, and other improvements	56 0 0
	£286 0 0

## No. 29.

## Mr. District-Surveyor Bolton to The Surveyor-General.

Sir,

District Surveyor's Office, Wagga Wagga, 17 November, 1880.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your memorandum of the 29th September, 1880, No. 450, directing me to report on the occupation of portion No. 146, parish of Howell, county of Boyd, and in reply I do myself the honor to inform you that I visited the locality and inspected the land in question, and find on inquiry that it is occupied by Messrs. Angus Robertson & Brothers, in virtue of their having established their claim to it under the 31st section of the "Lands Acts Amendment Act of 1875," by means of legal proceedings. The land, with portion 147, constitutes the subject of a law-suit wherein Angus Robertson & Brothers obtained a verdict against James Day and others at the Supreme Court, Sydney. This verdict was reversed by the Full Court. Messrs. Robertson Brothers then appealed to the Privy Council, when the case was decided in their favour, with full costs. The costs were paid by the Robertsons, and they now claim all improvements on the land made by the Days as a set-off against money that should have been paid to defray costs of action, but which has not been paid.

Messrs. Angus Robertson & Brothers claim to have twelve months to put on improvements, from 11th May, 1880, being the date when £641 was received in virtue of their having established their claim to the land under the decision of the Privy Council.

The improvements on 146 consist of a two-roomed cottage, sawn timber, iron roof, in good repair, worth about ... ..	£45	0	0
Fencing, 128 chains, six and seven wires, gum-posts ... ..	120	0	0
Clearing and stacking underwood ... ..	15	0	0
	<u>£180</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Erected by Day's representatives during their tenure of land, about 60 chains of 5-wire fence, made by lessees in 1872, worth ... ..	45	0	0
Being in all ... ..	<u>£225</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Portion 147 is improved by a cottage with two rooms, sawn timber, iron roof, costing about £50, in disrepair, now worth about ... ..	£30	0	0
Bricks on brick-kiln ... ..	20	0	0
Small horse-paddock, 40 chains 7-wire fence ... ..	40	0	0
Half south and west boundary 7-wire fence ... ..	107	0	0
East boundary 6-wire fence ... ..	35	0	0
Clearing ... ..	13	0	0
	<u>£240</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Erected by Day's representatives during his tenure of the land, 33 chains 5-wire fence erected by lessee in 1872 ... ..	25	0	0
Making ... ..	<u>£625</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Date of inspection, 29th October, 1880.

I have, &amp;c.,

C. F. BOLTON,  
District Surveyor.

## No. 30.

## Bill of Plaintiff's Costs, Robertson v. Day.

Messrs. Angus Robertson and Brothers, debtor to Stephen Campbell Brown, you v. George Day, the younger:—

3rd Term, A.D. 1877.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1877, September 5, attending Dr. Wilson and Mr. Angus Robertson, long conference and advising.....	1	1	0		Engrossing same.....	0	1	8
6th. Attending Dr. Wilson and Mr. Angus Robertson, going over plans, applications, &c. ....	1	1	0		Copy-writ of summons to annex thereto .....	0	1	0
Letter to Mr. Darley to make appointment for conference	0	5	0		Letter to District Court Bailiff at Albury, with writ of summons, copy thereof for service, and affidavit of service of copy-writ of summons and postage .....	0	5	6
7th. Attending Mr. Darley, conferring when he advised that application sufficient .....	0	13	4		Having received letter from Sheriff's bailiff at Albury as to service of copy-writ of summons—perusing the same .....	0	6	8
Paid his fee and clerk .....	1	6	0		Having received further letter from Sheriff's bailiff at Albury as to service of copy-writ of summons—perusing same .....	0	6	8
Attending Dr. Wilson and Mr. Angus Robertson, informing them of Mr. Darley's advice and advising .....	0	13	4		22nd. Telegram to Sheriff's bailiff at Albury as to service of copy-writ of summons .....	0	5	0
Instructions to sue .....	0	6	8		Paid for despatch of same.....	0	1	8
Warrant .....	0	2	6		Having received telegram from Sheriff's bailiff at Albury as to service of copy-writ of summons—perusing same .....	0	6	8
Præcipe for writ of summons .....	0	2	0		Perusing letter received by Sheriff from his bailiff at Albury as to service of copy-writ of summons .....	0	6	8
Writ of summons .....	0	6	9		Having received letter from Sheriff's bailiff at Albury as to service of copy-writ of summons—perusing same .....	0	6	8
8th. Attending issuing same.....	0	3	4		Attending paying Sheriff's fee for service of copy of writ of summons .....	0	3	4
Paid .....	0	5	0		Paid .....	0	5	0
Instructions for retainer to Mr. Butler .....	0	6	8		Attending at Sheriff's office obtaining writ of summons and affidavit of service of copy thereof.....	0	3	4
Drawing same.....	0	1	0		October 4. Letter to Sheriff's bailiff at Albury as to service of copy-writ of summons and postage.....	0	5	2
Engrossing same .....	0	0	4		Having been served with notice of appearance—perusing same .....	0	6	8
Attending Mr. Butler therewith .....	0	6	8		Attending searching for appearance.....	0	3	4
Paid his fee and clerk .....	1	3	6					
Instructions for retainer to Mr. Darley .....	0	6	8					
Drawing same .....	0	1	0					
Engrossing same .....	0	0	4					
Attending Mr. Darley therewith .....	0	6	8					
Paid his fee and clerk .....	1	3	6					
Short's costs on writ of summons.....	0	2	0					
Copy-writ of summons for service .....	0	1	0					
Drawing affidavit of service of copy-writ of summons ...	0	5	0					

	£	s.	d.
Paid .....	0	1	0
Drawing requisition for post office money order for amount of bailiff's charges for service of copy of writ of summons, and swearing affidavit of such service.....	0	1	0
Engrossing same .....	0	0	4
Attending—obtaining last-mentioned post office money order.....	0	3	4
Paid amount of same .....	1	0	6
Paid for same .....	0	0	6
5th. Letter to Sheriff's bailiff at Albury therewith, and postage.....	0	5	2
Instructions for declaration .....	0	6	8
Drawing same.....	0	10	0
Attending Counsel therewith to peruse and settle same	0	6	8
Paid his fee and clerk .....	1	3	6
Engrossing declaration .....	0	3	4
12th. Attending filing same .....	0	3	4
Paid .....	0	1	0
Copy declaration for service .....	0	3	4
Attending serving same .....	0	3	4
Notice to plead, copy, and service .....	0	4	0
Having received letter from agent for defendant's attorney as to particulars of trespasses—perusing same	0	6	8
Drawing particulars of trespasses .....	0	5	0
Engrossing same.....	0	1	8
19th. Attending serving same .....	0	3	4
Having been served with copy-order allowing defendant to defend by guardian—perusing same .....	0	6	8
Attending searching for petition of defendant to defend by guardian and affidavit of signature thereof and consent to prayer of petition .....	0	3	4
Paid .....	0	1	0
Having received letter from agent for defendant's attorney as to pleas—perusing same .....	0	6	8
Having received further letter from agent for defendant's attorney as to pleas—perusing same .....	0	6	8
Having been served with copy-order for leave to plead several matters—perusing same .....	0	6	8
Having been served with copy pleas—perusing same .....	0	3	4
Attending searching for pleas .....	0	3	4
Paid .....	0	1	0
Drawing authority to receive money out of Court.....	0	3	0
Engrossing same.....	0	1	0
Letter to you therewith, and postage .....	0	5	2
Having received letter from you, with authority to receive money out of Court—perusing same .....	0	6	8
Attending receiving money out of Court .....	0	6	8
Term fee .....	0	15	0

4th Term, A.D. 1877.

December 8th. Instructions for replication .....	0	6	8
Drawing same .....	0	3	0
Attending Counsel to peruse and settle same .....	0	6	8
Paid his fee and clerk .....	1	3	6
Engrossing replication .....	0	1	0
Attending filing same.....	0	3	4
Paid .....	0	1	0
Copy replication for service .....	0	1	0
Attending serving same.....	0	3	4
Attending searching for rejoinder .....	0	3	4
Paid .....	0	1	0
Attending agent for defendant's attorney, asking him to file rejoinder when he declined to do so .....	0	6	8
Instructions for rejoinder .....	0	6	8
Drawing same .....	0	3	0
Engrossing same.....	0	1	0
14th. Attending filing same .....	0	3	4
Paid .....	0	1	0
Copy rejoinder for service.....	0	1	0
Attending serving same.....	0	3	4
Attending entering cause for trial .....	0	6	8
Paid .....	0	10	0
Paid jury fee .....	2	0	0
Notice of trial, copy, and service.....	0	4	0
Drawing and engrossing issue .....	0	10	0
Attending filing same .....	0	3	4
4th January, 1878. Attending Dr. Wilson, on his bringing letter received by him from the Department of Crown Lands, in reference to Yarrabee Run .....	0	6	8
9th. Attending Dr. Wilson—conferring .....	0	13	4
Letter to Mr. Angus Robertson, informing him of day of trial, and as to evidence, and postage.....	0	5	2
11th. Attending Mr. Robertson and Dr. Wilson—conferring .....	1	1	0
14th. Drawing memorandum of particulars required .....	0	10	0
Attending Dr. Wilson therewith .....	0	3	4
23rd. Subpœna <i>duces tecum</i> , and attending issuing same	0	12	6
Paid .....	0	2	6
Copy last-mentioned subpœna for service on Mr. Francis P. F. C. Adams .....	0	1	0
Attending serving same.....	0	5	0
Subpœna <i>duces tecum</i> , and attending issuing same .....	0	12	6
Paid .....	0	2	6

	£	s.	d.
Copy last-mentioned subpœna for service on Mr. Charles L. C. Badham.....	0	1	0
Letter to country with last-mentioned subpœna, and copy thereof for service, and postage .....	0	5	4
Subpœna <i>duces tecum</i> and attending issuing same.....	0	12	6
Paid .....	0	2	6
Copy last-mentioned subpœna for service on Mr. Eccleston Du Faur .....	0	1	0
Attending serving same .....	0	5	0
Subpœna <i>duces tecum</i> , and attending issuing same .....	0	12	6
Paid .....	0	2	6
Copy of last-mentioned subpœna for service .....	0	1	0
Attending serving same.....	0	5	0
Subpœna <i>ad testificandum</i> , and attending issuing same...	0	12	6
Paid .....	0	2	6
Copy last-mentioned subpœna for service .....	0	1	0
Attending serving same.....	0	5	0
Having received letter from Messrs. Wilson & Ranken, with copies of applications by defendant, James Day and Joseph Frauenfelder to purchase land, perusing same .....	0	6	8
Having received letter from Mr. Angus Robertson, with plan—perusing same .....	0	6	8
February 7th. Attending Dr. Wilson and Mr. Robertson, conferring and advising on case and evidence.....	1	1	0
Having been served with copy summons to amend pleas and copy affidavit in support of such summons—perusing same.....	0	6	8
Letter to agent for defendant's attorney thereon .....	0	5	0
Attending agent for defendant's attorney, consenting to order for leave to amend pleas .....	0	6	8
Having been served with copy order for leave to amend pleas—perusing same.....	0	6	8
11th. Attending amending issue .....	0	6	8
Drawing and engrossing plans of <i>locus</i> .....	4	4	0
Instructions for brief .....	21	0	0
Drawing and engrossing same .....	10	0	0
Attending Mr. Butler therewith .....	0	13	4
Paid his fee and clerk .....	22	0	0
Copy brief for junior counsel .....	7	0	0
Attending Mr. Darley therewith .....	0	6	8
Paid his fee and clerk .....	16	10	0
Attending Mr. Butler to appoint consultation .....	0	6	8
Paid his fee and clerk .....	2	9	6
Attending informing Mr. Darley of appointment for consultation.....	0	6	8
Paid his fee and clerk .....	1	3	6
Attending consultation .....	1	1	0
13th. Attending Court case in list, but not called on .....	0	13	4
Attending defendant's counsel, suggesting that agreement should be made to refer point of law to Full Court .....	0	6	8
Attending Mr. Darley and defendant's counsel, when difference arose as to one point, and it was determined not to agree to refer matter to full Court .....	1	1	0
Attending Mr. Darley thereon .....	0	6	8
Attending agent for defendant's attorney and defendant's counsel, when it was agreed to refer matter to full Court .....	0	13	4
Attending Mr. Darley, Mr. Davis, Mr. Stephen, and defendant's attorney; long conference; drawing special case, which was signed by both counsel; engaged a long time .....	3	3	0
14th. Attending Court, verdict for plaintiff, subject to decision of full Court on special case .....	3	3	0
Attending to pay Court fees .....	0	3	4
Paid .....	0	9	6
Drawing certificate for costs.....	0	3	0
Engrossing same.....	0	1	0
Attending Judge for signature thereto .....	0	6	8
Paid .....	0	6	0
Attending filing last-mentioned certificate .....	0	3	4
Engrossing special case .....	0	5	0
18th. Attending filing same .....	0	3	4
Paid .....	0	1	0
Copy, special case for service .....	0	5	0
Attending serving same .....	0	3	4
Do. entering special case for hearing .....	0	3	4
Paid .....	0	2	6
Copy, special case for Judges .....	0	5	0
Attending leaving same with Chief Justice's Associate...	0	3	4
Notice of special case having been entered for hearing copy and service .....	0	4	0
Instructions for briefs on special case .....	1	1	0
Drawing and engrossing same .....	2	0	0
Attending Mr. Butler therewith .....	0	6	8
Paid his fee and clerk .....	13	2	0
Copy, brief for junior counsel .....	2	0	0
Attending Mr. Darley therewith .....	0	6	8
Paid his fee and clerk .....	11	0	0
Attending Mr. Butler to appoint consultation .....	0	6	8
Paid his fee and clerk .....	2	9	6
Attending informing Mr. Darley of appointment for consultation .....	0	6	8

Paid his fee and clerk .....	£	s.	d.
Attending consultation .....	1	3	6
Term fee .....	0	15	0

1st Term, A.D. 1878.

March 4th. Attending Court, special case in list but not called on .....	0	13	4
13. The like .....	0	13	4
20. The like .....	0	13	4
21. The like .....	0	13	4
22. Attending Court, case argued, judgment for defendant .....	4	4	0
Attending obtaining four copies of newspaper containing report of judgment .....	0	3	4
Paid for same .....	0	0	8
Perusing report of judgment .....	0	6	8
Drawing rule setting aside verdict .....	0	3	0
Engrossing same .....	0	1	0
Attending having same signed and sealed .....	0	6	8
Paid .....	0	5	0
Copy last-mentioned rule to file .....	0	1	0
Attending filing same .....	0	3	4
Copy last-mentioned rule for service .....	0	1	0
Attending serving same .....	0	3	4
Attending Dr. Wilson in reference to appeal .....	0	6	8
Instructions to apply for leave to appeal .....	0	13	4
Drawing petition for leave to appeal .....	1	0	0
Attending Counsel to peruse and settle same .....	0	6	8
Paid his fee and clerk .....	1	3	6
Engrossing petition .....	0	6	8
Attending Counsel for his signature thereto .....	0	6	8
25th. Attending filing petition .....	0	3	4
Paid .....	0	1	0
Copy, petition for service .....	0	6	8
Attending serving same .....	0	3	4
Drawing affidavit of Stephen Campbell Brown in support of petition .....	0	5	0
Engrossing same .....	0	1	8
Attending swearing same .....	0	3	4
Paid .....	0	1	0
Re-engrossing last-mentioned affidavit .....	0	1	8
Attending swearing same .....	0	3	4
Paid .....	0	1	0
Attending filing last-mentioned affidavit .....	0	3	4
Paid .....	0	1	0
Copy of last-mentioned affidavit for service .....	0	1	8
Attending serving same .....	0	3	4
Drawing notice of motion for leave to appeal .....	0	10	0
Engrossing same .....	0	3	4
Attending, filing same .....	0	3	4
Paid .....	0	1	0
Copy of last-mentioned notice of motion for service .....	0	3	4
Attending serving same .....	0	3	4
Attending entering motion for leave to appeal for hearing .....	0	3	4
Paid .....	0	2	6
Instructions for brief to move for leave to appeal .....	0	13	4
Drawing and engrossing same .....	0	16	8
Attending Mr. Butler therewith .....	0	6	8
Paid his fee and clerk .....	5	10	0
Copy brief for Mr. Darley .....	0	16	8
Attending him therewith .....	0	6	8
Paid his fee and clerk .....	4	6	0
26th. Attending Court, leave to appeal granted .....	2	2	0
Drawing rule granting leave to appeal .....	0	8	0
Engrossing same .....	0	2	8
Attending to have same signed and sealed .....	0	6	8
Paid .....	0	5	0
Copy last-mentioned rule to file .....	0	2	8
Attending filing same .....	0	3	4
Copy last-mentioned rule, to serve .....	0	2	8
Attending serving same .....	0	3	4
Instructions for bond for prosecution of appeal .....	0	13	4
Drawing same .....	1	3	0
Copy thereof to file .....	0	13	4
Attending filing same .....	0	3	4
Paid .....	0	1	0
Attending agent for defendant's attorney, when he agreed to dispense with affidavits of justification by proposed sureties .....	0	6	8
Copy last-mentioned bond for service .....	0	13	4
Attending serving same .....	0	3	4
April 1st. Attending for appointment to settle bond .....	0	3	4
Paid .....	0	1	0
Notice of appointment to settle bond copy and service .....	0	4	0
3rd. Attending settling bond .....	0	6	8
Engrossing bond .....	0	13	4
Attending attesting execution thereof by John Bowie Wilson .....	0	6	8
Attending attesting execution thereof by John Logan Campbell Ranken .....	0	6	8
4th. Letter to Mr. Angus Robertson, with bond and postage .....	0	6	0

Having received letter from Mr. Angus Robertson, with bond, perusing same .....	0	6	8
26th. Letter to agent for defendant's attorney, with bond Instructions for memorandum of points for argument before Privy Council .....	0	5	0
Drawing memorandum of points for argument before Privy Council .....	0	6	8
Attending counsel to peruse and settle same .....	1	4	0
Paid his fee and clerk .....	0	6	8
Engrossing last-mentioned memorandum .....	4	6	6
May 11th. Letter to the Chief Justice for written statements of his reasons for judgment .....	0	8	0
The like letter to Mr. Justice Hargrave .....	0	5	0
The like letter to Mr. Justice Faucett .....	0	5	0
Term fee .....	0	15	0

2nd Term, A.D. 1878.

July 1st. Letter to the Chief Justice with copy of newspaper containing report of judgment .....	0	5	0
Attending Mr. Justice Faucett with copy of newspaper containing report of judgment .....	0	6	8
Attending Mr. Justice Hargrave for statement of his reasons for judgment, when he stated that same not ready .....	0	6	8
The like attendance on Mr. Justice Faucett .....	0	6	8
Having received letter from Mr. Justice Hargrave, as to statement of his reasons for judgment—perusing same .....	0	6	8
Attending searching papers in cause .....	0	3	4
Paid .....	0	1	0
Attending going through papers and deciding upon papers to appear in transcript record of proceedings and making list thereof, and deciding upon papers to be omitted from transcript record of proceedings, and making list thereof .....	2	2	0
Attending purchasing three copies of newspaper containing statement of Judges' reasons for judgments .....	0	3	4
Paid for same .....	0	3	0
Drawing <i>excerpta</i> of judgment of the Chief Justice .....	0	6	8
Attending him therewith for his approval .....	0	6	8
Attending for same revised and approved .....	0	6	8
Drawing <i>excerpta</i> of judgment of Mr. Justice Hargrave .....	0	6	8
Attending him therewith for his approval .....	0	6	8
Attending for same revised and approved .....	0	6	8
Drawing <i>excerpta</i> of judgment of Mr. Justice Faucett .....	0	6	8
Attending him therewith for his approval .....	0	6	8
Attending for same revised and approved .....	0	6	8
Copy list of documents to be set out in transcript for service .....	0	4	0
August 16. Attending serving same .....	0	3	4
Copy list of formal documents to be omitted from transcript for service .....	0	4	0
Attending serving same .....	0	3	4
Attending for appointment to settle two last-mentioned lists of documents .....	0	3	4
Paid for same .....	0	1	0
Notices of last-mentioned appointment, copy, and service .....	0	4	0
19. Attending settling two last-mentioned lists .....	1	1	0
Having received letters from Messrs. Wilson and Ranken as to cheque for amount on account of expenses of appeal, perusing same .....	0	6	8
Engrossing transcript .....	5	0	0
Attending for appointment to examine same .....	0	3	4
Paid .....	0	1	0
Notice of last-mentioned appointment, copy, and service .....	0	4	0
Term fee .....	0	15	0

3rd Term, A.D. 1878.

27. Attending examining transcript .....	2	2	0
Drawing index to transcript .....	0	7	0
Engrossing same .....	0	2	4
Drawing certificate of Prothonotary of correctness of transcript, and of applicant having given security .....	0	5	0
Engrossing same .....	0	1	8
Attending Prothonotary to sign and seal same .....	0	6	8
Paid for last-mentioned certificate .....	0	2	6
Paid for seal thereon .....	0	15	0
Drawing certificate of Chief Justice of correctness of copy of Judges' reasons, and of Thomas Michael Slattery, being Prothonotary .....	0	3	0
Engrossing same .....	0	1	0
Attending Chief Justice to sign and seal same .....	0	6	8
Paid for last-mentioned certificate .....	0	5	0
Attending for seal to be affixed thereto .....	0	3	4
Paid .....	0	10	6
Drawing and engrossing applicants' costs of preparing transcript .....	2	0	0
Attending filing same .....	0	3	4
Paid .....	0	1	0
Copy last-mentioned costs for service .....	1	0	0
Attending serving same .....	0	3	4
Attending for appointment to tax last-mentioned costs .....	0	3	4
Paid .....	0	1	0
Notice of last-mentioned appointment, copy and service .....	0	4	0
Attending taxing last-mentioned costs .....	1	1	0

£ s. d.	2nd Term, A.D. 1879.	£ s. d.
Paid .....		
Having been served with copy of respondent's costs, and copy of appointment to tax same, perusing same .....	0 5 0	
Attending taxing respondent's costs .....	0 6 8	June. Perusing letter from agents in London as to proceeding with appeal <i>ex parte</i> .....
Drawing certificate of Prothonotary of amount of applicant's costs .....	1 1 0	0 6 8
Engrossing same .....	0 3 0	3rd Term, A.D. 1879.
Attending having same signed and sealed .....	0 1 0	September. Perusing letter from agents in London as to appeal being set down for hearing .....
Paid for last-mentioned certificate .....	0 6 8	0 6 8
Drawing certificate of Prothonotary of amount of respondent's costs .....	0 2 6	November. Perusing cablegram stating result of appeal .....
Engrossing same .....	0 3 0	0 6 8
Attending Prothonotary to sign and seal same .....	0 1 0	0 6 8
Attending making up transcript and attending Prothonotary with same, and same sealed up, and obtaining letter from Prothonotary to Registrar of Privy Council .....	0 6 8	4th Term, A.D. 1879.
30. Attending at General Post-office and arranging with Postmaster-General as to transmission of transcript and last-mentioned letter .....	0 3 0	1880. February. Perusing letter from agents in London enclosing copy of order as to costs .....
Paid postage thereon and for registering same .....	0 1 0	0 6 8
Copy transcript for agent at London .....	0 6 8	1st Term, A.D. 1880.
Copy of Mr. Butler's opinion for agent at London .....	0 13 4	March. Instructions to apply to have order of Privy Council made a rule of Court .....
Copy of Mr. Darley's opinion for agent at London .....	0 3 4	Attending filing order of Privy Council .....
Attending purchasing three copies of Lands Acts.....	0 13 4	Paid .....
Paid for same .....	4 0 0	Instructions for brief in support of application .....
Attending bespeaking Bank draft for £200 .....	5 0 0	Drawing and engrossing same .....
Attending for same .....	0 5 0	Attending counsel therewith.....
Letter of instructions to agent at London .....	0 7 0	Paid his fee and clerk .....
Paid postage on same with last-mentioned Bank draft, copy transcript, copy of Mr. Butler's opinion, copy of Mr. Darley's opinion, points for argument, plan, two copies of newspaper containing statement of Judges' reasons for judgment, and three copies of Lands Acts, and for registering same .....	0 3 4	23. Attending Court, application granted .....
Attending Dr. Wilson on his bringing plans of runs, conferring and advising .....	0 4 6	Drawing rule .....
September 12. Copy of letter which had been sent to agent at London on 30th August last .....	0 3 4	Engrossing same .....
Paid postage on same, with second of Bank draft, last-mentioned copy of letter, and last-mentioned plans ...	0 3 4	Attending having same signed and sealed .....
Letters, messages, attendances, &c. ....	2 2 0	Paid .....
Term fee .....	2 2 0	Copy of rule to file .....
		Attending filing same.....
		Paid .....
		Copy of rule to serve.....
		Attending serving same.....
		April. Perusing letter from agents in London enclosing bill of costs.....
		18. Letter to Dr. Wilson .....
		20. Attending Dr. Wilson, conferring.....
		Letter to Messrs. Wilson & Ranken as to agents' costs... ..
		May 6. Perusing letter from Messrs. Wilson & Ranken, enclosing cheque for £199 10s. 1d. ....
		Attending bespeaking Bank draft for £197 10s. 6d.....
		Attending for same.....
		7. Letter to agents in London therewith and postage ...
		8. Attending Mr. Robertson and Dr. Wilson advising ...
		Term fee .....
		£292 17 1
		Paid Parker & Co. costs of appeal in London .....
		Paid commission on Bank drafts sent to them .....
		£696 7 2

Lodged by Wilson & Ranken for Angus Robertson and Brothers. Submitted.—L.G.T., 2/12/80.

### No. 31.

#### Memorandum by Under-Secretary for Lands.

Messrs. Robertson Brothers v. George Day, junior.

Mr. Farnell has lodged a bill of costs (80-42,216 conditional sale) which forms only portion of the particulars promised, and represents the costs incurred by Mr. Day.

Messrs. Wilson and Ranken have handed in Messrs. Robertson Brothers' bill of costs. (See No. 80-18,129.)

In Mr. Day's petition his costs are stated to be £240, but the bill of costs shows £242 9s. 3d.

It is further stated in the petition that the plaintiffs' costs may be estimated at £580 9s. 2d., but the bill now lodged shows them to have been £696 7s. 2d.

Mr. District-Surveyor Bolton reports (by No. 80-17,619) the value of the improvements on portion 146, the conditional purchase by George Day, made by the conditional purchaser to be £180, which is £100 less than the amount claimed in the petition.

No explanation is offered as regards the sum of £400 claimed by Mr. George Day for loss of time.

It appears to me that steps should be taken to have the bills of costs lodged, certified to as correct, and when so certified to the amounts may be accepted.

The expenditure in improvements may be fixed at the amount of £180, estimated by Mr. Bolton. As to the amount of £400, claimed for loss of time, it is observed that it will be very difficult to arrive at a satisfactory determination as to the sum which should be allowed, but £400 appears excessive.

The claim of £25 for Mr. Day's expenses while in Sydney attending the trial appears to be reasonable. The deposit paid on conditional purchase was £64 15s., and one year's instalment £12 19s., which will of course be refunded.

The conditional improvement purchase may be subsequently separately dealt with.

In Mr. Bolton's report a value is placed upon the improvements made by Mr. James Day on his conditional purchase, but the petition now in question makes no reference to a claim in connection therewith.

Submitted for the direction of the Minister.—C.O., 15/12/80.

## No. 32.

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

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 28 December, 1880.

See No. 43.

The enclosed bills of costs in the case Robertson Brothers v. George Day, junior, are, by the direction of the Minister for Lands, forwarded to you with a view to your advising whether the amounts are such as should be paid by the Government in the event of it being determined to reimburse the parties their costs.

I am to request that you will favour me with a reply before the 11th proximo, as on that date the question of the payment of the costs will be brought before the Legislative Assembly.

I have, &amp;c.,

CHARLES OLIVER.

Received 28th December, 1880.—J.W.

## No. 33.

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

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 30 December, 1880.

See previous correspondence.

I have the honor to return herewith the papers relating to the bill of costs in the case of Robertson and another v. Day, and to state that with respect to the plaintiffs' bill of costs in the action the amount for which Mr. Day is liable has been or should be ascertained by the taxation of the bill of costs in the usual way by the Prothonotary from the copy costs with the papers; however it does not appear that they have been taxed as yet.

The amount of costs payable by Mr. Day by his attorney, Mr. Flood Nagle, should also be taxed by the Prothonotary, and at the taxation I should attend nominally on behalf of Mr. Day, but in fact on behalf of the Government. I have no doubt but that Mr. Day will consent to the matter being so arranged and that Mr. Nagle or his Sydney agent will attend the taxation. I cannot advise what amount should be paid as I do not know what in fact has been done, but upon taxation this will have to be shown to the Prothonotary, and I may further mention that Mr. Nagle may object to my taxing his account as not being the officer whose duty it is to tax, which is a reason why the taxation should be made in the usual manner.

I have, &amp;c.,

JOHN WILLIAMS,

Crown Solicitor.

*Minutes on No. 33.*

Submitted.

It appears from the Crown Solicitor's letter that it would be well to write to Messrs. Wilson and Ranken and Mr. Farnell, M.P., who lodged the bills of costs and intimated that they must be taxed before the claims can be entertained. The Crown Solicitor may be asked to take whatever steps may be necessary to be present at the taxation.—C.O., 31/12/80.

Mr. Farnell, M.P., should be informed that on the advice of the Crown Solicitor the plaintiffs' and defendant's law costs in the case of Robertson and Day have been referred to the Prothonotary to be taxed, and that when returned he (Mr. Farnell) will be further communicated with.—J.H., 3/1/81.

## No. 34.

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

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 4 January, 1881.

Papers.

In reference to your letter of the 30th ultimo, suggesting, in reference to the bills of costs incurred in the case of Robertson and another *versus* Day, that they should be forwarded to the Prothonotary to be taxed, I am directed to return the papers, and to request that you will be good enough to take whatever steps may be necessary for their taxation, as also to be present thereat.

I have, &amp;c.,

CHARLES OLIVER.

## No. 35.

## The Under-Secretary for Lands to J. S. Farnell, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 4 January, 1881.

With reference to the bill presented by you representing the costs incurred by Mr. Day in the case of Robertson *versus* Day, I am directed to inform you that on the advice of the Crown Solicitor the law costs of both plaintiff and defendant in the case referred to have been forwarded to the Prothonotary with a view to their being taxed, and upon return thereof you will be further advised.

I have, &amp;c.,

CHARLES OLIVER.

## No. 36.

## Mr. S. C. Brown to The Crown Solicitor.

Robertson *versus* Day.

Dear Sir,

77, Pitt-street, Sydney, 16 February, 1881.

The costs in the cause herein have been taxed and allowed at £170 3s. 9d. The costs of obtaining leave to appeal and preparing transcripts have been taxed and allowed at £56 17s. 6d., and the costs, as allowed by the order of the Privy Council of the 29th November, 1879, amount to £280 9s. 2d., making a total of £507 10s. 5d.

I have, &amp;c.,

S. C. BROWN.

No. 37.

No. 37.

The Crown Solicitor to The Under-Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 1 April, 1881.

I have the honor to return herewith your letter of date 4th January last, No. as in margin, and to state that I am informed by Stephen Campbell Brown, Esq., in a letter of date 16th February last, sent herewith, that the plaintiffs' costs in the action Robertson *versus* Day have been taxed and allowed at the sum of £170 3s. 9d., the costs of obtaining leave to appeal at £56 17s. 6d., and that the costs under the order of the Privy Council are £280 9s. 2d., in all £567 10s. 5d., which sum appears to be the amount Mr. Day is liable to pay the plaintiff in this action.

Copy of these costs can probably be obtained from Mr. Day, whose solicitor I presume attended the taxation, or from Mr. Brown upon payment of the usual charges.

The costs payable by Mr. Day to his own attorney, Mr. E. Flood Nagle, have been taxed and allowed at the sum of £198 7s. 11d. I forward copy of the bill as taxed herewith.

I have, &c.,  
JOHN WILLIAMS,  
Crown Solicitor.

Minutes on No. 37.

A copy of the plaintiffs' costs, as taxed, should, it is presumed, be obtained.—J.D.D., 5/4/81.  
L.G.T., 7/4/81.

Perhaps the Minister will accept the amounts stated in Mr. Brown's letter; the total sum for law expenses alone is £705 18s. 4d. If this sum is allowed, the other amounts claimed for improvements, loss of time, &c., may then be considered.—C.O., 9/4/81.

No. 38.

Messrs. Wilson & Ranken to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

227, George-street, Sydney, 12 April, 1881.

We herewith hand in a statutory declaration by Mr. Duncan Robertson, of the firm of Messrs. Angus Robertson & Brothers, certifying to the value of the improvements erected on the conditional improvement purchase of 640 acres on Yarrabee Run, being on portions Nos. 146, 147, and part of 148, parish of Howell, county of Boyd.

We have, &c.,  
WILSON & RANKEN.

[Enclosure to No. 38.]

I, Duncan Robertson, of Goree, do solemnly and sincerely declare that I am a member of the firm of Angus Robertson & Brothers, lessees of the Yarrabee Run, who, on the 17th October, 1876, made a selection of 640 acres under the 31st clause on that run, being portion Nos. 146, 147, and part of 148, parish of Howell, county of Boyd, and that improvements consisting of fencing, buildings, drafting yards, and clearing to the value of £641 has been erected thereon; and I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and in virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the Government of New South Wales, and to substitute declarations in lieu thereof, and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths and affidavits."

D. ROBERTSON.

Made and signed before me, this 13th day of }  
April, 1881,—

J. BOWIE WILSON, J.P.

No. 39.

Memorandum by The Under Secretary for Lands.

REPORT on George Day's claim for compensation for loss of conditional purchase, and for law costs in suit "Robertson v. Day."

ON the 17th October, 1876, Robertson Brothers made application at Urana for the purchase of 640 acres of land under the 31st clause of the Conditional Lands Alienation Act of 1875, and tendered therewith a deposit of £640 as purchase money.

This application was among others refused by the Land Agent at the time of lodgment, on the ground that the land was not within a block of 5 miles square of leasehold, and such refusal was sustained in this Department by a Ministerial decision given on the 10th September, 1877.

On the 19th October, 1876, George Day, the younger, selected, under the 13th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, 259 acres of portion No. 146 of the same land, and paid a deposit of £64 15s.

On the 8th September, 1877, an action of trespass was commenced in the Supreme Court by Robertson Brothers against George Day in which a verdict by consent for 40s. was entered for plaintiffs, subject to the trial in Banco of a special case between both parties.

This special case was subsequently adjudicated on the 22nd March, 1878, when the verdict previously given in favour of Robertson Brothers was set aside, and a verdict entered for George Day.

Against the latter judgment an appeal was made to the Privy Council on the 29th November, 1879, when it was ordered that the judgment setting aside the previous verdict should be reversed with costs as against George Day.

On



On the 16th June, 1880, George Day, through Mr. Farnell, M.P., presented a petition for compensation for the following loss sustained in connection with the said selection, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
Law costs to his own solicitor ... ..	240	8	7
Cost of his attendance at trial ... ..	25	0	0
Cost of trial, and of special case before the Supreme Court ...	300	0	0
Cost of appeal to Privy Council ... ..	280	9	2
For value of improvements ... ..	280	0	0
For loss of time from date of selection, &c. ... ..	400	0	0
Deposit of purchase money ... ..	65	0	0
Interest paid Government three years after selection ... ..	13	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£1,603	17	9

On the 19th August, 1880, Mr. Farnell was by direction of the Minister requested to furnish particulars of the various amounts sought as compensation in the petition, and on the 4th October, 1880, he presented the bill of costs of defendant's attorney, as between attorney and client, for services performed in the actions at the Supreme Court, amounting to the sum of £252 10s. 7d., together with a statement showing the value of the improvements on the selection which it was stated were as follows, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
A dwelling-house (weatherboard) ... ..	130	0	0
A six-wire sheep-proof fence ... ..	100	0	0
Clearing, ringing, burning, &c. ... ..	56	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£286	0	0

On the 1st December, 1880, Robertson Brothers, through Wilson & Ranken, tendered a bill for defendant's costs, including costs of appeal, amounting to the sum of £696 7s. 2d.

On reference of the above law bills to the Crown Solicitor for taxation by the Prothonotary, the bill presented by Mr. Farnell was taxed at £198 7s. 11d., or reduced by the sum of £54 2s. 8d., and the bill presented by Messrs. Wilson and Ranken taxed at £507 10s. 5d., or reduced by the sum of £188 16s. 9d., thereby making the amount payable as law costs, £705 18s. 4d. instead of £948 17s. 9d., as originally rendered, a saving to the Government through taxation of £242 19s. 5d.

In reference to the claims for compensation for loss of improvements, the District Surveyor (Bolton) on the 17th November, 1880, reported the value of the improvements to be as under :—

	£	s.	d.
Two-roomed cottage ... ..	45	0	0
Fencing 128 chains, 687 wires, grooved posts ... ..	120	0	0
Clearing, burning, and stacking underwood ... ..	15	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£180	0	0

or £106 less than the amount claimed.

The next item to be dealt with appears to be Day's claim for compensation for loss of time, £400.

There is also a claim for £25 for attendance at trial in Sydney.

The amount of deposit and interest should be refunded.

To recapitulate, the following are the amount of the claims as amended :—

Law costs to Day's solicitor ... ..	198	7	11
Robertson Brothers' law costs ... ..	507	10	5
Value of improvements ... ..	180	0	0
Expenses for attendance at trial ... ..	25	0	0
Deposit of purchase money ... ..	65	0	0
Interest paid Government three years after selection ... ..	13	0	0
Compensation for loss of time ... ..	400	0	0
	<hr/>		
Total ... ..	£1,388	18	4
	<hr/>		
	£	s.	d.
The amount originally claimed was ... ..	1,603	17	9
as amended... ..	1,388	18	4
	<hr/>		
Reduction of ... ..	£214	19	5

The sums as taxed for law costs may be considered as the amounts which must be allowed by the Government, leaving the other items for consideration.

C.O.,  
6/5/81.

*Minutes on No. 39.*

By direction of Mr. Secretary Hoskins, and in pursuance of a decision of the Cabinet, Ministerial authority is sought for placing the following amounts on the Estimates :—

Law costs to Mr. Day's solicitor ... ..	198	7	11
Robertson Bros' law costs ... ..	507	10	5
Value of improvements made by Mr. Day, as reported by Mr. District-Surveyor Bolton ... ..	180	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£885	18	4
	<hr/>		
	£	s.	d.
Mr. Day's expenses while attending trial in Sydney ... ..	25	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£910	18	4

Authority

Authority is also requested for the refund of £64 15s., paid by Mr. Day as deposit on the conditional purchase made by him, and of £12 19s., paid as instalment and interest.—C.O., 20/6/81.

Approved.—H.P., 24/6/81. The Accountant.—C.O., 24/6/81.

Reconsidered on representations made to the Government of Mr. Day's losses. Cabinet agree to allow the full value claimed for improvements (£280) in consideration of losses sustained by delay, &c., making a total of £1,010 18s. 4d.; also refund as above of £64 15s.; and amount of instalment and interest, £12 19s.; total, £1,088 12s. 4d.

For Cabinet.—H.P. Received, 27/9/81. Provided for in Estimates.—C.O., 27/9/81.

### No. 40.

#### Mr. George Day, Junior, to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Albury, 29 June, 1881.

I wrote to you in reference to the following case:—On the 19th of October, 1876, I conditionally purchased, at Urana, 259 acres of land, on the Yanko Creek, under the 13th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, being measured portion No. 146, in the parish of Howell.

On the 1st September, 1877, an action of trespass was commenced against me in the Supreme Court by Robertson Brothers, the lessees of the Yarrabee Run. As you are aware, the Supreme Court set aside the verdict and on appeal the Privy Council ordered a verdict for plaintiffs, on the ground that plaintiffs had tendered the purchase money of 640 acres, which the officers of the Lands Department refused to accept as the land was not within a block of 5 miles square of leasehold. I petitioned the Executive Council for compensation for the loss of the selection and in addition to law costs of plaintiff and my own law costs claimed—

	£	s.	d.
My costs of attending trial at Sydney as a witness, with costs...	25	0	0
Expended on improvements of selection ... ..	280	0	0
Selection till the time of presenting petition ... ..	400	0	0
Deposit paid to Government on purchase ... ..	64	15	0
Interest on selection ... ..	13	0	0
	£782	15	0

The Executive Council promised to put an amount on the Estimates sufficient to pay the law costs of plaintiffs and defendants and the value of the improvements and deposit and interest, but not for any compensation for me for attending trial in Sydney or loss of time from time the land was selected.

I most respectfully submit that I am entitled to remuneration for my three years loss of time from 19th October, 1866,\* the time I took up the land, until the 1st June, 1880, as I was obliged to reside on the land for three years, and it was necessary for me to attend the trial in Sydney as a witness. \* Qy. 1876.

The Crown Solicitor has taxed my solicitor's costs and also the plaintiffs' costs.

I write to you hoping you will see justice done to me and recommend payment of the full claim sent in by me, otherwise I shall be wholly at the loss of my three years labour and time without any remuneration.

You will also see that I have been the sufferer all through. In the first place I put in an application to select 640 acres. There were several applicants, and lots were drawn, and I got one half of what I applied for. 2. I held undisputed this land for about twelve months before any action was taken by the lessee. 3. This question came before the House, and the then Attorney-General (Mr. Dalley) decided that the selections were valid and that the squatters could not claim without having a block 5 miles square. 4. Then this action was brought against me, but it was virtually a test question to test if the Government were acting legally or not, and I have been made the means of test. 5. I applied to the Government of the day to vote money to have the suit defended in England. This was also refused, although applied for by petition. 6. As a test question I had to contend against all the capital of Riverina; that is, the Squatters' Association, and what would be in costs to me £1,000 would not cost Robertson Brothers £20, as the whole law costs are paid by the Association. 7. I have never had any intimation from the Minister for Lands or the Government that my selection was not valid; but I have received intimation that if I did not pay up the interest the selection would be forfeited, and I have now paid the interest twice. 8. I have applied for fair compensation for loss of time. I have not made any exorbitant charge—merely what I am out of pocket by loss of time and my land, as I could not put stock on the land to try and make anything out of it, litigation taking up all my time and money.

I now make this appeal to you hoping you will see me justly treated. I ask nothing but what is fair and just and honest, and I leave myself in the hands of the Executive, believing that I shall be justly done by and my case considered on its merits.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE DAY, JUNIOR.

### No. 41.

#### Memorandum from The Secretary for Lands to The Chief Commissioner.

[Urgent.]

It has been represented to this Department by Messrs. Robertson Brothers that the portion of land which was the conditional purchase of G. Day, junior, and was the subject of an appeal to the Privy Council in the case of Robertson *versus* Day has been transferred by Day to another party, and as the Crown will have to give a valid title to this portion to Robertson Brothers, I have written this memo. to the Chief Commissioner, requesting that gentleman to take the necessary steps of preventing the registration in this office of the transfer of the conditional purchase of George Day, junior, to any other person.

J.H.,  
24/8/81.

Minutes

*Minutes on No. 41.*

Mr. Yorke.—Please make notation in register with a view to prevent any transfer of George Day's conditional purchases being registered as herein directed.—M.L., 24/8/81. Notation made in Conditional Purchase Register.—J.R.Y., 24/8/81.

As the decision of the Privy Council is held to have affirmed the validity of the purchase by Messrs. Robertson under the 31st clause, that of Mr. George Day, junior, of portion No. 146 is void, and the deposit and instalments, &c., paid thereon may be refunded immediately without waiting for the Parliamentary vote to be passed.—A.O.M., 21/11/81. Approved.—J.H., 22/11/81.

## No. 42.

The Chief Commissioner to Mr. G. Day, Junior.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 29 November, 1881.

posit paid,  
15s.

I am directed to inform you that the application made by you at Urana on the 19th, 1876, for the conditional purchase of 259 acres of land is void, as the land was previously applied for by Messrs. Robertson Brothers under the 31st clause.

2. Enclosed is a form which, on being filled up in accordance with the instructions thereon, and forwarded to the Treasury, Sydney, will enable you at once to obtain the refund of your deposit.

I have, &amp;c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,  
Chief Commissioner,  
*per* J. B.

P.S.—The instalment of the balance of the purchase money paid by you will be refunded on application at the Treasury.

## [Enclosure.]

[Special Payments Form No. 2.]

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Conditional Purchase.—Revenue refunded.

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 29 November, 1881.

Dr. to George Day, Junior.

		Amount to be refunded.		
		£	s.	d.
For the following refund, viz.:—				
{ C.S. No. 81-37,750.				
{ C.P. No. 76-182.				
{ L.A. No. 182.				
Land Office at Urana; date of selection, 19th day of October, 1876; deposit paid on 259 acres; selection void to the extent of 259 acres, the land having been previously applied for by Messrs. Robertson Brothers under the 31st clause.				
Deposit to be refunded on 259 acres .....		£	64	15 0

## No. 43.

The Chief Commissioner to The Crown Lands Agent, Urana.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 29 November, 1881.

I am directed to inform you that the application of George Day, junior, on the 19th October, 1876, for the conditional purchase of 259 acres of land is void, as it conflicts with an improvement purchase, the validity of which has been affirmed.

2. A form for refund of deposit has been forwarded for the signature of the applicant, the nature of which you will be so good as to explain to him, if required.

I have, &amp;c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,  
Chief Commissioner.

## No. 44.

The Chief Commissioner to Mr. G. Day, Junior.

Conditional Purchase.—Revenue refunded.

(C.P. No. 76-182; C.S. No. 81-37,750.)

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Branch, Sydney, 29 November, 1881.

Urana; George  
Day, Junr.;  
19 October, 1876;  
259 acres.  
Deposit, £64 15s.

I am directed to inform you that the conditional purchase, noted in the margin, being void, as it conflicts with an improvement purchase, the validity of which has been affirmed, you will be good enough to refund to the selector the sum of £64 15s. (sixty-four pounds fifteen shillings), being the deposit money paid thereon.

2. I am to add that a receipt form for the disposal of the money has been forwarded to the applicant, with instructions to fill up same and transmit it to the Treasury.

I have, &amp;c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,  
Chief Commissioner.

P.S.—Applicant has been informed that a refund of instalment money at Treasury will be paid.

## No. 45.

Mr. G. Day, Junior, to The Under-Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Sydney, 29 December, 1881.

I have the honor to request that you will have the kindness to order payment of the amount of compensation voted to me on the Estimates for 1882, viz., £1,010 18s. 4d., to George Day, M.P., being special vote for claim for compensation in the law-suit Robertson *versus* Day.

Will you also kindly order the payment of deposit paid to Land Agent for the land, viz., £64 15s., and also first and second instalment of interest, two amounts of £12 19s. each,—in all £1,101 11s. 4d.

By your attention to this matter you will greatly oblige me.

I have, &amp;c.,

GEORGE DAY, JUNR.

*Minutes on No. 45.*

Refund voucher for deposit, £64 15s., and instructions for refund of instalments, sent to Treasury 29th November, 1881. *Vide* 81/37,750. £1,011, item 442, Appropriation Act, 1882, voted for compensation to George Day, voucher for £1,010 18s. 4d. herewith. The necessary instructions for refund of deposit and instalment issued on 29th November last.—V.C., 30/12/81. Mr. Day should be so informed. Yes.—C.O., 30/12/81. Treasury and Mr. Day informed, 30/12/81. Issue duplicates.—A.O.M. Immediate, 3/1/82. Duplicates issued, 3rd January, 1882. Chief Commissioner. Urgent.

## No. 46.

The Under-Secretary for Lands to Mr. G. Day, Junior.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 30 December, 1881.

In answer to your letter of the 29th instant, I have the honor to inform you that the Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade has to day been advised to pay the sum named in the margin to you or your order, the same being the amount voted by Parliament as compensation for legal and other expenses incurred in the suit Robertson *v.* Day. £1,010 18s. 4d.

With regard to the refund of deposit and instalments, the necessary instructions were forwarded to the Treasury on the 29th November last, to which effect you were at that time duly informed.

I have, &amp;c.,

CHARLES OLIVER,

Under-Secretary.

## No. 47.

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

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 30 December, 1881.

I am directed by the Secretary for Lands to request that you will be good enough to cause the sum of £1,010 18s. 4d. to be paid to George Day, junior, or his order, for legal and other expenses incurred in the suit "Robertson *v.* Day," which arose through an erroneous sale of Crown Lands. £1,010 18s. 4d.

2. This expense will be charged against the vote for £1,011, item 442, Appropriation Act, 1882.

I have, &amp;c.,

CHARLES OLIVER,

Under-Secretary.

## No. 48.

Messrs. Wilson &amp; Ranken to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

247 George-street, Sydney, 27 January, 1882.

We herewith forward a memo. of the case Robertson *v.* Day, and on behalf of Messrs. Angus Robertson Bros. have respectfully to request that you will be pleased to cause this business to be now settled by the issue of the deed for the 640 acres to the Messrs. Robertson Bros. Herewith

I have, &amp;c.,

WILSON &amp; RANKEN.

*Minutes on No. 48.*

The case alluded to herein has been submitted to me on behalf of Robertson Bros. I should like to have the views of the chief officers of this Department, whose duty it has been to watch the case submitted with much care, not only in rejoinder to this case but otherwise thoroughly. As I am connected with Messrs. Robertson I do not wish to offer any opinions of my own in the matter.

It is my intention, when all the papers are ready, to place my duties with regard to the matter in the hands of my honorable colleague, Mr. Wisdom, who has kindly expressed his willingness, under the circumstances, to deal with it in the same way as he would were he Minister for Lands.—JOHN R. Chief Commissioner.—C.O., 5/2/82.

Pursuant to the wish expressed by the Minister in his minute, written on the other side, I submit the following remarks, and shall endeavour, as briefly as the importance of the case to the several parties, as well as in its bearing upon the administration of the land laws, will admit, to pass the leading facts under review.

The application now enclosed by Messrs. Robertson Brothers, to purchase conditionally under the 31st clause of the Lands Acts Amendment Act of 1875, 516 acres, being measured portions 146, 147, and part of 148 on the Yarraba Run, was tendered at Urana on the 17th October, 1876. I have been requested by the Minister to supervise the arrangements at the opening of the Yanko Reserve to conditional purchase and was thus present, and Mr. Badham, the land agent, acting under my instructions, refused to receive the application, it appearing that the area did not form part of a leasehold of 5 miles square as required by the Act. This action was in accordance with an opinion previously given by the Attorney-General of the administration then in office; on which the Minister issued instructions, and was, moreover, subsequently ratified by the Minister on being reported to him. On

On the 19th October, 1876, one of the above-mentioned portions (146) was conditionally purchased by George Day, junior; portion 147 by James Day, and portion 148 by Joseph Frauenfelder, all under the 13th clause of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861.

It appears that subsequently an action was commenced by Robertson Brothers against George Day, junior, and after an appeal to the Full Court on the construction of the 31st clause a judgment was given in accordance with the opinion of the Attorney-General above-mentioned and the view of the law under which the Department had acted. An appeal to the Privy Council was made by Robertson Brothers, not defended by Mr. Day or the Government, and the result has been a judgment reversing that of the Supreme Court here, and affirming the advisability of the original application by Robertson Brothers, dated 17th October, 1876. These parties now claim the issue of a deed of grant, alleging that they have fulfilled the conditions of their own purchase.

Mr. George Day, junior, has petitioned Parliament for compensations for loss of his selection and improvements, and for reimbursement of legal costs, including the costs of the appeal to the Privy Council. A sum of money has been voted and paid. He has also been refunded the deposit paid upon his conditional purchase. With this matter of compensation I have not any present concern, nor have I had any official transaction. I did not hesitate to express in person a decided opinion that the appeal to the Privy Council, the object of which was to reverse the view of the law acted upon by the Government on a most important branch of administration of the public lands, affecting the rights of a number of individuals not parties to the litigation, and is affirmed on appeal by the Full Court here, should not have been carried through by default, without the Government having at least the opportunity of defending the appeal in the public interest and that in the circumstances the claim for costs was, to say the least, an extreme one. I think I must have been informed if any application had been made to defend the appeal. I am not aware of any such. On the contrary, I observe a note by the late Minister on one of the enclosed papers to the effect that "no appeal was made to the Government to defend the case." I may be allowed to state my conviction that if the appeal had been defended the result would have been different. This may seem presumption on my part, but the case and the subject matter involved were in a peculiar degree dependent upon local and technical considerations the full force of which must necessarily have been more apparent to the Court here, by which the question was decided, than to any other Court, however high dealing with them *ex parte*. The final judgment, for example, assumes that there can have been no motive for the local Legislature in distinguishing between a block of 5 miles square and one of 25 square miles, and of course there was no means of pointing out that the distinction was technically a well-known and practical one, serving to distinguish between the tenures under the Orders in Council, over which a pre-emption had existed for a number of years, and those under the Land Laws of 1861, under which no such right existed.

But it is of course palpable that however unfortunate in its incidence the decision of the Privy Council is now past question.

As regards the selection of George Day, junior, there is now no objection to the claims of Robertson Brothers.

In the case of portion 147, selected by James Day, the land has been resided upon and improved, by the latest report, to £319 in November, 1879. By direction of the late Minister I wrote, on the 26th November last, to the present holder, George Hord, requesting cause to be shown why the selection should not be declared void, as included in the previous purchase of Robertson Brothers. In reply, the holder contends that his case is on a different footing to that of George Day, junior, and asks the Government not to interfere in pending litigation between him and those parties. It is contended that this portion is not upon the Yarrabee Run, but upon another, Bunjegong, also held by Robertson Brothers. I have investigated this matter sufficiently to satisfy myself that it would not be desirable to encourage litigation on this point, and that the result would probably be to increase the inevitable claim for compensation. The boundary-fence between Yarrabee and Bunjegong leases, portion 147, on the latter, but it does not appear to be in the position of the dividing-line between the respective leases. I see, therefore, no alternative to the selection of James Day, junior, being also declared void, and the deposit being re-paid; nor can due compensation, as I regard the matter, be refused to the present holder for the loss of his purchase and improvements.

Portion 148 is stated to have been purchased from the selector by Robertson Brothers. There appears, therefore, now to be no competing claim to this which should prevent the completion of the sale under the 31st clause on the Minister being satisfied that the conditions thereof have been completed.—A.O.M., 16/2/82.

The Under-Secretary for Lands should now be good enough to furnish any observations that to him may seem desirable, so as to enable my colleague, Mr. Wisdom, to have before him the case from his point of view. There should be no unnecessary delay.—JOHN R.

See separate memo.—C.O.

[Enclosure.]

Memo. of case.

On the 17th October, 1876, Messrs. Angus Robertson, Duncan Robertson, and David Sheriff Robertson, being the lessees from the Crown of a certain station or run, situated in the district of Murrumbidgee, in the Colony of New South Wales, lodged with the Land Agent at Urana (being the proper office, and such day being a proper lands office day), a written application for the purchase, under the 31st clause of the Lands Act Amendment Act of 1875, of 640 acres, situate in the county of Urana, in the parish of Howell, being measured portions, 146, 147, and part of 148 on Yarrabee Run, and stating the description of the intended improvements, and at the same time the applicant tendered to the said Land Agent the sum of £640, being the price of said land, and the sum of £5, being the estimated cost of subdividing said portion 148; the said Land Agent refused the said application, Mr. Moriarty, the Commissioner for Conditional Purchases, being present and across the application so made was written by the said Mr. Moriarty, and signed by the said Land Agent, the words "Refused, not being within a block of 5 miles square of leasehold."

On the 19th of October, 1876, one George Day, junior, applied to the said Land Agent, at Urana, for the conditional purchase of measured portion 146, county of Urana, parish of Howell, being part of the said 640 acres, so applied for by the said Messrs. Robertson, which application was received, and the said George Day, junior, entered into possession of such measured portion No. 146.

On or about the day of . . . , 1876, the Messrs. Robertson, conceiving that they had the legal right to the said portion by virtue of their said application, commenced an action in the Supreme Court against the said George Day, junior, for trespass on the said portion, in which action a verdict was returned for the plaintiff, subject to the opinion of the Full Court on a special case agreed on between the parties, the question to be determined by the Court being "Whether the land so purchased by the said Messrs. Robertson could be purchased under the provision of the 31st clause of said Act."

The

The said special case came on for argument before the full Court on or about the day of A.D. 187 , when the Court, by a majority (the Chief Justice dissenting), determined the question in the negative, and judgment was ordered to be entered for the defendant with costs.

Against this decision the Messrs. Robertson appealed to Her Majesty's Privy Council, who, after argument, reversed the said decision of the Supreme Court, and decided that the said land so applied for by the said Messrs. Robertson could be purchased under the 31st clause of the said Act, and they ordered that judgment in the said action should be entered for the plaintiff with costs.

This order has been duly entered on the records of the Supreme Court, and the costs in the said action have been duly taxed.

The Parliament has since voted a sum of money (which has been paid to the said George Day, junior) to compensate him for the moneys paid by him and the costs to which he was rendered liable by reason of the acceptance of his said application to conditionally purchase (including improvements made by him), and the said action.

The Messrs. Robertson now apply for a grant of the said 640 acres of land. It has been decided that their application was perfectly legal, and that it was no fault of theirs that it was refused. They have paid the purchase money which was so refused when tendered with the application, and are willing to pay for the improvements effected by the said George Day, junior, and which have been repaid him by Parliament, and they submit that they have a legal and equitable title to said grant from the Government.

## No. 49.

### Memorandum by The Under-Secretary for Lands.

It is a matter for considerable regret that the conditional purchases which were effected by the Messrs. Robertson Brothers, 31st clause application, was not finally disposed of long ago. The decision of the Privy Council in Robertson v. Day was made a rule of the Supreme Court of this Colony on the 20th March, 1880, and whatever opinions may have been held by the department as to the decision, it was useless to attempt to disregard it. It is too late now to consider whether or not the case was properly placed before the Privy Council.

The department was fully aware of the intention of the Messrs. Robertson to appeal, and provision should have been made to have all the points of the case fully laid before the Council, as it could not have been otherwise than apparent how seriously the Government would be affected by a decision adverse to the practice of the department.

The conditional purchase of George Day, junior, has been disposed of, and the deposit and interest paid thereon refunded. In addition to the refund made, the sum of £1,010 18s. 4d. has been paid to Mr. Day, and was made up as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Law costs to Mr. Day's solicitor ... ..	198	7	11
Messrs. Robertson Brothers legal expenses (for which Mr. Day was liable) ... ..	507	10	5
Value of improvements made on the land by Mr. Day ... ..	280	0	0
Mr. Day's expenses while attending trial in Sydney ... ..	25	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£1,010	18	4

The sum last-mentioned was that claimed by Mr. Day, less costs taxed off, and an amount of £400 for loss of time, which was disallowed. I think it proper here to mention that it has been verbally represented to me that Mr. Day, junr., has not applied the money to the purpose for which it was sought and obtained, nor indeed as Mr. Day, M.P., informed me, it certainly would be.

However, the matter is now one between Mr. Day, junr., and those to whom legal expenses are due.

Joseph Frauenfelder's conditional purchase admits of being readily disposed of, as it is represented that he has sold his interest to the Messrs. Robertson. The conditional purchase may therefore be cancelled or subdivided, and any sums paid for deposit and interest refunded.

The conditional purchase of James Day (now Hord) must apparently be also cancelled, as there can, it seems to me, be no question that, although it was not considered when the case of Robertson v. Day was before the Privy Council, the 31st clause application was pronounced to be good, and therefore all other applications for land embraced in the former must be bad.

I look upon the question of the boundary between Bingegang and Yarrabee Runs as a mere after-thought. It is surprising how Mr. Hord became aware of there ever having been a doubt as to the exact position of the boundary, as the matter has remained for years undisturbed, and thereby the boundary as claimed by Messrs. Robertson virtually recognized.

With the decision of the Privy Council before us no other course appears open, or to have been for the last two years, but to deal with James Day's conditional purchases as suggested with regard to Frauenfelder's, and re-establish the 31st clause application. No doubt Hord, who has been improperly allowed to acquire an interest in James Day's conditional purchase, will advance a claim for compensation; but it will better to deal with one made under existing circumstances than await the result of further legal proceedings, which can only increase the demand for compensation.

As soon as the conditional purchases of Frauenfelder and Hord's are disposed of, the 31st clause application can be dealt with. The clause mentioned (now repealed) required that improvements equal to the value of £1 per acre should be placed on the land within twelve months from the date of application.

The Messrs. Robertson cannot declare that this was done, and it is evident that the land was not so improved.

This state of the case was brought about by the action of the department, and although the course pursued has been pronounced by the Privy Council to have been incorrect, it is doubtful whether the sale of the land in question to Messrs. Robertson Brothers under the 31st clause of the Land Acts Amendment Act of 1875 can now be completed.

It would appear that the sale will require to be made under the authority of a Validating Bill.

C.O.,  
18/2/82.

*Minutes on No. 49.*

This case is now quite ready for the consideration and decision of my honorable colleague, Mr. Wisdom, who, in consideration of my connection with the Messrs. Robertson, was good enough to say that he would act for me in it, in the same way as he would if he had been Secretary for Lands.—JOHN R., 20/2/82.

Having carefully considered this case, I am of opinion that a grant of the land in question should be issued to Robertson Brothers, the Privy Council having held an appeal that their application to purchase the land under section 31 (since repealed) of the Lands Act Amendment Act was wrongfully refused, and that the land applied for was land lawfully contracted to be granted and was therefore not open to selection (Robertson v. Day, L.R. 5 app. cases, 63). The only difficulty in the case is that pointed out by the Under-Secretary for Lands, Mr. Oliver, with respect to the improvements required by the section referred to not having been placed upon the land within twelve months from the date of the application. This however was not the fault of the Messrs. Robertson, but of the Government, which improperly refused their application, and the Government certainly should not take advantage of its own wrong. In order to obviate the difficulty raised, I would suggest that the Messrs. Robertson be allowed an extension of time for the completion of the requisite improvements—the grant not to issue until they are completed. For greater caution it might be as well to include this case in some future Validating Bill.—R.W., 31/3/82.

Submitted,—The land has already been improved—*Vide* declaration S1-6,639 mis.—F.H.W., 6/4/82. C.O.—6/4/82. The decision of Mr. Wisdom to be carried out.—JOHN R. The action in the first instance on the conditional purchases. The Chief Commissioner.—C.O., 11 April, 1882. For cancellation of the conditional purchase of James Day, for portion 147. Reduction of area on conditional purchase of Frauenfelder must await remeasurement of portion 148.—A.O.M., 24/4/82.

## No. 50.

## Summons for Examination of Witnesses, on application of Official Assignee or Creditor.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales. }  
In Insolvency. } No. 17,077.

In the insolvent estate of George Day, the younger, of Day's Dale, near Albury, in the Colony of New South Wales, late free selector. Upon the application of Lancelot Threlkeld Lloyd, Official Assignee of the abovenamed estate, I do order that you Charles Nicholson Jewell Oliver, be summoned; and I do hereby summon and require you to appear before me, George Hibbert Deffell, Esquire, Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates, at the Court-room, Supreme Court-house, King-street, Sydney, on Monday, the eighth day of May now next, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon, and thence from time to time, and at such times as the matter hereinafter mentioned may from time to time be adjourned to, until the same shall be concluded; then and there to be examined, and give evidence concerning the trade, dealings, and estate of the said insolvent; and I further require and direct that you bring with you and produce at the time and place aforesaid, all books, papers, documents, and other writings, in your possession or power relating to the estate, trade, and dealings of the said insolvent, and in particular all papers in the office of the Minister for Lands, relating to the application of the abovenamed insolvent, George Day, the younger, for compensation for having been deprived of certain lands selected by him on the Yarrabee Run, in the county of Urana, including all letters written by the said George Day, the younger, or any other person to the Minister for Lands in relation thereto, also all minutes of the Minister for Lands in or upon such application. Also all reports of any officer in the Department of Lands or any other person in relation to such applications; also all or any papers showing how the claim for compensation was made up, and also all drafts or copies of all letters written to the said George Day, the younger, or any other person, in reference to such application, or the compensation granted, and also all papers relating to the payment of refund to the said George Day, the younger, on the said selection.

And herein fail not at your peril.

Given under my hand, at Sydney, this twenty-fifth (25th) day of April, A.D. 1882.

GEORGE HIBBERT DEFFELL, (L.S.)

Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

I, Lancelot Threlkeld Lloyd, Official Assignee of the Insolvent Estate of George Day, the younger, do hereby apply for the issuing of a summons or order, as within drawn; and I certify that I verily believe the person proposed to be examined thereunder is capable of giving evidence material to the purposes of the sequestration in this matter.

Dated this 25th day of April, A.D. 1882.

LANCELOT T. LLOYD,  
Official Assignee.

To His Honor the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

## No. 51.

## Minutes of Evidence before the Chief Commissioner in Insolvency.

Special examination under summons.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales, }  
In Insolvency. }

Before the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

Monday, the 8th day of May, 1882.

In the matter of the Insolvent Estate of George Day, the younger. No. 17,077.

*Charles Nicholson Jewell Oliver*, being duly sworn, was examined by His Honor, and saith as follows:—I was served with a copy of the summons produced, dated 25 April last.

*By Mr. S. C. Brown*, for Official Assignee: I am the Under-Secretary for Lands; I produce the papers relating to selections made by the insolvent on Yarrabee Run, of which Messrs. Robertson are the lessees; the insolvent was a selector on that run, in respect of which land legal proceedings were taken against

against him ; I produce a report dated 6 May, 1881, by myself, as Under-Secretary, in reference to a claim for compensation made by the insolvent, and that document contains memoranda of Sir Henry Parkes and also of the Cabinet (*document marked Exhibit A*) ; I produce the printed copy of the original petition made by Mr. George Day upon which I made the report already marked exhibit A (*petition marked Exhibit B*) ; the whole of the items mentioned in the petition were voted, with the exception of £400 claimed for loss of time, that item being struck out ; I produce the petition of the insolvent, dated the 29th June, 1881, to Sir Henry Parkes (*Exhibit C*) ; I produce a letter from the Crown Solicitor, dated 1 April, 1881, as to Robertson's costs (*Exhibit D*) ; I also produce a letter from the Crown Solicitor, 30 December, 1880, as to the insolvent's (Day) costs (*Exhibit E*) ; I know now the £1,011 was made up either immediately before or after I authorized the money to be paid (date of my authority, 30 December, 1881) ; I saw Mr. Day, the last witness, in my office, the accountant, Mr. Cohen, being present ; he had presented a letter from the insolvent authorizing him, Mr. George Day, to receive the money ; at that interview I told him (Mr. Day) that Day, junior, would have to pay Messrs. Robertson's costs ; Mr. Day said, "Of course," or something to that effect ; it was after I had heard that the costs had not been paid that I had a conversation with him in King-street ; I met him and stopped him and told him what I had heard ; he said, "That would be all right," or something to the effect.

Sworn by the deponent on the day first above- }  
 mentioned, at Sydney, before me,— }  
 CHARLES OLIVER.  
 GEORGE HIBBERT DEFFELL,  
 Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales, }  
 In Insolvency. }  
 Before the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.  
 Monday, the 8th day of May, 1882.

In the matter of the Insolvent Estate of George Day, the younger.

*James McKern*, being duly sworn, was examined by His Honor and saith as follows:—I was served with a copy of the summons produced, dated 29 April last.

*By Mr. S. C. Brown*, for Official Assignee : I am a clerk in the Audit Department ; I produce a voucher for the refund of £64 15s. to George Day, junior, for refund of deposit on conditional purchase of 19 October, 1876 ; that money was paid to George Day ; it was paid on an order of George Day, junior, which I produce ; it was paid on 4 January, 1882 ; the receipt is signed "George Day, on behalf of George Day, junior" (*Exhibit G*) ; I produce a voucher for £1,010 18s. 4d., "for legal and other expenses incurred in the suit Robertson v. Day, which arose through an erroneous sale of Crown lands ;" that money was paid on the 6th January, 1882, to George Day, M.P., on the order of George Day, junior, which I produce (*Exhibit H*) ; I produce a voucher for £25 18s. refund "interest and instalment" to George Day, junior, in respect of conditional purchase having been declared void ; that amount was paid to George Day, M.P., on 14 January, 1882, on the order of George Day, junior ; I produce that order.

Sworn by the deponent on the day first above- }  
 mentioned, at Sydney, before me, }  
 J. MCKERN.  
 GEORGE HIBBERT DEFFELL,  
 Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales, }  
 In Insolvency. }  
 Before the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.  
 Monday, the 8th day of May, 1882.

In the matter of the Insolvent Estate of George Day, the younger.

*George Day*, being duly sworn, was examined by His Honor, and saith as follows:—I was served with a copy of the summons produced, dated 25th April last, for my examination in this matter.

*By Mr. Brown (for Official Assignee)*:—The insolvent is my nephew ; I knew the insolvent had selected on Yarrabee Run ; I was aware of the legal proceedings of Robertson v. Day in respect of these selections ; I was aware that the Privy Council had decided against him ; I was aware as one of the public that the insolvent was liable for legal costs, but I did not hear it from either insolvent or his father ; I may have heard it from his father ; I presented the petition to the Legislative Assembly from the insolvent ; I look upon a copy of the petition presented to the Legislative Assembly.

*By His Honor.—Question*. Having looked at the paper writing handed to you, were you not formally aware that Messrs. Robertson had a specific claim for cost against the insolvent.

*Answer*. I was not aware of it.

*By Mr. S. C. Brown*:—Either the insolvent or his father or Mr. Nagle, the solicitor, sent me the petition to present ; I don't recollect whether I had any conversation with either of those named upon the subject of the petition ; I asked Mr. Farnell to move in the Assembly to obtain the compensation sought by the petition ; Mr. Farnell may have told me that Messrs. Robertson's claim must be included in the claim for compensation ; I believe Mr. Farnell told me that the Government were going to put money on the Estimates for the compensation mentioned in the petition ; I look upon a letter, dated 22nd February, 1881, written by me to Messrs. Robertson.

*Question*. Were you not aware at the time you wrote that letter that the compensation to be placed on the Estimates included the costs payable by your nephew to the Messrs. Robertson ?

*Answer*. I was not aware further ; I did not know the money would be placed on the Estimates ; I did not know when the money was voted that it included the costs of Messrs. Robertson ; I was not in the House when the money was voted ; I saw the amount was on the Estimates ; I never inquired anywhere how the amount was made up, but I won't swear that I did not ; I won't swear that Mr. Oliver did not tell me how the amount was made up ; I don't think I have been at the Lands Office since Mr. Farnell was employed ;



employed ; I did not think the amount included costs to Messrs. Robertson ; the money voted was paid to me ; the insolvent sent orders to me ; I think he sent a letter to the Minister asking for the money ; I look upon letter dated 12th January, 1882, to S. C. Brown, Esq., solicitor, for Messrs. Robertson (*Exhibit J*) ; I produce my cheque, dated 6th January, 1882, for £1,010 18s. 4d., which I paid to the insolvent George Day, the younger (*Cheque—Exhibit K*) ; I got two items of refund for my nephew for £64 15s. and £25 18s. ; I sent these two amounts to the insolvent's father ; I produce a cheque of mine for £64 15s., dated 4th February, 1882 ; I sent the cheque for £25 to insolvent's father on the 21st or 22nd April last ; I won't swear that I did not know about the £400 for compensation being refused by the Minister ; I don't remember ; I wrote the letter to Messrs. Robertson before I knew the money was placed on the Estimates ; I won't swear that Mr. Oliver did not explain in the presence of the accountant how the amount was made up, but I don't think he did ; I won't swear that I did not tell Mr. Wilson that Robertson's costs were included in the vote, but I have no recollection ; I may have done so ; Mr. Farnell may have told me that the compensation to be placed on the Estimates included Robertson's costs.

*By His Honor.—Question.* Did you not know at the time you received the money from the Treasury for that vote that it included the payment of Robertson's costs ?

*Answer.* No—cannot say I did ; I was under the impression it was voted for George Day.

Sworn by the deponent on the day first above-  
mentioned, at Sydney, before me,—

GEORGE DAY.

GEORGE HIBBERT DEFFELL,

Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales, }  
In Insolvency. }

Before the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

Monday, the 8th day of May, 1882.

In the matter of the Insolvent Estate of George Day, the younger.

*James Squire Farnell*, being duly sworn, was examined by His Honor, and saith as follows:—  
I was served with a copy of the summons produced.

*By Mr. S. C. Brown (for Official Assignee):*—I am a Member of the Legislative Assembly, and was so in June, 1880 ; I know Mr. Day, he is also a Member of the Legislative Assembly ; I took charge of some matter for him in the Assembly, to enable his nephew to get some compensation ; I never got any payment ; Mr. Day had no authority to mention anything about payment to me ; I never intended to ask payment ; I took the matter up to oblige Mr. Day as a fellow member ; I was informed what amount was to be placed on the Estimates, and what it was for ; after that I had a conversation with Mr. George Hay about the £400 claimed by his nephew for loss of time ; I told him the Government would only allow the law-costs of Messrs. Robertson's and his own, the deposit and instalments, and allowance for improvements, they would not allow the £400 for loss of time ; I knew that £1,011 had been placed on the Estimates ; after that I had a conversation with Mr. George Day with reference to the matter ; I also told him I thought his nephew was entitled to something for loss of time, but that the Government would only allow his own and Robertson's costs, and a small allowance for improvements ; after the amount had been placed on the Estimates Mr. George Day knew that it included Messrs. Robertson's costs.

Sworn by the deponent on the day first above-  
mentioned, at Sydney, before me,—

JAMES S. FARNELL.

GEORGE HIBBERT DEFFELL,

Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales, }  
In Insolvency. }

Before the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

Monday, the 8th day of May, 1882.

In the matter of the Insolvent Estate of George Day, the younger.

The Insolvent, *George Day*, the younger, being duly sworn, was examined by His Honor, and saith as follows:—I am the person whose estate was compulsorily sequestrated on the petition of Messrs. Robertson ; I look upon my affidavit, sworn in April last, verifying Schedule of assets and liabilities ; I was served with a copy of the summons produced, dated 25th April last.

*By Mr. S. C. Brown (for Official Assignee):*—My father's name is James Day ; I am at present residing with him ; I selected on the Yarrabee Run ; I made improvements on that run ; I swear that I slept on that selection six (6) months out of the year ; I never heard that Mr. Frauenfelder paid for the improvements, and that my father let him have the use of the run ; I had no stock to put upon the selection ; I had none ; I borrowed the money for the deposit from my father ; I had an action brought against me by Messrs. Robertson ; I petitioned the Assembly ; I look upon my signature to the petition of 29th June, 1881 (*Exhibit C*) ; my father wrote that petition ; I did not know how much the Government were going to give me ; my father said, what the Government were going to give was not enough ; I did not read the petition before I signed it ; I did what my father asked me ; I did not know that the Government had placed anything additional on the Estimates ; I know my uncle, Mr. George Day ; my father received a letter from him, and he told him what I was getting ; there was an item for Robertsons' costs ; I know that the item of £1,010 included the costs of Messrs. Robertson ; I received a cheque from Mr. George Day, £1,010 18s. 4d. ; took it to the Bank and got it cashed ; I got it in notes and silver and took it to my father, and we went down to Mr. Nagle's office, and my father handed Mr. Nagle £300 ; my father has £810 left in his hands ; I knew that I owed Messrs. Robertson's costs ; I received a letter from you on 28th January last, asking for Messrs. Robertson's costs ; I sent the answer, dated 5th February, 1882 (*Exhibit L*), to you ; I showed Mr. Brown's letter to my father, and he told me how to reply ; I made up no account  
with

with my father as to what I owed him ; he kept me in clothes, board, and pocket money for six years ; I knew I could not pay Messrs. Robertson after I gave my father the money ; I suppose my father knew that I owed Robertson's law costs ; my father knew that I had been sued by Messrs. Robertson ; I did not receive anything besides £1,010 18s. 4d. ; I did not get the refund and interest ; I gave my uncle, George Day, power to receive those amounts.

Sworn by the deponent on the day first above-  
mentioned, at Sydney, before me,—

GEORGE DAY, JUNIOR.

GEORGE HIBBERT DEFFELL,

Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales, }  
In Insolvency. }

Before the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

Monday, the 8th day of May, 1882.

In the matter of the Insolvent Estate of George Day, the younger.

*James Day*, being duly sworn, was examined by His Honor, and saith as follows:—I was served with a copy of the summons produced, dated the 25th April last, for my examination in this matter.

*By Mr. S. C. Brown*:—I am the father of the insolvent, George Day, and brother of George Day, a Member of the Assembly ; I am living on my brother William's property ; I look upon the petition marked exhibit C ; my son handed me £1,010 in January last, in notes and silver ; I paid Mr. Nagle £200 ; I paid Hayes, the miller, an account due by myself, £40 ; Mate & Co. about £40 ; a chemist £10 or £12 ; paid £114 for sixty cattle to Mr. Griffiths ; I sold some of the cattle ; I received about £20 for fourteen cattle ; I left the balance of cattle in charge of a man named Williams ; I paid the most to my brother William, £650, in Bank of Australasia, at Albury ; I borrowed money from my brother William ; I have no property ; until I got the money from my son I was living in my brother William's county ; I placed the £650 to the credit of my brother William ; I wrote and told him I had done so ; I don't recollect whether I told my brother how I got the £650 ; I don't think my brother has asked me how I got the money ; I placed the amount to my brother's credit on 17th or 18th January last ; my brother William paid the interest on the selection ; I think Messrs. Robertson's costs were included in the amount of £1,010 18s. 4d., received by George Day, the younger ; when I paid the money to my brother's credit I knew that Messrs. Robertson's costs were included in the note ; I got £64 15s. from my brother George ; I spent it ; I got another sum of £25 18s. about two or three weeks ago ; I have the £25 18s. at the present time ; I will hand it over to the official assignee ; I don't believe my brother William knew how I got the money ; I might have told my brother William that when we got the money I would pay him.

Sworn by the deponent on the day first above-  
mentioned, at Sydney, before me,—

JAMES DAY.

GEORGE HIBBERT DEFFELL,

Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

Special Examination under Summons.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales, }  
In Insolvency. }

Before the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

Monday, the 22nd day of May, 1882.

In the matter of the Insolvent Estate of George Day, the younger.

*William Day*, being duly sworn, was examined by His Honor, and saith as follows:—I was served with a copy of the summons, dated 12 May instant, for my examination in this matter.

*By Mr. S. C. Brown (for Official Assignee)*:—I live at Mohanga, 60 miles from Albury ; I am a sheep-farmer and selector ; I have a brother named James Day ; he lives at Day's Dale, near Albury ; I don't know what he is, but he lives on a place he rents from me ; he agreed to pay me £150 a year for the place ; in April, 1880, he agreed to pay the rent ; he has not paid me any rent particularly ; there are about 900 acres in "Day's Dale ;" I can't say whether he has any stock in his place ; he cultivates a vineyard ; the extent of the vineyard is about 100 acres to the best of my belief ; I don't know how my brother James gets his living, he makes his living chiefly by what I advance him ; I have advanced him money ; I commenced by advancing him money in 1879 or 1880 ; I did not advance him any money at that time, but I gave up 200 acres of land to his creditors, which I valued at £20 an acre ; he had no claim to that land ; he had no interest in that land whatever ; I gave it up to try and clear him ; he did not owe me any money at that time ; I have to the best of my belief advanced him about £300 in various sums from £10 up to £50 ; on 22 October, 1881, I lent my brother James £10 by a cheque ; on 13th September, 1881, I lent him £10 ; those two amounts were included in the £300 he owed me ; James Day had paid no portion of the rent up to the end of December, 1881 ; I may have asked him for the rent at different times ; he said he had not got it ; my brother had not the means of paying me when I lent him the money or rented the place to him ; I claim £400 for the land I gave my brother's creditors, about £300 cash lent him, and £300 for rent up to the end of 1881 ; my brother was unable to pay me any of those items ; I did not this year see my brother James about money ; I can't say what was the last time I asked my brother James for money ; my brother said if he ever got any money he would pay me ; I bank at the Bank of Australasia, Albury ; on the 16th January last the sum of £150 was paid to my credit by my brother James ; on the 19th January, 1882, he paid £510 to my credit, the other £40, paid in on 3rd February, was part of £60 for wool (bank pass book produced, marked exhibit A) ; the £150 James Day paid to my credit on 16th January last was the first amount he paid me since I gave up the land to his creditors ; I don't think my brother wrote to me when he paid in the £150 ; I think he paid in the £150 and £510 ; I swear to the best of my belief my brother did not say where he got the money, but I won't swear that he did not tell me where he got the money ; I don't think

think I wrote to my brother about the £650 ; I swear to the best of my belief I did not write to my brother ; I swear that I have not spoken to my brother about the £650 ; I swear that I did not write or speak to my brother about the £650 ; I had no idea whatever where my brother got the money ; I have spoken to my brother since, but I did not mention about the £650 ; I know my nephew George Day the younger ; I heard that he was applying to the Legislature for compensation, but I did not ask him about it, because it was no business of mine ; I know my brother George Day, Member for Albury ; I had no conversation with him about the money ; the amount paid to the Commercial Bank on the 13th January, 1882, for £680, was for the purchase of land from the Commercial Bank ; I owe the Commercial Bank £640 still on the land transaction ; I had an overdraft at the Bank of Australasia ; I had a limit of £1,200 afterwards to £2,000 ; the £680 had nothing to do with the amount paid in by James Day ; I believe I took the cheque to the Commercial Bank ; I must have been in Albury on the 10th January, 1882 ; I can't swear whether I saw my brother James on that day ; I swear that I had no conversation with my brother James Day on the 13th January, 1882 ; I did not know whether I was overdrawn ; my brother paid in those two amounts without having any conversation about them ; I know now where the £660 came from ; I don't believe my brother ever told me about his having received the compensation ; I did not advance my brother the money to free-select with, but I paid two amounts for interest.

Sworn by the deponent on the day first above-  
mentioned at Sydney before me,—

GEORGE HIBBERT DEFFELL,  
Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

WILLIAM DAY.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales, }  
In Insolvency. }

Before the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

Monday, the 22nd day of May, 1882.

In the matter of the Insolvent Estate of George Day, the younger.

*Victor Cohen*, being duly sworn, was examined by His Honor, and saith as follows :—

I was served with a copy of the summons produced for my examination in this matter, dated 12th instant.

*By Mr. S. C. Brown*, for Official Assignee :—I am the Accountant in the Lands Department ; I have looked at Insolvent's letter, dated 29th December last, asking to have the compensation of £1,010 18s. 4d. paid ; I think I have seen the Insolvent once ; Mr. George Day came to the Lands Department with a gentleman who I believe to be the Insolvent ; Mr. George Day, the Member, acted as spokesman ; Mr. Day stated that he was anxious to get the money paid, and wished me to pass on the authority to the Treasury as soon as possible ; I told Mr. Day it was necessary for an application to be lodged for the money ; Mr. Day then told me that one had been lodged ; they then went away ; the application came to me on the 30th December, 1881, and I took the necessary proceedings to have the authority lodged at the Treasury that same day, and wrote to Mr. Day to that effect ; after that authority was lodged, I had some conversation with Dr. Wilson in the Under Secretary's room ; I knew then that Dr. Wilson was agent for the Messrs. Robertsons ; after the interview, I saw Mr. George Day, the Member, in the Under-Secretary's room ; I reminded the Under-Secretary whether he did not intend to speak to Mr. Day about the compensation to George Day, the younger ; the Under-Secretary said, "Mr. Day, the Messrs. Robertsons are anxious about their costs," Mr. Day replied, "They need not be frightened, they will be paid all right," or they would get them all right, or words to that effect ; I believe the conversation took place with the first fortnight of this year ; I have not the slightest doubt Mr. Day said the costs would be paid ; that was in reply to the Under-Secretary.

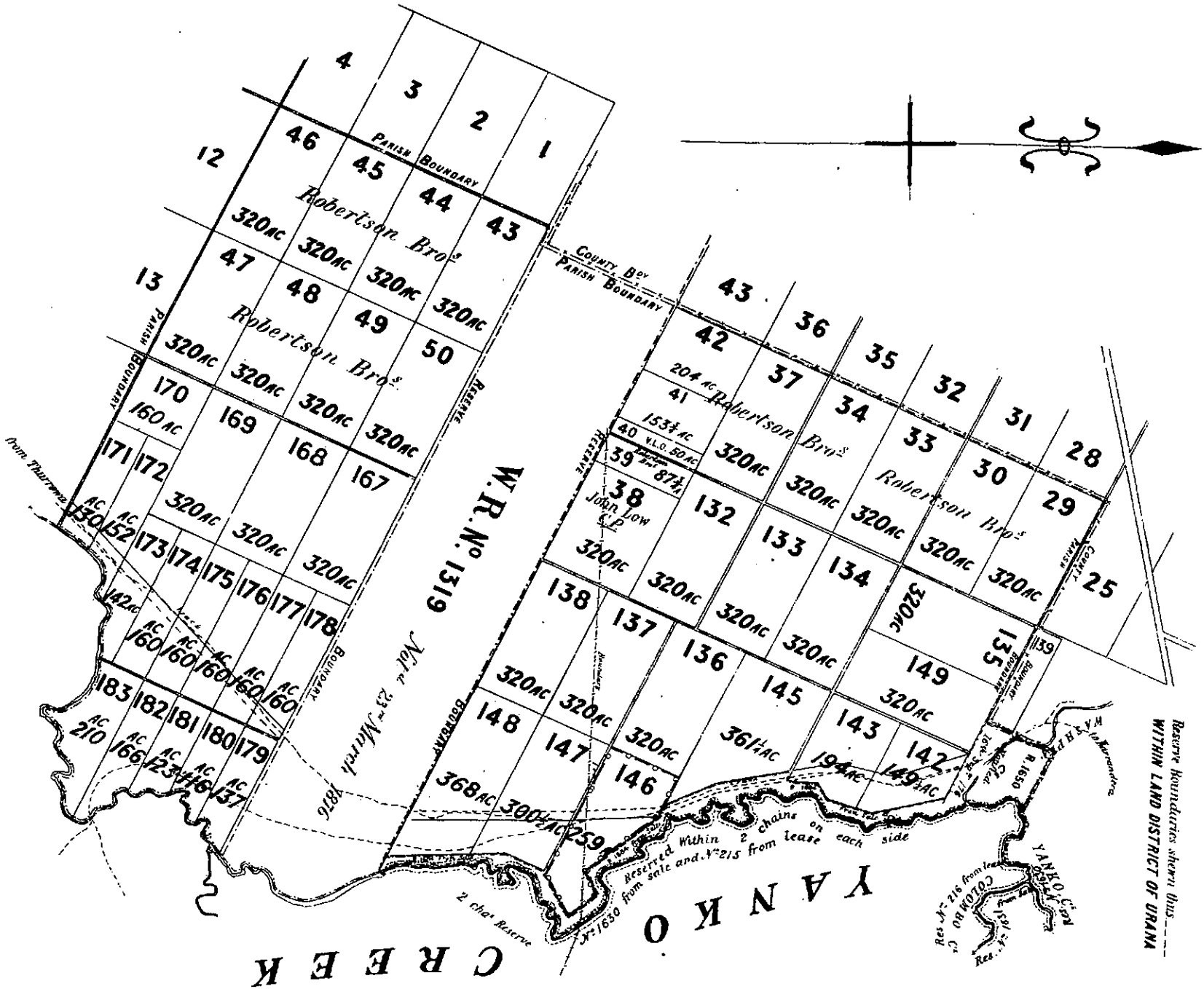
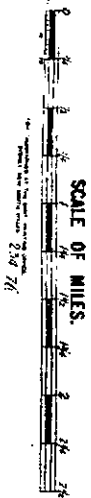
Sworn by the deponent on the day first above-  
mentioned at Sydney, before me,—

GEORGE HIBBERT DEFFELL,  
Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

VICTOR COHEN.

[Two sketches.]

# PH OF HOWELL CO OF URANA



Reserve boundaries shown thus  
WITHIN LAND DISTRICT OF URANA

Land selected by George Day Junr. 19<sup>th</sup> Oct 1876 tinted pink  
Robertson Bros applied for 516 acres describing it as portions  
146, 147 & part of 148.

Note.— The boundaries of land tinted pink on

original Photo-lithograph, shown thus

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE,  
STONEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.



1882.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**CROWN LANDS.**  
(GOODWIN *v.* FUTTER.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 30 August, 1882.*

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, made on the 3rd November, 1881, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all correspondence, minutes, reports, records of proceedings, petitions, memorials, or other documents having reference to the case of *Goodwin v. Futter*, or to the claim of the said Goodwin for conditional purchase of land claimed by the said Futter, in virtue of improvements.”

(*Mr. William Forster.*)

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## CROWN LANDS.

No. 1.

Application by Mr. W. Goodwin.

D. [Alienation Act, section 13.]

Application for the conditional purchase, without competition, of unimproved Crown Land.

District of Gundagai.

No. 75-71 of 1875.

Application by William Goodwin (10 years) for the conditional purchase, without competition, of 40 acres unimproved Crown Land.

Received by me, with a deposit of £10, this 11th day of February, 1875, at 11-30 o'clock.

A. C. S. ROSE,

Agent for the sale of Crown Lands at Gundagai.

Sir,

11 February, 1875.

I am desirous of purchasing, without competition, under the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, the portion of unimproved Crown Land hereunder described, containing 40 acres; and I herewith tender the sum of £10, being a deposit at the rate of 5s. per acre on the area for which I apply.

I am, &amp;c.,

WILLIAM GOODWIN,

(By his agent, A. L. SMITH),

To the agent for the sale of Crown Lands at Gundagai.

Jugiong.

Description.

County of Harden, parish of Beggan Beggan, 40 acres, adjoining the eastern boundary of Salting's 320 acres freehold, to run east, then south, &c.

No. 2.

Application by Mr. J. S. Futter.

E. [Alienation Act, sections 21 and 22.]

Application by John Sedley Futter for the conditional purchase, without competition, of 100 acres unimproved Crown Land, under section 22 of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861.

Received by me, with a deposit of £25, this 1st day of June, 1876, at 11 o'clock.

CHARLES W. WEEKES,

Agent for the sale of Crown Lands at Gundagai.

Sir,

1st June, 1876.

I am desirous of purchasing, without competition, under the 22nd section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, the portion of unimproved Crown Land hereunder described, containing 100 acres, which adjoins my freehold property of 320 acres, upon which I am now residing, or upon which I have resided for three years; and I herewith tender the sum of £25, being a deposit at the rate of 5s. per acre on the area for which I apply.

This is the first selection made by me in virtue of my conditional purchase or freehold of 320 acres.

I am, &amp;c.,

JOHN S. FUTTER,

To the agent for the sale of Crown Lands at Gundagai.

Murrumburrah.

Description.

County of Harden, parish of Beggan Beggan, 100 acres, adjoining the south-eastern corner of my freehold of 320 acres, portion 1, running to the west boundary of portion 29; then north by that and by the west boundary of portion 33, to the south boundary of F. Bollard's conditional purchase of 80 acres, by that boundary west to the east of my said freehold.

*Minutes on No. 2.*

At the time of survey a report as to applicant's residence on freehold should be made, in accordance with section 21 of Lands Acts Amendment Act of 1875.—J.J.R. (for Surveyor-General), 27th July, 1876. Transferred to Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Hosie.—W. A. SHOOBERT, Licensed Surveyor, 15/3/79.

No. 3.

Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Shoobert to The Surveyor-General.

Sir,

Cootamundra, 23 June, 1876.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the plan of one portion of land, containing 40 acres, numbered 352, in the parish of Beggan Beggan, in the county of Harden, conditionally purchased by William Goodwin under the 13th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act, and measured by me on the 13th June, 1876, in compliance with your instructions by B.C., No. 136, dated the 4th May, 1875, to Mr. Licensed-Surveyor James Evans, transferred to me. I have to report that at time of survey improvements had been effected as follows:—A hut, worth £3, and about 100 rod of fencing, worth £12 10s.; the total value of the improvements being £15 10s. The applicant was residing upon this portion at date of survey. The fencing shown upon the accompanying plan was not erected by the applicant, but by the original proprietor of portion 2.

I have, &amp;c.,

WILD A. SHOOBERT.

No. 4.

3

## No. 4.

## Application by Mr. M. J. Goodwin.

C.

[Alienation Act, section 13.]

Application for the conditional purchase, without competition, of unimproved Crown Lands.

District of Gundagai.

No. 378 of 186.

Application by Michael Joseph Goodwin (19 years) for the conditional purchase, without competition, of 100 acres unimproved Crown Land, 13th section.

Received by me, with a deposit of £25, this 14th day of September, 1876, at 11 o'clock.

CHARLES W. WEEKES

Agent for the sale of Crown Lands at Gundagai.

Sir,

14 September, 1876.

I am desirous of purchasing, without competition, under the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, the portion of unimproved Crown Land hereunder described, containing 100 acres; and I herewith tender the sum of £25, being a deposit at the rate of 5s. per acre on the area for which I apply.

I am, &amp;c.,

MICHAEL J. GOODWIN,

To the agent for the sale of Crown Lands at Gundagai.

Jugiong.

Description.

County of Harden, parish of Beggan Beggan, 100 acres, having a frontage to Cooney's Creek, and adjoining the east boundary of William Goodwin's conditional purchase of 40 acres.

*Minute on No. 4.*

Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Sheaffe to measure if unobjectionable.—J.J.R., (for Surveyor-General), 3rd October, 1876.

## No. 5.

## Notification of Alienation of Conditional Purchase from Mr. M. J. Goodwin to Ellen Goodwin.

H.

[Alienation Act, section 13.]

Notification of alienation of conditional purchase under the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861.

Notification of alienation of conditional purchase by Michael Joseph Goodwin (full age), in the district of Gundagai.

I HEREBY notify to you, as the agent for the sale of Crown Lands for the district of Gundagai, that I have (after a residence thereon of at least twelve months) this day alienated to Ellen Goodwin, spinster, 17 years of age, of Jugiong, the 100 acres of land, situated in the county of Harden, parish of Beggan Beggan, which I selected at Gundagai as a conditional purchase, under the 13th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, on the 14th September, 1876.

MICHAEL J. GOODWIN,

Witness,—C. H. B. PRIMROSE.

Jugiong.

Dated at Cootamundra, this 29th December, 1877.

To the agent for the sale of Crown Lands at Gundagai.

I HAVE duly registered the above notification of alienation in the records of this office.

CHARLES W. WEEKES,

Agent for the sale of Crown Lands.

District of Gundagai, Land Office, Gundagai, 5th January, 1878.

## No. 6.

## Mr. W. Goodwin to The Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales.

Sir,

Beggan Beggan, Jugiong Post Office, 5 February, 1878.

Having in February, 1875, selected 40 acres of land in parish of Beggan Beggan, county of Harden, adjoining the east boundary of Salting's freehold, to run east then south, which has since been surveyed, but in such a way that it has no frontage to Cooney's Creek, though the creek runs along its eastern boundary, as now surveyed, at a distance of not more than 3 chains. This land, as now surveyed, being cut off from water is quite useless to me. Upon seeing how this land was surveyed not according to application, I applied to Mr. Surveyor Shoobert (who surveyed it) to have it resurveyed according to application, which he declined to do, without, as he said, having orders from his chief to do so. I respectfully submit this case to your favourable consideration, and earnestly hope you will issue the necessary orders for the resurvey of this land.

I am, &amp;c.,

WILLIAM GOODWIN.

P.S.—With regard to the truth of what I state about the surveying of this land, I beg to refer you to the map of the district.—WILLIAM GOODWIN.

*Minutes on No. 6.*

There are later papers in this case which cannot be obtained. The survey has not been carried out in accordance with the regulations, and does not embrace applicant's principal improvements. Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Shoobert has consequently been instructed to remeasure the conditional purchase so as to embrace those improvements and with frontage to Cooney's Creek. He has also been directed to leave about 40 acres to the south of Goodwin's conditional purchase, which will be available for conditional purchase or auction sale. The writer may be informed. Papers then to Charting Branch.—R. D. FITZGERALD, (for Surveyor-General), 28/1/79. The Chief Commissioner. After action return to Mr. Finch.—C.J.B., 31/1/79. Approved.—J.H., 5/2/79. Inform.—A.O.M., 6/2/79.

No. 7.



## No. 7.

## Declaration by Mr. W. Goodwin.

D.

[Alienation Act.

Declaration of conditional purchaser under the 18th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861. I, WILLIAM GOODWIN, of Beggan Beggan, do solemnly and sincerely declare that I am the lawful owner, by conditional purchase under the 13th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, of the land hereunder described, and that improvements, consisting of hut, grubbing, ringbarking, and fencing, and to the value of £40, have been made on such land; and I declare further that the said land has been the *bona fide* residence, continuously, of myself from the period of selection and first occupation to the present date (and that no alienation of the land has been made by any of the abovenamed holders, until after the residence thereon of such holder for the period of one whole year). And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the more effectual abolition of oaths and affirmations taken and made in various departments of the Government of New South Wales and to substitute declarations in lieu thereof and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths and affidavits."

Taken and declared at Beggan Beggan, this } his  
9th day of May, 1878, before me,— } WILLIAM x GOODWIN.  
JOHN S. FUTTER, J.P. } mark

## Description.

County of Harden, parish of Beggan Beggan, 40 acres, at Beggan Beggan, being conditional purchase 25-430 of 1875, in the district of Gundagai, made on the 11th February, 1875.

*Minute on No. 7.*

Interest credited at Treasury, 23rd May, 1878.—W.H.B., 1st June, 1878.

## No. 8.

## Ellen Goodwin to The Under-Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Jugiong, 28 June, 1878.

On the 11th February, 1875, William Goodwin selected 40 acres of land at Gundagai, which is described as follows:—Parish of Beggan Beggan, adjoining the east boundary of Salting's freehold of 320 acres, to run east, then south, &c. On 1st June, 1876, Mr. J. S. Futter selected 100 acres, described as follows:—Parish of Beggan Beggan, adjoining south-east corner of his freehold (Salting's) of 320 acres, portion 1, running east to the west boundary of portion 29; then north by that boundary and the west boundary of portion 33 to the south boundary of Ballard's conditional purchase of 80 acres; and by that boundary west to the east of his said freehold. On the 14th September, 1876, Michael J. Goodwin, who has since alienated to me, selected 100 acres, described as follows:—Parish of Beggan Beggan, having a frontage to Cooney's Creek, and adjoining the east boundary of William Goodwin's conditional purchase of 40 acres.

William Goodwin's 40 acres conditional purchase starts at the south-east corner of Salting's 320 acres, running east, then north, &c.

Mr. Futter's 100 acres, which has been recently surveyed, starts at the south-east corner of William Goodwin's conditional purchase of 40 acres, and includes within the area my conditional purchase of 100 acres, which is described as adjoining William Goodwin's conditional purchase of 40 acres on the east.

I am aware that Mr. Futter's application was lodged over three months earlier than mine; but as his application contains a misdescription, inasmuch as he describes his 100 acres as starting from the south-east corner of his (late Salting's) 320 acres, whereas upon survey it is found that if his application is allowed it must start from the south-east corner of William Goodwin's 40 acres, I submit that I am entitled to ask that Mr. Futter's application of the 1st June, 1876, may be declared void, and that the land in question may be surveyed for me. Praying your early attention,—

I have, &amp;c.,

ELLEN GOODWIN.

*Minutes on No. 8.*

Forwarded to Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Shoobert for action and report, in view of my instructions (Form F) of 28th January, 1874, in reference to resurvey of W. Goodwin's conditional purchase; also, the instructions referred to above.—CHARLES E. FINCH (for Surveyor-General), B.C., 14th March, 1879. Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Shoobert. Transferred to Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Hosie, to whom I believe the above mentioned papers have been forwarded by Mr. Acting District-Surveyor Schleicher.—W. A. SHOOBERT, L.S., Camp, 1/4/79.

## No. 9.

## Memorandum by the Surveyor-General.

Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney, 28 January, 1879.

MR. Licensed-Surveyor Shoobert is requested, at his early convenience, to attend to the following:—

In carrying out the survey of William Goodwin's conditional purchase, 75-71, Gundagai, Mr. Shoobert has virtually ignored Cooney's or Kitticarara Creek as a frontage, it having been adopted as such in the measurements of portions 29 and 33 on the east bank. Moreover, the survey does not embrace applicant's principal improvements. A resurvey should be made, in order that the creek may be made a frontage, and the applicant's principal improvements may be embraced. In carrying out this survey, an area of about 40 acres should be left to the south of the conditional purchase, and a plan of the same may be submitted with a view to that land being brought to auction sale. The track shown on tracing by brown lines passing through the conditional purchase, Mr. Shoobert has omitted to show on his plan. He is requested to state whether he has provided any road in lieu of that one.

R. D. FITZGERALD,

(For Surveyor-General.)

No. 10.

## No. 10.

## The Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales to Mr. W. Goodwin.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 14 February, 1879.

Adverting to the correspondence which has taken place relative to your selection noted in the margin, I am directed to inform you that Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Shoobert has been instructed to remeasure your conditional purchase, so as to embrace your improvements, and with frontage to Cooney's Creek, leaving 40 acres to the south of your selection for conditional purchase or for auction sale.

Gundagai, C.P.  
75/71, 40 acres,  
William Goodwin.

I have, &amp;c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,

Chief Commissioner.

## No. 11.

## Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Shoobert to Mr. Acting District-Surveyor Schleicher.

Dear Mr. Schleicher,

Camp, 15/3/79.

Before transferring the enclosed papers to Mr. Hosie, I considered that as I held a memorandum on the subject (and upon which I had a conversation when in Sydney with Mr. Finch), it would be better to send it to you with an explanation, viz. :—From what I know of the locality I feel pretty confident that if the suggestion conveyed in enclosed office memorandum is carried out, that there will not be sufficient area remaining to leave 40 acres south of Goodwin's resurvey, and to leave 40 acres south would necessitate Goodwin's resurvey being put further north, and in that case he would take in Mr. Futter's improvements, which could never be allowed, at least I don't think so. Mr. Finch and myself agreed that it would be better for me to go upon the ground again, and, by measurement, ascertain the area of the whole, and then submit a design so as to give Goodwin a frontage to the creek. If you prefer that Mr. Hosie does this work, would it not be as well to explain all this to him, personally if possible? or will I reply to the memorandum and state that I have transferred the papers to Mr. Hosie. I send you for perusal the original memorandum and a copy of what I intended to say in reply. Let me have your answer as soon as possible, and I will carry out your wishes with all expedition. Futter and Goodwin's applications were in the Cullinga papers, and hence your not finding them.

Yours, &amp;c.,

WILD A. SHOOBERT.

*Minute on No. 11.*

All these papers are transferred to Mr. Hosie for survey to meet the application, and if necessary to resurvey portion 352.—ADELBERT SCHLEICHER, Acting District-Surveyor, 17th March, 1879.

## No. 12.

## Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Hosie to The Surveyor-General.

Sir,

Young, 24 March, 1879.

In complying with instructions from the District Surveyor, dated 17th March, 1879, to survey to meet the applications, and if necessary to resurvey portion 352, and in furtherance of your instructions conveyed to Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Sheaffe by B.C. No. 201, dated 10th October, 1876, and B.C. No. 163, dated 27th August, 1876, also to Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Sheaffe, and memorandum 79-2, dated 28th January, 1879, to Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Shoobert, being respectively the conditional purchases noted in the margin, I have the honor to report that I went upon the ground and carefully examined, and estimated the improvements, and from the result it is evident that this land is barred from selection, and therefore I now return the three conditional purchase applications abovenamed as objectionable, the improvements being upon the Bouyeo Run, now held under promise of lease by Messrs. Cottee and Allan, and in possession of their agent, J. S. Futter. I have further to report that the improvements are as follows, viz. :—A complete set of drafting-yards, constructed with a four-rail split fence; seven divisions, in addition to crush and race; very substantial; large round posts at every intersection, and at each side of every gate. This yard in its present condition is worth £30. Surrounding these yards are receiving-yards capable of holding 20,000 sheep; they are constructed with forks and horizontal poles, made sheep proof, with saplings fastened vertically against them; present value, £10 (they are much dilapidated); there is also 33½ chains of two-rail fencing, eleven of which have three wires additional, and the rest two wires; present value, £25; 3 chains of four-rail fence, worth £3. There is 25½ chains of two-rail fence that originally stood in the position indicated on the accompanying sketch, but was removed by Goodwin to the line marked A.B. After Mr. Shoobert measured portion 352 as conditional purchase 75-71, this fence is worth £12 10s., and was worth that money before removal. The large trees have been grubbed and removed from about 10 acres (also indicated on sketch); labour done worth £30. I may here state, that nearly 3 acres of this has been included within portion 352. The improvements above mentioned are the property of the leaseholders of the Bouyeo Run, and with the exception of 11 chains of two-rail fence, and the wiring, were all erected previous to any of the conditional purchases herein referred to. It will be seen by the sketch that though the total value of the improvements is £110 10s., the land available, including portion 352, is only about 100 acres or less, and therefore is wholly barred from selection. It will be further noticed that the improvements are in close proximity to Beggan Beggan (Bouyeo Run homestead), and connected to other improvements of great value, thus rendering them indispensable to the station, and I cannot explain why Mr. Shoobert measured application conditional purchase 75-71 referred to in your memorandum to him, 79-2, dated 28th January, 1879.

Not with papers.

Enclosures—  
C.P. Apr., 76/375  
" " 163  
" " 75/71  
with sketch at  
Gundagai.

The

The improvements which have been effected by William Goodwin, consist of a bark humpy, worth £4, half of which only is on the land measured, £2. About 3 acres partially cleared, £9; ringbarking and gathering fallen saplings, £3; sapling fence, £5—altogether, £19. The labour in removing the old fence is worth £5, which, if added to the other, make in all £24. I have informed William Goodwin, as also the other applicants the action I have taken in this matter, and cautioned them against further improving until further notice.

The accompanying sketch illustrated this report.

I have, &c.,

H. HOSIE.

P.S.—Since writing the foregoing report I have received enclosed letter, dated 25th March, 1879, from John S. Futter (agent for Cottee and Allan), protesting against survey in any form of Goodwin's application conditional purchase, 75-71, referred to in foregoing report.

*Minute on No. 12.*

See also additional report covering this, dated 27th March, 1879, and bearing the same registered No.—C.E.F.

No. 13.

Mr. J. S. Futter to Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Hosie.

Sir,

Beggan Beggan, 25 March, 1879.

As I understand you have received instructions to resurvey Goodwin's application for 40 acres on the Beggan Beggan drafting-yards, so as to include those yards, I beg most respectfully, as the agent for Messrs. Cottee and Allan, lessees of the Bouges Run, to protest against any such survey, as the improvements—consisting of the yards, clearing, and fencing—far exceed £40 in value. When the selection was measured as it now stands I was unaware that the measurement was not in accordance with the regulations, or I should most certainly have protested against it then, and as the question has to be reopened, I now hereby enter my protest against Goodwin getting the land at all. Even in the way the selection is now measured it embraces a considerable amount of improvements belonging to the run, in the shape of clearing and fencing; and in whatever way the land might be measured to satisfy the claim, besides including some improvements, it would most materially interfere with, and render useless, the adjoining improvements, made at considerable cost by the former lessces of the run. In point of fact it is quite apparent to any unprejudiced person that Goodwin's application was not a *bona fide* application for unimproved land, but was made for the purpose of annoyance and injury to the lessees of the run.

I have, &c.,

JOHN S. FUTTER,

Agent for COTTEE and ALLAN.

No. 14.

Application by Messrs. Cottee and Allen.

A.

[Lands Acts Amendment Act, 1875.]

Murrumburrah, 26 March, 1879.

Sir, Having erected the improvements detailed below, and which we estimate to be worth £110, we have the honor to apply that we may be permitted to purchase, without competition, under the provisions of the Crown Lands Acts Amendment Act of 1875, the Crown Lands on which they stand, and which are described hereunder. The improvements referred to are now in our possession.

We have, &c.,

COTTEE & ALLEN,

Per JOHN S. FUTTER.

Nature of Improvements.

Drafting-yards, clearing, and fencing.

Description.

County of Harden, parish of Beggan Beggan, on the eastern boundary of portion 2, of 320 acres: Commencing at the north-east corner, and bounded on the east by Cooney's Creek, and to include measured portion 352, the alienation of which we object to.

*Minutes on No. 14.*

See No. 17.

Plan of this land is transmitted with my letter of 17th May, 1879.—H. HOSIE.

Bouyeo Run, Lachlan District, W. A. Cottee and William Allan, lessees.—G. M., Occupation of Lands, 3rd August, 1880.

No. 15.

Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Hosie to The Surveyor-General.

Application by Messrs. Cottee and Allen for improved lands situated on Bouyeo Run, being the land reported upon by my letter No. 79-42.

SUPPLEMENTARY to my report dated 24th March, 1879, No. 42, I have been informed that Messrs. Cottee and Allen have applied for the land referred to therein, in virtue of the improvements thereon. I shall therefore measure the land and submit plan at an early date.

27th March, 1879.

H. HOSIE.

No. 16.

## No. 16.

## Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Hosie to The Surveyor-General.

ELLEN Goodwin's letter of 28th June, 1878, to the Under-Secretary Conditional Sales, 78-25,714, issued to Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Shoobert, for action and report, under B.C., No. 18, dated 14th March, 1879.

The application and other papers herein referred to have been returned and fully reported upon by my letter of the 24th March, 1879, No. 42.  
 H. HOSIE,  
 Licensed Surveyor.  
 24th April, 1879.

*Minutes on No. 16.*

Mr. Rutter, 22/5/79.—Please place papers 76-25,316 and C.S. 78-4,429 herewith, and return to the Charting Branch.—W.A.T., 2/6/79. Mr. Rutter.—All papers herewith. Case is urgent.—C.E.F., 11/6/79. Charting Branch memorandum sent to Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Hosie for full particulars as to date and No. of papers of improvement application, also date of improvements on the land herein referred to, and selected by William Goodwin's conditional purchase 75-71.—W.A.T., 14/6/79.

## No. 17.

## Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Hosie to The Surveyor-General.

Sir,

Young, 17 May, 1879.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the plan of one portion of land, containing 86 acres, numbered 370, in the parish of Beggan Beggan, in the county of Harden, applied for by Messrs. Cottee and Allen under the 2nd section of the Crown Lands Acts Amendment Act of 1875, and surveyed by me on the 28th March, 1879. This portion is situated on the Bouyeo Run.

I have to report to you that at the time of survey improvements had been effected consisting of—set of drafting-yards, £30; receiving-yards, £10; fencing, £30 10s.; and grubbing trees, £30—altogether worth £110 10s.

These improvements are in the possession of the applicants, who are the lessees of the above mentioned run. There is also upon the land improvements effected by William Goodwin, consisting of a bark humpy worth £4; 3 acres partially cleared, £9; ringbarking, £2; gathering fallen timber, £1; and a sapling fence worth about £5—altogether worth £21. The land upon which these improvements are erected was applied for to be conditionally purchased by William Goodwin, John Sedley Futter, and Michael Joseph Goodwin, under conditional purchases 75, 71, 75, 203, and 76-378, at Gundagai, which applications were returned as objectionable and reported upon in my letter No. 42, dated 24th March, 1879.

See No. 12.

That portion shown on the plan by broken lines, and numbered 352, which is now covered by my survey, was measured by Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Shoobert in satisfaction of conditional purchase 75-71, but was objected to by the applicant, and also protested against by the lessees of the Bouyeo Run. For a full report on this matter I refer you to my letter, No. 42, above mentioned.

See No. 12.

I have, &c.,  
 H. HOSIE.

## No. 18.

## Memorandum by the Surveyor-General, with report from Surveyor Hosie.

## Charting Branch.

MEMORANDUM of subjects requiring explanation or completion in connection with the Survey Report on W. Goodwin's conditional purchase, parish of Beggan Beggan, county of Harden, transmitted by Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Hosie, letter No. 42, of 24th March, 1879, and on which Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Hosie's report in explanation is requested.

## Subject.

With reference to your supplementary report, dated 24th March, 1879, you say that Messrs. Cottee and Allen have applied for the land referred to therein, in virtue of the improvements thereon, and you would therefore measure the land and submit plan at an early date. In sending in the above report you should have given full particulars with reference to the improvement purchase, viz., the date of application, also quoting No. of papers, &c., &c.; also the date should be given on which the lessee improved the land applied for by William Goodwin's conditional purchase 75-71, portion 352, of 40 acres, or a statement that, as far as you could learn, the land applied for was improved to the value of at the date of that application.

F. W. RUTTER,  
 (For Surveyor-General).  
 14/6/79.

Urgent.

## Report.

The plan of this portion has been transmitted with my letter No. 70, dated 28th March, 1879, and the application by Messrs. Cottè and Allan accompanied the plan and report. The improvements were reported upon as having been erected by the lessees of the run, and previous to Goodwin's conditional purchase 75-71; and I may now state that they have been erected many years (over ten years, I should suppose), and kept in good and constant use by the leaseholders, and were, and still are, in the possession of the applicants. The application was made but recently, and handed to me, together with a protest against survey of Goodwin's conditional purchase, and which papers have all been forwarded, with reports and letters herein referred to.

H. HOSIE.  
 17/6/79.

## No. 19.

## Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Hosie to The District-Surveyor, Goulburn.

AMENDED plan with letter herewith. I have had to get the plan drawn several times, as it did not satisfy me, and as it is a rather complicated plan, it will not look well. I trust you will excuse the delay, but the reason is as above stated.

H. HOSIE,  
11/7/79.

Minute on No. 19.

Returned again for further explanation.—12th July, 1879.

## No. 20.

## Memorandum by Mr. District-Surveyor Twynam.

District Surveyor's Office, Goulburn, 12 July, 1879.

MR. HOSIE'S attention is drawn to the vacant space between the south boundary of portion 365 and Cooney's Creek, the object of which he is requested to explain; if this be vacant land and designed for thoroughfare, then why is not access provided thereto.

Portion 365 is represented upon the plan as extending across Cooney's Creek in rather a remarkable manner or form.

E. T.,  
District Surveyor.

[Enclosure to No. 20.]

Reply by Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Hosie to memorandum by Mr. District-Surveyor Twynam, of 12th July, 1879.

THE portion 365 was measured by Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Shoobert, the plan of which I have not. The vacant space referred to on north side of creek had doubtless been left for access or a continuation of road from Mutta Mutta to Murrumburrah. The lines I have shown I found marked upon the ground, the corner pegs, lockspit, and numbers on trees indicating measured portion 365. I presume by the marked lines that the road is reserved through the curious corner of No. 365, and thence left between the boundary and bank of creek, and thence between No. 2 and No. 365.

H. HOSIE,  
14/7/79.

## No. 21.

## Declaration by Mr. J. S. Futter.

(C.P. No. 7.)

D.

[Alienation Act.]

Declaration of conditional purchaser under the 18th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861.

I, JOHN SEDLEY FUTTER, of Beggan Beggan, do solemnly and sincerely declare, that I am the lawful owner, by conditional purchase, under the 22nd section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, of the land hereunder described, and that improvements on freehold, consisting of house, dam, clearing, fencing, &c., and to the value of £3,000 have been made; and I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the more effectual abolition of oaths and affirmations taken and made in various departments of the Government of New South Wales and to substitute declarations in lieu thereof and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths and affidavits."

JOHN S. FUTTER.

Taken and declared, at Murrumburrah, this 28th day }  
of August, 1879, before me,—

CHARLES CUTCLIFFE,  
Commissioner for Affidavits.

Description.

County of Harden, parish of Beggan Beggan, 100 acres, at Beggan Beggan, being conditional purchase 203 of 1876, in the District of Gundagai, made on the 1st June, 1876.

## No. 22.

## Memorandum by the Deputy Surveyor-General.

ON the 11th February, 1875, W. Goodwin (C.P. 75-71) applied under 13th clause for 40 acres of land, parish of Beggan Beggan, county of Harden, described as adjoining the eastern boundary of Salting's 320 acres, freehold, to run east, then south, &c. On the 1st June, 1876, J. S. Futter (C.P. 76-203) applied under 22nd clause for 100 acres in virtue of improvements by description, including the above 40 acres. On the 14th September, 1876, Michael J. Goodwin (C.P. 76-378) applied for 100 acres adjoining the east boundary of W. Goodwin's 40 acres as above.

In satisfaction of W. Goodwin's conditional purchase, portion 352, was measured by Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Shoobert, but being objected to by the applicant a remeasurement was ordered.

The resurvey of conditional purchase 75-71 being placed in Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Hosie's hands, a protest is entered by the lessees of the Bouyeo Run, of which this land is situated, on the ground that they have effected valuable improvements upon the land in question and adjoining land.

An application under 2nd clause of the Act of 1875 is likewise made by them to purchase 100 acres, including measured portion 352.

Mr.

Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Hosie has measured under that application (letter 17th May, 1879, No. Sec. No. 79-70), and has furnished a report dated 24th March, 1879, No. 79-42, dealing with the case. It is now submitted that conditional purchases 75-71, 76-203, and 76-378 be declared void, not being open to conditional purchase by reason of improvements thereon at dates of selection, and which are valued at £110 10s. *vide* Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Hosie's report of 17th May, 1879. Sec. No. 17.

1st September, 1879.

R. D. FITZGERALD,  
(For Surveyor-General.)

*Minutes on No. 22.*

Will Charting Branch be pleased to advise as to the objections, if any, to the measurement of Goodwin's conditional purchase between the southern part of the eastern boundary line of portion 2 and Cooney's Creek. This, though including some of his improvements, would embrace others, and would meet the objections to the survey formerly made, as to its not having frontage to the creek.—A.O.M., 9/9/79. Charting Branch.—In reference to the Chief Commissioner's memorandum, 9/9/79, the reason why Goodwin's conditional purchases are recommended to be declared void is that the area applied for is situated within an area of 86 acres protected by improvements, valued at £110 10s., and which were erected years previously to the application.—R. D. FITZGERALD, for the Surveyor-General, 12/9/79. Chief Commissioner, Conditional Sales. For approval.—A.O.M., 16/9/79. Approved.—Applicant for the conditional purchase of 40 acres, W. Goodwin should be informed that he can have an appraisalment of value of improvements.—J.H., 29/9/79. To Improvement Purchase Branch to deal with improvement purchase.—J.J.S., 20/11/79. The improvement purchase cannot be dealt with till the conditional purchaser's claim is settled. He has asked for an appraisalment of the improvements.—W.M., 25/11/79.

No. 23.

The Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales to Mr. J. S. Futter.

(C.P. No. 76/203.)

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 22 October, 1879.

I am directed to inform you that the application made by you at Gundagai on the 1st June, 1876, for the conditional purchase of 100 acres of land is void, not being open to conditional purchase by reason of improvements thereon at date of selection. Deposit paid £25

2. Enclosed is a form which, on being filled up in accordance with the instructions thereon, and forwarded to the Treasury, Sydney, will enable you at once to obtain the refund of your deposit.

I have, &c.,  
WILLIAM BLACKMAN,  
(Pro Chief Commissioner.)

[Enclosure to No. 23.]

(Special Payments Form No. 2.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Conditional Purchase No. 76-203.—Revenue Refunded.

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 22nd October, 1879, Dr. to John Sedley Futter,—For the following refund, viz.:—Land Office at Gundagai; date of selection, 1st day of June, 1876; deposit paid on 100 acres; selection withdrawn or void to the extent of \_\_\_\_\_ acres; deposit to be refunded on 100 acres, £25.

No. 24.

The Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales to The Land Agent, Gundagai.

(C.P. No. 76-203.)

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 22 October, 1879.

I am directed to inform you that the application of John Sedley Futter, on the 1st June, 1876, for the conditional purchase of 100 acres of land is void, not being open to conditional purchase by reason of improvements thereon at date of selection.

2. A form for refund of deposit has been forwarded for the signature of the applicant, the nature of which you will be so good as to explain to him, if required.

I have, &c.,  
WM. BLACKMAN,  
(For Chief Commissioner.)

No. 25.

The Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales to The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Conditional Purchase, No. 76-203.—Revenue Refunded.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 22 October, 1879.

I am directed to inform you that the conditional purchase, noted in the margin, being void, not being open to conditional purchase by reason of improvements thereon at date of selection, you will be good enough to refund to the selector the sum of £25, being the deposit money paid thereon. Gundagai,  
John Sedley  
Futter, 1st June,  
1876, 100 acres,  
£25.

2. I am to add, that a receipt form for the disposal of the money has been forwarded to the applicant, with instructions to fill up same and transmit it to the Treasury.

I have, &c.,  
WM. BLACKMAN,  
(For Chief Commissioner.)

## No. 26.

## The Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales to Mr. M. J. Goodwin.

(C.P. No. 76-378.)

Sir,

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 22 October, 1879.

Deposit paid,  
£25.

I am directed to inform you that the application made by you at Gundagai, on the 14th September, 1876, for the conditional purchase of 100 acres of land is void, not being open to conditional purchase by reason of improvements thereon at date of selection.

2. Enclosed is a form which, on being filled up in accordance with the instructions thereon, and forwarded to the Treasury, Sydney, will enable you at once to obtain the refund of your deposit.

I have, &amp;c.,

WM. BLACKMAN,  
(Pro Chief Commissioner.)

[Enclosure to No. 26.]

(Special Payments Form No. 2.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Conditional Purchase No. 76-378.—Revenue Refunded.

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, 22nd October, 1879, Dr. to Michael Joseph Goodwin, for the following refund, viz. :—Land Office at Gundagai; date of selection, 14th day of September, 1876; deposit paid on 100 acres; selection withdrawn or void to the extent of      acres; deposit to be refunded on 100 acres, £25.

## No. 27.

## The Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales to The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade.

(Special Payments.—Supplement to Form No. 2.)

Conditional Purchase, No. 76-378.—Revenue Refunded.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 22 October, 1879.

Gundagai,  
Michael Joseph  
Goodwin, 14th  
September, 1876  
100 acres.

I am directed to inform you that the conditional purchase, noted in the margin, being void, not being open to conditional purchase by reason of improvements thereon at date of selection, you will be good enough to refund to the selector the sum of £25, being the deposit money paid thereon.

2. I am to add that a receipt form for the disposal of the money has been forwarded to the applicant, with instructions to fill up same and transmit it to the Treasury.

I have, &amp;c.,

WM. BLACKMAN,  
(For Chief Commissioner.)

## No. 28.

## The Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales to The Land Agent, Gundagai.

Conditional Purchase No. 76-378.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 22 October, 1879.

I am directed to inform you that the application of Michael Joseph Goodwin, on the 14th September, 1876, for the conditional purchase of 100 acres of land is void, not being open to conditional purchase by reason of improvements thereon at date of selection.

2. A form for refund of deposit has been forwarded for the signature of the applicant, the nature of which you will be so good as to explain to him, if required.

I have, &amp;c.,

WM. BLACKMAN,  
(For Chief Commissioner.)

## No. 29.

## The Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales to Mr. W. Goodwin.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 22 October, 1879.

Gundagai, 11th  
February, 1876,  
40 acres,  
13th clause,  
William  
Goodwin.

I am directed to inform you, that as it appears from a recent report from the Survey Department, that the land comprised in your selection, noted in the margin, has been claimed in virtue of improvements by the lessees of the run, the Minister for Lands has decided that such selection must be cancelled. I have, therefore, to send you the accompanying voucher for refund of deposit money thereon; but it is permitted you to apply under the law for an appraisalment of the improvements in question.

I have, &amp;c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,  
Chief Commissioner.

[Enclosure to No. 29.]

(Special Payments Form No. 2.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Conditional Purchase No. 75-71.—Revenue Refunded.

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 22nd October, 1879, Dr. to William Goodwin, for the following refund, viz. :—Land Office at Gundagai; date of selection, 11th day of February, 1875; deposit paid on 40 acres; selection withdrawn or void to the extent of      acres; deposit to be refunded on 40 acres, £10.

11

No. 30.

The Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales to The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade.

(Special Payments.—Supplement to Form No. 2.)

Conditional Purchase No. 75-71.—Revenue Refunded.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 22 October, 1879.

I am directed to inform you that the conditional purchase, noted in the margin, being void, not being open to conditional purchase by reason of improvements thereon at date of selection, you will be good enough to refund to the selector the sum of £10, being the deposit money paid thereon.

2. I am to add, that a receipt form for the disposal of the money has been forwarded to the applicant, with instructions to fill up same and transmit it to the Treasury.

I have, &c.,

WM. BLACKMAN,  
(For Chief Commissioner.)

Gundagai,  
William  
Goodwin, 11th  
February, 1875,  
40 acres, £10.

No. 31.

The Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales to The Land Agent, Gundagai.

(C.P. No. 75-71.)

Sir,

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 22 October, 1879.

I am directed to inform you that the application of William Goodwin, on the 11th February, 1875, for the conditional purchase of 40 acres of land is void, not being open to conditional purchase by reason of improvements thereon at date of selection.

2. A form for refund of deposit has been forwarded for the signature of the applicant, the nature of which you will be so good as to explain to him, if required.

I have, &c.,

WM. BLACKMAN,  
(For Chief Commissioner.)

No. 32.

Mr. W. Goodwin to The Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales.

Sir,

Jugiong, 4 November, 1879.

I have received your communication of the 22nd October, accompanied by voucher for refund of deposit on 40 acres conditional purchase, made by me on 11th February, 1875, at Gundagai, and informing me that the Minister for Lands has decided that said selection must be cancelled in consequence of being claimed by the lessees of the run, in virtue of improvements, but that it is permitted me under the law to apply for an appraisalment of the improvements in question. I therefore do hereby make application that the improvements in question be referred to appraisalment. Enclosed is the voucher sent me as I refuse to receive back the money paid by me for this selection until the ownership thereof is finally decided.

I am, &c.,

WILLIAM GOODWIN.

P.S.—Should the Honorable the Minister for Lands be pleased to refer to Mr. Surveyor Tozer, who was then District Surveyor for this part, who knows all about it, for information in this matter he could enlighten him and do me justice.—W. GOODWIN.

*Minutes on No 32.*

See minute on paper enclosed as to conditional purchaser's claim for appraisalment.—W.W.S., 5th December, 1879. Ask him to pay the appraisalment fee.—L.G.T., 15/12/79. H. Goodwin, informed.— 27th January, 1880. See No. 29. cc No. 32.

No. 33.

Ellen Goodwin to The Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales.

Sir,

Jugiong, 4 November, 1879.

I have received your communication of the 22nd October, with voucher, informing me that the application of M. J. Goodwin, made at Gundagai, on the 14th September, 1876, for 100 acres of land (since transferred to me) is void, as the land is not available owing to improvements. I beg to inform you that there were no improvements on the land in question when selected.

It has been surveyed by Mr. Surveyor Shoobert in July or August, 1878, as a selection, and no objection was then made by either the surveyor or the lessee of the run.

Some three months ago I received an intimation from the Lands Department that the balance of purchase or interest thereon would have to be paid on 14th December, and that declaration of residence would also have to be made on that date. Feeling satisfied that there were no improvements on this land to debar its selection, I refuse to receive back the deposit paid on this land, and do hereby make application that the improvements referred to, be appraised. Enclosed are voucher and communication I received.

I am, &c.,

ELLEN GOODWIN.

No. 34.



## No. 34.

## Declaration by Ellen Goodwin.

(C.P. No. 7.)

D.

[Alienation Act.]

Declaration of conditional purchaser under the 18th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861. I, ELLEN GOODWIN, of Jugiong, do solemnly and sincerely declare, that I am the lawful owner, by conditional purchase, under the 13th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, of the land hereunder described; and I declare further, that the said land has been the *bona fide* residence, continuously, of myself and Michael Joseph Goodwin, from the period of selection and first occupation to the present date, (and that no alienation of the land has been made by any of the abovenamed holders, until after the residence thereon of such holder for a period of one whole year); and I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the more effectual abolition of oaths and affirmations taken and made in various departments of the Government of New South Wales and to substitute declarations in lieu thereof and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths and affidavits."

ELLEN GOODWIN.

Taken and declared at Murrumburrah, this 9th }  
day of December, 1879, before me,— }

W. J. BARNES, J.P.

## Description.

County of Harden, parish of Beggan Beggan, 100 acres, at Cooney's Creek, being conditional purchase No. of 18, in the district of Gundagai, made on the 14th September, 1876.

*Minutes on No. 34.*

£5 paid to Suspense Account, this conditional purchase being void.—G.E. The Treasury, B.C., 17/12/79. The Chief Commissioner, Department of Lands.

## No. 35.

## Ellen Goodwin to The Minister for Lands.

Jugiong, 9 December, 1879.

I wish to have granted to me extension of time for making improvements on my conditional purchase of 100 acres, made at Gundagai, on the 14th day of September, 1876, it not having been surveyed for about two years after selection.

I have, &amp;c.,

ELLEN GOODWIN.

## No. 36.

## The Under-Secretary for Lands to Mr. W. Goodwin.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 27 January, 1880.

\*See No. 32.

In reply to your letter\* applying for an appraisement of the improvements upon the land conditionally purchased by you at Gundagai, on the 11th February, 1875, I am directed to inform you that you should pay into the Treasury the necessary appraisement fee of £1 1s.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. W. STEPHEN.

## No. 37.

## Mr. W. Goodwin to The Under-Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Beggan Beggan, 2 February, 1880.

\*See No. 36.

I have received your communication of the\* 27th instant, informing me that my application for an appraisement of the improvements upon the land conditionally purchased by me at Gundagai, on the 11th February, 1875, should be accompanied by a fee of £1 1s., paid into the Treasury. I was not aware that such fee was necessary. Enclosed is a Post Office Order for the amount required.

I have, &amp;c.,

WILLIAM GOODWIN.

*Minutes on No. 37.*

The sum of £1 1s. appraisement fee was credited as requested, on 3rd February, 1880. B.C., 6th February, 1880.—G.E. The Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales. Papers for Miscellaneous Branch, 25/2/80. The question is submitted as to whom the case should be referred. Mr. Conroy is the local surveyor, Mr. Twynam the district surveyor, and Mr. O'Malley Clarke the Commissioner. Mr. Clarke has had some experience in appraisements.—H.A.C., 16/4/80. For decision as to who is to be appointed appraiser.—L.G.T., 26/4/80. Perhaps the instructions may be issued to the local surveyor, Mr. Conroy.—W.W.S., 16/7/80. I prefer that the Commissioner of Conditional Purchases for the district should conduct this appraisement.—J.H., 20/7/80.

## No. 38.

## Appointment of Appraiser by The Minister for Lands.

WHEREAS on the 11th February, 1875, William Goodwin made an application to conditionally purchase the land specified below, which was measured as portion 352. The measurement not having been made with a frontage of Cooney's Creek, and having been objected to by the selector, a resurvey was ordered, but as the surveyor reported that the land would embrace improvements made by Messrs. W. A. Cottee and William Allan, the lessees of Bouyco Run, of sufficient value to bar selection, the conditional purchase was declared void. William Goodwin has now appealed against the surveyor's estimate of the improvements, and has claimed that their value shall be determined by appraisal.

Now I, the Minister for Lands, in pursuance of the powers vested in me, under and by virtue of the Lands Acts Further Amendment Act of 1880, do hereby appoint George O'Malley Clarke, of Young, in the Colony of New South Wales, to be the appraiser to determine the value of the said improvements which existed on the land at the date of William Goodwin's conditional purchase, viz., 11th February, 1875.

In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand, this 10th day of August, 1880.

JAMES HOSKINS.

## Description.

40 acres, parish of Beggan Beggan, county of Harden, adjoining the eastern boundary of Salting's 320 acres, freehold, to run east, then south, &c.

I, the within-named George O'Malley Clarke, do solemnly and sincerely declare that I am not directly or indirectly interested in the matter referred to me, and that I will hear and determine it faithfully, honestly, and to the best of my skill and ability.

GEORGE O'MALLEY CLARKE.

Subscribed and declared this 29th day of October, }  
A.D. 1880, before me,— }  
S. ROBINSON, J.P.

## No. 39.

## Mr. A. H. Bray to The Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales.

Sir,

267, George-street, Sydney, 24 August, 1880.

On behalf of Mr. J. S. Futter, I have the honor to beg that you will be pleased to instruct the Treasury to refund the sum of £5, being interest paid on the selection noted in the margin, which has been refused.

I have, &c.,

A. H. BRAY.

C.P., June, 1876,  
J. S. Futter,  
Gundagai,  
100 acres.

*Minutes on No. 39.*

Mr. Bray should be informed that application should be made to the Treasury for the refund of the interest money. Papers then to Mr. Elwin, and finally for Miscellaneous Branch.—C.N., 16/9/80. A. See No. 40.  
H. Bray, informed—29th September, 1880.

## No. 40.

## The Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales to Mr. A. H. Bray.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 29 September, 1880.

With reference to your letter of the 24th ultimo, on behalf of Mr. J. S. Futter, requesting that the Treasury be instructed to refund the sum of £5, being the amount of interest paid on the cancelled selection noted in the margin, I am to inform you that application should be made to the Treasury for the refund of the amount in question.

I have, &c.,

WM. BLACKMAN,

(For the Chief Commissioner.)

Gundagai,  
Conditional  
Purchase, 70-208  
(cancelled 22nd  
October, 1879),  
100 acres,  
J. S. Futter.

## No. 41.

## Appraisement of Improvements.

Messrs. W. A. Cottee and William Allan, lessees of the Bouyco Run, and William Goodwin.

Sir,

Young, 4 November, 1880.

In transmitting the attached\* award, I have the honor to state that the appraisement was made strictly in accordance with the requirements of the Regulations under the Lands Acts Further Amendment Act of 1880. Fourteen days' notice, in writing, of the time and place appointed for the holding of it was given to Messrs. W. A. Cottee, William Allen, and William Goodwin. It was conducted in open court, at Murrumburrah, on the 30th October, 1880, and during the investigation there were present the following persons, who were examined as witnesses upon oath:—Alfred George Keith, John Sedley Futter, John Goodwin, Edward Murphy, Patrick Callan, Samuel Billingsley, and Michael Goodwin. With respect to the \*evidence, minutes of which are forwarded herewith, and the general merits of the case, I may state that although the improvements actually embraced on portion 352 at the date it was selected by William Goodwin were not of sufficient value to bar selection, still that area was comprised on portion 370, measured in satisfaction of the lessee's improvements, which I find to be of the value of £97.

The value of the improvements on the area of 40 acres selected by Goodwin, at the date he took it up, I appraise to have been £33 18s. It was found necessary to take advantage of the allowed extension of thirty days for the appraisement, and due notice was given to the parties concerned.

The prescribed declaration was made previously to the appraisement, and my letter of appointment is herewith returned.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE O'MALLEY CLARKE.

[Enclosure

\*See Enclosure  
A.

\*See Enclosure  
B.

## [Enclosure A to No. 41.]

Award.

To all to whom these presents shall come—

I, George O'Malley Clarke, of Young, in the Colony of New South Wales, Land Commissioner, send greeting:—  
 WHEREAS on the tenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty, I was duly appointed by the Minister for Lands, in the Colony of New South Wales, as the appraiser to determine the value of the improvements which belong to Messrs. H. A. Cottee and William Allan, and which existed on the Crown Land specified below, at the date, viz., 11th February, 1875, upon which it was conditionally purchased by William Goodwin: And whereas I have entered upon the consideration of the value of the said improvements, and have heard and considered the evidence produced before me: Now I, the said George O'Malley Clarke, do hereby declare that the improvements specified in the following Schedule were the improvements which existed on the land at the date before mentioned, and declare that the sums set against them respectively were the values of the said improvements at that date:—

Description of improvements.	When Commenced.	When Completed.	Appraised Value.
Fencing .....	.....	Prior to 11th February, 1875 .....	£ s. d. 15 18 0
Clearing .....	.....	" " " .....	18 0 0
		Total.....£	33 18 0

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, this 4th day of November, 1880.

GEORGE O'MALLEY CLARKE,  
Appraiser.

## Description.

40 acres, parish Beggan, county Harden, adjoining the eastern boundary of Salting's 320 acres, freehold, to run east, then south.

The improvements were made at the expense of the lessees of the Bouyeo Run, and are now the property of Messrs. W. A. Cottee and William Allan. Without exception they have not been previously used to satisfy a claim in virtue of improvements; they are without exception of a fixed and permanent character; without exception they have been effected *bona fide* for the working and beneficial occupation of the land for pastoral purposes; and without exception they are still in existence.

GEORGE O'MALLEY CLARKE,  
Appraiser.

## [Enclosure B to No. 41.]

Court-house, Murrumburrah, 30 October, 1880.

MINUTES of evidence taken at a Court of Appraisalment, held to determine the value of certain improvements which existed on 40 acres of land in the parish of Beggan Beggan, county of Harden, at the date it was conditionally purchased by William Goodwin, viz., on 11th February, 1875.

*Alfred George Keith*, sworn, states: I know the land the subject of this appraisalment, and examined it a few days ago; I found thereon a drafting-yard for sheep, constructed of good, substantial split four-rail fencing; the fencing was old, and there were 65 rods of it; I value that fence at £33; there is also a receiving-yard, the fence of which is in very bad repair; although difficult to value this yard, I estimate the fencing and clearing of it to be worth from £8 to £9; I also saw some cleared land, estimated at 10 acres; I value the clearing at £40; there are 210½ rods of two-rail fence, worth £29; these are all the improvements on the land.

Cross-examined: I understood the clearing to have been effected by the lessees of the run; some of these improvements are not on the 40 acres measured for Mr. Goodwin; the yards are not on that portion, and some of the clearing is not on it; there is an undergrowth on the cleared land; it would not be as hard to clear as any other part of the bush; as far as I can judge, half the clearing is on the selection; the receiving-yard is not fit to hold stock; the other yards are fit for use; I cannot say how long they have been erected.

Taken and sworn on this 30th October, 1880,—

GEORGE O'MALLEY CLARKE, Appraiser.

A. G. KEITH.

*John Sedley Futter*, sworn, states: I know the selection of 40 acres taken up by William Goodwin; it is on the east boundary of Salting's 320 acres, and is contained in a portion of 86 acres applied for and remeasured as an improvement purchase for the lessee of the Bouyeo Run; I went to reside at Beggan Beggan, in May, 1875, and the selection had been taken up by Goodwin in the previous February; at that period the improvements on the 86 acres were drafting-yards (130 rods), of the value of £30; a receiving-yard, £10; it was worth that money in 1875; 10 acres had been grubbed, worth £30; there were about 200 rods of two-rail split fencing, worth £29; these improvements had been effected by the lessees of the Bouyeo Run, and were in existence at the date of Goodwin's selection.

Cross-examined: A selection of 100 acres which I took up, and which included a portion of the land subsequently selected by Goodwin, was cancelled, as it was shown that there were sufficient improvements on the land to bar selection; I have at times repaired the outside fences; on the 40 acres applied for by Goodwin are 106 rods two-rail fencing, worth £16; there are 6 acres of grubbing, worth £18.

Taken and sworn on this 30th October, 1880,—

GEORGE O'MALLEY CLARKE, Appraiser.

J. S. FUTTER.

*John Goodwin*, sworn, states: I am the father of William Goodwin, and know his selection taken up on 11th February, 1875; I also know the position of 86 acres applied for by the lessees of the Bouyeo Run; my son's selection is comprised in that portion; at the date of my son's selection the following improvements were on the 40 acres he took up, viz.:—105 rods of two-rail split fencing worth £10, the grubbing of twenty-four trees worth £2; there were no other improvements; I saw some yards on the other portion of the 86 acres, but cannot value them; I swear that there were not, at the date of my son's selection, improvements on the 86 acres of the value of £1 per acre.

Cross-examined: Since the 40 acres have been selected some of the land has been cleared on about 4 acres, which I value at £5 per acre; the timber has been ringbarked, worth 1s. per acre; the dead timber has been gathered and burnt off, worth 7s. per acre; there is dog-log fence on the north and west boundary, worth 10s. per chain—about 18 chains; I removed the two-rail fencing, and put it up on another boundary of the selection; there is also a hut, worth from £4 to £5.

Taken and sworn on this 30th October, 1880,—

GEORGE O'MALLEY CLARKE, Appraiser.

JOHN GOODWIN.

*Edward Murphy*, sworn, states: I know William Goodwin's conditional purchase of 40 acres; I have known the land for the last twenty-five years; at the date of Goodwin's selection there were the following improvements upon it, viz.:—210 panels of two-rail fence worth 1s. per panel, about twenty-four trees had been grubbed worth 2s. per tree; these were all the improvements on the 40 acres; within the last week I have inspected the land and saw the improvements I have detailed; I had seen the improvements before; there are some improvements on adjoining land—some sheep-yards constructed of split four-rail fencing—143 panels, worth 5s. per rod; there are the remains of a receiving-yard, now valueless; there is some grubbing, worth about £2.

Cross-examined: There appears to be more land grubbed outside Goodwin's selection than inside; there are about 6 acres grubbed on the selection, including that effected by the lessees of the run; I cannot say that the land cleared by Goodwin is grubbed; out of the 6 acres of clearing I am of opinion that about 5 acres have been cleared by Goodwin; the clearing

clearing by the lessees is comprised in about 1 acre; grubbing and clearing are worth £5 per acre; I value Goodwin's clearing at £5 per acre; when the yards were erected the fencing was worth 13s. per rod; this was in 1854; the land comprised in the yards had been cleared; the receiving-yards were put up more recently; there are about 50 rods of fencing in them; I do not know the value of it.

Taken and sworn on this 30th October, 1880,—

GEORGE O'MALLEY CLARKE, Appraiser.

EDWARD MURPHY.

*Patrick Callan*, sworn, states: I know William Goodwin's conditional purchase of 40 acres, and remember it being taken up by him; at that time the following improvements were upon the 40 acres; some grubbing, about 2 acres, worth £2 per acre; 210 pannels of two-rail split fencing, worth 2s. per rod; on land outside the 40 acres are some old sheep-yards about 71½ rods, worth 5s. per rod; there are about eighty-eight pannels of two-rail fence worth 2s. per rod; I saw where there had been a receiving-yard, now valueless; there is a line of fencing running from the sheep-yards to the old dam, worth the same price per rod as the other I have described; I do not know its length, but is about the same as the eighty-eight pannels; the total value of the two-rail fencing would be £19 6s.; the fencing in the yards is worth £17 15s.; there are about 6 acres cleared altogether; the two-rail fence is worth more than a dog-leg fence; I do not know the value of dog-leg fencing.

Taken and sworn on this 30th October, 1880,—

GEORGE O'MALLEY CLARKE, Appraiser.

PATRICK CALLAN.

*Samuel Billingsley*, sworn, states: I reside at Cooney's Creek, and know William Goodwin and his conditional purchase of 40 acres; I remember his taking it up; at that time there were some improvements upon it, consisting of the grubbing of a few trees, worth £2; 300 pannels of two-rail split fence, worth 2s. per rod; on the adjoining land are some sheep-yards of four-rail split fence, 5s. per rod for about 143 pannels; some trees have also been grubbed outside Goodwin's fence, worth £2 or £3.

Taken and sworn on this 30th October, 1880,—

GEORGE O'MALLEY CLARKE, Appraiser.

SAMUEL BILLINGSLEY.

*Michael Goodwin*, sworn, states: I am a brother of William Goodwin, and know his conditional purchase of 40 acres; at the time he took it up the following improvements were upon it, viz.:—210 pannels of old two-rail fence worth 1s. per rod; twenty-four trees had been grubbed, worth 1s. per tree; outside the selection were some old sheep-yards, worth £16 or £17; a few trees grubbed about sixteen, worth 1s. per tree.

Taken and sworn on this 30th October, 1880,—

GEORGE O'MALLEY CLARKE, Appraiser.

MICHAEL GOODWIN.

#### No. 42.

#### Memorandum by Mr. L. G. Thompson.

Cottee and Allan v. Goodwin.

PORTION 352 of 40 acres was surveyed under conditional purchase 75-71, but the measurement not having frontage to Cooney's Creek was regarded as objectionable, and on this account was protested against by the selector. (*Vide* 78-4,429). The land, however, outside the portion was, with the portion itself, included in a measurement of 86 acres (numbered 370), made in satisfaction of the lessee's improvements, valued by the surveyor at £110 10s. In view of this fact the conditional purchase was declared void, but, at the instance of the selector, the question as to the value of the improvements was submitted to appraisal. Mr. Clarke, it might appear, has directed the investigation rather to the improvements embraced within the boundaries of portion 352 than to those which might fall within the limits of the selection under a fresh survey; and it may not be considered undesirable to submit the question to the appraiser, whether he appraised the whole of the improvements with the same amount of care as he did those which he has specified in the body of his award. Should this inquiry be considered unnecessary under his statement in the letter attached to the award that he valued the improvements at £97, there would not appear any ground for altering the action already taken, or refusing the lessee's claim to purchase. The appraisal was made in accordance with the regulations.—L.G.T., 19/11/80.

#### No. 43.

#### Memorandum by Mr. J. Carroll, Agent for W., M., and E. Goodwin.

215 Macquarie-street, Sydney, 22 November, 1880.

WILLIAM GOODWIN held for five years his 40 acres conditional purchase 75-71, fulfilled all the conditions, paid instalment of deposit, and interest, &c., to date.

The applicant took exception to the measurement, as it did not give him a frontage to the creek as he had expected. On the 14th February, 1879, he was informed per letter by the Chief Commissioner that the land would be remeasured by Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Shoobert, with a frontage to the creek. The land has not been remeasured. The first and only measurement was a violation of the regulations, inasmuch as Cooney's Creek is what is known as a "*frontage creek*," and therefore the portion should have a frontage to it.

If measured as required none of the lessee's improvements would be included.

\*Even as measured the improvements are not of a value to bar selection.

†The lessee must have also considered the land improved when he selected the whole area available on the 1st June, 1876. His application was disallowed because it embraced my client's measured portions. Failing thus to become possessed of his neighbour's justly acquired property, ‡Futter, nothing daunted nor abashed, applies to purchase the land, after being five years held by Goodwin in virtue of improvements. As a matter of justice, §I contend that this second application should be refused also, for these reasons—because it should have been made five years previously; and, secondly, because the land was conditionally purchased previous to the improvement purchase application. ¶I further contend that William Goodwin's application.

See covering B.C.

See covering B.C.

\* See Mr. Appraiser Clarke's award and report, also covering B.C.

† The lessee applied to purchase under section 22, in the same manner as other lessces who have been allowed to select land on their leaseholds, that they may have improved land that was open to him to purchase in right of improvements.

‡ The lessee objected to the conditional purchase by letter to the Surveyor (25th March, 1879), who had been directed to make the survey of Goodwin's conditional purchase.

§ I question whether it is necessary for a lessee to enter a formal protest when his property or rights are interfered with, or that he forfeits such property or rights by failing to enter such a protest.

¶ See my B.C. covering this letter; also Mr. Lindsay Thompson's memo. covering Mr. Appraiser Clarke's award.

application, conditional purchase 75-71, cannot be legally voided, the improvements being stated by appraisement to be not more than £33, and being a conflicting case must be considered on its merits, as compared with those of the improvement purchase application. And if measured with a frontage to the creek, as the Government promised, and as the Regulations justify, \*there would not be a particle of improvements on the land, beyond those erected by the selector; and I may here mention that my client, feeling assured that his conditional purchase would have, as he intended, a creek frontage, commenced to improve on the very bank of the creek, which was one reason why the Department issued fresh instructions to Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Shoobert to remeasure. In defence of my client, I must also state that the Government has compromised itself to Goodwin in various ways, and justice demands that his application should stand. Futter should not be encouraged in his cowardly and repeated efforts to oust him, changing his tactics, after failing in one direction he renews his attacks in another. If Futter were to succeed in this instance, no *bona fide* selector in the country would be safe from the lessees of runs, not even many years after the former had settled down in homes. In conclusion, I now leave the case in the hands of the Department, whose good sense I have no doubt will award an impartial and just decision.

JAMES CARROLL,

Agent *pro* William, Michael, and Ellen Goodwin.

*Minutes on No. 43.*

Submitted in connection with memo. covering Ms. 80-16,895.—L.G.T., 26/11/80. A report as to the survey is requested. Goodwin claims a frontage to the creek.—C.O., 1/12/80. Urgent. Mr. Finch.—H.A.G.C., 2/12/80.

No. 44.

Memorandum by the Deputy Surveyor-General.

Goodwin *v.* Futter (for Cottee and Allan, Lessees).

GOODWIN described his conditional purchase 75-71 as adjoining Salting's 320 acres, "to run east and north." This description is vague, as it gives no starting point, and consequently the land could not be located in any particular part of the east boundary of Salting's 320 acres. However, the application was forwarded to the surveyor who provisionally measured portion 352. This survey was objectionable on account of its not fronting Cooney's Creek, and was objected to by applicant for the same reason. It also appeared to exclude (on the north) some of applicant's improvements. A resurvey was therefore directed, and then for the first time the Department became aware of the existence of the lessees' improvements, which the surveyor had omitted to make any special reference to. If the lessees' improvements were not in existence, or if they were insufficient in value to bar selection, Goodwin's conditional purchase 75-71 would be remeasured fronting Cooney's Creek, as shown by red lines starting at points A and B on tracing, with 79-16,059 conditional sales, or with similar lines some 10 chains further north, so as to embrace the "lumpy" and "partly cleared" land. The land upon which the lessees' improvements stand comprises an area of 86 acres, which from Mr. Appraiser Clarke's report appear to be improved by the lessee to the value of £97. This sufficiently confirms the report of Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Hosie, and supports the view taken by the Minister in his minute of 29th September, 1879, in accordance with which Goodwin's conditional purchase 75-71 was declared void. I would draw attention to my memoranda in the margin of Mr. Carroll's letter, 80-49,649; and in regard to two of the points raised in that letter, I may respectfully state that when Goodwin was informed by letter of 14th February, 1879, that his conditional purchase would be remeasured, and the Department was not aware of the fact that the land was "improved," and that, consequently, the conditional purchase was illegal, also that the lessees' improvements protect an area equivalent to their value, and consequently the land claimed by Goodwin, although not in itself "improved," is not open to conditional purchase, as it forms part of the larger area protected by the lessees' improvements. The 86 acres have been measured as portion 370, in satisfaction of the lessees' application (I.P. 78-1,948) to purchase under 2nd section of Act 1875, and action on the survey is awaiting decision on this case under Mr. Appraiser Clarke's award.

R. D. FITZGERALD,

(For Surveyor-General),

B.C., 9th December, 1880.

No. 45.

Mr. J. Carroll to The Under-Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

215, Macquarie-street, Sydney, 16 December, 1880.

With reference to the case noted in the margin, I have the honor to supplement my memorandum of the 22nd November ultimo with a few further facts in support of my client's claim, and to protest against the late appraisement, among other, for the following reasons:—

1. At the Court of Appraisement Futter and his witnesses included in their valuation all the improvements on the land indiscriminately, whereas they should have omitted £40 worth belonging to Goodwin, and declared by him to have been erected in compliance with the provisions of the 18th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861.
2. Some of Futter's improvements were erected since the land was selected, and therefore to the extent of the value of those subsequent improvements there is no legitimate bar to the conditional purchase.
3. The improvements referred to in paragraph 2 comprise ninety-one panels of a two-rail fence, with three wires, and worth about £15. A two-rail fence of 191 panels, which was about thirty years old, and scarcely worth anything at the date of selection, had been recently repaired by replacing old rails and posts by new ones, and adding three wires along the whole of it. The value of the latter item I am not prepared to state.
4. If those items and Goodwin's own improvements be deducted from the amount of the award, the remainder will be very small indeed, very far below the minimum. In

\* The improvements supposed to have been effected by the conditional purchaser, and excluded from portion 352 are those subsequently found to have been effected by the lessee. The surveyor showed no improvements on the bank the creek. Goodwin's improvements are valued, May, 1879, by Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Hosie, at £21.

See enclosure to No. 12.

See No. 10.

Goodwin *v.* Futter, 80-49,649 C.S.

In view of the above facts I respectfully contend that the appraisalment is *informal*, and I therefore request that a fresh appraisalment be instituted at an early date, and that some competent officer of the Government, say, the Conditional Purchase Inspector of the district, or the nearest licensed surveyor, be appointed to inspect the improvements and give evidence at the Court of Appraisalment. I would further add that if there be any doubt as to my client's title to the second selection, surely there can be none to the first. Is it because Goodwin objects to the survey that he is to be deprived of the land altogether? Or is it for the equally insufficient reason that it contains £33 worth of improvements? Or is it because the *contiguous* improvements, if added to those selected, would (according to the appraisalment) be over £40? To attempt to answer the first two questions would be nonsensical; and without deigning to reply to the last question, for I have not so much forbearance, I ask a further query—Can the contiguous improvements be *legally* added when not embraced by the application? The absurdity of this question is also self-evident. Upon what grounds, then, I ask again, can the first application be refused?

In conclusion, I must reluctantly state that, so far, my client has received but scanty justice, and I beg to resubmit the case for your most earnest consideration.

I have, &c.,  
JAMES CARROLL,  
Agent *pro* W. GOODWIN.

*Minutes on No. 45.*

It does not appear to me that there is any ground for revoking the cancellation of Goodwin's conditional purchase. However, as Mr. Commissioner Clarke's appraisalment is questioned in reference to some of the improvements valued, he might possibly be asked to report on the allegation made by Mr. Carroll in Goodwin's interest. With regard to the question raised as to Goodwin's conditional purchase not being considered objectionable when the first survey was made, and the allusion to a promise of resurvey, it is pointed out that the Department was not, although it appears to me that it should have been, aware of the existence of the lessee's improvements.—C.O., 22/12/80. Approved.—J.H., 29/12/80. G. O'Malley Clarke, Esq., Commissioner, Young.—L.G.T. (for the Under-Secretary), B.C., Lands Department, 17th January, 1881. To be returned. Urgent.

No. 46.

Memorandum by Mr. G. O'Malley Clarke.

Cottec and Allan v. Goodwin.

Memorandum on Mr. Carroll's allegations respecting the appraisalment.

1. The statement that Mr. Futter and his witnesses included in their valuations *all* the improvements on the land in question indiscriminately, is, to say the least, very disingenuous. There is no reference by those persons to any improvements believed by them to have been effected by Goodwin, and as a matter of fact no improvements constructed by him were included in the award.

2. None of the lessee's improvements erected since the land was selected were included in the award, which was based on and referred to those actually in existence at the date of Goodwin's conditional purchase. The whole of the improvements on the portion of 86 acres were as carefully inquired into and considered as those on the area embraced by Goodwin's selection as at present measured. The question of the improvements which might fall within the limits of a fresh survey formed no element in the appraisalment. I apprehend the lessee's improvements must be considered to include the whole area measured in satisfaction thereof.

GEORGE O'MALLEY CLARKE,  
Young, 20/1/81.

*Minutes on No. 46.*

Under this report the action already proposed should, it is submitted, be taken. (*Vide* enclosed memorandum.)—L.G.T., 11/3/81. The cancellation of the conditional purchase should be upheld, and the improvement purchase dealt with on its merits. The refund voucher returned by Mr. Goodwin should be again forwarded to him.—C.O., 12/3/81. Approved.—J.H., 16/3/81. Writer informed, 13/4/81.

No. 47.

Mr. E. Brown to Mr. J. Carroll.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, 13 April, 1881.  
Referring to your letter of the 16th December last, protesting against the value of certain improvements as fixed by Mr. Commissioner Clarke in his appraisalment of the case noted in the margin, I am directed to inform you that your objections have been referred to Mr. Clarke, and after his report thereon the Minister for Lands has decided that the cancellation of the purchase in question noted in the margin should be upheld.

I am, &c.,

EDWARD BROWN,  
(For the Chief Commissioner.)

P.S.—I enclose refund vouchers for deposit, which has been returned.

See No. 45.  
Goodwin v.  
Futter, Gunda-  
gal. C.S., 75-71,  
11th February,  
1876, 40 acres,  
Wm. Goodwin.  
C.P. 76-378, 14th  
September, 1876,  
100 acres, Futter  
and Goodwin,  
now Wm. Good-  
win.

Refund  
vouchers, £25  
and £10.

No. 48.

Mr. W. L. Murdoch to W. Forster, Esq., M.P.

Honorable Sir,

Cootamundra, 17 September, 1881.

See enclosure.

I have the honor to enclose particulars in a case of Futter against Goodwin. My client, John Goodwin, has asked me to write to you and ask if you can help him in the matter. You will see by the particulars, that an Appraisement Court has been held and the case been virtually closed by the Lands Department who have ordered the selections to be cancelled. What my client wants, if he can possibly get it, is a fresh inquiry to be ordered, and if it could be held upon the ground where the appraiser could see for himself and have the different matters pointed out to him, it would be more satisfactory to all parties, and Goodwin has not the slightest doubt, if such a course is taken, and the matter fairly inquired into, that he will be able to prove himself in the right and obtain justice. It might be said that when the case has been closed, such as this one has, the question cannot be reopened, but I have been told of a case (the name I am not aware of) that was so closed but reopened through the instrumentality of Mr. Garrett. I feel sure that gross injustice has been done in this case, and am of opinion that if you would kindly use your great interest in the matter, and cause inquiry to be made into the case, it would be the means of justice being done to one of your constituents, who otherwise will be turned out of the home he has worked for during the last six years. I admit that the surveyor's report is against my client, but we can get over that by bringing good and substantial evidence to prove that the surveyor included improvements made by Futter after the land was selected by my client. I was in Sydney last week, and called at the Assembly, but was never fortunate enough to see you. In case you should want to see the papers in the Lands Office, the reference No. is S1-1,220 Misc. My client wishes me to forward the enclosed letter. Trusting that you will give this case the benefit of your valuable consideration.

I have, &c.,  
W. L. MURDOCH.

*Minutes on No. 48.*

The case has been fully investigated by Mr. O'Malley Clarke, and in view of his award, which is regular, the matter does not appear to be one calling for further consideration.—J.M.G., 23/9/81. See also decision on S1-1,220.—F.H.W., 24/9/81. This case was determined by appraisement. The award made by Mr. Commissioner Clarke is regular and binding, final, and conclusive on all parties unless frauds can be proved, which is a matter for the Supreme Court to deal with.—C.O., 24/9/81. Mr. W. Forster, M.P., should be informed fully to that effect, and further, that Mr. O'Malley Clarke was the appraiser, and that that gentleman has made two reports to the Department on the subject.—J.H., 27/9/81. Mr. Forster, M.P., informed, 30th September, 1881.

*[Enclosure to No. 48.]*

ON February 11th, 1875, William Goodwin selected 40 acres, described as follows:—County Harden, parish Beggan Beggan, adjoining the east boundary of Salting's freehold of 320 acres, to run east then south. This selection was surveyed in May, 1876, by Mr. Surveyor Shoobert, and had not been objected to until after declaration of residence and improvements had been made, and interest paid on the balance of purchase up to the receipt of voucher October, 1879. For the 40 acres, the rent was received for the year 1880. This selection not having been surveyed as applied for, which, if done so, would have given it a frontage to Cooney's Creek, and not getting such frontage by the first survey caused William Goodwin to write to the Lands Department about it and received a reply dated 14th February, 1879, to the effect that Mr. Surveyor Shoobert had been instructed to remeasure the conditional purchase so as to embrace improvements, and to give a frontage to Cooney's Creek. This, as a matter of fact, was never done, and the resurvey never made.

About three months after the survey by Mr. Shoobert, in May, 1876, of the selection of 40 acres, Michael Goodwin, son of William Goodwin, in order to secure a frontage to the creek, a part of which frontage the above described selection of 40 acres should have got, applied for a selection of 100 acres described as follows:—Michael Goodwin, 100 acres, county Harden, parish Beggan Beggan, having a frontage to Cooney's Creek, and adjoining the east boundary of William Goodwin's conditional purchase of 40 acres, selected 14th September, 1876. A short time after the last selection was made, Mr. Futter commenced to erect a fence on it. Michael Goodwin gave him notice that the land belonged to him, and to desist from fencing. In reply, Goodwin received a note saying that the land was selected long before Mr. Goodwin had lodged his application. This was the first intimation the Goodwins ever had that the land was disputed, and the dispute then being about the 100 acres selected by Mr. Goodwin, nothing whatever being said about W. Goodwin's selection of 40 acres. Futter made his application for a selection previous to Mr. Goodwin and was as follows:—John S. Futter, 1st June, 1876, 100 acres, parish Beggan Beggan, adjoining the south-east corner of his freehold 320 acres, portion No. 1, running east to the west boundary of portion No. 33 to the south boundary of Bollard's conditional purchase of 80 acres, and by that boundary west to the east of his said freehold. This application was void on account of its embracing a part, if not the whole, of W. Goodwin's 40 acres, which was surveyed before his Futter's application was made, and the description was wrong, as the 40-acre selection came between Futter and the land he wished to adjoin. Futter abandoned any claim he may have had under his application, and since Hosie made his survey has claimed the land on the ground that it was not free for selection owing to improvements. After repeated applications and a great deal of correspondence with the Lands Department, the 100 acres was in 1878 surveyed by Mr. Shoobert, who at the time was asked for whom the land was surveyed, he replied he did not know, that the Lands Department would decide that. The dispute could not be decided until surveyor's report sent for on 10th October, 1876, was received. The surveyor was D. S. Sheaffe, who never went on the ground at all. The 100 acres was alienated and transferred by Michael Goodwin to Ellen Goodwin, in December, 1877, or in January, 1878. In April, 1879, another surveyor (Mr. Hosie) went on the land and upset both W. Goodwin's 40 acres and Ellen Goodwin's 100 acres by resurveying the whole in a different form, for Futter as being protected according to his valuation by improvements made on the land before selection. At the time of this survey the Goodwins had no idea for what reason the resurvey was made. There was nothing further done in the matter until 7th June, 1879, when Ellen Goodwin received a letter from the Lands Department, informing her that the declaration of residence would have to be made, and balance of money due, or interest thereon, would have to be paid on or before the 14th December, 1879. These conditions were complied with, and an application was made for an extension of time for improvements to three years from date of survey. The money was received, awaiting decision of Minister for Lands in the matter in dispute; this was only in Ellen Goodwin's case.

After a further lapse of time, Ellen Goodwin received a voucher for refund of the deposit paid on 100 acres, accompanied by a letter stating that no land was available, as it was claimed by Cottee and Allen, lessees of the Bouyeo Run, by virtue of improvements made upon it. This voucher was sent back with a statement saying the land was available as there were no improvements upon it to bar selection.

In March of 1880, another instalment of 1s. per acre was paid on the 100 acres. In April, 1880, or about that time, William Goodwin received a letter from the Department of Lands, informing him that Mr. Surveyor Hosie's report stated that sufficient improvements were made years ago on the land by the lessees of the run, Messrs. Cottee and Allen, and was claimed by them under the improvement clause. The letter also stated that if he (Goodwin) thought the improvements over-valued, it was optional with him to refer it to appraisement which was done. The appraisement took place on the 30th October, 1880, in the Murrumburrah Court-house, before G. O'Malley Clarke. Up to that time Ellen Goodwin was not aware what quantity of land was in the piece in dispute. As a matter of fact it was 86 acres. The improvements

improvements upon this, together with William Goodwin's 40 acres, were valued in one. For Goodwin's, there were five witnesses—three of them, Samuel Billingsley, Edward Murphy, and Patrick Callen, swore to having known the improvements, which consist of fencing and a few trees grubbed, and the remains of old sheep-yards for the last thirty years, and that the improvements on both pieces did not amount to anything like £40. Two more also swore that the value of the improvements on both pieces was much under £40. For Futter there was only a man named Keith examined besides himself, what amount they valued the improvements at Goodwin is not aware. On being cross-examined, Keith could not swear positively to the value of the improvements, but only to the best of his belief. Neither could he say who effected the improvements, whether by the Goodwins, or by Futter, or by the lessees of the run, as he had never seen the land until a few days previous to the appraisement, and it was then at the request of Futter he did so. Goodwin asked for a copy of the depositions but could not get them. The appraiser stated in Court that Mr. Surveyor Hosie's report would be void for not attending the Court to prove value of improvements. It can be proved that after the land was selected Futter caused improvements in the shape of repairing the sheep-yards, &c., to be made, and there can be no doubt that Surveyor Hosie included all the improvements in his survey. The whole question is whether the land at the time of selection by Goodwin was barred from selection by value of improvements notwithstanding Surveyor Hosie's report. Goodwin can bring enough proof to place the matter beyond all doubt, that when he selected he had a perfect right to do so, and people who have known the place for the last thirty years will swear that up to the time of Goodwin selecting it there were not sufficient improvements to bar selection.

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No. 49.

The Under-Secretary for Lands to W. Forster, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 30 September, 1881.

With reference to Mr. W. Murdoch's letter of the 17th instant, presented by you to this Department, No. 48. requesting a further inquiry in the matter of the appraisement of the improvements on certain land in dispute between Messrs Futter and Goodwin, situated in the parish of Beggan Beggan, county of Harden, I am directed by the Secretary for Lands to inform you that the matter has been fully investigated by Mr. Commissioner G. O'Malley Clarke, who has furnished two reports in connection therewith, and his award being regular is binding, final, and conclusive on all parties, unless fraud can be proved with regard thereto. In view of which the case cannot be reopened.

I have, &c.,  
 CHARLES OLIVER,  
 Under Secretary.

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No. 50

Questions and Answers in Legislative Assembly.

Goodwin v. Futter.

Questions.—

26 October, 1881.

Mr. William Forster asked the Secretary for Lands in the matter of Goodwin v. Futter, lately the subject of correspondence between myself and the Department,—

- (1.) Is it a fact that Goodwin claimed under, or held, a prior conditional purchase?
- (2.) Is there any probability or possibility that a fresh appraisement will be ordered or permitted?
- (3.) Have fresh appraisements never taken place in such cases?
- (4.) Is it intended by the Government to compensate Goodwin in any way?

Answers.—

Mr. Hoskins answered,—

- (1.) The claims of Goodwin, dealt with in the correspondence to which the Honorable Member makes reference, are based on his conditional purchase of the 11th February, 1875, and that of Michael Goodwin of the 14th September, 1876.
- (2.) The appraisement already made is final.
- (3.) Fresh appraisements have in some instances taken place when the first appraisements have been found to be, for some reason, irregular.
- (4.) There is no intention of compensating Goodwin, who selected land forming part of an area containing improvements the property of other parties.

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APPENDIX.

Memorandum by Surveyor Wild A. Shoobert.

WHEN I went upon the ground to make this survey, the applicant, William Goodwin, was present with his father, who acted as spokesman for him. Mr. John S. Futter, the owner of Beggan Beggan Station, was also on the ground, to protest against the survey being made to include his valuable sheep-yards, claimed as improvements by Goodwin. Now, as a matter of fact, Goodwin had not, nor ever had a shadow of a claim to these improvements, the same having been erected by the representatives of the late S. K. Salting, the then proprietors of the station, and sold by them to John S. Futter. Goodwin's actual improvements consisted of a bark hut, worth £3. When these people were on the ground it was arranged between them that the survey should be made as it was, to include the hut only, and exclude the valuable sheep-yards, the property of the station-owner: and Goodwin expressed his satisfaction at the matter being amicably settled. Under these circumstances, I cannot think that I was in error in measuring as I did, except in not running the northern boundary of Goodwin's selection, to the creek, and adopting it as a frontage, which should have been done no doubt. If these facts have not been brought under your notice before, I now respectfully submit them for your further consideration, viz., if I am to include J. S. Futter's improvements on Goodwin's selection.

I have, &c.,  
 WILD A. SHOOBERT.

(Eight tracings.)





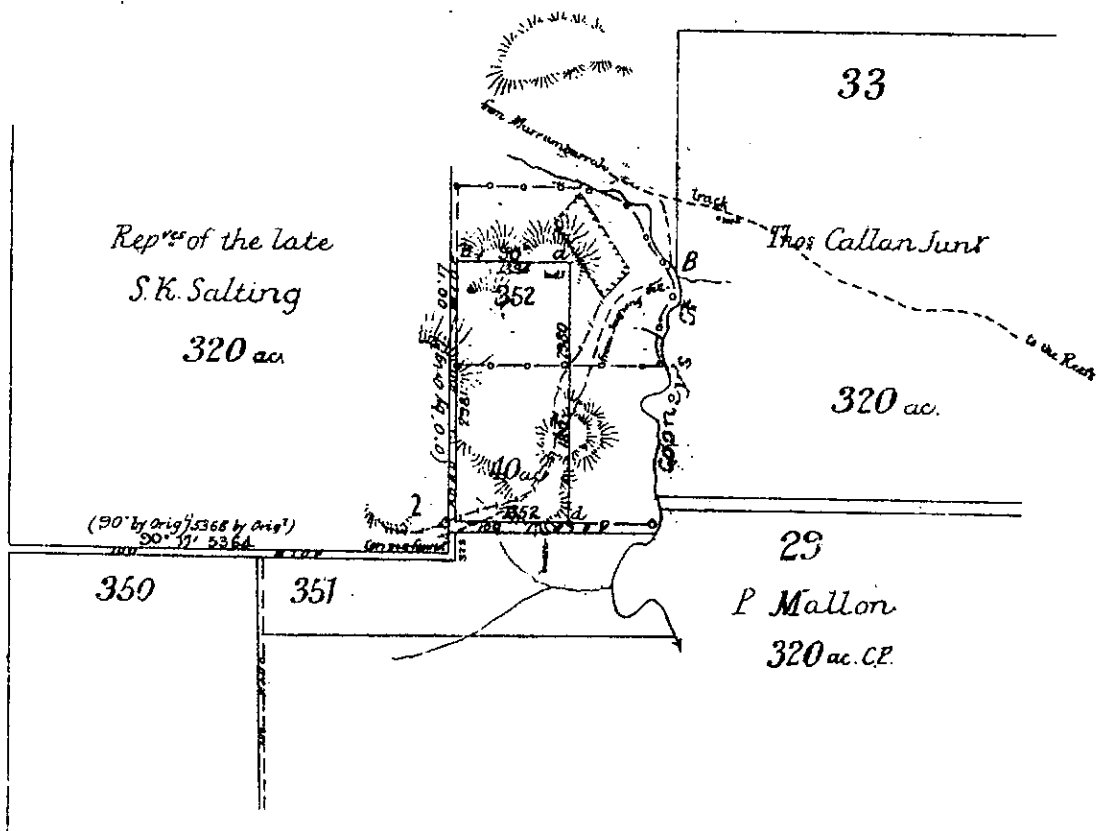


78-4429 C.S.

Copy of Tracing  
of Plan of Survey of Por: 352 in the  
Parish of Beggan Beggan  
County of Harden

W<sup>m</sup> Goodwin

CP. 75.71:



NOTE

Area shown by broken Red lines  
on original tracing are on  
this diagram shown thus - - - - -

Reference to Corners -

Corner	Bearing	From	Links	Area
a	stake			352.
b	348° 45'	Box	76 1/2	
c	217° 47'	Deppement	24	
d	222° 10'	do	36 1/2	

Plan transmitted by M<sup>r</sup> L. S. Shoobert with letter 76/43 of 23<sup>rd</sup> June 1876

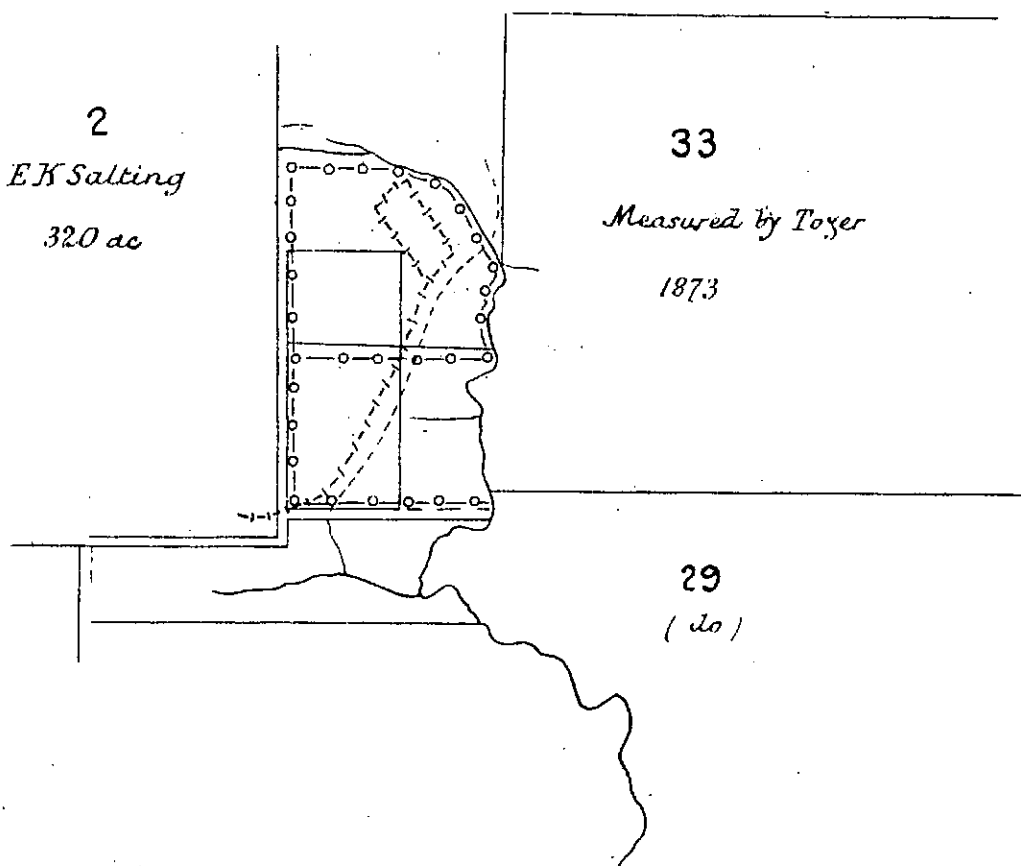
Let J15.  
Henry Murray

(Sig. 157)

Enclosure B to N<sup>o</sup> 6.

Copy of Sketch

NOTE - The area shewn on Original by broken red lines  
is on this Diagram shewn thus —o—o—o—o—o—o—



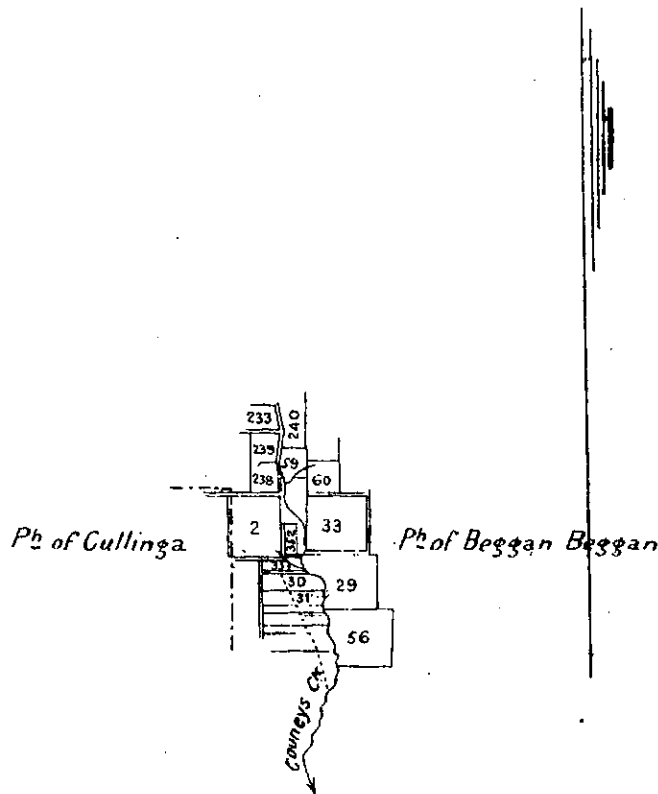
Drawn by  
John Richardson

(Sig. 157)

78/4429 CS

Enclosure C to N<sup>o</sup> 6

COPY OF  
Sketch from C<sup>o</sup> of Harden



Cat N <sup>o</sup>	N <sup>o</sup>	Name	A	R	P
H. 1110	29	P. Mallon	CP 320	0	0
" 1116	33	T. Callan Ju <sup>r</sup>	CP 320	0	0
" 2591	351		CP 40	0	0
" 2505	352	W. C. Edwin	CP 40	0	0

Drawn by  
John Richardson

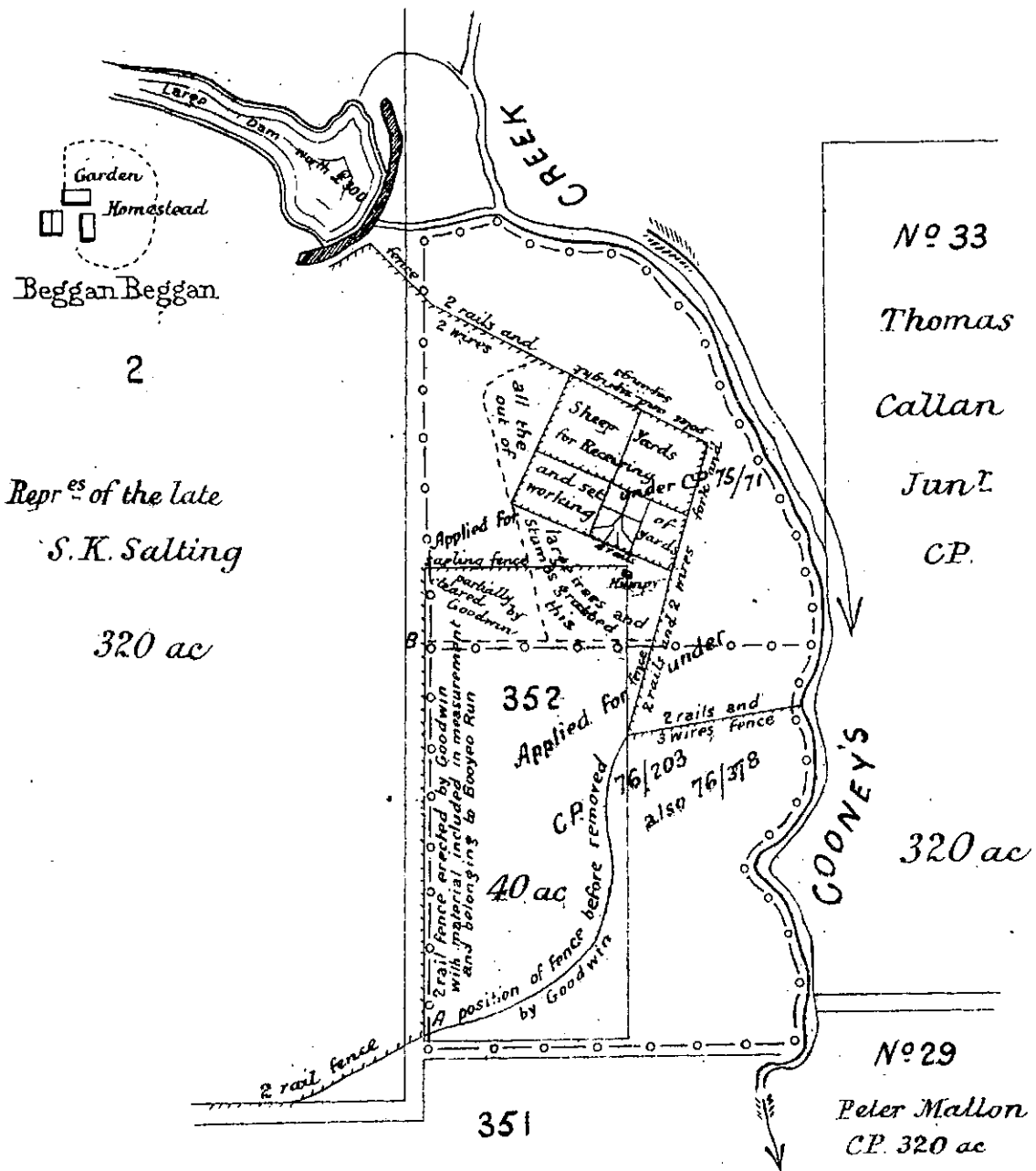
Sig. 157

Enclosure to N<sup>o</sup> 12

County of Harden  
COPY OF SKETCH

Shewing the position of improvements erected by the Lessees of "Booyed" run now held under promise of Lease, by Mess<sup>rs</sup> Cottee & Allen and being adjacent to and included in portion numbered 352 in the Parish of Beggan Beggan and referred to in my letter N<sup>o</sup> 79/42 herewith

NOTE - Land as applied for noted in Red on Original Tracing is on this Diagram shewn thus —○—○—○—○—



Accompanying my Report N<sup>o</sup> 79/42  
Dated the 24<sup>th</sup> day of March 1879

signed H Hosie  
Lic<sup>d</sup> Sur<sup>r</sup>

Drawn by  
John Richardson



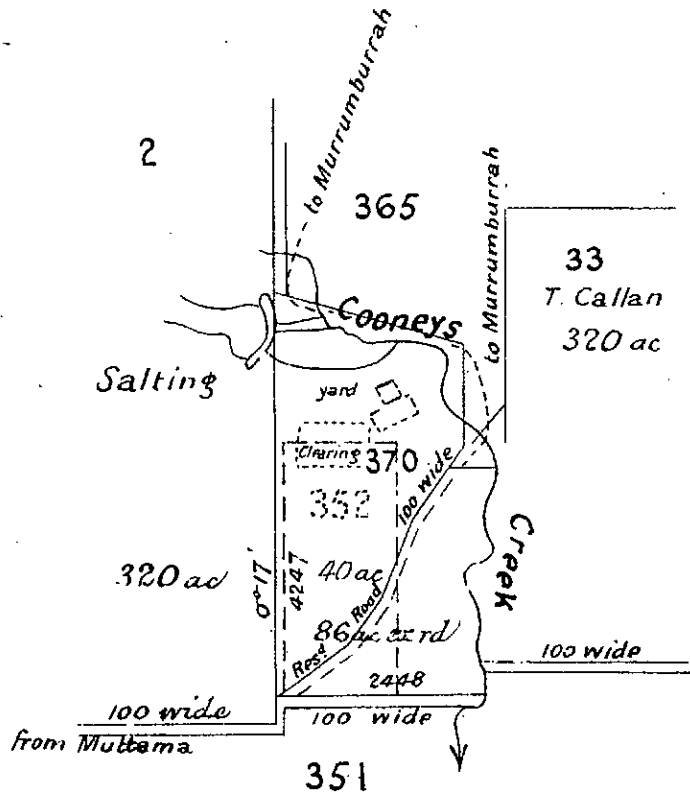
Enclosure C to N<sup>o</sup> 41

COPY OF TRACING  
shewing Portion 370

Miscellaneous  
80.16895  
Enclosure  
Lands Department

Parish of Beggan Beggan C<sup>o</sup> of Harden  
applied for in virtue of improvements by Mess<sup>rs</sup> Cottee & Allen

Situated in the Banyeo Run



Drawn by  
John Richardson

Surveyed by L.S. H. Hosie  
28<sup>th</sup> March 1879

(Sig. 157)



1882.  

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.  

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REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

MRS. CLYNE'S CONDITIONAL PURCHASE ;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND

APPENDIX.  

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ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,  
*2 November, 1882.*  

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SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1882.



1882.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 13. TUESDAY, 12 SEPTEMBER, 1882.

7. MRS. CLYNE'S CONDITIONAL PURCHASE :—Dr. Ross moved, pursuant to Notice, "That" this House will, on Friday next, resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider an Address to the Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be placed on the Estimates for 1883 a sum not exceeding £1,000, to compensate Mrs. Clyne for losses sustained by her through having been deprived of a Conditional Purchase at Burrawong, in the County of Gordon.

Debate ensued.

Mr. Copeland moved, That the Question be amended by the omission of all the words after the word "That," with a view to the insertion in their place of the words "a Select Committee be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into and report on the claim of

"Mrs. Clyne for losses sustained by being deprived of her Conditional Purchase."

"(2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Joseph P. Abbott, Mr. Cooke, Dr. Ross, Mr. Melville, Mr. Kerr, Mr. Jacob, Mr. Martin, Mr. Burns, Mr. G. A. Lloyd, and the Mover."

Question,—That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the Question,—put and negatived.

Question,—That the words proposed to be inserted in place of the words omitted be there inserted,—put and passed.

Question then,—

(1.) That a Select Committee be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into and report on the claim of Mrs. Clyne for losses sustained by being deprived of her Conditional Purchase.

(2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Joseph P. Abbott, Mr. Cooke, Dr. Ross, Mr. Melville, Mr. Kerr, Mr. Jacob, Mr. Martin, Mr. Burns, Mr. G. A. Lloyd, and the Mover,—put and passed.

VOTES No. 17. TUESDAY, 19 SEPTEMBER, 1882.

7. MRS. CLYNE'S CONDITIONAL PURCHASE :—Dr. Ross (*by consent*) moved, without Notice, That the correspondence in reference to the Conditional Purchase of Alexander Clyne, laid on the Table of the House on 23rd August, 1881, the Petition of Susan Clyne, presented on the 15th November, 1881, and the Petition from inhabitants of the County of Gordon, presented on the 16th November, 1881, be referred to the Select Committee now sitting on "Mrs. Clyne's Conditional Purchase."

Question put and passed.

VOTES No. 24. TUESDAY, 3 OCTOBER, 1882.

3. MRS. CLYNE'S CONDITIONAL PURCHASE :—Ordered, on motion of Dr. Ross, that the following Message be carried to the Legislative Council :—

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly having appointed a Select Committee on "Mrs. Clyne's Conditional Purchase," and the Committee being desirous to examine the Honorable Francis Lord, a Member of the Legislative Council, in reference thereto, requests that the Legislative Council will give leave to its said Member to attend and be examined by the said Committee on such day and days as shall be arranged between him and the said Committee.

*Legislative Assembly Chamber,  
Sydney, 3rd October, 1882.*

VOTES No. 25. WEDNESDAY, 4 OCTOBER, 1882.

6. MESSAGES FROM THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL :—Mr. Speaker reported the following Messages from the Legislative Council :—

(1.) Mrs. Clyne's Conditional Purchase :—

MR. SPEAKER,

In answer to the Message from the Legislative Assembly, dated the 3rd instant, requesting leave for the Honorable Francis Lord, a Member of the Legislative Council, to attend and be examined before a Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly on "Mrs. Clyne's Conditional Purchase," the Council acquaints the Assembly that leave has been granted to its said Member to attend and be examined by the said Committee, if he think fit.

*Legislative Council Chamber,  
Sydney, 4th October, 1882.*

JOHN HAY,  
President.

\* \* \* \* \*

VOTES

## VOTES NO. 42. THURSDAY, 2 NOVEMBER, 1882.

2. MRS. CLYNE'S CONDITIONAL PURCHASE :—*Mr. Jacob*, for *Dr. Ross* (Chairman), brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and Evidence taken before the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this subject was referred on 12th September, 1882 ; together with Appendix.  
Ordered to be printed.

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1882.

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**MRS. CLYNE'S CONDITIONAL PURCHASE.**


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**REPORT.**


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THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly appointed on the 12th September, 1882,—“with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into and report upon the claim of Mrs. Clyne for losses sustained by being deprived of her Conditional Purchase,” and to whom were referred, on the 19th September, 1882, “the Correspondence in reference to the Conditional Purchase of Alexander Clyne, the Petition of Susan Clyne, and the Petition from Inhabitants of the County of Gordon,”—have agreed to the following Report:—

1. Your Committee having examined the witnesses named in the List, See List, page 9. whose evidence will be found appended hereto, find as follows:—

- (1.) That on the 14th April, 1877, Mr. Francis Lord, senr., through his agent, Mr. Ross, applied to purchase, in virtue of improvements, 87 acres of land on his Burrawang Run, in the county of Gordon.
- (2.) That after the necessary preliminary steps had been taken, the then Minister for Lands, by Minute of 2nd June, 1879, recommended Mr. Lord's application, which was approved by His Excellency the Governor on the 3rd of the same month.
- (3.) That, under date 13th June, 1879, it was notified in the *Government Gazette* that Mr. Lord would be permitted to purchase the land on compliance with the usual conditions.
- (4.) That the Deed of Grant for the land was delivered to Mr. Lord on 4th December of the same year.
- (5.) That Mr. Lord obtained the 87 acres through the fictitious valuation of his improvements by Mr. Surveyor W. B. Simpson, as the evidence and papers clearly show that the said improvements could not have been worth, at the outside, more than £20, whereas Mr. Simpson valued them at £87.
- (6.) That on 17th July, 1879, Mr. Alexander Clyne applied under the 13th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, to purchase 100 acres, which included the 87 acres that had about a month before been gazetted in favour of Mr. Lord, under the belief that he could legally do so, as there were not improvements to the amount sufficient to bar selection.
- (7.) That about a month after Mr. Clyne selected he was cautioned by Mr. Lord's agent not to continue improvements, as Mr. Lord claimed the land.

(8.)

- (8.) That by letter of 13th of October, 1879, from the Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales, Mr. Clyne was informed that his application was declared void because of Mr. Lord's claim.
- (9.) That the improvements made by Mr. Clyne, up to his being cautioned, consisted of two log huts with bark roofs, valued at £6, and that the whole of his improvements effected during the three months from his selecting to the date of voidance was estimated by Mr. Surveyor Crouch, deputed by the Lands Department for the purpose, at £55 18s. 1d., and from the voidance to Mr. Clyne's death, which occurred in May, 1880, at £95 16s.—in all, £151 14s. 1d., since which last-mentioned date Mrs. Clyne has held possession and there have been no further improvements made.

2. Your Committee therefore, under all the circumstances of the case, recommend that Mrs. Clyne's claim be considered by the Government.

ANDREW ROSS, M.D.,  
Chairman.

No. 3 Committee Room,  
Sydney, 31 October, 1882.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

TUESDAY, 19 SEPTEMBER, 1882.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Dr. Ross,		Mr. Burns,
Mr. Cooke,		Mr. Jacob.

Dr. Ross called to the Chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings, appointing the Committee, read by the Clerk.  
Committee deliberated.

[Adjourned to To-morrow, at half-past *Two* o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 20 SEPTEMBER, 1882.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Dr. Ross in the Chair.

Mr. Burns,		Mr. Martin,
Mr. Jacob,		Mr. Kerr.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings, referring Papers to the Committee, read by the Clerk.

Printed copies of the Correspondence in reference to the Conditional Purchase of Alexander Clyne, the Petition of Susan Clyne, and the Petition from Inhabitants of the County of Gordon, before the Committee.

Philip Francis Adams, Esq. (*Surveyor-General*), called in, sworn, and examined.

Committee deliberated.

*Ordered*,—That W. B. Simpson, Esq., and Henry A. Crouch, Esq., be summoned to give evidence next meeting.

[Adjourned to Tuesday next, at half-past *Two* o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 26 SEPTEMBER, 1882.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Dr. Ross in the Chair.

Mr. Burns,		Mr. Jacob,
		Mr. Cooke.

William Butler Simpson, Esq., called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Henry Augustus Crouch, Esq. (*Acting District Surveyor, Orange*), called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

*Ordered*,—That Charles N. J. Oliver, Esq., and W. B. Simpson, Esq., be summoned to give evidence next meeting.

[Adjourned to To-morrow, at half-past *Two* o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 27 SEPTEMBER, 1882.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Dr. Ross in the Chair.

Mr. Burns,		Mr. Jacob.
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Charles N. J. Oliver, Esq. (*Under-Secretary for Lands*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness *produced* Papers in the case of Lord v. Clyne, and *handed in* a copy of the Report of Mr. Surveyor W. B. Simpson on the improvements made by Mr. Lord on the land afterwards applied for by Mr. Clyne, and a copy of the Report of Mr. Surveyor H. A. Crouch on the improvements made by Mr. Lord and Mr. Clyne respectively on the same land, which were ordered to be appended. (*See Appendices A 1 and A 2.*)

Witness withdrew.

William Butler Simpson, Esq., called in, sworn, and further examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

*Ordered*,—That Mr. William Ross, Mr. Henry Sherringham, and Mrs. Susan Clyne be summoned to give evidence next meeting.

[Adjourned to Tuesday next, at half-past *Two* o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 3 OCTOBER, 1882.

Dr. Ross in the Chair.

Mr. Burns,		Mr. Joseph P. Abbott,
Mr. Martin,		Mr. Cooke.
Mr. Jacob,		

Mr. William Ross (*Grazier*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Mr. Henry Sherringham (*Farmer and Grazier*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Mrs.

Mrs. Susan Clyne called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

*Resolved*,—That the Chairman move the House that a message be sent to the Legislative Council requesting leave for the Honorable Francis Lord, M.L.C., to attend and be examined by this Committee.

Re-assembling of the Committee to be arranged by the Chairman.

[Adjourned.]

TUESDAY, 10 OCTOBER, 1882.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Dr. Ross in the Chair.

Mr. Burns,

Mr. Cooke,

Mr. Jacob.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings, granting leave to the Honorable Francis Lord, M.L.C., to attend and give evidence before this Committee, read by the Clerk.

The Honorable Francis Lord, M.L.C. (*Grazier*), called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

James Greer, Esq. (*Solicitor*), called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

Re-assembling of the Committee to be arranged by the Chairman.

[Adjourned.]

TUESDAY, 24 OCTOBER, 1882.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Dr. Ross in the Chair.

Mr. Jacob,

Mr. Burns.

Committee deliberated.

[Adjourned to Tuesday next, at half-past *Two* o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 31 OCTOBER, 1882.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Dr. Ross in the Chair.

Mr. Joseph P. Abbott,

Mr. Burns,

Mr. Jacob,

Mr. Copeland.

Mr. Jacob submitted Draft Report, which was read 1° as follows :—

“ 1. Your Committee having examined the witnesses named in the List, whose evidence will be found appended hereto, find as follows :—

“ (1.) That on the 14th April, 1877, Mr. Francis Lord, senr., through his agent, Mr. Ross, applied to purchase, in virtue of improvements, 87 acres of land on his Burrawang Run, in the County of Gordon.

“ (2.) That after the necessary preliminary steps had been taken, the then Minister for Lands, by Minute of 2nd June, 1879, recommended Mr. Lord's application, which was approved by His Excellency the Governor on the 3rd of the same month.

“ (3.) That, under date 13th June, 1879, it was notified in the Government Gazette that Mr. Lord would be permitted to purchase the land on compliance with the usual conditions.

“ (4.) That the Deed of Grant for the land was delivered to Mr. Lord on 4th December of the same year.

“ (5.) That Mr. Lord illegally obtained the 87 acres through the fictitious valuation of his improvements by Mr. Surveyor W. B. Simpson, as the evidence and papers clearly show that the said improvements could not have been worth, at the outside, more than £20.

“ (6.) That on 17th July, 1879, Mr. Alexander Clyne applied under the 13th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, to purchase 100 acres, which included the 87 acres that had about a month before been gazetted in favour of Mr. Lord, under the belief that he could legally do so, as there were not improvements to the amount sufficient to bar selection.

“ (7.) That about a month after Mr. Clyne selected he was cautioned by Mr. Lord's agent not to continue improvements, as Mr. Lord claimed the land.

“ (8.) That by letter of 13th October, 1879, from the Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales, Mr. Clyne was informed that his application was declared void because of Mr. Lord's claim.

“ (9.) That the improvements made by Mr. Clyne, up to his being cautioned, consisted of two log gnyahs with bark roofs, valued at £6, and that the whole of his improvements effected during the three months from his selecting to the date of voidance was estimated by Mr. Surveyor Crouch, deputed by the Lands Department for the purpose, at £55 18s. 1d., and from the voidance to Mr. Clyne's death, which occurred in May, 1880, at £95 16s.—in all, £151 14s. 1d., since which last-mentioned date Mrs. Clyne has held possession and there have been no further improvements made.

“ 2. Your Committee therefore, under all the circumstances of the case, recommend that Mrs. Clyne's claim be favourably considered by the Government in regard to the improvements made by her late husband up to the date of voidance.”

Draft



Draft Report read 2° paragraph by paragraph.  
 Paragraph 1 read.  
 Amendment proposed (*Mr. Joseph P. Abbott*), To omit "illegally" in sub-paragraph 5.  
 Amendment put and agreed to.  
 Further amendment proposed (*Mr. Jacob*), To add at the end of sub-paragraph 5 the words  
 whereas Mr. Simpson valued them at £87."  
 Further amendment proposed (*Mr. Chairman*), To omit "gunyahs" in sub-paragraph 9 and  
 insert "huts."  
 Amendment put and agreed to.  
 Paragraph as amended agreed to.  
 Paragraph 2 read.  
 Amendment proposed (*Mr. Joseph P. Abbott*), To omit "favourably" in line 2.  
 Question,—That the word proposed to be omitted stand part of the paragraph,—put.  
 Committee divided.

Aye, 1.	Noes, 3.
Mr. Copeland.	Mr. Joseph P. Abbott, Mr. Burns, Mr. Jacob.

And so it passed in the negative.  
 Further amendment proposed (*Mr. Joseph P. Abbott*), To omit all the words after "Government."  
 Amendment put and agreed to.  
 Motion made (*Mr. Burns*) and Question,—That the Draft Report, as amended, be the Report of the  
 Committee,—put and passed.  
 Chairman to report to the House.

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1882.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

MRS. CLYNE'S CONDITIONAL PURCHASE.

WEDNESDAY, 20 SEPTEMBER, 1882.

Present:—

MR. BURNS,  
MR. JACOB,

MR. KERR,  
MR. MARTIN,

DR. ROSS.

ANDREW ROSS, Esq., M.D., IN THE CHAIR.

Philip Francis Adams, Esq., Surveyor-General, called in and examined:—

1. *Mr. Burns.*] Have you any knowledge of the case that has been referred to this Committee? It has not come under my notice, being in a part of the office that I do not deal with. P. F. Adams,  
Esq.  
20 Sept., 1882.
2. Was it an officer of your department that reported upon the improvements that had been made by Mr. Lord before the selection was made by Mr. Clyne? Yes; two officers of my department have reported upon the value of the improvements. The first was the surveyor who measured the land, Mr. W. B. Simpson, and the second was Mr. Crouch, who acted as an officer of the Lands Department in appraising the value.
3. Have the reports of these gentlemen been brought under your observation? I saw them this morning for the first time, after I opened the notice summoning me to attend here.

TUESDAY, 26 SEPTEMBER, 1882.

Present:—

MR. BURNS,

MR. COOKE,

MR. JACOB.

ANDREW ROSS, Esq., M.D., IN THE CHAIR.

William Butler Simpson, Esq., called in and examined:—

4. *Mr. Burns.*] I believe you are a licensed surveyor? I am not now; I have been employed as a licensed surveyor and still hold a certificate, but I do not practise. W. B.  
Simpson,  
Esq.  
26 Sept., 1882.
5. Have you seen the petition that Mrs. Clyne has sent to Parliament touching the selection made by her husband? I have not read the petition; I know there has been such a petition.
6. You have some knowledge of the facts of the case? Yes.
7. Did you value the improvements made by Mr. Lord upon that land on behalf of the Government? In a general way I did. In those days it was the duty of surveyors to value improvements.
8. At what time did you make the valuation? I cannot remember the date; I have no papers with me. I happened to be in Sydney when the notice was sent summoning me to attend here, and it was sent down to me; consequently I have had no opportunity of referring to my notes.
9. Did you make the valuation after Clyne made his selection? I believe so, but I could not swear to that without some reference.

W. B.  
Simpson,  
Esq.  
26 Sept., 1882.

10. You cannot fix from memory the date when you made the valuation of the improvements? I really cannot.
11. *Mr. Jacob.*] Not even the year? I think it was in 1880, but without reference to my notes, or something, I would not like to say.
12. *Mr. Burns.*] You recollect the circumstance that Clyne had made a selection upon the same land? Yes.
13. And you are aware there has been a dispute between Clyne and Mr. Lord in respect to the land? Yes; I have been twice to the Supreme Court in consequence of it.
14. You are aware that the whole question turns upon the value of the improvements made upon this land before the selection was applied for by Mr. Clyne? Yes, I am aware of that.
15. What did the improvements consist of, as far as you recollect? There was some fencing, which was part of the run fencing, the run owned by Mr. Lord, and the rest was in the shape of clearing—cleared land.
16. How much of the land had been improved? How much cleared, do you mean?
17. Yes? There seemed to be some old land that had been cleared and also some new land. There was some new land to the amount of 7 or 8 acres on the top of the hill, and some other clearing. I do not remember the exact area, or even that I gave the quantity cleared in my report.
18. How much land had Mr. Lord in this particular place? I could not tell you that. It was close to his head station.
19. Do you recollect what report you made to the Government as to the value of the improvements? I believe I valued the fencing at £10, and the clearing at £77.
20. Will you look at the petition of Mrs. Clyne, and say whether the statement she makes as to the value of the improvements is correct? It is not correct.
21. Is her statement correct as to the amount of your valuation of the improvements? Yes, £10 and £77.
22. *Mr. Jacob.*] Do you, upon your oath, now say that the improvements were worth the valuation you then put upon them—£1 per acre for 87 acres? I do, as I valued them; they were equal to the amount.
23. There is a petition here from inhabitants of the County of Gordon, which states “that the said Francis Lord, to the knowledge of your petitioners, had not improved the said land to over the value of £12 or £14”—is that correct? No, I think it is ridiculous.
24. You are satisfied your valuation was a correct one? Yes; I made it on no other principle.
25. You say you think you made your valuation in 1880—? I could not state the date. Of course if I had my papers I could do so.
26. Would a Gazette notice be issued, approving of Mr. Lord’s application to purchase in virtue of improvements, before you had made your valuation? No.
27. Then your valuation must have been made before the 13th of June, 1879, which is the date of that notice? Yes, I presume so. The ordinary course was that I was called upon to value the improvements, when directed to survey the land. I was constantly at work at that time on Mr. Lord’s run, and saw the improvements before I knew I would have to value them. The fact is that Mr. Lord put men on for the purpose of securing several lots of land by improvements, and this was one of the blocks.
28. Your valuation must have been made before June, 1879? Yes, they would hardly issue that notice from the department without having some appraisalment of the land and improvements, from me or someone else.
29. *Chairman.*] Do you know when Mr. Lord, the lessee of the run, put in his application for this improvement purchase? No, I cannot remember the date.
30. Would the applicant in his application specify the improvements in virtue of which he desired to purchase the land? Yes, I believe he specified his improvements.
31. From your knowledge, could you specify what the improvements consisted of, as stated in Mr. Lord’s application? I understood that clearing was the main improvement; I am speaking only from memory.
32. According to these papers, Mr. Lord, on the 14th April, 1877, applied for permission to purchase this land, and specified that his improvements consisted of “9 acres of cultivated land, a fence, partly three-rail and one wire, partly brush fence, and ringbarking 50 acres.”
33. And now you have stated that the improvement consisted of clearing; how can you reconcile the discrepancy? As I said before, I am only speaking from memory. If I saw the paper containing that statement, I would know if it was the paper I received.
34. Would that paper be placed in your hands? Yes, I believe it was; it went with the instructions to survey.
35. How can you reconcile your statement with Mr. Lord’s description of his improvements? There may have been some discrepancy.
36. From your recollection, was there any discrepancy as to the number of the improved portion? I understood that the application was for unmeasured land, which would have no number.
37. What was the number of that portion when you gave in the measurement? I cannot remember; the plan will show the number.
38. Can you recollect whether your number coincided with the number given by the applicant, or was it different? I cannot say. In the multitude of things I had to do in that way, it is impossible for me to remember all these matters.
39. Did you appraise the improvements on this land previous to having received any communication from the Department respecting it? I am not sure whether I had the description actually in my possession at the time.
40. Did you value these improvements prior to the receipt of any communication from the Lands Department? I cannot say; I was surveying about there on several adjoining pieces, and I may have made some notes of what Mr. Lord’s improvements were.
41. *Mr. Cooke.*] Is it usual for surveyors to report sometimes from memory and general knowledge of the land? Yes, quite usual.
42. Did you go specially to visit this area of land before reporting upon it? I could not answer that question. I may have noticed it at the time I made the adjoining surveys, and afterwards finished the survey and sent it in. That land was surrounded on three sides by my own surveys, so that I may have measured it before I knew of this application. I know well that I saw the improvements.
43. *Chairman.*] What induced you to make the valuation of the land? Because it was the ordinary use of business, that when we sent a plan in we sent in a report of the value of the improvements.

W. B. Simpson, Esq. 26 Sept., 1882.

- 44. Do you think it likely you could have made a report from memory without going specially to survey the land? It might have been so. Since I received this notice to attend here I have not been at home, so that I have had no opportunity of refreshing my memory.
- 45. *Mr. Burns.*] If you got all the papers from the Lands Office, could you answer any question then? Yes; or if I were to see my own depositions in the Supreme Court.
- 46. *Chairman.*] Do you remember the result of the case? I believe they gave it against Clyne.
- 47. Was it on a point of law or on the facts? I could not say; I gave my evidence and went away.
- 48. You were present when the Jury brought in their verdict? Yes.
- 49. What was the nature of that verdict? I could not tell you, except that it was in favour of Mr. Lord; but I believe the Jury said the improvements were not up to the amount required.
- 50. *Mr. Jacob.*] Were you examined as to the value of the improvements? Yes.
- 51. Did you swear that the improvements were worth £1 an acre for the land sold to Mr. Lord? Yes, I believe I did; I believe that was the substance of my evidence.

Henry Augustus Crouch, Esq., called in and examined :—

H. A. Crouch, Esq. 26 Sept., 1882.

- 52. *Mr. Burns.*] Are you a licensed surveyor? I am Acting District Surveyor of the district of Orange.
- 53. Have you at any time, on behalf of the Government, examined the improvements made upon the land selected by Alexander Clyne, which was under lease at the time, I believe, to Mr. Lord? I have.
- 54. At what time? I believe it was about the last day or two of November, or early in December, 1881.
- 55. Did you identify the land as the selection that had been made by Mr. Clyne? Yes.
- 56. Did you make a careful inspection of the improvements? I did.
- 57. What was your estimate of the value of the improvements? At the date of my inspection I think my valuation was about £150; I have a copy of my report, which I presume I may look at. I reported by letter, dated 8th December, 1881. I was directed in my instructions to report upon the improvements effected within the three months between the taking up of the selection on 17th July, 1879, and its being declared void, which was on the 13th October, 1879, and also as to the improvements effected subsequent to that date.
- 58. Had your valuation any reference to the improvements made by Mr. Lord before the selection was taken up by Mr. Clyne? No; to make the matter clear, I took the evidence of two adjoining proprietors and that of Mrs. Clyne and her eldest son. I was of necessity compelled to rely upon the evidence of others for the basis of my report.
- 59. For whom did you value these improvements? For the Government.
- 60. The improvements you valued were those made by Mr. Clyne? There were certain improvements made before Mr. Clyne selected; those I had nothing to do with. The improvements made by Mr. Clyne within the three months from the date of selection, 17th July, 1879, to the date of voidance, 13th October, 1879, I estimated at £55 18s. 1d.; the improvements effected by Mr. Clyne, subsequent to 13th October, up to the date of my inspection, I valued at £95 16s.
- 61. Then the improvements you estimated at £151 14s. 1d. altogether were improvements made by Mr. Clyne? Yes.
- 62. Had you any means of ascertaining what improvements were on the land before Clyne selected? Only by the evidence given by the same people. I was not personally acquainted with the land before.
- 63. Did they point out any improvements made by Mr. Lord? The improvements effected prior to the date of selection, according to the evidence before me, were 7¼ acres of land grubbed, but the trees left lying, and an acre and a quarter of felled timber—the trees being simply felled, not grubbed. There is a distinction of course between felling and grubbing. That was in another part of the same ground. Then there were 14½ chains of wire fencing, with five wires and a sapling top-rail. These were the whole of the improvements prior to the sale of selection, according to the evidence given to me.
- 64. What was your estimate of what these improvements were worth at the time the land was selected by Clyne? I did not give any valuation of them.
- 65. Could you give an estimate of the value? The grubbing of 7¼ acres of land would have been worth 30s. an acre, with the trees left lying, say £11 12s. 6d. an acre and a quarter of trees felled at 15s. an acre would be 18s. 9d.; and 14½ chains of wire fencing at £35 a mile would be about £6 5s.; in all £18 16s. 3d.
- 66. Then as far as you could judge, that would be about the value of the improvements at the time Mr. Clyne selected? It was the value I should have given if I had been valuing them. The valuation I have given is for the original\* value of the fence—it was nearly all down when I saw it.
- 67. Had any undergrowth taken place which might have obscured any other clearing which might have been done? No, because the 7¼ acres were afterwards utilized by removing the trees and ploughing. According to the evidence given before me, the trees were simply grubbed and left there, and Clyne removed them and made a log fence of them.
- 68. Did you find any difficulty in distinguishing between the improvements made by Mr. Lord and those made by Mr. Clyne? None whatever, on the evidence given before me.
- 69. Were you examined on the trial "Lord v. Clyne"? I was not.
- 70. Were you in attendance on the Court? I was not.
- 71. Did you send in a report to the Government as to your estimate of the improvements made by Mr. Lord? I sent simply a statement of what the improvements were. These calculations of value I have not made until this moment.
- 72. If you were told that those improvements had been estimated at £87 you would be surprised? According to the evidence given before me they were not worth that amount.
- 73. You had no doubt about the identity of the land? None whatever.
- 74. You were not likely to be misled as to the improvements made by Mr. Lord and those made by Mr. Clyne? No, because I had a sketch prepared before holding the inquiry, which sketch was transmitted with the papers and laid before the witnesses.
- 75. Did the evidence of the witnesses confirm your own personal observation as to which were the improvements made by Mr. Lord? Of course as to that I was wholly dependent on their testimony. I had no opportunity of judging from personal observation, because the land had been further improved by Clyne after selection. I had to rely upon their evidence that these trees were simply grubbed at the time of selection.

\* Revised :—value at date of selection.

- H. A. Crouch, Esq.  
26 Sept., 1882.
76. How many witnesses had you? Two witnesses besides Mrs. Clyne and her eldest son.
77. Who were the other witnesses? Messrs. M'Cudden and Sherringham; they were occupiers of land on either side of this portion.
78. Both farmers? Yes.
79. *Mr. Cooke.*] Had they been residing there for some years before? Yes.
80. *Mr. Burns.*] Did they give you their evidence as to the improvements made by Mr. Lord? Yes. The notes of the evidence are with the papers.
81. Was Mr. Lord or any member of his family examined at the inquiry? No.
82. *Mr. Cooke.*] Why were not some of the Lords examined? I had no reason, only that I could not have compelled their attendance. I simply went there to make a report, and the inquiry I held was on the ground; these persons came there of their own accord.
83. *Mr. Jacob.*] They were voluntary witnesses and were not on oath? Yes; they were not on oath.
84. And not responsible for their statements? No; beyond this, that both expressed their willingness to make a statutory declaration. I may mention that in my report I stated that these witnesses had given evidence in the Supreme Court, and that if necessary their statements to me could be verified by such evidence.
85. Mr. Lord made an application for the land in virtue of improvements? Yes.
86. Do you know what the improvements were in virtue of which he applied for the land? No.
87. You will see that in his application they are stated as follows:—"9 acres of cultivated land, fence, partly three-rail and one wire, partly brush fence; ringbarking 50 acres."—Did you see any ringbarking? No.
88. Could there have been 50 acres of ringbarking on this land? Certainly not.
89. There is a memorandum here by an officer of the department—Mr. M'Guinn, which states that "the selection was voided, as the land was improved to the value of £87." In your judgment, is that far outside of the true valuation? Yes, according to the statements made to me.
90. *Mr. Cooke.*] And according to what you saw? Yes.
91. *Mr. Jacob.*] Was there any question as to the identity of the land—as to the land claimed by Mr. Lord being the same as that selected by Mr. Clyne—was there any dispute about that—is there any doubt upon your mind? I have a doubt as to whether the description of the land applied for by Mr. Lord covered the land that was measured; but there is no doubt the land measured and sold to Mr. Lord is the land applied for by Mr. Clyne.
92. *Chairman.*] Had there been fifty acres of timber ringbarked you must have observed it? Certainly.
93. And you saw no timber ringbarked? Not outside the cultivated portion.
94. So that the improvements were not in accordance with the description given by the applicant? They were not.
95. You are not now filling the same position in the Government Service as you were when you made this report? No.
96. You are in another department? I am in the same department, but not exactly in the same position. I was then a Government Surveyor; I am now Acting District Surveyor.
97. You received your instructions from the Government to proceed to the spot and inspect and report upon this land? Yes.
98. Were you aware at the time that the question had been remitted to the Supreme Court? Yes.
99. Were you aware what had been the verdict in the case? I was.
100. Were the papers that were before the Supreme Court remitted to you? No; I only knew of the verdict as reported in the newspapers.
101. And you are quite certain the value of the improvements made by Mr. Lord amounted to only £18 16s. 3d.? I think that is a fair value.
102. From your knowledge of the law, would that be considered sufficient improvement to bar selection? Of course not.
103. What is the amount—the statutory limit? £40.
104. And you are quite positive there were not £40 worth of improvements on the land before selection? There were not, according to the evidence given to me.
105. *Mr. Cooke.*] And according to what you saw? Yes.
106. *Mr. Jacob.*] Under what circumstances were you called upon to value the improvements made by Clyne? As far as my memory serves me, I was simply instructed to report upon the improvements made by Clyne before the date of voidance.
107. Then you cannot say exactly why you were set in motion after the deed of grant was issued to Mr. Lord? No.
108. You do not know whether the Department was re-opening the question? My impression was that it was with a view to compensate Mrs. Clyne for the improvements made before the date of voidance.
109. It appears by Mr. Clyne's own letter that he was warned a month after making his selection that Mr. Lord claimed the land on account of improvements? He was warned by Mr. Lord's agent, not by the Department.
110. Could you tell the value of his improvements during that month? No, I could not. I gathered that Clyne did not do anything for a fortnight after making his selection, and that within the first month he erected two log gunyahs with bark roofs. According to the evidence, there were no improvements during the first month except these two bark huts.

WEDNESDAY, 27 SEPTEMBER, 1882.

Present:—

MR. BURNS, | MR. JACOB.

ANDREW ROSS, Esq., M.D., IN THE CHAIR.

Charles N. J. Oliver, Esq., called in and examined:—

111. *Chairman.*] You are Under-Secretary for Lands? Yes.
112. Do you produce the papers in the case of *Lord v. Clyne*? Nearly all of them; some of them are not here; they have been lost, or are not accessible at the present moment. (*Papers produced.*)
113. *Mr. Burns.*] Have you got amongst those papers the report of Mr. Simpson as to the improvements made by Mr. Lord upon the land held by Mr. Lord, and afterwards applied for by Mr. Clyne? I cannot produce the original paper, but I produce what purports to be a copy of it. Mr. Simpson's report is dated 20th August, 1878, and in it he particularizes the improvements and states their value.
114. Will you state what the improvements consisted of as described in that document? They were said to consist of wire-fencing, value £10, and clearing valued at £77.
115. Anything else? No other improvements are stated in this report.
116. Will you read the report? (*Report read. See Appendix A 1.*)
117. *Mr. Jacob.*] Would the Gazette notice, approving of the purchase by Mr. Lord, be issued prior to the valuation of the improvements by the surveyor? No, afterwards.
118. What is the date of the report? 20th August, 1878. The land was measured in 1877.
119. *Chairman.*] And valued in 1877? I cannot say when it was valued.
120. Have you a copy of Mr. Lord's application to purchase? I have the original application. (*Produced.*)
121. *Mr. Burns.*] Have you the report by Mr. Crouch as to the improvements by Mr. Lord and Mr. Clyne respectively on this land? I have his report here, dated 8th December, 1881. (*Produced. See Appendix A 2.*)
122. What is the value he puts upon Mr. Lord's improvements? I do not think Mr. Crouch states their value; he merely specifies the improvements.
123. What does he state? That the improvements effected prior to the date of selection consisted of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  acres grubbed, trees left lying,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acre felled timber, 14 chains wire fence, five wires and top-rail. He does not give a value. He then goes on to state the whole of the improvements placed on the land by Mr. Clyne.

C. N. J.  
Oliver, Esq.  
27 Sept. 1882.

William Butler Simpson, Esq., called in and further examined:—

124. *Mr. Burns.*] Have you since yesterday had access to the papers in the Lands Office with respect to the selection of Mr. Clyne? Yes.
125. Have you referred to your report? Yes.
126. Does that report confirm your previous impression as to the improvements made by Mr. Lord? Yes.
127. You observe that the application was made by Mr. Ross, on behalf of Mr. Lord, on 14th April, 1877, to purchase certain land in virtue of improvements, which I understand is the land in dispute between Mr. Lord and Mrs. Clyne. It is there stated that the improvements consist of 9 acres of cultivated land, a fence, partly three-rail and one wire, and partly brush fence, ringbarking 50 acres, situated 1 mile from Burrawang head station, on the west bank of the creek, parish of Burrawang Run, Wellington District. Was that application referred to you for report as to the improvements? It was forwarded to me for survey, and the instructions to surveyors were at that time to report upon the value of improvements.
128. Did you see the land which was ringbarked on this property? No, I did not notice any ringbarking, or I should have stated so in my report. The improvements I noticed were stated in my report.
129. Do you recollect whether you went specially to inspect the land before you made your report? I saw the land long before, and I saw the improvements when measuring other land in the neighbourhood; if I saw them once I saw them twenty times.
130. How many times did you see them? I made a good many surveys on the creek, and crossed the land backwards and forwards to Burrawang constantly. I knew they were Mr. Lord's improvements; in fact the overseer informed me he had made several improvements with a view to purchase. I saw a clearing, and naturally thought it was a selector's clearing, till I inquired and was told it was Mr. Lord's. Mr. Lord put in a whole host of these applications at one time; he made the improvements first and put in the applications afterwards.
131. *Mr. Jacob.*] Is there any question about the land you valued on behalf of Mr. Lord being included in the selection of Mr. Clyne? I should think not. I have had nothing to do with Clyne's selection whatever, except that I was called to the Supreme Court as a witness. I never had anything to do with it as a surveyor.
132. Apart from any ringbarking, you valued the improvements at what you have stated? Yes; my letter, I think, said the improvements were sufficient to cover the area applied for.
133. Wire fencing £10, and clearing £77? Yes. If I had seen any other improvements that I considered belonged to Mr. Lord, I should have mentioned them in my report.
134. *Chairman.*] You have stated just now that the overseer asked you to look at the land? Yes, I was in constant conversation with him as to the pieces he had improved.
135. And you say he had a host of these improvements? I saw, I think, three; I will swear to two. As a surveyor travelling about, it was my business to see what people had land and know what I had to do before me in the shape of surveys in my district.
136. At this time you had not received the application? No, it had gone astray; it had been sent to the wrong surveyor.
137. While surveying neighbouring selections, you took the trouble to inspect this ground and to put a valuation upon the improvements? Yes, while I measured the surrounding blocks.
138. How long after this did you receive the application? I could not tell you how long. The date is on the application no doubt. It appears to have been sent to Mr. Burnside in the first instance, and he transmitted it to me. His date is, "Orange, 10th July, 1877."
- 139.

W. B.  
Simpson,  
Esq.  
27 Sept., 1882.

W. B.  
Simpson,  
Esq.

27 Sept., 1882.

139. Whose selections were you measuring at the time you saw this land? I could not say now. They were adjoining pieces on either side of the piece applied for by Mr. Lord. It was almost unnecessary to survey this piece, because it was surrounded with surveys.
140. What was the area of the adjoining pieces? I cannot remember.
141. Would that be any guide to you (*referring to sketch attached to No. 15 of the printed papers*)? They appear from this to be 40 acres respectively.
142. That is not your plan, is it? It is a sketch from it I should suppose.
143. Have any of your surveys or reports been objected to by the Department? Yes.\*
144. Have they been objected to often? Several times.
145. Has the Department ever complained of this survey or report? I have not heard of it.
146. How many years were you surveying in that district? Eighteen or twenty years.
147. Did you resign office of your own accord? Yes, and my resignation was accepted.
148. Were you requested to do so? I was not. Certain circumstances arose respecting which I quarrelled with some of the officers of the Department. It was unpleasant to me, and I thought it better to resign.
149. It was not in consequence of this case? No, decidedly not. The cause was discrepancies in some surveys they accused me of, which I denied.
150. And irregularities? No irregularities—discrepancies in surveys. They went over some of my surveys and disputed them, and I said they were not incorrect. I have followed the same lines since, and have found them not to be incorrect. It had nothing to do with this case whatever—not to my knowledge.
151. With the papers now before you, would you send in a similar report as to the value of the improvements? Very likely I would have done so. I saw them in 1877, and valued them as I had been accustomed to value other people's.
152. You said that when on the ground surveying adjoining selections this ground was pointed out to you by Mr. Lord's overseer, and at this time you had not seen the application—it was simply through the overseer that you took the trouble to value the ground? Yes, and knowing that as the surveyor of the district the application would be sent to me.
153. At this time you had not the application in your possession, when you valued the improvements? I believe I had not.
154. And the consequence was that when you saw these improvements you said the value of the wire fencing was £10, and of the clearing £77? Yes.
155. You see the description given by the applicant as to the nature of the improvements—will you read it? As far as the position of the land goes, there could not be a better description.
156. Speaking of the nature of the improvements, how do you account for this discrepancy? I have no way of accounting for it. I could only report on what I saw; my report referred to what I saw.
157. Could these 9 acres in cultivation and the 50 acres of ringbarking have been on the ground without your seeing it? No, I do not think they could.
158. How do you account for the discrepancy that exists between this application and your report? As I said before, I reported upon what I actually saw upon the land. If Mr. Lord's application had a discrepancy in it, of course I was not to know that, because the position of the land was the main thing so far as the application went; the improvements I could see for myself. What I had to see to was that this was the land he applied for, and that it was accurately described. It is accurately described from the head station, and therefore this must be the land referred to in the application. There were several applications put in about the same time, and he may have put the wrong improvements to this one; but it does not follow from that that when I valued the improvements I was not making a fair valuation of what I saw.
159. How often had you seen the land? Several times.
160. Have you seen it since making this report? Yes.
161. Have you seen it lately? No, not since the action took place, or long before; I have not been in the locality for two years and a half.
162. *Mr. Burns.*] Has it ever occurred to you that the valuation of £77 for clearing 8 acres of land was a high one? It may appear to be a high one. I have seen land that is worth more than that to clear.
163. Was the land very heavily timbered? It was remarkably so. Where it was cleared, when I saw it, the trees were lying as thick as they could be.
164. How did you arrive at the conclusion that it would take £9 12s. 6d. per acre to clear this land? From my general knowledge. If I have valued one piece I have valued a thousand.
165. Do you think it would have cost £77 to clear 8 acres of land in that locality by contract? One may do things cheaper by contract. I believed it was worth the value. I valued it as if it had been free selector's land, or any other.
166. I want to arrive at how you made this estimate of £77—in what way did you make up your calculation that it would cost £9 12s. 6d. per acre? From my knowledge of what clearing was worth, I considered the land was improved well up to the requirements—that the improvements would cover the valuation.
167. Do you know what has been the usual charge for clearing land in that locality? No.
168. Are you aware that Mrs. Clyne states in her petition that similar land could be cleared for £1 10s. an acre? I consider Mrs. Clyne's petition decidedly wrong.
169. As to the value of the improvements? Yes; she says they were only worth £20.
170. Do you find that her statements do not correspond with the facts? Yes; I noticed that in some part of her petition she says the improvements were valued by Mr. Lord and a surveyor who was paid by him. That would read as if I was paid by Mr. Lord for this valuation. Now I say that is a decidedly unfair and untrue statement. That was one item that struck me.
171. *Chairman.*] That is a misapprehension? It reads that way. I say Mrs. Clyne's valuation of the improvements is absurd.
172. *Mr. Burns.*] Did the adjoining land to this land cleared by Mr. Lord—which had not been cleared—seem to be land that would cost a very large sum to clear? Some of it was cleared.
173. I presume his other land was not cleared? It was particularly heavy timbered.

\* ADDED (on revision):—Only on account of survey—not on account of the report.



- 174. Do you think the uncleared land would cost as much to clear as this land? Perhaps it would not.
- 175. Was this piece of land more heavily timbered than the rest? Yes, it struck me so; and it was stated by Mr. Ross that it was the largest timber he could see, and he worked at that first.
- 176. What kind of timber was it? Yellow-box principally. The whole country is of that class.
- 177. Were the trees very large? They were.
- 178. *Mr. Jacob.*] Did I understand, on the last occasion you were here, that you gave evidence at the trial of "Lord v. Clyne"? Yes.
- 179. Did you give evidence about the value of the improvements? Yes.
- 180. Similar to what you are giving now? I cannot recall the evidence I gave.
- 181. Were you examined closely on the value of the improvements? Yes; they looked upon me as a material witness, so the solicitors informed me.
- 182. Can you recollect whether your evidence was to the purport of what you have given now? Substantially I believe it was, and would be again.
- 183. *Chairman.*] You are still positive there were 7½ acres cleared? I am not positive as to the area.
- 184. How many acres do you state there were cleared? I fancy I said 8 acres at the Court on the trial.
- 185. From your own knowledge can you state how many there were? I consider there were between 7 and 8 acres.
- 186. You are positive there were 8 acres cleared? No, not positive; I say between 7 and 8 acres.
- 187. What do you mean by cleared? Cleared of timber.

W. B.  
Simpson,  
Esq.  
27 Sept., 1882.

TUESDAY, 3 OCTOBER, 1882.

Present:—

MR. JOSEPH P. ABBOTT,	MR. BURNS,
MR. COOKE,	MR. JACOB,
MR. MARTIN.	

ANDREW ROSS, Esq., M.D., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. William Ross called in and examined:—

- 188. *Chairman.*] What is your occupation? I am a grazier, and reside at Dilga, near Molong.
- 189. Will you tell the Committee what you know in connection with the conditional purchase of the late Alexander Clyne, which has been claimed by Mr. Francis Lord,—any information in reference to the improvements that were made on the land before Clyne got it, and of what value they were. You know the land, I suppose? I knew it before either Clyne or any one else took it up.
- 190. *Mr. Burns.*] Had you been over the ground and observed improvements on it, before Clyne made his selection? I had.
- 191. How long before? I suppose about four months.
- 192. Of what, at that time, did the improvements consist? There was some fallen timber on the land; the timber had been grubbed up, and was lying on the land.
- 193. Anything else? There had been part of a fence put up, but it was then broken down and worth nothing.
- 194. Had any of the land been ploughed? None whatever.
- 195. What do you consider was the value of the improvements made upon the land four months before Clyne selected it? When giving evidence before the Supreme Court I valued the improvements at £19, and that was the extreme value; and as I said then, if I had been selling the land or buying it, as a squatter I should not have taken such improvements into consideration, as they were of so little value; the timber lying on the ground was more of a nuisance than anything else; nothing could get through it, nothing could cross it.
- 196. Did you observe whether there was any ringbarking on the land, or near it? Not at that time; my attention was called to it some time afterwards.
- 197. How long afterwards? When Clyne got it—after he had selected it.
- 198. Are you sure upon that point? I am quite certain; in fact my attention was called to it.
- 199. Within your own knowledge, was Mr. Clyne on the land at the time the ringbarking took place? I think so; he must have been.
- 200. How far do you live from the selection made by Mr. Clyne? Ten miles.
- 201. Are you in the habit of going backwards and forwards much? Regularly.
- 202. Is it on the road to a post or a market? To the post-town. I did not pass through the land every time I went that way, but I passed close to it.
- 203. Did you observe the improvements which Clyne was making there? I did repeatedly.
- 204. You gave evidence before the Supreme Court as to the value of the improvements made on the land before Clyne selected it, and the value of the improvements made by Clyne after he took up the land: what do you think is the value of the improvements which Clyne made? They were far greater than I would have made under the conditional purchase clause of the Act.
- 205. That is to say, there were more improvements than the law required? Yes; if I had taken up the land I would not have made such improvements; Clyne was making a homestead.
- 206. I presume you have no doubt that the land which Clyne selected is the same which Mr. Lord some time afterwards obtained a conveyance of? Yes, it is the same land.
- 207. You know the place well? Well; there was no other land—all the rest was taken up.
- 208. *Mr. Abbott.*] You know the date of Clyne's selection, 17th July, 1879? I have heard that was the date, but I do not know of my own knowledge.
- 209. The area was 100 acres? Yes.
- 210. The application of Mr. Lord appears to have been made on the 14th April, 1877, for an area of 87 acres—do you know that? No, I do not know when he made his application.
- 211. Did you know the land on the 14th April, 1877? Yes.
- 212. Can you say that at that time 9 acres of that land had not been cultivated? I cannot say; but I could say later, in 1879.

Mr. W. Ross.  
3 Oct., 1882.

- Mr. W. Ross. 213. *Mr. Jacob.*] It had not been cultivated? It had not been cultivated.
- 3 Oct., 1882. 214. *Mr. Abbott.*] But in April, 1877, can you say whether it was cultivated or not? No, I cannot.
215. When you knew the land at the time Clyne selected it in 1879, you say there were no traces whatever of its having been cultivated? Not an inch, as far as I saw.
216. There was no land cleared? There was no land cleared, and it could not have been cultivated.
217. It was part of Mr. Lord's claim that 9 acres had been cultivated? There was no land cleared, and none cultivated.
218. Then there was a fence—partly three-rail and one wire, and partly a brush fence—said to have been there in 1877? I never saw it.
219. Was it there in 1879 when Clyne selected the land? There was no wire fence, except Mr. Lord was claiming part of a fence belonging to a selector in the neighbourhood.
220. But on the land in question? There was no fence, only a broken down wire fence.
221. Mr. Lord also claimed for 50 acres that were ringbarked? There are not 5 acres ringbarked now.
222. That is on the 87 acres—there is no ringbarked timber on it? No.
223. Therefore there could have been none at the time Clyne selected the land? Not a tree.
224. If the land had been cultivated, as was stated by Mr. Lord's agent in 1877, you must have known of it? I must have known of it.
225. You say you have known the land for thirty years? For thirty odd years.
226. And in 1879, when Clyne selected it, it was in the same natural state? Just so, except some timber fallen on the land, and this 324 yards of a broken wire fence.
227. Otherwise the land was just as you had known it for thirty years? Yes; in fact I would rather have had the timber standing than fallen. I think I valued the improvements at an extreme rate when I said £19.
228. On whose behalf did you value the land? The question was put to me by the Judge in the Supreme Court, and I said that if I had been buying the land I would have valued the improvements at £19.
229. How did you arrive at the value? I allowed 30s. an acre for 7½ acres, and I allowed £5 for the fence.
230. If that land had been fenced at all, as stated by Mr. Lord in his application, you must have known of it? Yes.
231. *Mr. Martin.*] Did you ever see wheat or corn planted amongst the trees? I never saw any cereals.
232. Not amongst the trees? No; I have grown it myself amongst trees.
233. You saw neither corn nor wheat on the land in question? I saw nothing whatever in the way of cereals of any description on the land.
234. You said something about 8 acres improved? Stumped, grubbed, but not cultivated; the timber had just been felled and left to lie on the ground.
235. *Mr. Jacob.*] Is there any doubt as to the land claimed by Mr. Lord being in Clyne's selection? No, it is in Clyne's selection.
236. There is no dispute on that point? No.
237. Why did you value the land for Mr. Lord—were you asked to do it? No, I valued it for Mrs. Clyne.
238. I thought you said you valued it for Mr. Lord? No, I gave him the benefit of any doubt, because others were valuing it at much less than I was doing.
239. You were not employed by Mr. Lord? No.
240. The improvements were not worth more than you have valued them at? I would not give more.
241. And you valued them at—? At £19.
242. Then if the valuation has been fixed on oath at £87, it is too high a valuation altogether? It is too high altogether—it is nothing like that. If Mr. Lord had improved to the extent of £25, I would have been inclined to give him the value of £40 to secure 40 acres, because for £25 you might improve 200 acres.
243. You say there was not a single tree ringbarked on the land? There was not.
244. *Mr. Martin.*] If I mistake not, I think I heard Rose say there were about half-a-dozen trees ringbarked? Yes, afterwards, after Clyne took up the land; he ringbarked a few trees just outside the fence, to admit the sun.
245. *Mr. Burns.*] How much do you suppose it would have cost to have properly cleared and stumped 8 acres? £4 at the very most to have cleared the land properly; it could have been properly cleared and stumped for £4 an acre.
246. Was the land very full of timber? It was just bush land.
247. I suppose you are aware that Mr. Simpson, a surveyor, valued the clearing of the 8 acres at £77? I am.
248. That would be at the rate of £9 12s. 6d. per acre? It would be about that I think.
249. Have you known that price to be paid for clearing and stumping land in the neighbourhood at any time? No, not even including fencing.
250. Was the land in this particular locality more heavily timbered than elsewhere? No; it was nothing like my own.
251. What should this land have cost to clear and stump? I have paid as much as £6 15s. to clear and stump, but that is the highest figure I have ever paid.
252. And you say your land is more heavily timbered than Clyne's? Yes, much more—three to one more.
253. How came you to value the land in the first instance in respect to improvements; in whose interest did you value it? It was nothing to me for whom I valued it. I gave evidence as much for as against.
254. Did you look at the improvements before giving evidence? I did.
255. *Mr. Martin.*] Mr. Burns asked you at whose instance you valued the improvements on the land? Before the case came before the Supreme Court, I was asked by Mrs. Clyne, the defendant.
256. *Chairman.*] You are quite sure that if 50 acres had been ringbarked you must have observed it? Yes, up to this day I should have observed it.
257. And there is no such thing on the land? No.

Mr. Henry Sherringham called in and examined:—

258. *Chairman.*] What is your occupation, and where do you reside? I am a farmer and grazier, and reside at Burrawong.
259. *Mr. Burns.*] How far is your residence from the selection made by Mr. Clyne on Mr. Lord's run? About a mile and a half.
260. Had you been residing there long before Clyne made his selection? Yes; I went there some time before.
261. Had you noticed any improvements that Mr. Lord was making? I saw some timber grubbed.
262. Anything else? Nothing else.
263. No ploughing? No.
264. Any ringbarking? No; I cannot say exactly; there may have been from half an acre to an acre chopped down with the axe, besides the grubbing that was done.
265. How many acres do you suppose were grubbed? I and two other men measured it carefully, and we made 7 acres 30 roods of it. We measured it properly, as if we were getting it done for ourselves and paying for it.
266. Did you observe whether the land which Clyne selected, or land near there, contained more timber than other land? No, it did not.
267. It was ordinary land? Yes.
268. What have you been in the habit of paying per acre for clearing land? From 27s. to 32s. per acre.
269. Was that for falling and grubbing? Grubbing the same as Mr. Lord's land was grubbed. I have got less done under 30s. than over 30s.
270. Does that price include stumping and clearing? Not clearing, but just felling the timber and letting it lie.
271. How much per acre do you consider would have been a fair charge for grubbing, stumping, and clearing the land in question? What we are allowed, and what I think is a fair thing, is £5 per acre.
272. *Mr. Cooke.*] That is for clearing? Yes—getting it ready for the plough.
273. *Mr. Burns.*] I think you gave evidence in the Supreme Court in the action "Lord v. Clyne"? Yes.
274. You are aware that Mr. Simpson valued the improvements for Mr. Lord at £77? I came into possession of that knowledge through the evidence he gave at the Supreme Court.
275. I conclude, from the evidence you gave, that his estimate of £77 for what is called clearing the land was excessive? Yes.
276. You think that at the outside £5 an acre would be enough? What Mr. Lord had done was only worth £10 10s.
277. He had not stumped the land? He had stumped it, but the trees were left lying there.
278. To have done similar work to that which was done should not have cost—? It should not have cost more than 30s. per acre.
279. You regard Mr. Simpson's estimate, £9 12s. 6d. per acre, as excessive? Of course I do.
280. His estimate for improvements is £77? Yes.
281. And you regard that as an extravagant estimate? Of course I do. I know I could have done the same work as Mr. Lord had done for £14.
282. Did you observe any ringbarking done by Mr. Lord on this land? No; there is none at the present day.
283. Did you see Clyne making improvements there? Yes, poor man, he lost his life through it. He cleared and grubbed a good deal of land there, and built a fine house on it, and also two temporary places, in which his family lived for four or five months.
284. What do you consider the value of the improvements made by Mr. Clyne up to the time of his death—the improvements he made altogether on the land? There is a 6-acre paddock fenced and cleared by him, with not a tree on it; he had a large crop on it. For clearing and fencing we are allowed £6 an acre.
285. Then you say he built a house? Yes, but there was more land than the 6-acre paddock cleared and grubbed. I am not quite certain of the quantity, but there are 11 or 13 acres grubbed, and the wood chopped up ready to be removed—that is, the wood chopped in lengths.
286. What is your estimate of the work done in that respect? I estimate it at 50s. per acre.
287. What else did he do? There was the house; it was a very fine house; I am certain it could not have been done for less than £100 or £120; all this was done before Clyne died.
288. The widow still resides there with her family? Yes.
289. Did she continue to make improvements? No, she only just lives in the house.
290. That is owing to the dispute with Mr. Lord about the land? Of course; she has lost two crops already.
291. Owing to the litigation with Mr. Lord as to the right to the land? Yes.
292. *Mr. Martin.*] Did you know anything about Simpson going there to value the land? Not until the case came before the Court.
293. You say you measured the improved portion of the land at 7 acres 30 roods? Yes.
294. Do you recollect the year that that was in? It was before the old man was killed.
295. Do you know whether the improvements were made by Clyne or by Lord? The grubbing, which I calculated to be worth 30s. per acre, was done by Mr. Lord—that is for the 7 acres 30 roods.
296. *Chairman.*] Were all the improvements you speak of made before Clyne's death? Oh yes.
297. You recollect me presenting to the Assembly a petition signed by the residents in the neighbourhood of Clyne's selection? Yes.
298. Do you know whether the signatures were genuine? They were.
299. *Mr. Jacob.*] You know when Clyne selected? Yes.
300. Could you say, from your own knowledge, what was the value of the improvements he made within a month of his selection? In the first month?
301. Yes, either in the way of building huts or clearing? I cannot.
302. *Mr. Martin.*] You are aware of a fence being there? Yes.
303. That was before Clyne selected? Yes; it was there before I went there, and I was there a considerable time before Clyne.
304. You think the fence was put up by Mr. Lord? It was not worth a penny.

Mr. H.  
Sherringham.  
3 Oct., 1882.

Mrs. Clyne called in and examined :—

- Mrs. Clyne. 305. *Chairman.*] Do you recollect, Mrs. Clyne, in what year your husband made a selection on Mr. Lord's run? I cannot remember exactly, but it was three years ago on the 17th of last July.
- 3 Oct., 1882. 306. Did your husband commence to make improvements soon after he made the selection? Yes, directly afterwards.
307. What did he first do? He put up two huts.
308. Did you go to live there? Yes.
309. You and the whole of the family? Yes.
310. He next commenced to make improvements upon the land? Yes, he had a man and a team of bullocks to shift the timber that had been felled.
311. Timber that was lying on the ground when he went there? Yes.
312. And was the timber all removed by your husband? Yes.
313. What was done next? He and his servant grubbed 8 or 9 acres—I do not know exactly how much—and then fenced it.
314. How long had you been on the ground when you received notice from Mr. Dwyer that Mr. Lord claimed the land? I think we had been there about four months.
315. And within that time you had made all the improvements you have spoken of? Yes.
316. Were you with your husband when he first went on the ground? Yes.
317. That was immediately after he made the selection? Yes.
318. At that time did you observe any improvements other than the fallen timber? None.
319. Did you see an old fence there? Yes, it is there now.
320. Is it of any value? I do not think it is.
321. Did you see any ploughing done about the land or any thereabout? No.
322. Or any trees ringbarked? Not one was ringbarked.
323. Did you see the surveyor come to examine the improvements? No, I did not.
324. Do you know what was paid by your husband or by your neighbours for falling timber? The highest price is about 35s. per acre; some only give 30s.
325. What do you suppose the work done by Mr. Lord on the land before you went there was worth? Some say it was worth only £12.
326. Could you get the same quantity of timber felled in the same way, for about the same amount now? I could not say, but the work is cheaper now; some men will grub land for £1 an acre.
327. You are still living in the house on the ground with your family? Yes.
328. *Mr. Martin.*] I suppose you have no idea of the value of the improvements, or what it cost your husband for improving the land during the first month after he selected it? I cannot say; we paid for taking the timber off the ground.
329. During the first month after taking the place? They cleared the timber off, and then ploughed the ground for the purpose of sowing corn; they started doing that within the first month, but did not finish.
330. Was the timber felled by Mr. Lord before you took the land? Yes, I understood so.
331. That is the timber for which your husband procured the services of a man and a team of bullocks to clear off? Yes.
332. *Mr. Cooke.*] How many acres were cleared in that way? I thought it was about 8 or 9; the surveyor has since been there, and he told me there were only 7.
333. *Mr. Martin.*] The timber on those 7 or 8 acres was felled and left lying on the ground? Yes, it lay there for three years before Mr. Clyne took it up.
334. What sort of fence was there? It had been a wire fence, but it was all in ruins, and there was only one rail on the top.
335. *Chairman.*] Of course your husband is dead and cannot give evidence—but do you remember at the time he took up the land at the Molong Land Office, whether any objection was made to his taking it up? Not the slightest; he told me that when he came home.
336. There was no objection whatever made by the land agent as to the ground having been taken up previously as an improvement purchase? Not a word.
337. You are aware that the deposit money was paid on this 100 acres? Oh yes.

TUESDAY, 10 OCTOBER, 1882.

Present:—

MR. BURNS, | MR. COOKE,  
MR. JACOB.

ANDREW ROSS, Esq., M.D., IN THE CHAIR.

The Honorable Francis Lord, M.L.C., attending by leave of the Legislative Council, examined :—

- The Hon. Francis Lord, M.L.C. 338. *Chairman.*] You are lessee of the Burrawang Run? I am.
- 10 Oct., 1882. 339. Do you know anything in reference to the case now before this Committee—in respect to your overseer having taken up the land under improvement purchase? Yes.
340. Do you know when it was taken up? On the 14th April, 1877.
341. At the time it was taken up, can you of your own knowledge describe what improvements were on the land? Not of my own knowledge—only from information from my superintendent.
342. *Mr. Jacob.*] Have you not been on the land since? No, I have not.\*
343. *Chairman.*] In the management of the station I suppose there were books kept by the manager? Yes.
344. Would you know from those books how much money was paid for the improvements on this ground? No. I applied for that information for the purposes of the trial in the Supreme Court, but could not obtain it. It appeared from the information I obtained that a number of cases had been included in a lump sum, but none were accounted for separately. There were improvements in various places on the run going on at the same time, and I could not get the particulars of those on this piece of ground; otherwise they would have been submitted to the Supreme Court when the trial took place. I could only get the total amount paid

\* ADDED (on revision) :—Except as hereinafter stated, viz., in March, 1880

paid for improvements in a given time, but not distinct accounts. I tried to get the evidence of the superintendent, Mr. Ross, but he refused to come. He resides I don't know how many hundred miles away in Queensland.

The Hon.  
Francis Lord,  
M.L.C.

10 Oct., 1882.

345. He is not in your employment now? No, he has left me.

346. *Mr. Jacob.*] It was Mr. Ross that made application on your behalf? Yes.

347. *Chairman.*] Would it be possible for your overseer without your knowledge to draw cheques for the amount of improvements, without the improvements having been placed on the ground? I should think not; I always found him honest; I do not think he would give a cheque without the improvements were made. I may say that at the trial I did not rely upon the improvements at all. I took it for granted that my title was good, as the Government had contracted to sell the ground to me, and therefore I did not go to the trouble of getting all the evidence I could to show that the improvements had cost more than £40.

348. *Mr. Burns.*] I think it was on that ground that the Jury gave the verdict for you? Yes, they gave the verdict on the ruling of the Judge, which was confirmed on appeal to the full Court.

349. *Chairman.*] Do you remember the nature of the Jury's finding on that occasion? Yes.

350. What did it imply? It implied that the land belonged to me, but that £40 had not been expended in improvements, in opposition to the evidence of the Government surveyor, who swore that £40 had been expended.

351. Have you been on the ground at any time? Yes; I went on the ground to warn these people against making improvements on it—I begged of them not to do so.

352. Can you form any idea what was the value of the improvements at that time? I should say £120 would cover everything.

353. Were those improvements made by you? No, I mean Clyne's improvements; he put up a hut, did a little fencing, and cultivated some ground.

354. Was any person with you at the time you went there? Yes, my overseer was present.\*

355. Did he point out to you what improvements had been made by your previous overseer? Yes, he showed me.†

356. Did you think they were worth £40? Yes, certainly.

357. What did they consist of? Fencing and clearing the ground. It is on the different value placed on grubbing and clearing ground that the whole valuation depends. One person thinks £3 an acre sufficient, while another thinks it worth £5, and so on. If I could have arrived at what it cost from the books, that ought to have been conclusive; but I could not arrive at it.

358. How many acres were cleared? That is another disputed point, because it was not measured.

359. You could not from your own knowledge state how many acres? No, I could not, but I think there must have been at least 15.

360. How much per acre would you reckon that at? I had to pay, when I was up there, £3.

361. *Mr. Jacob.*] From your own judgment, could you say what the value of the improvements effected was, which the surveyor estimated at £87? I could not tell you, because it was done before I went there, and a good deal had been destroyed. ‡ Clyne had taken away the fence, or done something with it, and it did not appear when I saw it as it would have done when the improvements were effected.

362. Do you know anything about Clyne's selection—the time when he took it up? He took it up on 17th July, 1879.

363. When did you see it afterwards? I saw it in March, 1880.

364. Was Clyne then proceeding with his improvements? Yes. He was repeatedly cautioned by my overseer not to do so, and I went myself to warn him. I was getting on very well with Clyne himself when he was alive, but his wife was a very violent woman, and I was glad to get out of her reach.

365. The improvements they had effected were worth about what? I think I am far within the mark when I say £120.

366. You could not say how long they had been effected? It was a common ordinary hut, with a thatched roof, and they had done a little log fencing and grubbing, and had been doing other things about the place. There is a road that separates the land in two pieces, but the improvements generally speaking are on the right-hand side of the road. I went to caution these people and to warn them, but I got so treated that I was very glad to leave, and when my overseer took the writ to serve on them they very nearly brained him. §

367. Could you say what amount of improvements were effected by Clyne during the first month, before he was warned by your overseer? Very little; all that has been done by the Clynes has been done in the face of remonstrances and warnings which ordinary people would have taken notice of. They must have had bad advisers.

368. *Chairman.*] Was it customary at the time this ground was taken up by you on improvement purchase to put in such applications at the local land office, or to send them direct to Sydney? I should fancy the application to purchase the land in virtue of improvements was made direct to Sydney.

James Greer, Esq., called in and examined:—

369. *Chairman.*] You are a solicitor? I am.

370. Were you engaged for the defendant in the case of "Lord v. Clyne"? I was.

371. Would you tell this Committee the verdict of the Jury on that occasion? The Jury found that the improvements were under the value of £20, namely £19, but the Judge directed a verdict for the plaintiff, on the point of law that the Government had contracted with Mr. Lord for the sale of the land to him before Clyne's selection was taken up, and the full Court upheld this ruling.

J. Greer,  
Esq.

10 Oct., 1882.

372. *Mr. Burns.*] Were you in the Court when the Judge delivered his address to the Jury? No, I was not in the Court at the time the Judge was charging the Jury.

373. How did you come to know that the Jury gave the verdict on the point of law as advised by the Judge? I knew by the rule being applied for for a new trial, I knew that the ruling of the Judge was upheld by the full Court.

374.

\* NOTE (on revision):—I find it was my son—not overseer.

† NOTE (on revision):—My overseer pointed out the improvements, &c., &c.

‡ NOTE (on revision):—Fencing was injured by F. Lord, and the grubbed trees used by Clyne for a log fence.

§ ADDED (on revision):—So he informed me.

- J. Greer,  
Esq.  
10 Oct., 1882.
374. Was there evidence at the time of the trial that the improvements made by Mr. Lord had not amounted to £40? Yes.
375. That was part of the defence? Yes, that was part of the argument of counsel for a verdict to be entered for the defendant.
376. You, acting for the defendant, brought witnesses to show that the improvements made by Mr. Lord had not amounted to £40? Yes; I brought about ten witnesses to prove that the improvements were not to the amount of 20s. an acre.
377. And upon that ground you expected a verdict? Yes.
378. It was on the law of the case that the verdict went for the plaintiff? Yes, on the ground that the Crown had contracted with Mr. Lord to sell to him, and therefore the Court could not interfere.
379. *Mr. Jacob.*] Did it come out in evidence that the grant had issued to Mr. Lord before the selection was made by Mr. Clyne? No. The grant was issued on 3rd November, 1879; Mr. Lord's application was made in April, 1877.
380. The selection was made by Clyne in July, 1879? Yes.
381. Then the grant was issued after the selection? Yes.
382. *Chairman.*] Was it your opinion at the time that the ground was not improved to the extent of 20s. per acre, so as to bar selection? Yes; the law is clear that there must be improvements to the amount of 20s. an acre, and our argument went directly to that question.
383. In reality the verdict of the Jury on the merits of the case was in favour of the defendant? The verdict of the Jury was that the improvements were not worth £20.
384. Implying that the verdict should be for the defendant? Yes; although the law gave it to the plaintiff.
385. And you tested the question before the full Court, and the full Court decided against you? Yes.
386. *Mr. Burns.*] The verdict, whatever the grounds may have been, was upheld by the full Court? Yes.
387. *Chairman.*] You are aware that Mrs. Clyne was put to a large outlay in connection with this matter? I am. The trial was first set down for the 24th June, 1880, but went over till May, 1881. Mrs. Clyne brought her witnesses down for the first trial, and she was here for about three weeks; then the witnesses were brought down the second time to attend the trial when it came on in May, 1881, and they were in town for about a week—a little over a week.
388. Can you give the Committee any idea of the expense? Each witness cost about £50 for the two trips—£25 for each trip—and there were ten witnesses—say £500.
389. Irrespective of legal expenses? Yes; the costs and barristers' fees and refreshers came to about £300 for the two, including the new trial.
390. About £800 altogether? Yes; I have here an opinion of Mr. Darley, if you would like to hear it.
391. Does it support the case? Yes; it is a question about free selection under somewhat similar circumstances. A man named Starkey had taken up land on improvement conditions, and another man named Alce took up the same land, alleging that there were not improvements upon it to the extent of 20s. an acre, and he resided upon it for about three years. Starkey applied for the land under the improvement clause, and the Government gave it to him. There was a good deal of correspondence about it, and the opinion of Mr. Darley was taken upon the question as to whether the free selector had not a right to hold the land, on the ground that there were not improvements on it made by the other man to the extent of 20s. an acre. Mr. Darley gave a very strong and emphatic opinion. He said: "I have considered this case. The difficulty, if any there be, in determining the position of the parties, has arisen from the Minister interfering in a matter in which he has no more jurisdiction or power than I have. Where in the Act is there any power given to the Minister to cancel a selection once taken up? I am not aware of it, yet, from my own experience, I can state that the Minister for the time being is always trying to exercise this power, which case after case has settled does not belong to him. If, on the 15th June, 1871, this land was open to selection, no power could prevent Mr. Alce selecting it, and now holding it as against all comers. It was open to selection if, being Crown Lands, it did not come within some one of the prohibitions mentioned in section 13, one of which is 'containing improvements,' which are defined as not being less than a pound an acre. But who is to decide this—the Minister? Certainly not. No, this dispute must be settled, whether it exist between subject and subject, or between subject and the Crown, in the Supreme Court. My advice to Mr. Alce is, if he is in possession of the land, and is satisfied that it did not contain improvements at the date of selection to the extent of £40, to defend his possession against all comers, Starkey included, and to bring trespass as against any one who ventures to enter upon him. \* \* \* I advise him to disregard the action of the Government altogether, and to act as if there had been no hostile decision of a Minister, who has no power to decide anything in the case." So that Mr. Darley's opinion was that when there were not improvements to the extent of £1 an acre, any free selector can come in and take it and hold it against anybody.
392. *Mr. Jacob.*] Even though the Crown has contracted to sell or has issued the grant? He says it can be held against anybody. There is another point: that where there is a contest whether sufficient improvements have been put upon the land or not, there should be appraisers appointed; and there were no appraisers appointed in this matter at all—the Government refused to appoint them.
393. *Mr. Jacob.*] Did not the Judge who presided at the trial "*Lord v. Clyne*" decide contrary to the opinion of Mr. Darley, and was not his decision upheld by the full Court? Yes, no doubt; but Mr. Darley is very strong and emphatic.
394. Which should prevail, Mr. Darley's opinion or the opinion of the Court? Of course the Court must prevail. If appraisers had been appointed there might have been a different result, but there were none. Mr. Clyne made an application to have an appraiser appointed, but it was refused. If the Crown had appointed an appraiser the whole question might have been settled without going into Court.



## Private inquiry held at Cummoek, Burrawang Cross-roads, 7th December, 1881.

*Mrs. Susan Clyne's statement:* I am the widow of the late Alexander Clyne, who selected 100 acres in the parish of Burrawang, county of Gordon, on the 17th July, 1879; my husband erected two little huts on the land directly after he selected (shown as gunyahs on sketch), and we went to live therein about a month or six weeks after date of selection; when we went to reside on the ground the only improvements thereon were trees grubbed at the place marked A on sketch, and a wire fence crossing the portion; the trees had only been grubbed, and none of them had been removed; as soon as we went to reside on the land my husband, four sons, aged 22, 19, 16, 12 years at the time, and John Fogarty with a team of bullocks, first went to work to clear away the trees that had been grubbed in paddock A, to erect the fence, and to plough and sow the land; a man named John Tierney was engaged with two horses to do the ploughing; they were planting the paddock with maize at the time I received notice about the selection being voided; some of the land near the house had also been grubbed at the date of the notice being received; I cannot say how much after the notice was received; my husband and sons went on clearing paddock B, which was also cleared, fenced, and sown with corn the same season; I think the house was commenced about October, 1879—I cannot say positively when—and was finished in about four or five months; my husband went on grubbing the land on the west side of the road, until he was killed in the act of grubbing a tree thereon, on the 6th May, 1880; since his death I have done nothing to improve the land, but have lived there all the time; I am prepared to take a statutory declaration that this is a true statement at any time if so required; we went on improving the land after receiving notice of the selection being voided, because we were quite positive that sufficient improvements were not upon the land to debar it from selection, and so thought that there must have been some mistake.

Witness,—HENRY A. CROUCH.

SUSAN <sup>her</sup> × CLYNE.  
mark

*Re* Alexander Clyne's voided Selection of the 17th July, 1879.

*Alexander Clyne's statement:* I am the eldest son of the late Alexander Clyne, who selected land at Molong on the 17th July, 1879; my age is now 24 years; I remember my father taking up the selection; I first went to work upon it about a fortnight after he selected; I helped to build the two gunyahs; my mother and sisters went to live in them about six weeks after date of selection; at the time the selection was made the only improvement on the land was about 8 acres grubbed, and about 1 acre of trees chopped down at the spot marked A on sketch, and a wire fence running across the portion; none of the trees grubbed had been removed; the fence was broken in about the same state it is now; the first improvement effected by my father was to clear off the trees and fence the paddock A; it was also cultivated; I remember my father getting notice of the selection being voided; we were then planting corn in the upper paddock A; some of the paddock marked B was also cleared at that time; it had been all grubbed, and some of the trees cleared off; I cannot say whether any of the fence had been erected at that time; none of the land on the west side of the road had been grubbed at that time; corn was planted in paddock B about a fortnight after that in paddock A; the clearing of the two paddocks was carried on partly at the same time; we commenced to build the house about five weeks before Christmas; we had been getting the timber before that; the fence round paddock B was erected by my father; the dog-leg fence on the north side remained until last winter, but has been used for firewood; I think the fence round paddocks A and B to be worth £60 to £70 per mile; I reckon the paddocks as cleared now are worth from £5 to £6 per acre; I think the improvements to paddock A were worth from 30s. to 35s. per acre at date of selection; I estimate the gunyahs were worth about £10 when erected; I estimate the value of the house we lived in about £100—I cannot say positively; I am prepared to take a statutory declaration that this is a true statement at any time if required.

ALEXANDER CLYNE.

Witness,—HENRY A. CROUCH,  
6th December, 1881.

I have frequently heard my father say that as there were not enough improvements to debar selection that he must gain possession of the land, and so he kept on improving; he had the improvements inspected for value before he selected; we took about a month clearing paddock A.

*John M'Cudden's statement:*—I am a selector residing on the Doughboy Creek; I remember Alexander Clyne selecting 100 acres on that creek on the 17th July, 1879; my selection is on the opposite side of the creek; at the time he selected the land there were on it about 7 or 8 acres grubbed at the spot marked A on sketch; as the timber had fallen so it lay; there was also an inferior wire fence crossing the land; it was not sheep-proof in 1875; I think it was about three weeks after Clyne selected before he commenced to reside on the land; he then built two gunyahs; the first thing he did was to clear away the grubbed trees in paddock A and to fence it; he employed a man with bullock-team and his four sons; fenced and planted it with corn; they finished clearing paddock A before they tackled paddock B; before paddock A was ploughed the greater part of paddock B was cleared; I think it was about three or four weeks after paddock A was sown before paddock B was sown; I do not remember when the house was commenced; I consider the grubbing of paddock A at the date of selection to have been worth £14; I think the complete clearing of the paddock A, including erection of fence, to be worth £5 per acre; I think the gunyahs were worth £6 when first erected; I think a fair value for the house on the selection would be £40; I have no interest whatever in the land; I am prepared to take a statutory declaration that this is a true statement at any time if required.

JOHN M'CUDDEN.

Witness—  
HENRY A. CROUCH,  
6th December, 1881.

*Henry W. Sherringham's statement:*—I am a selector living next the land selected by Alexander Clyne; I remember Mr. Clyne making the selection; the improvements then on the land were about 7 or 8 acres grubbed at the part marked A on sketch; the trees had not been removed nor fence erected; there was a five-wire fence crossing the selection; I think Mr. Clyne commenced to clear some of the land within a week of his selecting it; the first improvement effected by him was falling trees near the house, and then erecting the two huts; he afterwards with his sons cleared paddock A, and then went on with paddock B; I do not remember his receiving notice that his selection was voided; he was continuously at work on the selection up to the time of his death; corn is usually planted here about October, and from then on to December; I think the value of the work done at paddock A at date of selection would be from 30s. to 35s. per acre; I think its present value, completely cleared, is about £5 per acre, including fencing; I think paddock B is about the same; I cannot say as to the value of the gunyahs, but I think two men ought to put one up in a week; I cannot say as to the value of the house; I have had experience in thatching; I think it would be worth £8 to thatch it as it now is; I have no interest in the selection; I am prepared to take a statutory declaration that this is a true statement if at any time so required; I do not remember if any of the clearing in paddock A was done before the sowing of paddock A.

H. W. SHERRINGHAM.

Witness—  
HENRY A. CROUCH,  
6th December, 1881.

[Sketch.]

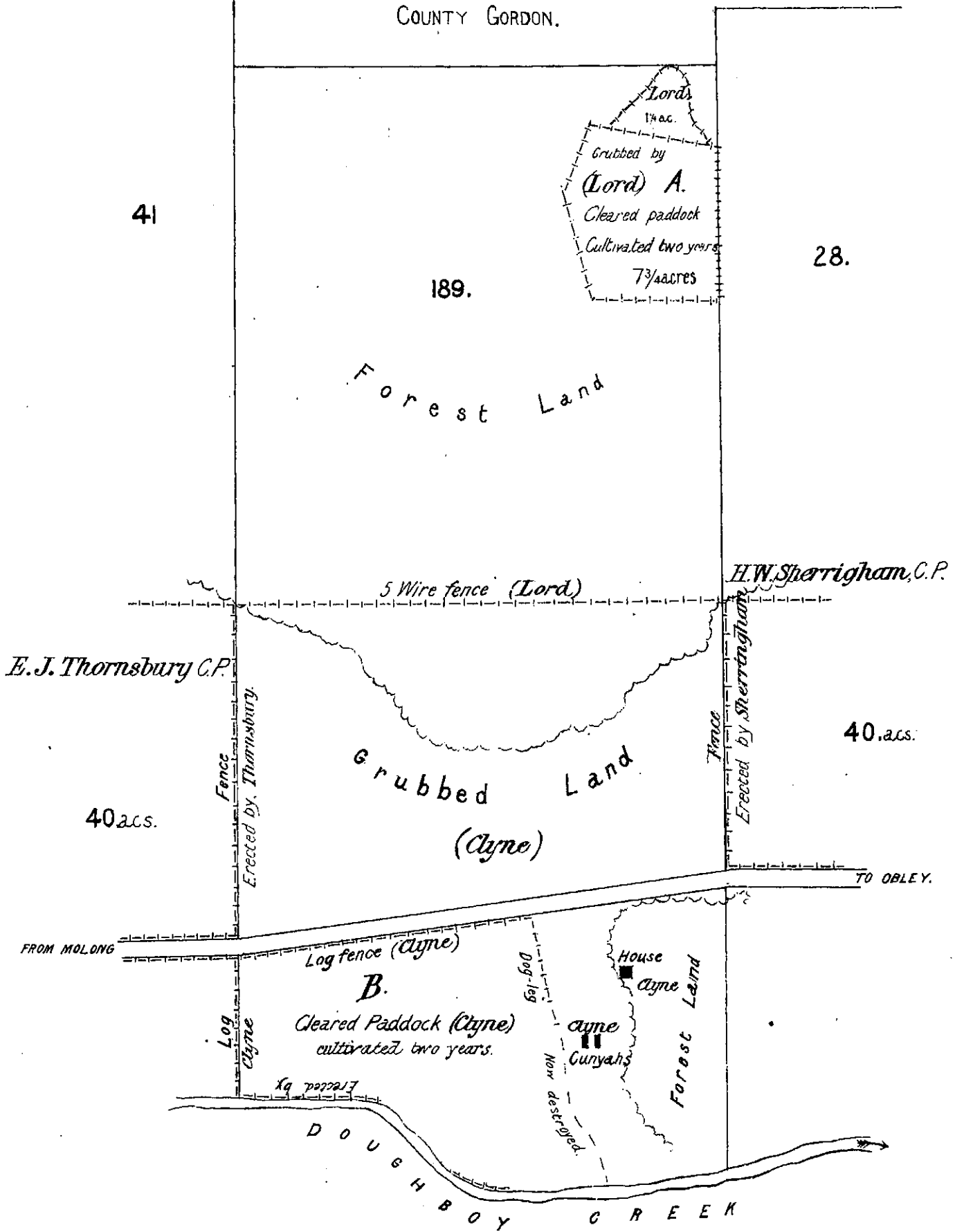


SKETCH

to illustrate improvements on Portion 189,

PARISH BURRAWANG,

COUNTY GORDON.



Laid before Witnesses at enquiry 6<sup>th</sup> Dec. 1881.

(Sig. 286-)

Commoche

Sig<sup>d</sup> Henry A. Gouch  
Surveyor.

1882.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LANDS DEPARTMENT.

(CHRISTIE v. HOSKINS.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 30 August, 1882.*

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, made on the 9th December, 1881, That an Address be presented to the Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“A Return showing the costs in the case *Christie v. Hoskins*, with the names of the witnesses on behalf of the Government, showing the time engaged, the distance travelled, distinguishing the names of those who gave evidence.”

(*Mr. Murray.*)

RETURN showing the costs in the case *Christie v. Hoskins*, with the names of the witnesses on behalf of the Government, showing the time engaged, the distance travelled, distinguishing the names of those who gave evidence.

(No. 1.)

Those who gave evidence.

Name.	Time engaged.	Distance travelled.	Amount paid.
P. J. Adams .....	.....	.....	£ s. d.
W. A. B. Greaves .....	.....	.....	.....
J. S. Chard .....	30 days .....	1,860 miles .....	61 0 0
R. Ronald .....	23 " .....	746 " .....	60 10 0
M. O. A. Marsh .....	79 " .....	2,604 " .....	66 0 9
G. R. Packer .....	.....	.....	.....
J. Davidson .....	.....	.....	.....
T. Alphen .....	.....	.....	.....
D. Miller .....	.....	.....	.....
			£ 187 10 9

(No. 2.)

Those who were not called on.

Name.	Time engaged.	Distance travelled.	Amount paid.
J. H. Wood .....	63 days .....	2,310 miles .....	£ s. d. 47 5 0
C. F. Bolton .....	55 " .....	1,232 " .....	54 14 3
A. J. Park .....	85 " .....	1,537 " .....	223 2 6
G. Arthur .....	83 " .....	1,000 " .....	228 7 6
F. Russell .....	82 " .....	600 " .....	233 1 0
W. A. Lipscomb .....	80 " .....	1,340 " .....	216 0 0
J. B. Donkin .....	5 " .....	.....	10 10 0
J. F. Landers.....	.....	.....	.....
T. Evans.....	.....	.....	.....
A. F. Twine .....	.....	.....	.....
R. Baldwin .....	.....	.....	.....
			£ 1,013 0 3

(No. 3.)

Miscellaneous expenses.

Name.	Particulars of Service.	Amount paid.
		£ s. d.
J. E. Salmons .....	Counsel's fees .....	152 5 6
C. B. Stephen .....	do. ....	280 10 6
The Crown Solicitor .....	To pay into Court .....	50 3 10
W. J. Ferguson .....	Plaintiff's costs .....	1,285 10 9
W. B. Christie .....	Amount of award .....	44 18 10
J. E. Cunningham.....	Short hand writer.....	166 16 6
Cobb & Co.....	Coach fares and carriage of case .....	18 11 0
Hunter River New Steam Navigation Co.....	Fares by steamer .....	3 12 6
The Commissioner for Railways.....	Fares by railway .....	37 16 0
— Kenyon .....	Engrossing .....	8 3 0
Sundry expenses .....	.....	113 14 4
		£ 2,162 2 9

1882.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## DEPARTMENT OF LANDS.

(REPORT OF BOARD ON FRAUDS COMMITTED BY LATE ACCOUNTANT.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 26th October, 1882.*

REPORT of the Board appointed to inquire into the frauds committed by  
 H. V. Harris, late Accountant of the Department of Lands, together with  
 Minutes of Evidence, &c. ; also subsequent papers relating thereto.

## SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. Report of the Board appointed to inquire into the "Harris Defalcations," together with minutes of evidence, &c. 27 February, 1882 ..	3
2. Mr. C. Rolleston (Chairman of the Board) to the Honorable G. Eagar. 1 March, 1882 ..	i
3. Memorandum by Mr. Under-Secretary Oliver, relative to the report of the Board. 17 May, 1882 ..	i
4. Memorandum by Mr. Chief Inspector Thomson on the subject. 12 June, 1882 ..	iv
5. Further Memorandum by the Under-Secretary for Lands. 4 July, 1882 ..	v



## APPOINTMENT OF THE BOARD.

Inspecting Branch, The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 7 December, 1881.

Minute Paper.—Subject: The Harris swindles.

As it is now ascertained that Mr. Harris, the late Accountant in the Department of Lands, has been forging the names of several officers in that Department to refund vouchers, &c., by which the Treasury has been imposed upon, and under which large sums have been obtained under fictitious names, I think it is absolutely necessary that a Board should be at once appointed to inquire into this matter and endeavour to find out the full extent of the loss which the Government has thereby sustained. The Board should also be instructed to inquire into the whole system of refunds, in order to discover whether the check is loose, and if so, to devise one of a more satisfactory description. As both the Treasury and the Audit Departments have been imposed upon by the forgeries committed by Harris, I would recommend that an officer from each Department should be upon such Board; indeed, the Auditor General himself might very properly be appointed Chairman of it.

JAMES THOMSON, C.I.

I have conferred with Mr. Hoskins on this matter, and he concurs in the recommendation, and will prepare a minute on the subject.—J.W. Mr. Thomson.—G.E., 12/12/81.

### Memorandum for the Under Secretary.

In view of the extensive character of the frauds which it has been ascertained have been perpetrated by Mr. Harris, the late Accountant of the Department of Lands, I consider it would be advisable that a searching investigation should be made by some reliable and intelligent officers in the Civil Service of the Colony who are not in any way connected with the Department of Lands, and would therefore suggest that the Chief Inspector of Accounts in the Treasury (Mr. Thomson) and an officer from the Auditor General's Office should be requested to undertake that duty. I therefore trust that the Honorable Colonial Treasurer will approve of my suggestion.

J.H., 8/12/81.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.—C.O., B.C., 9 Dec., 1881.

### Treasury Minute.

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 3 January, 1882.

The forgeries of the late Accountant of the Lands Department.

THE extensive character of the frauds and forgeries committed by the late Accountant of the Lands Office (H. V. Harris), as reported by the Chief Consulting Accountant of the Treasury to me, discloses a state of affairs quite unprecedented; and in view of the possible injury to the general public, I think it highly desirable that a Board should be appointed to inquire into the matter, and with the concurrence of the Secretary for Lands (or rather the late Secretary for Lands, Mr. Hoskins) I appoint—

The Auditor General (Mr. Rolleston),  
The Collector of Customs (Mr. Powell),  
The Chief Consulting Accountant to the Treasury (Mr. Thomson),

a Board to inquire into and report to me the extent of the forgeries and defalcations of the late Accountant (H. V. Harris) of the Lands Department, and also to inquire and find out the full extent of the loss which the Government has sustained, and also the extent to which the general public may be involved, by forgeries (if any) or otherwise; and as the question of refunds appears to have been involved in the defalcations referred to, I think it desirable the Board should inquire into and report upon the whole system of refunds, in order to discover whether the check is loose, and if so to devise one of a more satisfactory character; and I shall be glad to receive from the Board any suggestions, with a view to an improvement on the system now adopted in the office of the Accountant in the Lands Department.

J.W.

Request Mr. Rolleston, through the Colonial Secretary's Office, and advise Mr. Powell and Mr. Thomson.—J.W. Mr. Ross.—Letter to C.S. Dept. asking that Mr. Rolleston may act, do. to Mr. Powell, then forward papers to Mr. Thomson.—G.E., 3/1/82. Done.—M.R., 4/1/82. I think the Under Secretary for Lands should be informed also, and requested to provide a room for the accommodation of the Board.—J.T., 4/1/82. U. S. Lands accordingly.—M.R.



## REPORT.

THE Board appointed by the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, by his Minute of the 3rd ultimo, to inquire into the extent of the forgeries, frauds, and defalcations committed by W. V. Harris, late Accountant of the Lands Department, and into the system of refunds now in operation in connection with the working of the Lands Acts of 1861 and subsequent amending Acts, as well as into the past and present management of the Account Branch of that Department, have the honor to submit the following Report for the information of the Government.

During the course of the inquiry the principal officers of the Lands, Audit, and Treasury Departments have been examined, also Mr. W. W. Stephen, late Under Secretary for Lands; two of the agents employed by Harris in connection with his frauds upon the Treasury; and Mr. Fearon, Teller in the Government Branch of the Bank of New South Wales.

From the evidence thus obtained the Board have arrived at the following general conclusions, viz. :—

1. That the frauds of Mr. Harris amount in the aggregate to £1,435 12s. 1d.
2. That no blame attaches specially to any officer in particular in respect to these frauds.
3. That the Account Branch of the Lands Department has not been conducted upon any intelligible principle.
4. That Harris did not possess the necessary qualifications for the position of Accountant.
5. That the system of refunds now in operation is not satisfactory.

In reference to the first of these, the Board desire to state that although £1,435 12s. 1d. is the amount of Harris' frauds, so far as they have been ascertained, the loss to the public will be only £435 12s. 1d., as £1,000 has to be recovered from the Society which guaranteed his fidelity. Two officers unconnected with the Department of Lands were appointed to examine and compare the books of that Department with those of the Treasury and Audit Office, with a view to ascertain whether any frauds had been committed beyond those which had been previously discovered



discovered by the Under Secretary for Lands and Mr. Freeman. This further examination has resulted in the discovery of four additional frauds, amounting in the aggregate to £70 13s. 9d. (*See Appendix W.*) The forgeries and defalcations discovered may be summarised thus:—

1. Forged cheques on the Under Secretary for Lands' Public Account in the Bank of New South Wales	£	s.	d.
	185	6	9
2. Forged authorities for payments to be made direct from the Treasury ... ..	1,212	4	6
3. Cheques abstracted ... ..	27	6	0
4. Minor deficiencies ... ..	10	14	10
Making together the amount above stated ...	£1,435	12	1

With respect to the forged cheques, Mr. Fearon, Teller in the Government Branch of the Bank of New South Wales, stated in his evidence that the signatures of the Under Secretary for Lands attached thereto are fac-similes of the signature supplied to the Bank by the Treasury at the time the account was opened in his favour, and that he believes they are Mr. Oliver's own signatures. On the other hand, Mr. Oliver distinctly states that he is prepared to swear they are forgeries, chiefly however on the ground that they were drawn for fictitious claims. In consequence of these conflicting assertions, the Board find it impossible to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion as to whether the signatures to the cheques are or are not genuine, although they are inclined to believe it quite possible that Harris placed these cheques before Mr. Oliver and that he signed them in full reliance upon Harris' integrity, which, until November last, had never been doubted.

It appears from the evidence of the Under Secretary for Lands, and of Mr. Ireland, the Accountant's assistant, that a new form of departmental cheque was introduced during Harris's tenure of office, but that no intimation of the change was made to the Bank, nor were the old cheque-books either locked up or destroyed. This unfortunate oversight was seized upon by Harris as a good opportunity for effecting his nefarious transactions, as it was by means of these obsolete or discarded cheques that all the frauds on the Bank were perpetrated. Had these cheque-books, which were marked "cancelled" on the covers, been either destroyed by fire or placed under lock and key by the Under Secretary, the forgeries on the Bank would have been rendered almost impracticable.

The forged authorities for payments to be made direct from the Treasury are chiefly of two descriptions, namely, fictitious claims against a vote of £1,000 taken in 1881 for compensation for land resumed for road purposes, and refunds of pre-emptive lease rents. Under the former of these heads Harris succeeded in passing no less than ten fictitious claims, amounting in the aggregate to £374 1s., and under the latter several of a similar character, amounting to £650 17s. 6d.

In addition to these, he perpetrated a clever fraud upon the Treasurer's Advance Account for the large sum of £187 6s. The authority for the payment of this amount purported to be signed by Mr. Oliver, and it stated that it was for "Compensation to Mr. William Richards for loss of improvements on land granted to him under an erroneous survey." This reason appeared so genuine, and so plausible, that the Treasurer unhesitatingly authorized the amount to be paid out of his Advance Account. After that, the document passed through the hands of several officers

officers in the Treasury and Audit Departments without question. The amount was placed upon the Supplementary Estimate and duly appropriated by Parliament.

In carrying out these frauds upon the Treasury, Harris employed several persons as agents, assigning as a reason for employing them that his position as a Government officer precluded his acting himself as agent for friends in the country. His motive for dividing his commissions amongst a number of persons is too apparent to require comment. The Board examined two of his agents, namely, Mr. Joseph Sutton, land agent, Sydney, and Mr. William Nicholls, warehouseman to Messrs. Saddington & Sons, of Barrack-street. The former of these, Mr. Sutton, seems to have been most frequently employed in this work, as from a return furnished to the Board by that gentleman (*Appendix S*), it appears that he acted as Harris' agent on twelve different occasions; and that in the aggregate his collections amounted to £823 9s. 5d., for which he received fees to the amount of £12 15s. Mr. Nicholls, it appears, only collected two sums, namely, £50 and £38 16s., for which he received fees of one guinea each. This gentleman stated to the Board that he and Harris had married into the same family, and that these transactions took place before the marriage of the latter.

The Board, having closely examined both Sutton and Nicholls, are of opinion that neither of them had any suspicion that Harris was acting dishonestly. At the same time they are not quite clear that the first-named agent has not rendered himself liable for two of the amounts received from the Treasury, owing to the irregular manner in which he conducted the cases to which these sums refer. The first of these cases is that of a sum of £74 0s. 8d., received from the Treasury on the 7th February, 1881, on account of Mr. Thomas Robertson, Hay; the second, a sum of £103 6s. 4d., received also from the Treasury, on the 30th March, 1881, on behalf of Mr. William Rudd, of Wanganilla, in the Hay District. In both cases Mr. Sutton, representing himself to be the authorized agent of the two abovenamed gentlemen, wrote to the Under Secretary for Lands, requesting that the requisite authorities be forwarded to the Treasury for the payment of their respective claims to him, which authorities, in accordance with such request, were duly sent, and the amounts paid to Sutton. Instead of remitting the money to his clients, Mr. Sutton states that he paid it to Harris. (*See question 2164 et seq.*)

The Board suggest that the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown be obtained as to whether proceedings should be taken for the recovery of the amounts improperly received by Sutton, as the unauthorized agent of Messrs. Robertson and Rudd.

In support of the second conclusion, "that no blame attaches specially to any officer in particular in respect to these frauds," the Board desire to point out that as Harris entered the Department of Lands with excellent recommendations from the Auditor General, under whom he had served for a period of fifteen months with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his superior officers, confidence was from the first reposed both in his integrity and his ability. There is abundant evidence that he was an efficient clerk, but not an accountant in the usual acceptation of the term. It was probably in consequence of his being a good penman, an expert clerk, and

and possessing a peculiar aptness for figures, that he was afterwards selected for the position of Accountant in the Lands Department on the retirement of Mr. Croft.

Another reason which induces the Board to believe that no blame attaches to any officer in particular in regard to these frauds is the fact that many of them have been perpetrated by clever forgeries not only of the names of officers of the Lands Department, but of presumed claimants and others, and by the concoction of fictitious claims of such a genuine appearance as to disarm suspicion and throw every one through whose hands they passed completely off their guard.

With respect to our third and fourth conclusions, which are to the effect that the books of the Account Branch had not been kept, during Harris's tenure of office as Accountant, upon any intelligible principle, and that he did not possess the necessary qualifications for that office, we had the evidence of two Treasury Inspectors, also that of Mr. Cohen the present Accountant, and of Mr. Ireland the Accountant's assistant. These officers all stated that the Cash-book—which should be the principal book of any system of accounts—was practically useless, as it was one-sided only. No entries had been made on the debtor side, and those on the credit side included payments by cheque on the public account of the Under Secretary for Lands in the Bank of New South Wales, as well as the amount of all claims forwarded to the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade for direct payment from the Treasury. Such a system as this was worse than useless, for it almost precluded the possibility of effecting a reconciliation between the balance in the Bank and the Cash-book, in which no balance was ever struck. It will be seen from the statements submitted to the Board by Mr. Inspector Kirkpatrick that there are numerous discrepancies between the balances on Parliamentary votes as exhibited by the Ledger kept in the Lands Department and the balances shown by the Treasury books, irrespective altogether of the discrepancies resulting from Harris' frauds. These discrepancies prove that the books have been carelessly kept, and that they are in consequence unreliable and almost useless for reference.

From the joint report of Mr. Pinhey and Mr. Oliver, who were instructed by the late Secretary for Lands, Mr. Hoskins, upon the discovery of Evans' delinquencies, to inquire into the system of accounts then in operation, and to make such recommendations as they thought necessary to place the Account Branch upon a satisfactory footing in future, it would naturally have been expected that any suggestions made by them with this object in view would have been carried out under the management of a new Accountant. It is, however, a remarkable fact that the most important recommendations contained in that report have been disregarded. When Mr. Oliver was questioned with regard to matters relating to the Account Branch, he stated that he was not aware these recommendations had not been carried out, and that he never had time to examine the books of the Accountant. Notwithstanding the very unsatisfactory state in which the books have been found, Mr. Oliver does not admit that Harris was incompetent for the position of Accountant; on the contrary, he says he was highly competent, but that he did not do his work properly. While the Board agree with Mr. Oliver that the work was not properly done, they go further and say they are perfectly satisfied, both from a personal inspection of the books and from the evidence of competent officers, that Harris did not possess the necessary qualifications for the office. Had the Bank pass-book been periodically compared  
with

with the Cash-book of the Department, the alleged fraudulent cheques would have been at once discovered; but this necessary and important duty was only performed on two occasions, and then in such a way by Harris as to prevent his assistant, Mr. Ireland, from becoming aware that such cheques had been drawn.

In support of the last conclusion,—“That the system of refunds now in operation is not satisfactory,” the Board think it sufficient to point to the very easy manner in which Harris successfully conducted frauds of this nature—frauds which, but for suspicions aroused in another direction, might have been going on still, as there appear to have been no means of detecting them in any of the Departments through which refund vouchers necessarily pass. In addition, however, to this self-evidence, the Board would also refer to the evidence of several of the officers whom they examined on this particular point, from which it will be seen that they do not consider the present system satisfactory, because it admits of too many officers authorizing on their own responsibility, although under competent authority, refunds of public money to almost any extent, and that too seemingly under no sufficient Departmental check. The Board entirely concur in this view, because they feel satisfied that under such a system frauds could, with the utmost facility, be perpetrated by the officers entrusted with the preparation of refund vouchers. Although as a rule these documents pass through the hands of one or two clerks before they are presented to the head of the Branch for signature, there is clearly nothing to prevent any one individual from doing all that is necessary himself, and then forging the signature of the officer authorized to sign on behalf of the Under Secretary for Lands.

While the Board are of opinion that the system of refunds now in operation is not satisfactory, they deem it only fair to state that the manner in which the refund business has been conducted in the Conditional Sales Branch has been less open to abuse; and that, so far as has been disclosed by the evidence, no frauds of any kind have been committed in connection with that Branch of the Lands Department.

It was, no doubt, the loose manner in which the refund business was conducted in the Lease Branch (where he was for some time engaged), and his knowledge of the Audit Office style of verifying these documents, which induced Harris to attempt this description of fraud, which he continued to perpetrate even after he had left the Branch and assumed the duties of Accountant. The vouchers which he fraudulently prepared when engaged in the latter capacity bore the alleged forged signature of Mr. Oliver, the Under Secretary for Lands, whose name was accepted for refunds at the Treasury and Audit Departments without question, notwithstanding the names of the officers authorized to sign refund vouchers had been previously duly notified to those Departments. From the evidence of several witnesses the Board is very much disposed to believe that some of the signatures attached to refund vouchers improperly prepared by Harris are genuine, although fraudulently obtained. They are the more inclined to this opinion from the fact that the officers themselves could not declare positively that they were forgeries.

Until the discovery of Harris' frauds, the refund voucher forms have apparently not been under the special charge of any one in particular, but allowed to lie about in a loose way, so that any officer could pick them up, and, if so inclined, use them

in a like fraudulent manner. Under such a system, or rather absence of system, it is a matter of surprise to the Board that frauds have not been perpetrated or attempted on a much larger scale than those which have been brought to light.

Many plans for establishing a check in future upon the issue of refund vouchers have been suggested to the Board, but the most of them, if not wholly impracticable, are of such a character as to relieve the Lands Department of its legitimate responsibility only by casting upon another Department a duty which does not properly appertain to it. After due deliberation, and after having carefully weighed the various propositions made, the Board have decided upon the following recommendations, in the full assurance that they will, if adopted and carried out in their integrity, prevent frauds in future in connection with refunds, or if they have not that effect, they will at all events enable the Auditor General to speedily detect them, unless such frauds should be the result of collusion on the part of all the officers concerned, on which it would be almost impossible to establish any check :—

1. That an officer of high standing—such as an Assistant Under Secretary or Chief Clerk—should be deputed by the Minister for Lands, to sign on his behalf refund vouchers of every description emanating from his Department.
2. That for this purpose this officer, whoever he may be, should on certain days visit the different Branches, and before signing the vouchers satisfy himself from a personal inspection of the papers in each case that the sums included therein are really the amounts which should be refunded.
3. That the refund voucher forms should be supplied by the Government Printer in books of 100 each, with butts attached; that both forms and butts should be numbered consecutively, and that each form should have the name of the Branch from which it emanates printed on the top of it.
4. That these voucher forms and their butts should, when required, be filled up by a trustworthy clerk, the refunds therein specified entered in a Refund Register by another clerk, and that both forms and butts should be initialled by the officer in charge of the Branch before they are submitted for the signature of the officer appointed by the Minister to sign them.
5. That, on being so signed, all refund vouchers, excepting those for lease rent refunds—which should be sent direct to the Auditor General for verification—should be forwarded to the Treasurer by the officer who signed them, in a specially prepared description of envelope kept under his own charge.
6. That monthly statements of all refund vouchers thus passed on for payment should be prepared and signed by the head of each Branch, and published in the Government Gazette, not only for general information, but to enable the Auditor General to effect a more complete and satisfactory check upon this description of payments; and that a copy of such notice, duly authenticated by the Under Secretary for Lands, be furnished to the Auditor General as an official record.
7. That so soon as the new form of voucher is brought into use, all the old loose forms should be destroyed by fire.

8. That the books containing the new forms should be kept under lock and key by the heads of the different Branches, who should be held accountable for every form by the officer deputed by the Minister to sign refund vouchers.
9. That all the officers connected with the preparation and signing of refund vouchers should be placed under security proportioned to their respective responsibilities.

With respect to the management of the Account Branch since the removal of Harris, the evidence submitted to the Board satisfies them that the present Accountant, Mr. Cohen, is a reliable and competent officer of considerable experience, and that he has already succeeded in placing the accounts of the Department upon a more satisfactory basis. Some of the books formerly in use are dispensed with as unnecessary, while those retained are being kept in accordance with the system adopted in other Government Departments, which admits of a periodical comparison with the books of the Treasury. The Board, however, recommend that either the Under Secretary or one of the higher officers of the Department of Lands should occasionally visit the Account Branch to see that the books are properly written up, and that the Bank pass-book be regularly compared with the Cash-book. They also recommend that all old cheque-books be either destroyed by fire or returned to the Government Printer, and that the Bank be instructed to honor no cheques but those of the new form, a specimen of which should be forwarded to the General Manager for his information as well as for the guidance of the Bank Teller.

Before drawing their Report to a close, the Board desire to express their appreciation of the ready, willing, and intelligent manner in which the various gentlemen they found it necessary to examine gave their evidence,—a circumstance which contributed in no small degree to facilitate the inquiry.

CHRISTOPHER ROLLESTON (CHAIRMAN).  
JAMES POWELL.  
JAMES THOMSON.

35, Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

27th February, 1882.

G. H. BARLEE, *Secretary*.

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## HARRIS DEFALCATIONS BOARD.

## MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

WEDNESDAY, 18 JANUARY, 1882.

Present:—

MR. POWELL, | MR. THOMSON,  
MR. ROLLESTON.

CHRISTOPHER ROLLESTON, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Charles Nicholson Jewel Oliver, Under Secretary for Lands, examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] You have, I suppose, collected as much information as possible in connection with Harris's defalcations? Yes; I did so until the Board was appointed, and I think I have arrived at their full extent; but as the frauds are by forgeries, it is impossible to say with certainty how far they may extend. Frauds have been traced back as far as August, 1879, and I think it is probable that none occurred before that date, as Harris was only appointed in April, 1879.

2. He was not Accountant then, was he? No; his appointment as Accountant took effect from 1st November, 1880, but he was acting in that capacity before; he had some connection with the Account Branch from the time that Evans's defalcations were discovered. When I went to that Branch to inspect the accounts I found Harris there—I suppose by Mr. Stephen's directions—endeavouring to unravel the difficulties and confusion caused by those defalcations. His connection with the Account Branch may be said to have commenced some time in July, 1880, although he was not appointed at the time.

3. Are you aware to what extent the defalcations have reached? In round numbers about £1,300, so far as discovered, and on account of the frauds I have made a claim against the Insurance Company of £900 odd.

4. Have you a statement in writing of the amounts, so far as you have discovered them? Yes; the total amount is £1,369 18s. 4d.

5. And you have the particulars which make up that amount? Yes (*producing paper*). This is recorded in the office, but I will send a certified copy of it. (*Appendix A.*) The claim I have made on the Insurance Company against that sum is £967 1s. 7d.

6. Why did you not claim the full amount? Because Harris's bond only dates from a certain time, and I could not make a claim for frauds committed before the date of the bond.

7. Can you tell us whether these defalcations are the result of forgeries in all cases, or only in some of them? They are all the results of forgeries except three; there were three cheques stolen,—one for £10, and two for £8 8s. each. These were cheques payable to individuals who were to call for them, and were in the custody of the Accountant, who cashed them through friends. I succeeded in tracing them, and from the discovery I made I laid the first information against Harris.

8. How did you first become aware or suspect that anything was wrong in connection with the Accountant? I fancied that he had not sent me the adjustments of advances so regularly as usual. I asked him for them, and he said he would bring them to me the next day. I told him on no account to delay doing so, and he said he would not. He brought them up to me. I am in the habit of going through the papers to see that vouchers correspond with the adjustment sheet which accompanies them. In doing so on this occasion I noticed one amount of £10 for which there was no voucher. I wrote a memo. asking Harris why he had presented that schedule as being correct. He made no written explanation, but said that the paper in question was not intended to come before me. I told him to let me have the voucher in proper form without delay; and I then made up my mind to go through his Branch and look over his accounts. I did not suspect fraud at that time, but I thought his accounts might be in arrear. But when I was on the point of doing this, an occurrence, which I need not further allude to than to say that it was in connection with the taking of the Census, occupied my undivided attention and put this matter of Harris's accounts out of my mind for the time. I then heard of a transaction with the Bank of New South Wales, which appeared then to be entirely outside the office, but which brought my thoughts back to the missing voucher; and thinking Harris's conduct very strange, I resolved to lose no further time in making an inspection of his Branch. Then it seemed to me that if I commenced an inspection and he had committed fraud he might levant. My suspicions being aroused, and wishing to prevent the possibility of Harris absconding, I obtained the services of a detective. The arrangement for surveillance by a detective was merely a matter between the Inspector-General of Police and myself. I did Harris no injury by getting a detective; the investigation might have proved him to be an honest man, instead of which it proved him to be a rogue. I sent for Harris, let the detective see him, and instructed the detective not to lose sight of him, or to take such steps as would ensure his being always in somebody's view. I went up to the Bank later in the day, and from information received I felt convinced that the transaction with the Bank had been as close to a fraud as possible, without there being then actual proof of it. Saw Harris and demanded his keys; he said they were at home. I thought that very strange, and told him to bring them the first thing in the morning. I said—"You have been guilty of some irregularities with the Bank of New South Wales" (I did not then know the full particulars), "and from what I see I think it is very improbable that you will be allowed to retain the position you hold in the Lands Department; bring me your keys in the morning." During the evening it occurred to me that

C. N. J.  
Oliver.

18 Jan., 1882.



C. N. J.  
Oliver.  
18 Jan., 1882.

Harris might go to the office early the next morning, get access to his room, and destroy documents which would make it very difficult to arrive at a solution in respect to any irregularities which might have occurred. So I went to the office myself at about 7 o'clock in the morning and locked up his room, and told the housekeeper to refer any one to me who wanted to go into the Account Branch. A very few minutes afterwards Harris came there, went up to the place where the key of his office was kept, and not finding it there, asked the housekeeper, who told him that I had taken it. Harris then whistled and walked out, evidently, as I interpreted it, knowing that he was found out, and that I had locked up his room on that account. I had not the keys of his drawers then, but of course I could easily have broken them open. My great anxiety was to find out whether he had been playing the rogue—to get such information as I could and have him arrested, and then to take my own time in going through the books. For although I had taken all the precautions I could to prevent him from getting away, such precautions are not always successful, and I did not wish to be in a position to be told afterwards that I had entertained suspicions of an officer in my Department and had not taken the proper steps. I sent for Mr. Freeman, who is Head of the Ministerial Branch in the Lands Department, and told him to go to the Account Branch, giving him the key, and explaining to him that I had some suspicion of Harris, and to remain there and to see that Harris did not take away any books or destroy any documents, but otherwise not to interfere with him. But that precaution was unnecessary, as Harris did not come to his office again. Later on in the day I met him and asked him for his keys, and I said—"Judging from your action, you have committed some gross irregularity in the Department." He said he had been a great villain, and I should soon find it out. He said—"You could not help it, you will soon find it out." I told him it was useless to think of getting away, as I had taken precautions to prevent it, and that he had better go home and I would send for him if I wanted him. I then went back to the office and traced a £10 cheque which had been cashed, and looked for the voucher, which is now in the hands of the law officers; I found it was not receipted. The cheque I found had been lodged to the credit of Mr. Boyd, of Stubbs & Co., of George-street. I saw Mr. Boyd, and had some difficulty in getting any information from him. At last he admitted that he had cashed the cheque; it was in favour of Mr. P. W. Street. I then found Mr. J. R. Street, and asked him formally whether he had received payment in any other form on his brother's behalf, and he said he had not. Then I went to the Water Police Court, laid an information against Harris, and had him arrested at once, and after that I gave Mr. Freeman instructions to go on with the inspection of the books and documents in the Account Branch.

9. And the result of that inspection has been the discovery of defalcations amounting to £1,369 18s. 4d.? Yes.

10. Do you produce Mr. Freeman's reports on the subject? Yes, I have them here (*producing papers*). I will furnish certified copies of them (*Appendices B, C, D, and E*). One is dated 28th November, another 3rd December, and two others 6th December, 1881.

11. *Mr. Powell.*] I should like to ask whether your suspicions were aroused in the first place by any private matter not connected with the office? The £10 cheque was really the starting-point; it was a cheque in favour of Mr. P. W. Street, but it was made payable to Mr. J. R. Street.

12. *Chairman.*] For what services was it due? It was due to Mr. P. W. Street for travelling expenses; he is one of our conditional purchase inspectors; it was a good cheque—it was, in fact, a stolen cheque.

13. *Mr. Thomson.*] And you traced it to Mr. Boyd? Yes. Mr. Boyd stated that Harris alleged he had no banking account, and, as a friend, Boyd cashed it for him.

14. *Mr. Powell.*] And at this time you had no suspicion of any fraud? No.

15. *Chairman.*] You had no suspicion of the forgeries which were afterwards discovered? None whatever.

16. What was it that first aroused your suspicion? Certain cheques on the Bank of New South Wales. I had great doubts about the signatures being mine. Of course I had the particulars of them, but I suspected the cheques themselves; I felt perfectly satisfied they were forgeries, although excellent imitations of my signature, and so I looked up the cheque-books from which they were taken; this is one of them (*producing cheque-book*).

17. In whose charge was that book? It was kept in the safe which was in charge of the Accountant.

18. *Mr. Thomson.*] Did you get all the cheques back? No. I have three of them here which Harris has been charged with forging.

19. But seeing that he was charged with forgery, did you not consider it right to get all the cheques back to see if there were any more forgeries? No; I found the other cheques were legally drawn and had been properly applied. The first of the forged cheques was one for £5 in favour of petty cash, numbered 158,617, and dated 9 March, 1881. This was taken from a cheque-book (*producing cheque-book*) marked by myself "cancelled," and I could not possibly, under any circumstances whatever, have signed a cheque in that book, because the word "cancelled" is written in blue by me on the cover, and the office arrangements having been altered the form of the cheque itself is obsolete. The butt of this cheque has been taken out, and I never sign a cheque without seeing that the butt is properly filled up. Consequently, although the signatures are like mine, I am certain they are not genuine.

20. You say that you saw the other cheques at the Bank of New South Wales, and that they were for proper claims? Yes; I saw some of them only.

21. But when you discovered that Harris could forge signatures to cheques so cleverly, did you not think it possible that he might have imposed upon you in respect to claims also. For instance, he might have put cheques before you to sign purporting to be on account of proper claims while they were really fictitious ones? I do not think so; but if you ask me how we could arrive at the extent of his forgeries, I must say that can only be done by reference to every voucher in the office of the Auditor General for claims against the Department of Lands.

22. *Chairman.*] Mr. Thomson wishes to know whether the claims themselves may not have been entirely forged? Well, it is possible; there was the appointment of Mr. G. T. Hunt to the position of temporary clerk in the Lands Department, Conditional Sales Division, at 12s. 6d. a day; that was an imposition.

23. *Mr. Powell.*] That was altogether a fictitious claim for salary; in fact, he himself was Mr. Hunt? Yes, he was guilty of a fraud of that kind, but that and similar ones I have detected.

24. *Mr. Thomson.*] But how was it that, in the case of Hunt, Harris could draw the money—Is it not a fact that you give cheques to pay all the salaries of the Department? It was very simple; he signed the authority which purported to come from me, which was duly sent to the Treasury, and the money paid in to my credit; he then obtained the amount from the Bank by means of a forged cheque.

25. Was the cheque paid in your office? No, at the Bank; it was a forgery.
26. But are not the abstracts for such payments witnessed? Some of them are; but I find that in some cases the witnessing is dispensed with.
27. Then Mr. Harris could have filled up any number of abstracts and got the money for them? Hardly, because we should have become insolvent—that is to say, we should have found it out by the amounts. The next cheque, No. 158,618, is also, like the first, in favour of petty cash, and drawn on 17th March; the butt is not filled up.
28. Did the Bank not take exception to the cheques on account of the numbers not following in natural sequence? No.
29. Who kept the key of the safe? Mr. Harris had the only key; there is no duplicate key to that safe; it is one that was got originally by Mr. Lindsay Thompson, and I had it transferred to the Account Branch. Under any circumstances, if there had been two keys I should have given one to the Accountant.
30. Did you keep a large stock of these cheques on hand? There was a large quantity of them. Some time in July, 1881, I got permission from the Treasury to alter the form of the cheque-book, as to the size of the book, and the words Accountant and Under Secretary. When I had these alterations made, the old cheque-books which we had on hand were left in the safe, and it was these books which Harris used to commit the forgeries.
31. *Chairman.*] The blank cheque-book in use is kept in the safe in the office, and is entirely under the control of the Accountant? Yes.
32. What was his mode of procedure in getting these cheques signed for issue—I mean the ordinary cheques of the office? He produced to me the vouchers and the cheque-book; the cheques were drawn either by him or by Mr. Ireland, his assistant, and countersigned by him. If they are to be paid in to the credit of any one and the Bank is known, they are crossed “— Bank, to the credit of so and so,” and the Bank is stated. I see that this is done, and I insist upon having the same notation on the butt, so that I have, as far as possible, a *fac simile* of the cheque in the book. Of course when cheques are drawn for persons who call at the office for them they are not crossed. I never sign a cheque without the cheque-book being produced.
33. And of course after signing these cheques you have done with them? Yes.
34. And they go back to the Accountant for him to deal with? Yes; they are either paid to the persons who call for them or into a Bank. I may state that on one occasion—my attention was called to it by Mr. Ireland—Mr. Harris brought the cheque-book to me, and in signing the cheques, of which there were about fifteen, I turned over two leaves at once and left one of the cheques unsigned. Harris, it appears, tore these cheques out and brought one back to me, saying,—“You have forgotten to sign this one,” and I refused to sign it until he had brought me the cheque-book and voucher, which he did at once.
35. Is the signing of cheques a matter of daily occurrence? Of course it is not always the case, but I very frequently have to sign cheques for officers in the country, for travelling expenses and payments of that kind.
36. Are the salaries of the officers in your Department paid to them directly at the Treasury? No; the amount is paid in to my credit.
37. And then you sign the cheques for the salaries yourself? Yes.
38. The abstracts being signed in your Department? Yes; as a rule, all the officers at head-quarters receive their money personally,—all, I believe, with the exception of the Chief Commissioner and myself. The payments to inspectors and officers in the country are lodged in a Bank to their credit, and the teller signs for them.
39. *Mr. Powell.*] Are the butts of the cheques examined and compared with the Bank pass-book, as in a private establishment? Yes.
40. I mean that if you find £5 charged in the pass-book, you refer to a corresponding entry in the butt of the cheque-book? Yes.
41. Then a cheque drawn in the wrong book would be found to be a fraud? Yes; but the whole thing was in Harris’s own hands; he forged my signatures as well as his own counter-signatures. With regard to these forgeries, I may tell you that they are all his own handwriting from beginning to end.
42. *Mr. Powell.*] Do you insist upon Mr. Ireland initialling the cheques? No; he draws them, I sign them, and the Accountant countersigns them.
43. But supposing Mr. Ireland were directed by Mr. Harris to draw a certain cheque, would he insist upon seeing the voucher, or would he, acting under the Accountant’s authority, draw it without? That I cannot say positively, but from what I know of Mr. Ireland I certainly think he would want to know where the voucher was. To obtain a cheque properly drawn he would have had to use a different form, and he could not have handed the cheque-book I have produced to Mr. Ireland. I have no doubt—at least that is my impression—that, in comparing the Bank pass-book, Ireland would call out the amounts from the butts of the cheque-book in use, Harris taking the pass-book.
44. *Mr. Thomson.*] Or he might have done the whole thing himself? He might.
45. *Chairman.*] Is the Bank pass-book posted according to the numbers or the dates of the cheques? The numbers.

FRIDAY, 20 JANUARY, 1882.

Present:—

MR. POWELL, | MR. THOMSON,  
MR. ROLLESTON.

CHRISTOPHER ROLLESTON, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

C. N. J. Oliver, Under Secretary for Lands, further examined:—

46. *Chairman.*] We have read Mr. Freeman’s reports on the frauds which are the subject of investigation, and Mr. Thomson will re-open the inquiry by putting certain questions, which we shall be glad if you will answer as concisely as possible.
47. *Mr. Thomson.*] When were you appointed Under Secretary for Lands? On the 14th December, 1880, my appointment taking effect from the 7th November preceding, but I had been acting as Under Secretary before that time.

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48. How long were you acting as Under Secretary before November, 1880? I think from about the end of August.
49. You were previously Inspector of Land Offices? Yes.
50. While acting in that or any other capacity, did you ever inquire into the working of the Account Branch? Yes.
51. What was the result of that inquiry? The result of that inquiry was the disclosure of certain irregularities in connection with the business of the Branch, and also the discovery of certain defalcations.
52. What was the amount of the defalcations that were then discovered? £988.
53. Who was the defaulter? The Assistant Accountant.
54. What was the name of the Assistant Accountant? J. E. Evans.
55. Who was the Accountant then? James Croft.
56. There was no defalcation on the part of Croft? No.
57. It was entirely on the part of Evans? Yes.
58. Do you remember the amount of defalcations for which Mr. Evans was apprehended? £818 15s.
59. Was there any forgery on that occasion? Yes, but it was forgery of a peculiar nature.
60. A cheque was manipulated? Yes, after signature; the cheque not having been properly filled up when signed.
61. There was no forgery of the name? No.
62. Had the Accountant any other assistant besides Mr. Evans at that time? No.
63. Then the Account Branch consisted only of the Accountant and his assistant, Mr. Evans? Yes.
64. Did you make any recommendation for improving the system of keeping the accounts on that occasion? Yes.
65. Can you describe that recommendation? It was in respect to the way in which the books should be kept, also as to how advances for petty cash should be obtained from the Treasury and adjusted, and also with regard to the manner in which cheques should be drawn and signed.
66. *Chairman.*] Were those suggestions put on record? Yes, I believe so; they were embodied in a report which I have not with me—it is at my office; it was a joint report by Mr. Pinhey and myself to the Minister for Lands.
67. *Mr. Thomson.*] Were your recommendations approved and carried out then? Yes, I believe they were, as a whole.
68. When was Mr. Harris appointed Accountant? On the 14th December, 1880, his appointment taking effect from the 1st November preceding.
69. What salary did he receive? £300 a year.
70. Do you think that sum was a fair remuneration for the duties he had to perform? I think an Accountant with like responsibilities might be paid a higher salary; at the same time I think it was a very fair salary to commence with.
71. Did he ever complain of its being inadequate? No.
72. What assistance had he as Accountant? He had one assistant, Mr. Ireland.
73. What salary does Mr. Ireland receive? He is on the temporary staff; I am under the impression that he gets 12s. 6d. a day, six days in the week.
74. How long was Harris in the Department before he was appointed Accountant? He was first appointed to the Department, I think, on 11th April, 1879. I know it was in April, '79.
75. And to what Branch was he appointed? To the Pre-emptive Lease Branch.
76. Who was the Head of that Branch at the time? Mr. Charles Brown.
77. What salary did he then receive? I think he entered the Department at 10s. a day.
78. And did he get any increase between that time and the date of his appointment as Accountant? Yes.
79. Can you tell us what the increase was? I believe it was 2s. 6d. a day.
80. Do you know what Mr. Harris's duties were in the Pre-emptive Lease Branch? They were chiefly in connection with keeping the pre-emptive lease rent books, and attending to the adjustments and the queries of the Auditor General.
81. In reference to the pre-emptive leases? Yes, of which there were a great number; also in connection with the refunds of pre-emptive lease rents paid in error or overpaid.
82. Do you think he had any opportunity then of committing forgeries or frauds of any kind? Yes, I know he did commit forgeries, because I have since discovered them.
83. Has Mr. Freeman's investigation gone back to that period? Yes, so far as it could be carried out, before it was determined to appoint this Board.
84. Has it gone back to the very commencement of Mr. Harris's services in that Branch? Yes, that is to 1879.
85. Was Mr. Harris in the Public Service before he entered the Lands Department? Yes, I believe so.
86. In what Department? In the Auditor General's Department.
87. I suppose you are not aware of the nature of his duties while there? No.
88. How is it that he left that Department and joined the Lands Department? He was specially asked for, I believe, by Mr. Brown, who was then the Head of the Pre-emptive Lease Branch in the Lands Department, for the reason that he was considered a highly efficient officer and particularly acquainted with the business pertaining to pre-emptive lease rents.
89. *Chairman.*] The business of the Pre-emptive Lease Branch was then in great confusion and arrear? Yes.
90. *Mr. Thomson.*] Did Harris come with good recommendations from the Audit Department? Yes, excellent.
91. When he became Accountant in your Department, did he receive any written instructions defining his duties? No written instructions.
92. He was allowed then to ascertain what his duties were as best he could? He received verbal instructions from me.
93. Had he any control over any other Branch of the Department—for instance, over the Record Branch? No.
94. How then did he come to intercept a Treasury letter, or rather a B.C. communication, authorizing the payment of £187 6s. from the Treasurer's Advance Account? He did not intercept the paper; it was sent to him as Accountant. I may tell you that I do not open all the letters that come to the Department; that would not be possible. I endeavoured to do so for a time, but it interfered too much with

with important duties. The number of letters on business which comes under my immediate control reached 60,000 last year. The morning post is opened by two officers specially directed to do so. Letters arriving during the day are opened by the gentleman in charge of the Record Room. All letters, after being recorded in the proper way, are sent to the Head of the Branch, who has charge of the particular business to which the communications relate, and in that way I have no doubt the paper to which you refer was sent to the Accountant.

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95. Then was this letter or paper authorizing the payment of £187 6s. out of the Treasurer's Advance Account registered, or did it not pass through the Record Branch? It was registered.

96. Actually registered? Yes, after its return from the Treasury.

97. Did not that create suspicion at once? No; for no one could ever suppose that we could anticipate a forgery.

98. Is it not usual for letters leaving your Department for other Departments to be registered before they are sent away? No, nor in any other Department in the Service to my knowledge.

99. Then how can they be traced afterwards? By the press copies.

100. Was this letter press copied in the regular book? There is no press copy in the office letter-book, but I judge from its appearance that it has been press copied.

101. It has been press copied, but not in the office records? No; there is no press copy of it in the office. I produce the letter itself; it is dated 12th May, 1881. (*Appendix F.*) I discovered that Harris, in order to give a thoroughly genuine appearance to the letters he forged, was in the habit of press copying them, as it is well known that letters written in copying ink, if not copied, have a different appearance to those press-copied; they also differ if written in common ink. He was in the habit of writing them in copying ink, press copying them on the sheets at the end of a letter-book and then tearing out the copies and destroying them. As an illustration of this practice I produce press copies of three forgeries which were found among his papers (*exhibiting forms with forged signatures—Appendix G.*)

102. Did he give a fictitious number to that letter of 12th May, 1881? Yes.

103. Then was it not possible for the Record Clerk to discover when it came back that it was a forged letter? Yes, it was possible.

104. Because it was out of the proper run of numbers? It was possible, but only if the Record Clerk had obtained the paper which was quoted, and then compared them to see whether it related to the matter referred to in the letter. The number quoted is 81/7,088 C.S. This number was attached to papers referring to a proper claim against the Department by one Simon Richards, and these papers were with the Accountant. When the letter in reference to the advance from the Treasurer's Advance Account was returned from the Treasury, it was registered and connected in pencil, as is the proper custom, with the paper quoted, and a note made on the paper registered that the former paper 81/7,088 was with the Accountant. The paper last registered was sent to the Accountant, as relating to a matter coming within his Branch. It will be seen from what I have stated that the number on the forged letter was that properly attached to Simon Richards's case, and I may state that there is no such case in the Department as that mentioned in the letter to the Treasury of 12th May, 1881.

105. You say your Record Clerk connected the forged letter with the paper quoted. In so connecting the papers in his register, would he not be able to discover that the amount mentioned in the letter to the Treasury was different from the amount mentioned in Simon Richards's case? In all probability there would be no amount mentioned in the register in connection with Simon Richards's claim. A claim would be made by Simon Richards, and the amount would be determined afterwards. The decision would be arrived at on papers already recorded, therefore the amount would not be stated in the register, as it was not determined or known when the letter was received.

106. *Chairman.*] What does your registration proper provide for? The numbers of letters received.

107. The name and date of receipt? Yes, and the residence of the writer, and the subject of the letter.

108. *Mr. Thomson.*] Is it the usual practice of your Record Clerk to send papers to other Branches of the Department before they are seen by yourself? Yes.

109. Then you do not initial these papers or mark them off? No.

110. But you surely distinguish between that kind of correspondence and correspondence of a more urgent character? I have no means of distinguishing.

111. Are no letters submitted to you at all? Yes, they are all submitted to me, but they are not opened by me; they are opened as before stated.

112. But, as I understand you, these letters go to the Heads of other Branches without your knowledge? Yes.

113. Well, that being the case, would the letters go from the Record Branch to you? No; the Department is divided into certain Branches or Divisions, for each of which a record book is kept, and there is a Head to each Branch. When the letters are opened in the morning, they are sorted according to the class of business to which they relate, and handed to the different Record Clerks in the Record Room and registered. Former papers are quoted or obtained if possible and connected, and then they are sent to the Heads of the Branches which have to do with the particular business to which they relate, who then submit them to me.

114. *Chairman.*] Then this process in many cases must occupy a considerable time before the letters come to you? Yes; but all urgent cases are, by direction, brought specially to me.

115. *Mr. Powell.*] All the correspondence is supposed to go through your hands, is it not? Yes, in the manner stated.

116. *Chairman.*] Can you give us the names of the persons who open the letters? Yes; Mr. Freeman, the Head of the Ministerial Branch, and Mr. Patterson, who is in charge of the Record Room.

117. Then Mr. Freeman and Mr. Patterson together classify the letters, and they are distributed under their orders to the different Branches to which they belong? Yes.

118. *Mr. Powell.*] And are they separately recorded in each Branch? In the Record Room registers are kept for each Branch, and they are registered there.

119. *Mr. Thomson.*] Do these two gentlemen record the letters themselves in any book? No.

120. They simply open and classify them? Yes; and if there is any money in the letters it is entered in a book kept for the purpose and brought to me. I go over the amounts and see that the entries are properly made and endorsed on the letters, and that the different amounts have been initialled by Mr. Freeman or Mr. Patterson; that is my security that the money has been received and entered, and Mr.

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Freeman or Mr. Patterson, whoever has initialled the amounts, is responsible for it until he gets some one to take the responsibility from him, which is generally the Receiver at the Treasury. Of course it is well known that we do not collect revenue, but large amounts of money are improperly sent to the Department.

121. How long did Mr. Harris hold the position of Accountant before suspicions of his integrity were aroused? Nearly twelve months.

122. You had full confidence in him up to that time I presume? Yes; he came to me with the highest testimonials that a man could possibly have; there was no question of his ability, his attendance was regular—in fact I do not think I ever sent for him that he did not come or give some satisfactory reason for his non-attendance.

123. Was he a married man? He was not when he was appointed, but he married since.

124. Did you ever hear that he was an extravagant young man? No.

125. About what date were your suspicions first aroused? About November last.

126. Then after that how long was it before you had him arrested? From the date that I had well-grounded suspicions of him only two days elapsed until he was arrested.

127. Did any of the forgeries or swindles take place in the interim? No.

128. Nothing of that kind took place? No; in fact there was £86 in the Treasury awaiting payment that I prevented him getting.

129. When did you instruct Mr. Freeman to investigate his accounts—was it before or after his arrest? After his arrest.

130. You stated that the result of his inquiries has been to bring to light forgeries and frauds to the amount of £1,369 18s. 4d. Now can you tell us into how many classes of fraud this amount can be divided—that is, how many forged documents were sent to the Treasury, what sums entrusted to him were embezzled, and how many forged cheques there were? He forged cheques to the amount of £195 6s. 9d., the stolen cheques, and moneys embezzled amounted to £28 16s., and the balance were forgeries on the Treasury.

131. Did any of these frauds occur in Mr. Stephen's time; if so, can you state how many and to what amount? As far as I can state there were five, making a total of £149 17s. 5d.; these are the forged authorities for payment (*producing them*).

132. Were these forgeries? I believe so, for this reason, that there were no such claims in existence, and the refunds were not properly payable.

133. Have you submitted them to Mr. Stephen? No; those purporting to be signed by Mr. Wilson are, I believe, frauds.

134. Then you are not quite positive on the point? No; but I have very little doubt of it. The reason I think they are forgeries is that no such amounts could be properly refunded.

135. But you could not swear that they are forgeries? No.

136. Before Harris was arrested did you submit any of these accounts or documents to him and ask for an explanation? No.

137. I suppose you are not certain that you have discovered all Harris's frauds? No; but I fancy they have all been discovered, although there may be some yet undiscovered.

138. But it is quite possible that others may be discovered? Quite possible. I did not attempt to complete my researches when I was informed that a Board was about to be appointed.

139. Did any one outside the Department give you information which enabled you to discover any of these irregularities? Yes; the bulk of them were discovered through information received from outside the office, as there is no record in the office of any of the transactions with the exception of two. If I had not obtained information outside the Department none of the frauds by refund would have been discovered, and the same may be said of some of the others.

140. Who gave you this information? Various persons employed by Harris.

141. Can you give us their names? Mr. J. Sutton of the Exchange, Mr. William Nichols, Mr. A. J. Campbell, Mr. A. Gilder, and Mr. C. B. Walsh appear to have acted as agents. I obtained information from the first three named.

142. Do you think these persons would be willing to give information before the Board? I am perfectly satisfied Mr. Sutton would, and I have no doubt the others would, if to be found.

143. *Chairman.*] Have you any reason to think they were at all in collusion with Harris in the transactions in which he was engaged? I can only accept the assurance of those to whom I have spoken. Sutton said he believed that Harris was doing this business for some friends, and that he accepted Harris's statement that he could not attend at the Treasury and receive the money.

144. Harris divided the business with these persons, did he not? Yes, although Sutton was his principal agent.

145. But he gave enough to the others to divert suspicion from Sutton? Yes; but Sutton is a land agent and no amount of business would create suspicion in respect to him.

146. *Mr. Powell.*] What business do the other three persons follow? Campbell is a collector in this town, Nichols is a storeman, Gilder, I believe, is a lawyer's clerk, and Walsh is not to be found, he was formerly with Willis & Co. I have made every possible effort to find him; it is supposed he went to Queensland.

147. *Mr. Thomson.*] Do you not suppose from the nature of some of these persons' occupations that they must have been in collusion with Harris? I should not like to say. I can only state that, after a little squeezing, I got information from Messrs. Sutton, Nichols, and Campbell which enabled me to detect frauds which I am quite sure would not otherwise have been discovered.

148. I suppose you are not aware that Harris acted as agent for any one in the country? No; if he had he would have lost his position in the Department.

149. As a matter of fact, did you ever find that he acted as a *bona fide* agent for any one? No, so far as the documents disclose his action.

150. Although you may have given the information before, I would like you to answer this question for another purpose—How many forged cheques were paid by the Bank? Thirteen (*referring to papers*).

151. What do they amount to? £195 6s. 9d.

152. Does the Bank admit that they are forgeries? I never asked.

153. Have you included the amount of these forged cheques in your claim against the London Accident and Guarantee Company of £967 6s. 9d.? Certainly; their policy is an absolute indemnity against loss; it

it was on that account that I made the claim. I do not know that we may not afterwards have to make a claim against the Bank, but, as I considered it my duty to recover the money in the easiest possible way, I claimed the amount from the Guarantee Company. I consider the Company liable under their policy for any loss whatever.

154. Have you had any legal opinion on the subject? The Crown Solicitor made a claim on the Company with the full knowledge that the claim embraced forgeries.

155. Supposing you had to exclude from your claim on the Company some of these forged cheques, could you not make up the sum of £967 6s. 9d. out of other forgeries, such as those on the Treasury? No, not from the information of which I am at present possessed. The claim I have made is only a preliminary one, and does not prevent me from preferring a further claim at any future time.

156. Can you positively state that the cheques are all forgeries? Certainly they are forgeries, and I am prepared to prove it to the satisfaction of any intelligent jury.

157. How are you sure that they are forgeries—is it because they are drawn for fictitious claims, or what is it? There were no such sums payable, and, although in many cases the signatures are very like mine, it was impossible for me to have signed any cheques in the books from which these were taken, at that date.

158. Do you mean to say that if these forged cheques had been brought to you to sign, you would have detected that they were not properly drawn and taken out of the proper book? Yes; I am not in the habit of signing any cheques except in the cheque-book, and I am always particular that the Accountant initials the butt of the cheque.

159. You did not do that yourself? No.

160. Can you tell us what books you had in the Account Branch during Mr. Harris's time? There was the appropriation ledger and the cash-book, besides auxiliary books.

161. *Chairman.*] Had you an advance register separate from the general ledger? No, the advance register is not separate.

162. *Mr. Thomson.*] Did Mr. Ireland keep any of these books? Yes. I may say generally that he kept all the books except the petty cash book.

163. Mr. Harris kept the petty cash book? Yes.

164. Can you inform us whether any of the payments for forged cheques have been entered in the cash book? They only appear in the Bank pass-book.

165. So that Mr. Ireland had no opportunity of making any discovery? No, except in comparing the Bank pass-book with the cheque-book, and I have already explained how that could be done, so that he would not discover any irregularity.

166. Since you were last before the Board have you not asked Mr. Ireland that question—whether he compared the Bank pass-book with the cheque-book? No, I have not spoken to him since.

167. I understood you to say that you did not consider it part of your own duty to compare the Bank pass-book with the butts of the cheque-book? Yes, it would be impossible for me to do it; the Accountant attends to this matter; he gives security for £1,000 for fidelity.

168. Had Mr. Ireland charge of the vouchers for payment? As a rule he prepared the forms of adjustment, and for that purpose he would have the vouchers, but in the case of forgeries of course he would not.

169. Did he examine the claims before they were submitted to you? No, it was not part of his duty.

170. That was the duty of the Accountant? Yes.

171. You did not then look at the vouchers to discover whether they had been initialled by Mr. Ireland? No. It is the duty of the Accountant to initial all vouchers.

172. Were the adjustments of advances in arrear at the time of Mr. Harris's apprehension? No; I think they were all within three months, being the period allowed.

173. You say that Mr. Harris kept the petty cash book. What amount did you allow him at one time for petty demands? We have been in the habit of obtaining an advance of £25 for this purpose. That £25 was paid into the Bank, and I drew cheques against it when required.

174. And how much did you give him at one time? I think £10 was the largest amount I ever drew; as a rule I used to draw £5 at a time. Our rule with regard to petty cash is this: we never apply for a fresh advance until we have adjusted the previous one, so that any fraud that might be committed must be limited to the £25 last drawn.

175. Do you examine the accounts in adjustment of the advances from the Treasury? Yes; I write to the Treasury stating that I have adjusted the previous advance, the adjustment accounts having then gone to the Audit Department. If that were not carried out I should not get the further advance. That is one of the suggestions contained in the joint report by Mr. Pinhey and myself previously referred to.

176. *Mr. Powell.*] You are not prepared to say that these cheques are forgeries? I am prepared to say that they are forgeries.

177. But not from the evidence of the cheques themselves. Are you prepared to take one of these cheques and say "this is a forgery"? No.

178. You are only prepared to say that they are forgeries because the documents they represent are forgeries? Yes, I am prepared to swear that I never signed one of these cheques.

179. That you never signed one of these cheques? I know that I could not have signed them, but they are filled up by the Accountant who signed them, and the only forgery is my signature, and the imitation is excellent. If that signature on a blank document were put before me I should not like to swear it was not mine.

180. As there is only the Accountant and an extra clerk in the Account Branch the work must be very light? It is not very heavy, but quite enough, if not too much, for two officers.

181. And there is very little money passing through their hands? There were sums amounting to £79,000 which passed through last year.

182. *Mr. Thomson.*] But that sum does not pass through your hands: your Departmental vote does not represent that sum; for instance, you have a large vote for recreation reserves, but you do not keep the accounts of those reserves in your books, and the money does not pass through your hands? No; but the amount of work in authorizing the Treasury to pay the amount is just as large as if we paid it ourselves.

183. *Chairman.*] But the responsibility of handling the money does not rest with you? No.

184. *Mr. Powell.*] In your opinion, would any person unacquainted with the ramifications of the land system and the working of your Department be able to perpetrate these frauds? No, I do not think so.

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185. When Mr. Croft was Accountant, was Evans an extra clerk? No, but Ireland is an extra clerk.  
186. Then there were no extra clerks in Croft's time? No, not in the Account Branch.  
187. So that Ireland was under the control of Harris, who could get him removed if he liked? He could not be removed without a full investigation.  
188. But would Ireland's position allow him to feel himself independent? He might not feel independent, but he is so far as any subordinate can be.  
189. *Mr. Thomson.*] Since the discovery of these frauds have you sent to the Audit Office to see if any of the petty cash adjustments have been manipulated? No; the adjustments were examined and passed, and I did not think it necessary to re-examine them.  
190. You would not sign the abstracts without going through the vouchers, would you? No; I examine the vouchers before I sign the adjustment sheet, though I should not, perhaps, make a specially critical examination, but sufficiently critical to detect fraud, as all expenditure on account of petty cash is passed by me before payment.

MONDAY, 23 JANUARY, 1882.

Present:—

MR. POWELL, | MR. THOMSON,  
MR. ROLLESTON.

CHRISTOPHER ROLLESTON, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

C. N. J. Oliver, Under Secretary for Lands, further examined:—

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*Witness:* Before I give any further evidence I would like, with the permission of the Board, to say a few words in reference to a question put to me on Friday last on the subject of Evans's defalcations during the time Mr. Stephen was Under Secretary for Lands. It is of course well known that Mr. Stephen's removal from that office was connected with those defalcations, or presumed so. A question was put to me as to the amount of Evans's defalcations. I did not answer it at the time, but I supplied the information afterwards. The amount was £988. Another question was put to me as to the amount of the fraud upon which Evans was arrested, which I was obliged also to answer; it was £818 15s. That is as far as the questions went, and then the subject of Harris's frauds was resumed. Now, when the result of this inquiry in the shape of a recommendation from the Board and the evidence taken goes before the public, it will appear that Mr. Stephen lost his position because an officer in the Department under his control committed defalcations to the extent of £988, while Harris has committed defalcations amounting to £1,300 odd; the inference without further explanation being that a heavier censure apparently attaches to the Under Secretary in connection with Harris's case than Evans's. Nothing appears in the evidence as to the manner in which the Account Branch was conducted when the Evans frauds occurred; there is the bald statement that in his case, and while Mr. Stephen was Under Secretary, the defalcations amounted to £988, while in the case of Harris it is clearly shown that there have been various frauds extending over a long period of time amounting to £1,300; and the mere facts given, without evidence as to the way in which the frauds were carried out in both cases, would lead to invidious comparison. I think it only right to draw attention to this matter in my own interest. If the Board have power to go back to Evans transactions, let them be gone into fully, or not at all.

*Mr. Thomson:* My object in questioning you as to what occurred in Mr. Stephen's time was merely to elicit the fact that there had been an inquiry by a Board and that you had put the Branch on a different footing since; it was not, as you seem to think, for the purpose of contrasting the defalcations in Mr. Stephen's time with those which have occurred in yours.

*Chairman:* I do not see that the facts which have been elicited prejudice you in any way.

*Witness:* I am quite satisfied to have been allowed to draw attention to the matter, so as to avoid being placed in a false position hereafter.

191. (*Examination resumed.*) *Mr. Thomson.*] Have you any idea of the amount of lease rents annually refunded by your Department? No; last year there were 4,000 applications for leases, of which about 2,700 were granted; some are not yet disposed of, and about 700 have been refused, and refunds of the amounts of rent paid in the latter authorized. That is all I can say at present, but I can supply a statement giving the exact amounts; it is a matter that requires calculation and cannot be answered off-hand. (*Appendix H.*)

192. Will you kindly describe, if you can, the nature of these refunds? They are various. An application is made to lease land, and the rent is deposited with the local land agent. The money is then transmitted by the local land agent to the Treasury. The application is sent to the Department of Lands and recorded in the Pre-emptive Lease Application Register, and the question of the land being available or not is then gone into. If the land is available the lease is granted; if not, it is refused, and any money paid on account of a lease which is not granted is authorized to be refunded.

193. *Chairman.*] Does not a year or two often elapse before it is ascertained whether the land is available or not? Not now; that was the case before the reorganization of the Pre-lease Branch, when leases were granted without inquiry being made as to whether the land was available or not; but now all claims are investigated as soon as possible after the receipt of the application and before the leases are approved and gazetted. Another cause of refund is the total alienation of a lease. It happens that holders of many and extensive pre-emptive leases continue to pay rent for some time after the land has actually been alienated, and then claim a refund.

194. Do you mean that the lease has been alienated or the conditional purchase? The land which forms the lease, and the lessee then applies to the Department for a refund and gets it.

195. *Mr. Thomson.*] Will you explain to us how a lease can be alienated to another person and the rent paid by the original leaseholder? A conditional purchaser, for instance, has a pre-emptive lease, under which he possesses certain rights, but the law does not prevent that pre-emptive lease from being taken up by conditional purchase, nor does it prevent the land from being sold by auction if the Minister for Lands sees fit to sell it; and therefore in that way the holder of a pre-emptive lease may lose the whole of it by alienation, and yet he may have paid rent in ignorance of the fact.

196. Have you ever made a refund on account of a pre-emptive lease having been granted to a person who had selected land on another person's pre-emptive lease? A pre-emptive lease is never granted out of a pre-emptive lease.

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197. By whose authority are these refunds made? When the amounts are small, on the authority of the Under Secretary for Lands; the refund of large amounts are submitted to the Minister for approval.

198. Then as a matter of fact they come before you before the refund is authorized? Yes.

199. Do you keep a register of the amounts authorized? Yes, a "Refund Book" is kept in the Pre-emptive-lease Branch. There was no such book kept before that Branch was reorganized by me.

200. In what year was that? I think it was in 1879.

201. Who prepares the refund authorities for submission to you? The refund vouchers are scarcely ever submitted to me.

202. They are sent with the papers? The refunds are authorized on papers submitted to me.

203. The authorities are signed by the Head of the Pre-lease Branch? Yes, he holds an authority from me to do so, and that authority is communicated to the Treasury.

204. Then you never see what action has been taken after you have initialled the papers or authorized the refund? Seldom in these particular matters: the refund being claimed, approved of, and payable, it is only a matter of form to fill up the document and send it to the Treasury in order that the money may be paid.

205. After that the whole responsibility rests with the officer in charge—the Head of the Branch? Yes.

206. Is it possible for the Head of the Branch to forge these documents without the knowledge of any person in the ranch? Yes, as Harris did.

207. *Chairman.*] As he did when he was employed in the Pre-emptive Lease Branch? Yes.

208. It was there, I think I understood you to say, that these frauds commenced? Yes.

209. *Mr. Thomson.*] How many of these refund leases were forged by Harris, can you tell us (*referring to papers*)? So far as I have discovered there were nine, each refund embracing more than one forgery.

210. That is the order to receive—? No, I do not even refer to that: there is the forged letter to the person in whose favour the refund is authorized sent to the care of the agent who acted as it were for him, but really for Harris, and the forged authority for the refund sent to the Treasury.

211. Can you tell the Board the nature and amount of the forgeries committed by Harris under each head or description of forgery? Yes—

Forged cheques ... ..	£185	6	9
Forged authorities on vote for resumption of land for road purposes. Item 363,			
Appropriation Act, 1881 ... ..	374	1	0
Forged authority for payment from Treasurer's Advance Account ... ..	187	6	0
Forged authorities for lease rent refunds ... ..	580	3	9
Larceny or embezzlement ... ..	37	6	3
Other deficiencies. (particulars not known) ... ..	14	7	
	<u>£1,364</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>4</u>

212. You said, I think, that it was in 1879 that you reorganized the Pre-emptive Lease Branch? Yes.

213. I find that in 1879 no less than £4,703 were refunded on account of 1878 and previous years? Yes.

214. That proves, does it not, that the work was very much in arrear? Yes, it was very much in arrear; I think there were 5,000 cases in arrear in 1879.

215. I presume that you have examined all these nine cases, and satisfied yourself that in each case the signature to the authority for refund is a forgery? Yes, except in the cases of Mr. Brown's and Mr. Stephen's signatures. I could not satisfy myself as to Mr. Brown's signature, because of his ill health, and I did not think it necessary with regard to Mr. Stephen's, there being no claim in existence like that for which the amount was paid.

216. Do you think it possible that other cases of forgery exist besides those you have discovered? It is possible.

217. Do you think it is probable? I should not like to say it is probable; because, although I did not complete my researches, I think, having gone back as far as August, 1879, it is scarcely probable that Harris commenced his forgeries before, as he only entered the Department in April, 1879. At the same time, there is only one way of arriving at the extent of his forgeries, and that is by a strict examination of every voucher deposited in the Audit Office. My discoveries have been made apart from anything that could possibly be detected in the Department. None of these forgeries are recorded in our books, and if a staff of Inspectors were appointed to make the most searching inquiry they would find no trace of any of them. It is only from information I gathered from Sutton and others with regard to amounts received by them and paid to Harris that I was able to trace the forgeries. It is hardly necessary to mention that I obtained the vouchers from the Audit Office, where they had been accepted as genuine.

218. *Chairman.*] And you have them in your possession now? Yes; I have given a receipt for them.

219. *Mr. Thomson.*] Did any of these forgeries occur after Harris had left the Pre-lease Branch? Yes.

220. And how did he obtain possession of the forms—had he access to the Pre-emptive Lease Branch at all times? He would have access to the Branch, having been formerly connected with it, and no doubt at times referred to it in connection with matters that he had specially to attend to; he was probably in that Branch at various times. I do not say this of my own knowledge, and I cannot say when or under what circumstances he went there.

221. *Chairman.*] Mr. Wilson, who had charge of the Branch, would be able to tell us? Yes, Mr. Wilson or Mr. Curry, who is now in charge.

222. *Mr. Thomson.*] Then you are not aware whether these forms were kept under lock and key, or whether any person could have access to them and fill them up? I am not aware that they were, or that any forms are kept under lock and key.

223. Would it not be as well that these forms should be in books with butts to them, and that all the loose forms lying about should be destroyed? No doubt that would be an improvement.



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224. Do you know who received the money from the Treasury in these forgery cases? Several persons; I have mentioned their names before—Sutton, Nicholls, Campbell, Welsh and Gilder.

225. Do you think any blame attaches to the Treasury officers in regard to the payment of these forged authorities? It could not be known at the Treasury that the orders were forged.

226. But was there, in your opinion, any precaution they could have exercised which they did not? I think there is one precaution which might be adopted, and that is to ascertain that the Magistrate attesting a signature, or the person represented as attesting the signature, is really a Magistrate. In many instances the names attached to these authorities are not the names of Magistrates.

227. Then if it were possible for the Treasury to have adopted this precaution, it was still more the duty of the Audit Department? I know nothing about the system of audit, and therefore I should not like to express an opinion about it.

228. *Chairman.*] You think a comparison of the signatures on the authorities to pay with the list of Magistrates would be desirable? I think so. Even the actual signatures of all Magistrates might be obtained, and kept in a Signature Book. I do not know whether it would be practicable for the Treasury to have the signatures of every Magistrate in the Colony, but I do not see why it could not be done. The Savings Bank have a great many thousand depositors, and they have the signatures of these depositors recorded, and before they pay any money reference is made to the Signature Book as to the signature of the payee being genuine. I do not see why the same plan should not be pursued in the Treasury in respect to refunds.

229. *Mr. Thomson.*] Even supposing the Treasury had had the signatures of all the Magistrates of the Colony to refer to, could he not have selected one of these? Yes; but he did not do it; and it was only because I discovered that in one instance the man whose name he had signed had been dead for two years that my suspicions were aroused. I then sent the whole of the documents to the Colonial Secretary's Office to have them compared with the list of Magistrates, and, so far as could be ascertained, the names, with one exception, were not those of Magistrates. Referring to my previous remark about the Savings Bank, I have here a list of their transactions for last year, which shows that there were 36,929 depositors, and of course the Savings Bank must be in possession of the 36,929 signatures of these depositors.

230. You have no reason to suspect forgeries by any other person in the Pre-lease Branch? No.

231. That being the case, you have taken no steps to satisfy yourself on the point? No; I do not see what steps I could have taken unless I had obtained from the Auditor General all the vouchers he had, as before suggested.

232. Would it not be very easy to get these vouchers and compare them with the authorized amounts in the Register? I do not think that would be very easy. I have spoken to Mr. Rennie about it. He thought not; but of course it could be done.

233. There are only 4,000 of them? It would not be a very easy matter. There is one thing which I think might be done in future. The Treasury publish the total amount refunded on all accounts, but they give no particulars. If particulars were given we could compare our Refund Book with the published statement. This would be a complete check. At present, the Treasury statement being a general one, we have no means of knowing how the total is made up.

234. When refunds of these amounts are authorized, is it the invariable practice of the Department to inform the parties concerned? Yes.

235. Do you furnish them with a letter of authority to obtain the money, as you do in regard to refunds of conditional purchases? Yes, this is the form (*Appendix I*) we send to the Treasury, and this is the one (*Appendix J*) we send to the parties (*handing in papers*). You will see that the party is informed that when the money is payable the Treasury will communicate with him.

236. Is not a form similar to that used for conditional purchase refunds? I do not think it is exactly similar, but it is a form which was decided upon some years ago, after a consultation between the Treasury and the Lands officials.

237. It seems to me that the conditional purchase form is much better, because it must be produced before the money is paid? Not necessarily; it is a more compact form, but a forgery could be committed with it as easily as with the other, because it only requires to be filled up and made payable to some one.

238. In the one case the signature has to be verified by a Magistrate, while in the other the verification comes in when the money is applied for, that is if the person gives an order to collect it? Yes, but it is not necessary for him to give an order to collect—he may order the money to be paid into a Bank. The only difference between the forms is that in one the authority for the disposal of the amount is detached, and in the other it is part and parcel of the voucher. The facilities for forgery are the same in one case as in the other.

239. In Harris's case did he forge the letters of advice as well as the letters to the Treasury? Yes, he forged both.

240. You do not keep any duplicates of these letters? They are all press-copied when they are genuine.

241. That is the manuscript portion? Yes; we do not copy the printed matter; the printed form is pasted in the beginning of the book, and the press copy shows the manuscript, and thereby a complete record is preserved of the original.

242. Did Harris copy any of these letters in your books? No, he did not press copy any of them.

243. Did he make any record of them in the Register? He entered one, only one, in the Refund Book.

244. What was the amount of that one? £20 5s.; he entered it himself. There were a number of other proper refunds entered at the same time, and I have no doubt he entered that one by mistake.

245. And no one discovered it? No.

246. *Mr. Powell.*] Was that a fictitious claim? Yes. I will tell you why no one discovered it. It was Harris's duty to do so; he had charge of the Refund Book at the time.

247. *Mr. Thomson.*] How many of these frauds were committed after he left that Branch—He got possession I suppose of some of these forms after he became Accountant—Have you any idea how many frauds were committed after that? Three frauds by forgeries; the total amount obtained by them being £303 3s. 10d.

248. Are you aware whether any check upon the refund of lease rents exists in the Treasury? I do not think there is any check; I believe the Treasury books only show totals.

249. Do you know how the Audit Department can check double refunds? They are posted there in detail.

250. The Audit Department, however, cannot tell whether the first refund should be made or not? No, not in every case; but there are cases, at all events I have one, which I think ought to have been detected.

251. A case of improper refund? Yes; and I only mention it as it might prevent the same thing occurring in future. It is an amount of £115 2s. 6d., the refund purporting to be authorized on 20th September, 1880, to Mr. George Lec, and the reason for refunding the amount was (I quote the exact words) "As there is no land available to satisfy applicant's claim to the pre-lease, his freehold being entirely cut off from vacant Crown land by water reserve No. 15, and land in the possession of J. Strickland and R. R. Horsley, forfeited.—G.G., 12 Aug. /80."

252. *Chairman.*] What district was that in? The district of Forbes.

253. When was the refund made? On 12th October, 1880; it was verified on 7th October.

254. *Mr. Thomson.*] In what way could the Audit Office have discovered that to be an improper refund? It is stated in the letter that the lease was forfeited in August, 1880, and therefore having been forfeited there could be no refund until that forfeiture had been reversed; refunds are never made when forfeiture has taken place. Except in this case, I think the Audit Department could not from the document only say whether sums were or were not refundable.

255. Can you point out any law or regulation which provides that the amounts paid for leases which have been forfeited are not to be refunded? I think the word itself is sufficient; if you forfeit, you forfeit everything. The clause which effects it is the 12th clause of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, sub-section 12. In this case Mr. Lec forfeited for non-payment of rent.

256. There could be no refund where the rent was not paid? The refund was made for rent paid during the currency of the lease.

257. Are these leases not annual leases? Yes. The lease was forfeited for non-payment of rent after having been some time in existence. The refund was made for rent paid for the previous years and prior to forfeiture; but the lease having been declared forfeited there was no refund to be properly made. You cannot get a refund from the Treasury on a conditional purchase in that way—a forfeiture must be reversed before refund would be made, and I think the same plan should be adopted in respect to pre-emptive lease rents.

258. Do you retain the original papers in connection with these refunds in your Department? In many of these cases there are no original papers, because the claims do not exist.

259. I am not now referring to Harris's frauds, but to the general system. Do you retain the original papers in your own Department? Yes.

260. They do not go on to the Auditor General? No.

261. Do you consider that the present system works well? It works well, but it is not a reliable system.

262. You think it is open to improvement? Decidedly.

263. Has it never struck you as remarkable that all these frauds continued so long without detection? No; they never would have been detected but from information obtained from outside the Department. As I have already explained, there is no record of them in the office except in one solitary instance, and therefore no investigation in the Lands Department would have brought them to light. The letters were accepted as genuine at the Treasury as a Bank might accept forged cheques, and the documents having been passed on to the Audit Office, they would never have been brought out again if I had not asked for them.

264. Are there many refunds on account of leases of land in reserves? No, not many; there have been some few, but they are never made if we can possibly avoid it.

265. How do they occur then? Owing to the exact position of the reserve not being known, if it is clear the land has been occupied, it is held that the occupier is liable for the rent, and not entitled to a refund.

266. Do land agents accept lease rents without question from the holders? They are not allowed to accept rents, except during the time prescribed by law—that is to say, if an application is made for a pre-emptive lease, between 1st January and 30th June, the whole year's rent must be tendered at the time of application; or if it is made between the 1st July and 31st December, a half-year's rent must be tendered for the area mentioned. All renewal rents are payable between 1st and 30th September in each year for the year next ensuing, and only in accordance with this law are land agents allowed to receive rents, except as otherwise specially instructed—I mean in case of the Minister approving of the receipt of overdue rent, which is generally subject to a penalty of 10 per cent.

267. That being the case, how is it that there are such a large number of refunds throughout the year? Because the leases in a very large majority of cases are not granted, for reasons of which the land agents could not possibly be aware.

268. *Mr. Powell.*] I think you said, in reference to the cheques referred to, that you were satisfied the signatures were forgeries, only because of the absence of any claims on the Department for the amounts they represented? No, not altogether for that reason; it was not only the absence of any claim for the money, but the fact that the cheques had been drawn in a book which was not in use.

269. But the absence of any claim for the money was one of the reasons? Yes.

270. That in fact these claims were fictitious claims? Yes, entirely so.

271. Then, if these were fictitious claims, how is it that they went to the Auditor General and were verified by him before payment? I understand you now to refer to pre-lease rent refunds. The leases specified in the authority for refund did exist, and the rent which was mentioned as being refundable was duly paid on the date specified in the letter purporting to authorize the refund. The lease having become forfeited or ceased to exist for some reason, there would be no further rent payable upon it, and I presume it would simply stand in the books of the Auditor General as having terminated. Harris then represented that certain money which had been properly paid was refundable for a cause that did not exist. The Auditor General could not possibly, under the present system, determine whether that cause was a correct one or otherwise. In the case of a refund to Messrs. Learmonth Bros., it is stated that the area has been reduced from 52,076 and 36,024 acres respectively to 26,347 and 21,485 acres, being all the land available.

272. In point of fact there is no letter from the lessees on the subject? No, nothing of the kind; but this lease having ceased to exist, the reason was accepted in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, as a genuine one for the refund of rent which was overpaid during the currency of the lease.

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273. *Chairman.*] Can you suggest any means by which a check upon frauds of that kind could be adopted? Yes; I think a simple check might be made by extending the Refund Book, and making it a book which should be initialled by the Head of the Pre-lease Branch, and sent up with the authorities, and initialled again by some responsible officer in the Treasury or the Audit Office. That would not be a perfect check, for no perfect check is possible, but it would reduce the possibility of fraud to a minimum.
274. *Mr. Thomson.*] Could not the original papers be sent to the Auditor General with the refund authorities? They could.
275. *Mr. Powell.*] Is the refund voucher the only document the Auditor General receives? Yes.
276. And the Examining Branch in the Treasury—is that the only document they receive? That is the only document authorizing the refund.
277. Then in both cases it is an unsupported statement made by the Accountant? Yes.
278. To which your signature is forged? Yes, or that of the officer signing for me.
279. *Chairman.*] Do you think the Audit Department should question the authority which this form of refund conveys? I do not think so, unless there is some evidence to show that the land has been dealt with in such a way that the refund is not payable, and I only know of one instance of that kind.
280. Do you think that the forwarding to the Audit Department the original papers would be an effective check upon the passing of fraudulent claims? I think generally it would be, but of course it could be defeated if it were possible in any way to intercept the papers.
281. It would involve a vast amount of work? Yes, it would be a very troublesome check.
282. It would impose upon the Audit Office a check which the law does not contemplate, and would be a source of very serious delay in the passing of that class of accounts? Yes, and I do not think the Audit Office would be able to decide definitely whether a claim was payable or not from the papers; I do not think their officers would understand them.
283. The duty of the Audit Office is to see whether the money claimed is refundable or not; it is for that sole purpose that the form is sent by the Treasury to the Audit Office to be verified, as to whether it is refundable or not? Yes, and the Audit Office officers cannot possibly be in possession of the details.
284. *Mr. Powell.*] Is it not a fact that these payments were made on the authority of your signature only, and that had it been the practice to send all the documents connected with the case along with the voucher, it would have involved the necessity on Harris's part of committing a number of other forgeries, and the process would not have been so easy to carry out? The forwarding the documents to the Audit Office would certainly bear improvement upon the present system, but if the suggestion I made with reference to the extension of the Refund Book were carried out, there would be no necessity for an examination of the original papers by the Audit Office. And if those papers were so applied, I should like to know what would become of them eventually, as we could not do without them.
285. *Mr. Thomson.*] Of course they would be returned to your Department. Can you explain why the refund authority is sent to the Treasury first? I can only repeat what I said before, that this form was decided upon after a consultation between the Treasury and the leading officials of the Lands Department. If you ask my opinion, I should say it would be better if they were sent to the Auditor General first.

WEDNESDAY, 25 JANUARY, 1882.

Present:—

MR. POWELL, | MR. THOMSON,  
MR. ROLLESTON.

CHRISTOPHER ROLLESTON, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

C. N. J. Oliver, Under Secretary for Lands, further examined:—

- C. N. J. Oliver.  
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286. *Chairman.*] I think, when we separated on Monday last, you said you had some further information to give us in connection with other branches of this subject, and that you wished to be allowed to give it in your own form, so that the Board upon that information could question you in any way they thought fit. Am I right in that understanding? Yes, there are other frauds upon which the Board have not yet touched, amounting to £374 1s. (*Witness submitted for the inspection of the Board the vouchers comprised in the following list*):—

VOTE OF £1,000. ITEM 363, APPROPRIATION ACT OF 1881.

*Fraudulent Vouchers successfully negotiated.*

John Retalleck, of Penrith ...	...	...	...	...	£65	0	0
Patrick Francis Henry, of Hay ...	...	...	...	...	38	16	0
J. W. King, of Campbelltown ...	...	...	...	...	50	0	0
W. Connell, of Young ...	...	...	...	...	45	10	0
William Scott, of Merrylands ...	...	...	...	...	18	10	0
Frederick Hanson, of Blackheath ...	...	...	...	...	35	0	0
David McBean, of Blackheath ...	...	...	...	...	8	0	0
W. H. Lee ...	...	...	...	...	72	15	0
J. W. Carr, of Penrith ...	...	...	...	...	12	10	0
W. Connell, of Young ...	...	...	...	...	28	0	0
					£374	1	0
Add legitimate vouchers ...	...	...	...	...	25	10	10
Balance of Vote still available ...	...	...	...	...	600	8	2
					£1,000	0	0
Fraudulent vouchers, payment of which has been stopped ...	...	...	...	...	£86	5	0

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287. *Mr. Thomson.*] But the £374 1s. is included in the £1,369 18s. 4d., is it not? Yes.
288. *Chairman.*] We will take the first case in your list, that of John Retalleck, of Penrith, £65. Will you kindly explain to the Board the nature of the fraud in connection with that case? On the Estimates for the year 1881, there is a sum of £1,000 for compensation to persons from whom land is taken for road purposes, under the 27th clause of the Crown Lands Further Amendment Act of 1880. If there is any genuine claim, and compensation is authorized, it is dealt with by a letter being addressed to the Treasury intimating that the payment of a certain sum of money has been approved of to a certain person for loss of land taken for road purposes, and a form is used similar to that which I now hand in (*exhibiting form*).
289. Instead of dealing with the general practice, I think if you were to confine your remarks to the particular case under consideration it would save time, as we shall probably have to go through each case? They are all in the same category, and the same explanation will suffice for them all. At the time the letter is written to the Treasury, a letter is also written to the party interested, intimating that the payment of the sum in question has been approved of and that it will be paid by the Treasury.
290. Does that letter addressed to him from the Lands Department accompany the claim that he makes to the Treasury for payment? Not necessarily. The Treasury then pay the money to the person in whose favour the authority is made out, upon his personal application, or to any person he may direct to receive it, upon production of an order in accordance with the form used by the Treasury for that purpose.
291. Then this order for refund remains in the Treasury until the claimant personally or some one duly authorized by him applies for it? I think so.
292. And may remain there for some considerable time? Yes; I do not think any particular verification is required; I do not think the authorities for payment are sent to the Audit Office until after payment of the amount; they remain at the Treasury until the sum is paid, and are then sent to the Audit Office.
293. Then will you tell the Board in what way this particular fraud was committed? The claim alleged to have been made by John Retalleck is altogether fictitious; no such claim has ever been made against the Department, nor could it have been made; it is a mere fabrication, having no foundation whatever; the letter to the Treasury is forged, and the order for the payment of the money is forged.
294. To whom was the money paid? It was made payable by the forged order to Mr. Joseph Sutton, on behalf of John Retalleck.
295. Mr. Sutton is a land agent, is he not? Yes, he is a private land agent; and the forged order was accepted by the Treasury, and the amount, £65, paid to Mr. Sutton. The letter to the Treasury purporting to authorize the payment of this sum was also a forgery, as I have before stated.
296. And you can swear that the signature to this letter is a forgery? I am certain it is.
297. Is it a good imitation of your signature? Yes, very good.
298. *Mr. Thomson.*] Is there anything in connection with the case that should have enabled the Treasury or the Auditor General's Department to discover that the claim was a fictitious one? I think so, if it had been ascertained whether the attesting witness was a Magistrate or not.
299. Is there anything in the nature of the claim itself? Nothing in the nature of the claim; the claim put forward is to all appearance a genuine one.
300. Whose signature does that of the attesting witness purport to be? That of Mr. William Moore. I believe there is no Magistrate of that name.
301. *Chairman.*] You believe so, but you are not quite sure of it? I did not make the inquiry myself, but I ascertained through one of the officers in the Colonial Secretary's Department that there is no such Magistrate as Mr. William Moore.
302. Then you think it would be desirable that either the Treasury or the Audit Department, one or both, should compare the signatures attached to these authorities with the list of Magistrates in the Colony? I think so; if that had been done in these particular cases the frauds would have been detected long ago.
303. Do these authorities come under your cognizance at all? No, I never see them; they are forms used by the Treasury.
304. And they are not obtained from the Lands Department? No; they are supplied by the Treasury, I believe, for the convenience of the public, and to furnish a special form of authority for persons to receive money on behalf of others.
305. And you do not see them at all? No; having nothing to do with the actual refund of the money, it is not necessary for me to see them.
306. I understand you to say that the other cases set down in the list partake of the same character of fraud as the one we have been investigating? Yes, they are all forgeries; there is not a genuine claim among them.
307. Not one genuine claim out of the ten contained in this list? Not one.
308. The total amount is £374 1s.? Yes. There were two other frauds committed, but I was fortunate enough to stop the payment of the money, £86 5s.; it would have been paid on application to the Paymaster at the Treasury had I not stopped payment.
309. Were those frauds of the same description? Yes.
310. *Mr. Thomson.*] Do I understand you to say that this authority for payment is a fabrication throughout? Yes; you refer now to the authority purporting to be signed by me.
311. And it was paid at the Treasury on your signature, which you say is a forgery? Yes.
312. And that the document bears no other forged signature? No.
313. When it passed through the Examining Branch at the Treasury, had the officers in that Branch no other document before them in support of the claim? No, there is only that document. I refer to the documents purporting to be signed by me.
314. I see in one of the documents before the Board that Sutton signs for Retalleck; is that signature also a forgery? Retalleck's is a forgery; Sutton's signature is genuine. Sutton has admitted to me that he frequently received money on Harris's behalf, presuming that Harris acted as a friend of the persons to whom it was alleged the sums were payable; and that after receiving the different amounts he paid them to Harris, less a fee for commission in each case. These are receipts for sums paid by Sutton to Harris (*exhibiting papers*) after he had received them from the Treasury.
315. *Chairman.*] In the ordinary scope of Harris's duty, it was his business to prepare these documents for payment? It was.
316. It was part of his duty? Part of his duty; it was an account matter, being the payment of money.

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317. But did he usually prepare these documents in his own handwriting, or had he a clerk to assist him? There was only one genuine claim during the year 1881, and I cannot say who prepared the letter in that case. All these forgeries are in Harris's handwriting.

318. Supposing a claim to be genuine, in what Branch of your Department would the claim first come under cognizance? It would be dealt with in the Roads Branch. That was formerly a Branch in the Department of Lands, but was transferred to the Department of Mines. The payment of any sums on account of land taken for road purposes, however, still remains with the Department of Lands.

319. *Mr. Thomson.*] If the claim should have originated with the Roads Branch, how was it that the papers came into the Accountant's hands? There were no papers.

320. I am referring to a genuine claim? There was only one genuine case in 1881.

321. Was not the voucher for that genuine claim made out in the Roads Branch? No; the Roads Branch would send the papers to me for payment, the vote being under the control of the Minister for Lands; I would then send them to the Accountant to make out the voucher, which is in the form of a letter to the Treasury authorizing payment of the money to the person to whom it would be due, who would also be written to.

322. *Mr. Powell.*] Do I understand you to say that there were eleven claims paid at the Treasury for the year 1881, out of which ten were forgeries? Yes.

323. *Chairman.*] Among a number of these cases I see a claim for compensation in the name of William Scott, of Merrylands, and the authority to pay is witnessed by James Graham, J.P. Are you aware whether that is a forgery? There is no Magistrate of the name of James Graham. I am very familiar with the signature of James B. Graham, the Police Magistrate at Tenterfield, and this signature to my mind, from the way it is written, is an attempt to forge his name; except for the omission of the initial B., it is not unlike his signature.

324. How would it be possible for the Treasury or the Audit Department to discover that? By referring to the list of Magistrates they would find that there was no such Magistrate as James Graham.

325. Do you suppose that the Treasury or Audit Department would make such a critical examination of every document that comes before them? I think some such examination should be made. In this case I am inclined to think it should be made by the Treasury, because they make the payments.

326. In another of these authorities (*referring to papers*) I see the attesting witness is James Muir, J.P. Is that a forgery? That is a forgery. I can only state, as I did before, that I am informed by the Colonial Secretary's Department that there is no such Magistrate. On my last examination I was asked a question—whether I could suggest any check upon refund frauds. I think a very simple check might be adopted by the Treasury or the Audit Office furnishing me confidentially—to ensure its reaching me and no one else—with a list of the refunds paid. That list could be placed in the hands of an officer not connected with the Branch authorizing the refunds, and be examined and certified to as correct. That could be done once a month, which would limit if not prevent these frauds, as they could only extend from the date of one list to the date of the next.

327. I think the object of the Board in putting that question to you was to know whether you could suggest any check in your own Department, not at present exercised, which might in a great measure prevent the commission of these frauds? No, I could not, because no check in the Lands Department could detect these frauds, there being no record of the transactions in the Department.

328. But supposing these documents, before they left the Lands Department, had had to be examined and verified and initialled by an officer appointed for that purpose, would he not have discovered the fraud? No; because, as a matter of fact, Mr. Harris forged everything connected with the documents. Where it was necessary to initial a document to give it the appearance of being genuine, he forged the initials with the greatest ease.

329. So that such a check would fail? I only say that in Harris's case it would not have stopped the frauds. In a number of instances he has forged the initials of Mr. Wilson, who was in charge of the Pre-emptive Lease Branch. Mr. Wilson, however, never saw the documents until I obtained them from the Audit Office and desired an explanation as to their being genuine.

330. *Mr. Thomson.*] Referring to the list of frauds by Mr. Harris (*Appendix A*), will you tell us who drew up that paper? It was prepared by Mr. Freeman.

331. Then I presume Mr. Freeman could give us information with reference to every item embraced in that statement? He could only give information as to the amounts of the different items.

332. Was it not Mr. Freeman who investigated and discovered these items? I have already explained that the discovery of these items came about in this way:—Mr. Sutton informed me that he had received certain moneys from the Treasury for Harris, and had paid them over to Harris. This struck me as being very strange, and I asked him if he would give me the particulars, which he did.

333. And it was through information received from Mr. Sutton that the frauds were discovered? Yes; and, therefore, Mr. Freeman could only give you the information which I have given from the forged documents themselves.

334. Were not all the sums comprised in this £1,369 18s. 4d. brought under your notice in Mr. Freeman's three reports, which we have before us? I think they are included in his reports, but the discoveries were not made from any information forthcoming from the books of the Department—they were made from information obtained from Sutton.

335. But seeing that Mr. Freeman has reported upon the whole case, would he not be in a position to give fuller information on the subject than yourself? No doubt he could give you a good deal of information, but I think not more than I have given you. Of course I have acted upon these reports, and it is to be presumed that I have gone thoroughly into them and understand them.

336. I think you informed us that some of these frauds were committed by Mr. Harris before he became Accountant? Yes.

337. And that he entered the Pre-lease Branch somewhere about April, 1879? Yes.

338. And that he was appointed Accountant in December, 1880? Yes; his appointment taking effect from 1st November preceding.

339. I find in this list (*Appendix A*) a payment of £12, purporting to have been made to one John Dickson, on the 4th August, 1879;—that, I presume, was during the time Harris was in the Pre-lease Branch? Yes; he was in the Pre-lease Branch in August, 1879.

340. Then, according to this list, I do not see that he committed any further fraud until 17th June, 1880? I think I stated that there was a fraud committed in August, 1879, but not this one; it was a fraud for a sum

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sum of £18, by means of the forgery of the signature of Mr. C. Brown. It is very possible that there were frauds committed between 4th August, 1879, and the next date given in the list; but, as I have already informed the Board, my investigation was brought to a sudden termination by the intimation I received from the Minister for Lands that the matter would be taken up by a Board. I believe that this case of Dickson's was one of the last discovered, and that it was discovered in the way I have already indicated, from information received outside the Department. As I have on two or three occasions stated to the Board, it is my opinion that no satisfactory result will be arrived at without a strict examination of all the vouchers in the Audit Department. I am satisfied that no investigation can be final and conclusive unless this is done; and therefore I am perfectly prepared to admit, although I have no knowledge of it, that there may have been forgeries between 4th August, 1879, and the next date mentioned in the list. I am sure that had I proceeded with the inquiry I should before the present time have been able to state the exact amount that Harris has obtained by fraud, but my investigation was brought to a sudden conclusion.

341. *Chairman.*] Do the dates given in this list represent the dates of payment by the Treasury of those sums, or the dates of the claims? I think they represent the dates of payment.

342. *Mr. Thomson.*] I think you said that you stopped your inquiry in consequence of the appointment of this Board? Yes.

343. Was there anything in the letter intimating to you the appointment of the Board to justify that stoppage? I did not receive the intimation in the first instance from the Treasury; it was made to me by the Secretary for Lands, weeks before I received the Treasury letter stating that a Board had been appointed.

344. When the Secretary for Lands informed you of the appointment of the Board, did he instruct you to stop your inquiry? I think if you will refer to one of the printed papers I put in (*Appendix B*) you will find that question answered by a minute by Mr. Hoskins, dated 17th December, 1881, in which he says that as a Board is about to be appointed he does not see what further action can be taken by the Department.

345. The paper to which that minute is attached is dated 8th December, 1881. Can you tell us when Mr. Hoskins, the Minister for Lands, informed you that the Board had been appointed? It was between that date and the 17th December, 1881. Mr. Hoskins told me it was not necessary for me to go on with my investigation outside the office, as it had been thought desirable by his colleagues and himself to appoint a Board of Inquiry; that was between the 8th and 17th December last, and I did not go on with the investigation.

346. When were you informed by the Treasury of the appointment of the Board? On the 6th of this month.

347. Then from the time Mr. Hoskins intimated to you that a Board was to be appointed up to the present time you have done nothing further in the way of investigation? Nothing, except that I have possibly made some few inquiries in connection with the cases I have discovered. I have made no effort to discover fresh cases. As I have stated before, the only way of determining the extent of the forgeries would be to apply to the Audit Department for all the vouchers, and the fact of my not having done so is evidence that I have not proceeded further in the matter.

348. *Chairman.*] Have you made any application to Harris for a statement of the frauds he has committed? No, I should not have thought of doing so. He has volunteered a statement and asked me to visit him in the gaol, and he would give me full particulars of his frauds as far as his memory would serve him. I acted upon Mr. Hoskins' instructions. I asked him if I should go, and he said certainly not. Harris's offer to make admissions was after he had been sentenced.

349. *Mr. Thomson.*] Do you think it possible for either the Treasury or the Audit Department to discover any of these frauds, even by a thorough inspection of the vouchers? Not by an inspection of the vouchers alone. By the Audit Office getting out all the vouchers and sending them to the Department of Lands an accurate statement of the frauds might be prepared—it could be ascertained with very little trouble whether the refunds had been properly made, or it could be done by sending the documents themselves; but the Auditor General would not probably care to send such valuable documents in large numbers out of his own Department.

350. Then you think that without such comparison it would be impossible for the Board to discover any further frauds? I think so; similar information cannot be obtained from the Treasury, as I understand that amounts only are stated in the Treasury books.

351. Seeing that Mr. Harris commenced these frauds in August, 1879, do you not think it probable that he committed a number of frauds between that date and 17th June, 1880? It is probable; and I certainly think a thorough investigation should be made as to whether he did or did not. From information to hand at present, I am however bound to say he did not. Still that information has been obtained in such a way that it cannot be looked upon as disclosing the whole of Harris's frauds.

352. I find from this record of payments (*Appendix A*) that there were just four frauds committed by Harris before he became Accountant? Yes.

353. I also find from this statement that the frauds on the Treasury amount to £1,131 10s. 9d.? Yes; I have no doubt you are correct, as you have a list before you.

354. And that the greater part of these frauds were committed during the time he was Accountant. Yes.

355. That being the case, I should like to know why you did not take these as the foundation of the claim against the Insurance Society? Because Harris's fidelity bond was dated 1st December, 1880, and it was only for frauds committed on and subsequent to that date and during the currency of the bond that a claim could be made.

356. Quite so; but if you look at that document you will find that the whole of the items making up that amount are included in the amounts under date 1881, with the exception of £60 15s.? Not having the original schedule (*Appendix A*) here I cannot answer your question, but I will supply the information you require.\* On reference to the original schedule I find a clerical error has occurred in the copy, making it appear that the five frauds last mentioned were committed during the currency of the bond. It is not so however. I have now corrected the error.

357.

\* My dear Sir,

The year immediately above the last five items in Appendix A should be 1880, and the last item should be dated 19th September, 1879. This information meets Mr. Thomson's last question of to-day, and I will add it on receipt of evidence for revision. The error is a clerical one.

O. Rolleston, Esq., C.M.G.

Sydney, 25 January, 1882.

Yours faithfully,

CHARLES OLIVER.

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357. And you can also at the same time furnish us, I suppose, with the number of forged cheques included in the claim against the Insurance Society? I can tell you now: they amount to £195 6s. 9d.
358. Why did you include these forged cheques, seeing that you had claims for forgeries on the Treasury? I do not admit now that I had claims; that is the very question I could not answer without reference to the original papers. I have not verified this list (*Appendix A*) myself. The addition to my answer No. 356 now explains the matter.
359. *Chairman.*] If these refund vouchers were looked up, it would only be the officers of the Lands Department who could discover whether they are forgeries or not? I suppose so, unless under the Audit Act you could send an officer down to inspect the books of the Department of Lands.
360. The documents would have to be sent to the Lands Department for critical examination? I am of opinion that a statement as to whether the documents were genuine or not might be made by comparing a list of them, giving particulars, compiled from the vouchers in the Audit Department, with the books of the Department of Lands.
361. Without the production of the documents themselves? Yes; in any suspicious cases it would be necessary to see the documents afterwards, but a comparison of the documents would be preferable.
362. *Mr. Powell.*] In Dickson's case, on 4th August, 1879—was the fraud accomplished by Harris in the same manner as the others? I believe so; it was I think a refund of pre-emptive lease rent, and was effected precisely in the same way as the others.
363. His connection with the Account Branch you say commenced in July, 1880? Yes.
364. Had he anything to do with the Account Branch prior to that time? I do not think so.
365. Then this fraud of August, 1879, must have been committed in a different manner from the other frauds, because the Accountant of that date would draw the pay voucher? That is not an amount which the Accountant would require to deal with in any way. It is, I have no doubt—although I have not the papers here—a refund of pre-emptive lease rent, and would not have to be dealt with by the Accountant at all; it was a fraud committed by Harris in his capacity of clerk in the Pre-lease Branch; it is a refund in favour of John Dickson, of £12, which amount was not refundable, and is a forgery similar to the other forgeries of refunds of pre-emptive lease rents.

Thomas Ireland, Clerk in Account Branch of Lands Department, examined:—

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366. *Chairman.*] You are engaged in the Account Branch of the Lands Department? Yes.
367. Were you so engaged during Mr. Harris's incumbency of the office of Accountant? Yes, during the whole time.
368. Were you in that Branch prior to that, in Mr. Evans' time? No, I went there after he left.
369. Mr. Harris was engaged in investigating the accounts of the Lands Department prior to his permanent appointment to the office of Accountant, was he not? Yes.
370. How long was he so engaged? Some few weeks—five or six weeks I think.
371. And were you employed under him during the whole of that time? I was then carrying on the current work of that Branch, which he was not interfering with.
372. Was it not somewhat in confusion at that time? Yes.
373. Was that owing to Evans' defalcations? Yes, and from the books not having been properly kept.
374. Who had occupied the position you entered upon prior to your appointment? Mr. Evans.
375. Mr. Evans was not the Accountant then? No, Mr. Croft was Accountant.
376. Did you receive directions as to your duties from Mr. Harris? Yes.
377. And you were bound to carry them out? Yes.
378. Was it your duty to prepare refund vouchers in cases of pre-lease rents or for other claims? No.
379. You had nothing to do with that? Nothing at all.
380. What were your duties confined to? I had to take charge of papers and accounts coming to the Branch, to take them to Mr. Harris, post them in the books, and up to July, 1881, to send them on to the Treasury for payment.
381. Was it your duty to fill up the cheques that were drawn to pay the officers of the Department? Yes, I generally did it.
382. Did it frequently happen that this was done by Mr. Harris? No, very rarely.
383. Did you always enter the particulars in the butts of the cheques? Always.
384. Did you initial the butts? No, Mr. Harris did that.
385. And was it his habit to take the book to the Under Secretary to sign? Yes, in every case.
386. Did the Under Secretary initial the butts as well as sign the cheques? No, I do not think so.
387. Did you fill up the cheques from a list supplied by Harris, or from the documents themselves? From the documents themselves.
388. In all cases? In all cases. I think the only cheque I made out without the voucher was one for engrossing the deeds of the Lands Department for £16 5s. Mr. Harris asked me to fill it up in the butt of the cheque—that was the only occasion.
389. You did not see any voucher in support of the cheque so drawn? No.
390. When the cheques were signed were they returned to you? Yes, as a rule.
391. For payment or distribution according to directions? Yes.
392. That is to say, you paid them into a Bank if they were so directed, or personally to the persons in whose favour they were drawn? Yes.
393. Where the cheques paid into Banks always crossed? Yes.
394. And the payments to officers of the Department were made on demand? Yes.
395. It was the practice of the Department to pay all its clerks in the office? Yes.
396. When had you any reason to suspect that there was anything wrong in Mr. Harris's accounts? I never suspected anything until I heard that he had been arrested.
397. Was there anything in his conduct to arouse your suspicions? Nothing whatever.
398. Did you sit in the same office with him? Yes, in the same room.
399. Were your hours the same? He frequently remained in the office after I left at 4 o'clock.
400. Then he had opportunities of committing these frauds without your knowledge? Oh yes; I have heard him say that he has remained in the office as late as 7 or 8 o'clock, completing his work.
401. He was a quick, intelligent officer? Very.

402. And until you heard of his apprehension you had not the slightest suspicion that anything was wrong? Not the remotest suspicion. T. Ireland.
403. There was nothing in connection with the books that you kept to arouse suspicion in your mind? Nothing whatever; the first intimation he gave me was the evening before he was arrested; we were leaving the office together, and as we walked along he said—"You may hear of something to-morrow that will astonish you," but I had no idea what it was. 25 Jan., 1882.
404. Do you think there is any Departmental check that could be instituted to prevent frauds of the class that we are inquiring into? I have not given the subject much consideration, but I do not think so—we have a complete check upon almost everything; when I receive the accounts I look over them myself, and then hand them to the Accountant for inspection and examination, to see whether any account of the same nature has been previously paid. Then they are put into abstracts and sent on to the Treasury, and up to July last the Treasury were in the habit of paying them. Since July an arrangement has been made that we should pay all the cheques ourselves and pay them into the Bank.
405. There were some cheque-books in the Account Branch that had been cancelled? Yes, there were some old books that were out of use—we had special forms of cheques provided.
406. In whose custody were these books? They were lying about—not in any particular custody.
407. So that any one could have got them? Yes.
408. Was there no safe to put them in? Yes, but they were never put into it; they were lying on a desk in the office.
409. It was by means of these cheques, I believe, that some of the frauds were committed? Yes, the old books.
410. Had you no means of detecting them? No, because I never looked at these cheque-books after we used the new ones; I never had any occasion to refer to them.
411. Did you suggest to Mr. Harris that it would be desirable to put them under lock and key? No, it never occurred to me.
412. Then it is quite impossible that you could have been cognisant of these frauds committed by the use of these cancelled cheque-books? Quite impossible.
413. Did any of these frauds pass through your books? Not one so far as I know.
414. Your books are posted entirely from the vouchers that come before you? Yes.
415. And you post nothing except so vouched? Nothing except from the vouchers.
416. Do you keep a Refund Register? No.
417. You have nothing to do with that? No, we have nothing to do with refunds at all.
418. That is not kept in your Branch? No, we never see a paper in connection with refunds.
419. Your books are principally for expenditure? Yes, simply expenditure.
420. How do you obtain cash for petty expenses? By requisition from the Treasury.
421. To what amount? We generally get £25 at a time.
422. Have you a petty Cash Book in which this expenditure is entered? Yes.
423. Is it entered in detail? Yes, and every voucher is entered; and when the £25 has been adjusted we obtain another £25.
424. Do you keep up your adjustments pretty regularly? Yes, since I have been there.
425. There used to be a great deal of irregularity before? Yes, I believe so.
426. Have you any assistant? No, there is only the Accountant besides myself.
427. And the work has not been more than you could satisfactorily perform? Yes it was, and I asked frequently for a lad to go with messages and to do the copying, as I had invariably to take work to do at home two or three nights in the week. I believe Mr. Harris asked for an assistant, but we never had one.
428. Mr. Thomson.] What books do you keep? A Cash Book, an Abstract Book, and an Appropriation Ledger, besides copying the records.
429. Do you keep a Register of Advances also? We did not keep a regular book for that; we had no register then.
430. Do you keep one now? Yes. I simply enter them from the press copy book of letters sent to the Treasury.
431. Then you appear to have kept all the books in the Account Branch? Yes, I kept them altogether; Mr. Harris rarely interfered. When he first came he opened the books, and after that he left them to me altogether.
432. And what was the nature of Mr. Harris's duties, seeing that you kept all the books? He had to deal with all the papers and conduct the correspondence.
433. Were those duties sufficiently heavy to occupy the whole of his time? Yes, very nearly. Sometimes he used to be out when I did not know where he was, but as a rule he was very fully employed.
434. Was he, as a rule, attentive to his duty? Very attentive.
435. And regular in his attendance? Yes.
436. Do you remember his having private conversations with persons outside the Department? Yes; several persons used to come to the office to see him, and he would go out to them—Mr. Sutton and one or two others.
437. You recognised Mr. Sutton? Yes; I knew Mr. Sutton previously.
438. And there was nothing in the visits of those persons to arouse your suspicions of something wrong? No; Mr. Harris always went outside to see Mr. Sutton, so that I did not know what was going on.
439. Did not that in itself arouse your suspicions? No, I never saw anything in his conduct to create suspicion.
440. You simply thought that Mr. Sutton's business was of a private nature? Yes, I thought it was entirely private.
441. Had you any interviews with Mr. Sutton when Mr. Harris was absent? Yes, but we only talked about general matters, being old acquaintances; we never talked about business.
442. And Mr. Sutton never stated the object of his visit? Never, on any occasion.
443. You say you kept the Cash Book? Yes.
444. And that you entered all the payments from the vouchers themselves? Yes.
445. Was it your duty to compare your Cash Book with the Bank pass-book? No; Mr. Harris and I did it on several occasions, but not latterly. I have got the pass-book, and brought it to him without his instructions, and asked him to call over the items, and he always professed to be busy, and said he would call them over some other time.



- T. Ireland. 446. *Chairman.*] Then, as a matter of fact, they were not called over? They were called over up to a certain time, but not I think for two or three months before he was found out.
- 26 Jan., 1882. 447. *Mr. Thomson.*] On those occasions did he take the pass-book or you? He did.
448. And you called over the entries in the Cash Book? Yes.
449. It was therefore impossible from that method of checking for you to know whether there were any cheques entered in the Bank pass-book which did not appear in your Cash Book? Yes, it was quite impossible, because I had so much work to do that I never had time to look over the pass-book, and having no suspicion whatever, it did not occur to me to do so.
450. You never attempted to compare your Cash Book with the Bank pass-book yourself? No.
451. Have you established that check since these frauds were discovered? No, Mr. Cohen has not done so yet.
452. Do you not think it very important that the two books should be compared? Yes; I suggested to Mr. Cohen that we should do it every week, and he agreed with me, but he has not done so yet.\*
453. How long has Mr. Cohen been in charge of the Account Branch? Since the 1st December last.
454. When the new cheque-book was provided, was the Bank informed of the change? I do not think it was; I do not remember seeing any letter to the Bank to that effect; I have not gone through the letter-book specially to see, but I do not think the Bank has been written to.
455. Do you not think it was necessary to do so? No, it never occurred to me.
456. Do you think the Bank was justified, after the introduction of the new form of cheque, in paying cheques drawn upon the old form? Well, I have been surprised at the Bank doing so, and I said so to the Teller once when we were talking about the matter, and remarked that it was strange they should cash those cheques when we were using the new forms, and he said so long as a cheque had Mr. Oliver's signature he should pay it on whatever form it might be; in fact they will not admit, neither Mr. Nasmyth, the Bank Accountant, or the Teller in the Government Department of the Bank, that the signatures are not Mr. Oliver's.
457. *Chairman.*] You never saw Mr. Harris yourself use one of those old cheque-books? No, I never saw him do so at any time; he must have done it when I was away.
458. Do you not think the old cheque-books ought to have been destroyed? I think they ought to have been put under lock and key. When Mr. Cohen came I suggested that the new cheque-books should be taken up to the Under Secretary and deposited with him, which has been done; I believe the old books have been taken up also.
459. *Mr. Thomson.*] I suppose you have seen some of these forged cheques? Yes; Mr. Nasmyth showed me some of them.
460. Would you take them to be forgeries? Well, at the first glance I could hardly detect the forgery; it was only after close examination, and with the knowledge that forgery had been committed, that I could do so; but if they had been put before me without any suspicion of the kind I believe I should have taken them without hesitation.
461. Have you compared any of these cheques with the entries in your Cash Book? No.
462. So that you cannot tell whether they appear in your books? Yes, there are none of them entered in our books. Mr. Freeman and I went over the books.
463. Then so far as your duties extend you had no opportunity of discovering any of Harris's frauds? None whatever.
464. *Chairman.*] Was it Mr. Harris's duty to prepare the forms for refund? I do not think so, because we had nothing to do with refunds; compensation for lands resumed for public roads is a matter we have had to deal with.
465. Was the Accountant authorized to sign for the Under Secretary? Not that I am aware of; I never heard of any such instruction.
466. In no case? Not in any case.
467. *Mr. Powell.*] When did Mr. Sutton's visits to Mr. Harris commence—how soon after the latter became Accountant? They began very shortly afterwards; I could not state the exact time.
468. *Mr. Thomson.*] Had he paid any visits prior to Harris's appointment as Accountant? No, not while I was there.
469. How long had you been there? About six weeks or two months before Mr. Harris came.
470. Were you not assistant to Mr. Croft? No, I only went there after Mr. Evans's defalcations.
471. Had you been employed in the Department prior to that? Not in the Account Branch; I had been in the Correspondence Branch.
472. *Chairman.*] You say that Mr. Harris, when you suggested that your Cash Book should be compared with the Bank pass-book, said to you on several occasions that he was busy and would do it at some other time? Yes.
473. Do you recollect on how many occasions you called over the books? Only two occasions I think during the time I was in the Account Branch.
474. And then he took the pass-book and you took the Cash Book and called out the entries to him? Yes.
475. Did it never occur to you to compare them by yourself? No; he kept the pass-book on his table, and therefore I never took it upon myself to remove it.
476. *Mr. Thomson.*] Did those two occasions on which you called over the books exhaust the whole period during which Harris was Accountant? Oh no; they were during the first portion of his time; the books were not called over for I think two or three months before he was detected.
477. *Chairman.*] Did you suggest to him the desirableness of continuing that check? Yes, I asked him to do it on several occasions.
478. And he put you off by saying he was busy and would do it at some other time? Yes; previous to his coming I used to get the pass-book every ten days or so and compare it with the Cash Book.
479. Did you not consider that was a duty which devolved upon him? Yes; when I was there by myself I always compared my Cash Book with the Bank book once a week. I have always been accustomed to do so ever since I was connected with business.
480. Did not the fact of his putting you off create any suspicion in your mind? Not the slightest—I had not the slightest suspicion.
481. *Mr. Powell.*] As an extra clerk, Mr. Ireland, you would act under his instructions? Entirely; I never

\* NOTE (on revision) :—Since giving the foregoing evidence I find that Mr. Cohen has compared the Cash Book with the Bank pass-book. As this was not done with me I was not aware of the fact.

never did anything without his instructions. There is one thing perhaps you will allow me to mention. On one occasion there were some eight or ten cheques sent up with the vouchers for signature, and when they came back and I was attaching the cheques to the vouchers I found one of the cheques unsigned. Mr. Harris took it back and Mr. Oliver refused to sign it until he had the voucher before him and the butt of the cheque, which were brought to him.

T. Ireland.  
25 Jan., 1882.

482. *Chairman.*] I think you said that the cheques were prepared by you in almost every case? Yes; it was a very exceptional thing for Mr. Harris to prepare a cheque, unless it might be for petty cash.

483. Do you transfer the entries from the petty cash book into the Cash Book? No, we simply post the amount without giving the details.

484. How do you keep your Appropriation Ledger—according to the Votes of Parliament? Yes; each vote is entered separately, and there are distinguishing headings for the different Estimates. For the Department of Lands there are “Salaries,” “Temporary Clerks,” and “Incidental Expenses.” These are all under one head in the Appropriation Act, although they are three different accounts in the Abstract. But in the Ledger it all goes under one head.

485. *Mr. Thomson.*] Do you occasionally compare your balances with the Treasury balances? We have only done that once since these defalcations occurred.

FRIDAY, 27 JANUARY, 1882.

Present:—

MR. POWELL,

MR. ROLLESTON.

MR. THOMSON,

CHRISTOPHER ROLLESTON, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Stephen Freeman, in charge of the Ministerial Branch of the Lands Department, examined:—

486. *Chairman.*] How long have you held your present position as Head of the Ministerial Branch of the Lands Department? About five months.

S. Freeman.  
27 Jan., 1882.

487. What are the duties of that position? I have charge of the correspondence and clerical work connected with appointments, the supply of postage stamps to land agents, and a variety of other duties of a miscellaneous nature which do not come under other Heads of Branches in the Department of Lands.

488. Does it depend upon yourself to define your duties in connection with the Department, or do they clash at times with those of other Heads of Branches? No; if there is any doubt as to the Branch to which certain papers pertain, the Under Secretary generally sends them to me.

489. Do you open the letters that come to the Department? Yes.

490. All the letters? No, only those which come through the post; they are opened by me and the officer in charge of the Record Branch.

491. And who distributes them? We both distribute them. I usually open the smaller letters which contain remittances, and he opens the larger official ones.

492. Are these letters recorded by you as received, or are they registered in the different Branches to which they are sent? They are all registered in the Record Branch.

493. They go from you then, not to the different Branches, but to the Record Branch? Yes, to the General Record Branch, to be recorded.

494. And then they come back to you to be distributed? No, the Record Clerks understand where to send them to.

495. Then the Record Clerks are really the distributors of the papers? Yes, after they are recorded, with certain exceptions—money letters, for instance.

496. And what is done with money letters? Upon receipt of a money letter I enter the name of the sender, the amount and nature of the remittance, and the reason it is sent. I initial the entry and date it. I then take the moneys with that book to the Under Secretary; he compares the remittances with the entries, signs any money-orders or drafts in his favour, and sees generally that the remittances are in accordance with the entries.

497. And you keep a register for that purpose? Yes a sort of cash book for that purpose.

498. *Mr. Thomson.*] And for that only? Yes; and then these money letters are registered in a similar manner to the others.

499. *Chairman.*] You were appointed, I believe, by the Under Secretary for Lands to investigate the accounts in the Account Branch? Yes.

500. Had you any previous connection with the Account Branch? None whatever.

501. And you discovered some irregularities in the accounts? I did.

502. You have, I think, furnished the Minister for Lands with some reports, and a statement of the defalcations you discovered? Yes, so far as I discovered them.

503. Will you look at the statement contained in this paper (*handing paper to witness, Appendix A*): was that drawn up by yourself? Yes, it was written by me from other statements.

504. Will you tell the Board whether that statement is correct? I make the total £1,364 18s. 4d., instead of £1,369 18s. 4d. This discrepancy is entirely due to a misunderstanding on the part of the clerk who prepared the particulars during my absence in the country. He noticed in my first report that I had put down the item of £5 for petty cash as a forgery. The cheque had been altered to £10, but he omitted to state that, although it had been so altered, vouchers had been paid for £10, so that it was not a defalcation although a forgery.

505. How did you proceed to investigate the affairs of the Account Branch when you were appointed for that purpose? First of all it was desirable to find out whether Harris was dishonest or not; there was no proof of it at the time. I went down to his room. The first thing was to look for cheques recently signed and for the expenditure of the money. An unsigned voucher for £10 turned up and the cheque was missing; it had been cashed at the Bank, that was found out by the Under Secretary. Two other items of 8 guineas each were found out immediately afterwards of a similar character. It then became evident that he was dishonest; the Under Secretary having found that this cheque for £10 had passed through Harris's hands,

506.

- S. Freeman. 506. When did you first discover a forgery in connection with his papers? I think it was the next day.
- 27 Jan., 1882. 507. What were the particulars of that forgery? I am not certain which forgery was discovered first; I am under the impression that it was a cheque for £16 5s., in the name of G. T. Hunt, cashed on the 5th August, 1881. My suspicions were aroused at the name, as I found a voucher apparently signed by the Under Secretary authorizing the payment of £16 5s. to G. T. Hunt as a clerk in the Department of Lands.
508. Let me draw your attention to the fact that this cheque of £16 5s., to which you allude in your statement, was dated 10th May? There are four payments to Mr. Hunt; this one was cashed on the 5th August. My suspicions were aroused by finding this voucher—the initials had been altered; there had been an erasure, and the name of G. T. Hunt had been put in. There being three accounts in the office relating to persons of the name of Hunt, I asked Mr. Ireland the initials of these persons, and found that none of them were G. T.; therefore, whenever I found these initials afterwards I put them down as frauds.
509. *Mr. Powell.*] The forgery was that of the Under Secretary's name? Yes, and the insertion of the name of an imaginary person, G. T. Hunt; there was no signature by G. T. Hunt; but the document was a forgery, inasmuch as there was no person of that name in existence, so far as we knew.
510. *Chairman.*] Do you think the system which permits forgeries of this kind is a sufficiently effective one for ordinary purposes? In the light of circumstances that have since transpired I do not think it is. You refer, I presume, to the salary payments in favour of Hunt.
511. Where do you think the defect lies? I have not given the subject much thought; but I imagine that the original papers in connection with appointments should be forwarded to the Treasury or Audit Office.
512. Do you not think it would be a better plan to distribute the business in the Accountant's Branch between two or more officers of good standing, who would be a check upon each other, instead of leaving it in the hands of one officer? Undoubtedly it would be better.
513. Mr. Ireland's position, I believe, was merely that of a clerk under Mr. Harris? Yes.
514. And outside Mr. Harris's directions he had no power or authority to do anything? No.
515. Did not your investigations lead you to suppose that it would be desirable, seeing the large amounts that pass through the Account Branch, that there should be a more effective staff to conduct that Branch of the Department? As I said before, I have not given the matter much thought, and my investigation had not proceeded very far when we were told that it had been taken out of the hands of the Department and put into the hands of a Board. It certainly would be better if some officer of good standing had a check over the Account Branch.
516. Could such a check be exercised effectively by yourself as Head of the Ministerial Branch of the Department? That I am not in a position to say, as until recently I had never seen the books or accounts of that Branch, and had only been there once or twice about vouchers in which I was interested; but I presume that I could institute a check.
517. *Mr. Thomson.*] There is nothing very complicated in the accounts? No, except that the system as worked by Harris is defective. The account books themselves are good enough; but Harris did not keep the accounts in accordance with the forms provided.
518. *Chairman.*] What books are kept in that Branch? Three in addition to the Petty Cash Book. The "Ledger," which we call the "Appropriation Ledger," the Cash Book, and the Abstract Book.
519. What are the entries in the Appropriation Ledger confined to? First of all to the amounts appropriated by Parliament under each head, which are shown on one side, and on the other side the expenditure of money on account of these votes.
520. And that is the purpose of the Appropriation Ledger? Yes.
521. And what is the next book? The Cash Book.
522. What does that contain? Expenditure only.
523. The entire expenditure of the Department, or any particular class of expenditure? All expenditure from the votes mentioned in the Ledger.
524. How is that entered, and from what? First of all, as I am informed by Mr. Ireland, from the cheques; that is in all cases of payment direct from the Under Secretary's account, and in cases of authority sent to the Treasury in connection with which the money is to be paid there—the particulars are taken from the authority itself, and entered in the Cash Book.
525. And are they in any way marked so as to distinguish them from the other entries? I believe they are, because—I am speaking from memory—the Cash Book shows the number of the cheque, if payment was made from our Department.
526. And what is the third book? The Abstract Book.
527. What does that show? It shows all payments authorized by the Department to be made direct from the Treasury; and also those from the Under Secretary's account.
528. That embraces all the payments shown? Yes.
529. *Mr. Thomson.*] Do you not think you are wrong in stating that all the claims which are sent to the Treasury for payment are entered in the Cash Book? No, I believe I am right.
530. If they have to be paid at the Treasury, what connection have they with your Cash Book? That is what I want to know; but still I am under the impression that I am correct; anyhow, reference to the book will show.
531. Do you not think the payments shown in the Cash Book are confined to cheques drawn by the Under Secretary? I do not.
532. *Mr. Powell.*] What kind of Cash Book is it—is it a single entry book, or does it show both Dr. and Cr.? There is a place for Dr. and Cr., but the payments only are shown.
533. Is there a balance shown? No, there could be no balance struck, because only the payments are shown.
534. Then the books only show a rough memorandum of the payments made? And the authorities.
535. Has there been any posting up from that Cash Book? Yes, into the Abstract Book.
536. That you call the Abstract Ledger? That is what it really is, because it contains headings like a ledger according to the nature of the payments.
537. *Chairman.*] Are you aware whether there are any written rules or instructions under which the Account Branch of the Lands Department is conducted? I am not; I believe that after the inquiry into the defalcations by Mr. Evans there was a report made, and upon that report some directions were given, but I cannot say with certainty; I have not read the papers.
- 538.

538. Then from whom does the Accountant receive his instructions? From the Under Secretary.
539. Orally, or in writing? Both orally and in writing.
540. Who is responsible for the system of book-keeping established in the Account Branch? I do not know. S. Freeman.  
27 Jan., 1882.
541. Was a new system introduced after the Evans' defalcations were discovered? I do not know, but I believe it was.
542. Did you notice any cancelled blank cheque-books? Yes, a number of them; but the cheque forms were not marked as cancelled—only the covers were so marked.
543. Where were they? Some, I believe, were in the safe, and the others were, I think, on a table in the Account Branch Office.
544. Had those cheque-books been destroyed at the time they were out of use some of these frauds could not have taken place? I believe not; but with a clever forger there can be no certainty as to that.
545. Did you discover the cheques taken from the cancelled cheque-books? Yes, I discovered that by noticing in the Bank pass-book that the numbers of some of the cheques were entirely different from those latterly used, and I immediately asked for the old cheque-books. Then I noticed that the cheques had been torn out and the butts had not been filled in.
546. *Mr. Thomson.*] Was it Mr. Harris you asked for these books? No, I asked Mr. Ireland. I never saw Mr. Harris about the accounts—he was not in the room after I went there.
547. *Chairman.*] Did not you think that the difference in the numbers should have drawn the attention of the Teller at the Bank so as to create suspicion? I think it should, but I say it with diffidence, not knowing what work he has to do.
548. You have seen several of these forged signatures, have you not? I have.
549. And would you have passed them in the ordinary course of your duties? Yes, all of them, with one or two exceptions; and I am not prepared to say positively that at a glance I should not have passed those, as they were countersigned by the Accountant.
550. They were so cleverly done that in the ordinary course of business you would have passed them as correct? I would, so far as the signatures were concerned.
551. Then there was nothing in these documents that should have drawn particular attention to them either in the Treasury or the Audit Departments—I am referring to the refund vouchers? Well, I am not prepared to say there was not; I think there was. For instance, I do not think a refund should be considered proper, on a forfeited lease, unless the forfeiture had been reversed and the lease declared cancelled.
552. But does not the document itself reverse the forfeiture? I think it simply authorizes the refund on certain information; but whether that authority is sufficient or not I am not prepared to say; I do not think it is.
553. And to what extent do you think the Treasury or the Audit Department should go to procure finality? I understood that the Audit Department had to be satisfied of the correctness of the authority before they passed it—whether, for instance, the authority was properly founded; and it appears to me that there is no proper foundation for a refund when the lease is forfeited. I do not of course for one moment desire to criticise the working of the Audit Department, but I think I understand it in this respect.
554. Are not forfeitures frequently revoked? Yes; but I understand that in this instance the forfeiture was not revoked.
555. *Mr. Thomson.*] In the case of refund to which you refer, where you say the lease was forfeited, can you tell me how many years' rent were authorized to be refunded? I cannot from memory.
556. What would the forfeiture refer to? The forfeiture of the lease, and all rights accruing thereby, as well as all payments on account of it.
557. For that particular year I suppose? For all time. I may explain that the forfeiture would be caused by non-payment of rent.
558. In this case there were three years' rent authorized to be refunded because the lease was cancelled? I do not say what particular lease was forfeited, but that has been the case in some instances. It appears to me strange that a refund should be authorized on a forfeited lease, the forfeiture of which had not been reversed.
559. But supposing that three previous years' rents were authorized to be refunded twelve months after the last one had been paid, in consequence of there not being sufficient land to admit of the lease being taken up, would it not be right for the Minister to authorize refund of the rents that had been improperly paid before? That is a case that has never occurred to me.
560. That is really the case in point, and the reason given in the voucher for the refund was that the land was not available? That certainly puts a different complexion upon it.
561. The Minister has the power under the law of revoking forfeitures, and frequently exercises it? I do not say he has a right to do so—I should be sorry to express an opinion on that point, but he exercises it.
562. *Chairman.*] You think that the indication of forfeiture in the margin of one of these refund vouchers should have been sufficient to induce the Auditor General to refuse his verification? Yes, or to make further inquiry.
563. Or to make further inquiry before refunding the money? Yes, before allowing the refund.
564. Then, Mr. Freeman, you were instructed to discontinue your inquiry after a certain date? Yes.
565. What date was that, are you aware? I cannot say from memory.
566. Who gave you instructions to that effect? The Under Secretary.
567. The reason being that the Minister had signified his intention to appoint a Board? Yes.
568. Do you think you had pretty nearly got to the end of Harris's forgeries or frauds when you left off? I cannot say that; the man was so exceptionally clever and carved out so many new lines for himself that he would be a very bold man who would say that they were all found out.
569. Did you see Harris after his apprehension? I saw him at the Police Court.
570. Had you any communication with him? No.
571. Did he offer to make a clean breast of it? No; I never spoke to him.
572. He did not make any such offer in writing? In no way.

- S. Freeman. 573. Is there reason to suppose that there are many frauds still undiscovered? I cannot say there is reason to suppose it, nor can I say there is not.
- 27 Jan., 1882. 574. What do you think is the best way to make the investigation? To obtain from the Audit Department and examine every voucher for payments authorized by the Lands Department since Harris entered the office as a clerk.
575. Who do you think should conduct that examination? I do not know; it would be a very lengthy job, and a difficult one.
576. Do you think that a copy of the Refund Register kept in the Lands Department compared with the Register kept in the Audit office, would lead to a certainty in the matter, so far as pre-leases were concerned? It would probably lead to a discovery of the extent of frauds so far as pre-lease refunds were concerned; but fraudulent refunds may have been entered in the Refund Register.\*
577. Are you aware whether it was the practice of the Account Branch of the Lands Department to compare their books with the Bank pass-book at regular periods? Of my own knowledge I can say nothing. Mr. Ireland informed me that he and Harris had compared the Bank pass-book with their own cheque-books on two or three occasions.
578. You are not aware whether it was the regular rule to do so? I am not.
579. Do you consider it a desirable rule to establish? Unquestionably, a thing to be regularly done.
580. If you were an accountant, would you be satisfied to go on for months without calling in the pass-book and comparing it with your own books? I should compare it regularly with the butts of the cheques drawn in the office, and otherwise.
581. Did you ever hold the office of Accountant? No; except as a Collector of Revenue in the country.
582. *Mr. Thomson.*] And then you carried out that system? Yes.
583. *Chairman.*] The absence of that practice was in itself a serious defect in the working of the Account Branch? Yes.
584. Are you aware whether any more stringent regulations or instructions have been issued to the present Accountant for the conduct of the Branch? I am not aware what instructions he has received.
585. In fact, since Mr. Cohen was appointed, you have had no further communication with the Account Branch? During the first two or three days that Mr. Cohen was there, I was engaged there in looking up one or two matters, but I have not been there since.
586. *Mr. Thomson.*] Before you began this investigation you were Clerk of Petty Sessions and Land Agent at Forbes, were you not? I was.
587. Did you keep your accounts by a system of double entry? Yes.
588. So that you have had considerable experience in book-keeping? I would not say that—my experience was confined to one particular system at one place; I had no other experience, with the exception of a very few months when I was junior clerk at the Asylum for the Infirm and Destitute some years ago, when I had a few entries to make in the cash book.
589. But your experience of book-keeping at Forbes was such as to lead you to see at once that the Cash Book used in the Account Branch of the Lands Department was a very improper one? The book is a proper Cash Book, but the mode of entering it was very improper.
590. Did you draw Mr. Oliver's attention to that? No, I was not asked, and had not sufficient time to report upon the way the accounts should be kept; I was simply asked to try and find out what frauds Harris had committed.
591. How many reports did you send in to Mr. Oliver about these frauds? Four.
592. Did those four reports include the whole sum of £1,369 18s. 4d., shown in the statement before the Board? I am under the impression that they did not include the whole of it; some of the items were found when I was ill in bed, and I knew nothing of them until afterwards.
593. So that you really have made no summary of the whole? No.
594. Can you give us a summary now of that £1,369 18s. 4d., somewhat similar to that given in your report of the 28th November last? Yes. I make out the total to be £1,364 18s. 4d., and so far as I can make them out the summary is as follows:—Forged cheques, £185 6s. 9d.; forged authorities for resumption of land for road purposes, £374 1s.; forged authority for payment from the Treasurer's Advance Account, £187 6s.; forged authorities for lease rent refunds, £580 3s. 9d.; stolen cheques, £27 6s.; larceny, £10 14s. 10d.
595. That makes a total of £1,364 18s. 4d., which is the amount shown in the Schedule before the Board (*Appendix A*) less £5, which you have explained was a clerical error in putting down £10 in place of £5? Yes.
596. Did you discover any of these frauds in connection with the refund of lease rents? No. I may tell you how that discovery was made. Up to the time my first report went in we had not an opportunity of seeing Mr. Sutton. I had some difficulty in finding him, but I looked him up and got him to go to the Under Secretary. He stated then that he had received a good many amounts for Harris's friends. The Under Secretary asked him for particulars, and he said he would try and get them, and afterwards he brought a list of the sums he had received. Looking at this list, we observed that some of the payments were of much earlier date than Harris's appointment as Accountant. The Under Secretary immediately thought as I did, that they might be lease rent refunds, because we could think of nothing else he had to do with before he went to the Account Branch. An examination of the Audit Office vouchers proved that to be correct in some of the cases.
597. Then you discovered nothing yourself—it was only through information given by Mr. Sutton? Nothing about the lease rent refunds; there was nothing to create suspicion.
598. Upon obtaining this information from Mr. Sutton, did you think it necessary to inquire into the system of refunds generally? I had no time; my time was wholly taken up in getting details and examining vouchers.
599. So that you are not aware of the system adopted in the Lease Branch for authorizing lease rent refunds? No.
600. And you cannot therefore make any suggestion to the Board to improve the system, having no knowledge of it? No, I have no knowledge of it.

\* NOTE (on revision) :—I intended to point this out, and think I did so.—S.F.

601. Had you any reason to suspect that forgeries or frauds might have been committed in connection with refunds in the Conditional Purchase Branch? I had no reason to suspect it, but it is quite possible in the light of the revelations we have had of Harris's transactions.
602. The authorities sent to the Treasury and the forms are much the same? They are very much alike.
603. Did Mr. Oliver never suggest an inquiry in that direction? Not to me.
604. In your first report, dated 28th November, 1881, I find that you give a statement of liabilities and assets in connection with Mr. Oliver's banking account? Yes.
605. You there state that the balance in the Bank is £156 17s. 6d., and that deducting outstanding cheques, £120 8s., it is reduced to £36 9s. 6d. On the other side you put down liabilities amounting to £139 10s. 4d., which leaves the amount to be made good £103 0s. 10d. Will you explain why you put down the item of £21 9s. 11d. petty cash as a liability against the Bank balance? Because that sum remained un-accounted for out of an advance of £25, and was supposed to be in the Bank.
606. As a matter of fact that money had actually been drawn out? Yes.
607. Then as it was drawn out how could you make it a liability against the Banking account? I take it that the Department was liable for £21 9s. 11d.
608. You state in the same report (*Appendix B*), "On looking at the Petty Cash account I find that during the present year four advances of £25 each have been obtained. Of these the first three were duly adjusted by the production of expenditure vouchers. Payments to the extent of 19s. 5d. have been made out of the fourth, and a sum of £2 10s. 8d. in cash is in hand. This leaves a balance of £21 9s. 11d. to be accounted for."? Yes.
609. Did you include this £21 9s. 11d. as part of Harris's defalcations? No.
610. In the same same report I notice among the items which you state have been fraudulently made use of a cheque No. 210402, drawn in favour of P. F. Richardson, on 1st July, 1881, for the sum of £53 12s. 7d. A little further down in the same page the same amount is stated "as salary of Wm. Wallace, C.P. Inspector, from 1st April to 26th May, 1881." Will you kindly explain the seeming discrepancy? It is very easily explained: Harris obtained the advance ostensibly for the payment of Wallace's salary, and afterwards drew a cheque for the amount payable to P. F. Richardson—a forged cheque. I presume he thought it would be awkward to use Wallace's name in the cheque.
611. Do you mean that to obtain the money from the Treasury he sent up an abstract in the name of William Wallace, but that when he knew the money had been lodged in the Bank to the credit of the Under Secretary, he then forged a cheque in favour of P. F. Richardson? Yes.
612. Have you any idea why he did that? No; I see that he used Mr. Richardson's name on two occasions; Mr. Richardson was land agent at Lismore at the time.
613. Could the Treasury have discovered that that voucher in favour of Wallace was a fraud? No, I do not see how they could; Harris very cunningly neglected to inform the Audit Office that Wallace's services had been dispensed with; that was done for obvious reasons as it turns out, so that he might continue to draw Wallace's salary.
614. Is it usual to intimate to the Treasury or to the Audit Office that an officer has ceased to be employed in the Department? I have not been long enough in the Department to know; it should be done, and I think the original papers should be sent, both in cases of appointment and removal.
615. Then that intimation not having been given to the Audit Office, the Auditor General would be entirely exonerated from any blame in passing that voucher? Entirely.
616. Did you get these forged cheques back from the Bank? We got some of them—those that were necessary for the Police Court proceedings.
617. You did not get the whole of them? No, not the whole of them.
618. Did you give the Bank a receipt for those you got? I do not know; I believe the Under Secretary got them.
619. Are you aware whether the Bank acknowledges these cheques to be forgeries? I do not know as a matter of fact; I have heard certain statements made, but I do not know.
620. You consider that the Bank is liable for forgeries? I do not know, but that is my opinion; they hold money in trust for certain persons, and I believe they are liable for forgeries, however clever such forgeries may be.
621. When the new cheque-books which contained some material alterations in the form of cheque were used, do you think the Department should have informed the Bank of the change? I have no opinion either one way or the other. I know that the Banks frequently change the form of their own cheques, and they will pay cheques whatever the form may be, so long as they are satisfied with the signature.
622. They never do that with Government cheques? I do not know that; I have noticed some of the officials in the country use private forms for Government business; sometimes they use Government forms and sometimes they do not.
623. Are you aware whether, in this instance, the Under Secretary for Lands obtained the permission of the Treasury to alter the form of cheque? I know nothing whatever about it.
624. *Mr. Powell.*] Were you taken off your ordinary duties to attend to this matter of Harris's defalcations? Yes, I may say I was. During the examination of the accounts there were occasional interruptions.
625. I understand you to say that in one case Harris gave notice to the Audit Office of a fictitious appointment, and in another that he suppressed the fact of Wallace's removal? Yes.
626. *Mr. Thomson.*] I think you told us that the only correspondence that goes direct to Mr. Oliver is that containing money? I do not think I said the only correspondence; except very important letters, the money letters are the only letters taken direct to the Under Secretary.
627. Are you aware of the practice pursued with regard to letters that come in during the day? Yes, they are opened by the Chief Record Clerk, Mr. Patterson.
628. And what does he do with them? He has them registered and distributed.
629. Just the same as post letters? Yes, in the same way.
630. You have seen the document authorizing the payment to William Richards of £187 6s., dated 3rd June, 1881? I have.
631. Are you aware that that was returned from the Treasury with the Treasurer's approval noted thereon? Yes.
632. How did it get into Mr. Harris's hands? In the ordinary course of business it would go to the Chief Record Clerk for registration, and would then be sent to the Accountant, as it related to the business of his Branch.

S. Freeman.  
27 Jan., 1882.

- S. Freeman.  
27 Jan., 1882.
633. Do you think it is proper that refunds should be authorized on the signatures of the Heads of Branches, and not by the Under Secretary himself? I should be sorry to hazard an opinion on the subject. I know that the Under Secretary's duties are very laborious, and I doubt whether he could spare the time for it in addition to his other work, as of course he would have to examine each case to see that a refund was authorized.
634. Do you think it would be a check upon these refunds to have the forms in books with butts to them, and numbered consecutively, and kept under lock and key when not in use? It would be a check, but the question arises who is to keep them under lock and key—presumably the officer who signs the refunds.
635. Supposing they were kept under lock and key and only taken out when required, one officer would fill up the form from the papers, another would enter it in the Register, and then the Head of the Branch would sign the authority. Would not that be a good check? I do not see that it would, because there would be nothing to prevent the man who had charge of the forms from forging the signatures.
636. But the document would have to pass through three persons' hands? It would be a better check than at present exists, a very much better check.
637. I suppose you are aware that these forms of refund are lying about loose in the office, under no one's special charge? They are printed forms, and I believe are kept in the same press as the forms, under no special charge.
638. Open to any officer in the Branch? I presume so.
639. Do you think it would be an additional check if the original papers were sent on to the Audit Office with the authority? A very good check.
640. And do you think there is any necessity for these authorities to go to the Treasury before they go to the Auditor General? Are the payments made by the Treasury before the Audit Department have an opportunity of examining the authority?
641. Oh no? Then I do not see the necessity for any reference to the Treasury in the first instance.
642. *Chairman.*] Would not this system of check, by throwing the whole of the onus upon the Audit Office, be apt to produce carelessness on the part of the officers in the Lands Department? I do not think so. I understand that the Audit Department examine those vouchers at present.
643. But they never see any papers with them? In most cases there would be very few papers.

Thomas Ireland further examined:—

- T. Ireland.  
27 Jan., 1882.
- (*Witness produced three books kept in the Account Branch of the Lands Department, viz., the Cash Book, the Appropriation Ledger, and the Abstract Book for 1881.*)
644. *Mr. Thomson.*] When you were here the other day, I think you told us that for several months you established a check between your Cash Book balance and the Bank balance? Yes.
645. How could you do that when you have no entries on the receipt side of the Cash Book? I took the payments from the butts of the cheques which were entered in the Cash Book and compared them with the cheques paid by the Bank. Then I took the abstracts sent to the Treasury, which form the receipts. We send an abstract to the Treasury for a certain sum which is paid into the Bank, and I check these abstracts with the Bank book to see whether the money has been paid in.
646. Does the Paymaster at the Treasury inform you of every sum that is paid into the Bank to the credit of the Under Secretary for Lands? He does not give me formal intimation of it; the only intimation I receive is the return of the voucher authorizing the payment. There is no correspondence on the subject.
647. When you get these vouchers back from the Treasury, do you not think it is necessary that you should make an entry in your Cash Book of the sum paid into the Bank? It should be entered. I have frequently called Mr. Harris's attention to the Cash Book being one-sided.
648. Has any alteration been made in that system since Mr. Cohen was appointed? Mr. Cohen has made an alteration in the Cash Book by which he debits the book with all the amounts received from the Treasury.
649. *Mr. Powell.*] In checking your Cash Book, then, you take the abstracts, compare them with the receipts in the Bank and then the unpaid cheques on the other side form the balance? Yes; I take the Bank pass-book and check it with the amount of the abstracts I send to the Treasury; that checks one side. Then, on the other, I take the cheques paid and compare them with my Cash Book, and the unpaid cheques form the balance.
650. *Mr. Thomson.*] You have had some experience in commercial business? Yes, a good deal.
651. Did you ever see a Cash Book kept like the one now before the Board? Never; it is not a Cash Book, it is simply an expenditure book.
652. Having a knowledge of the commercial way of keeping books, did it never strike you as necessary that you should debit cash with the amounts paid into the Bank? Oh yes, and I spoke to Mr. Harris frequently about it.
653. But without Mr. Harris's instructions you could not keep the cash book as it ought to be kept? No, I had no power to do so. Mr. Harris gave me the books to keep in a certain way.
654. You see that this Cash Book is prepared for the purpose of debiting cash with all moneys paid into the Bank? Just so.
655. Were you in the Account Branch before Mr. Harris went there? Yes.
656. Was there any Cash Book in use then? Yes.
657. When he came in, was the system of keeping it altered? Yes, in the former Cash Book every advance was entered on the debit side.
658. And you entered nothing on the credit side but cash payments? Nothing but cash payments.
659. That was the proper mode of keeping it? Yes.
660. *Chairman.*] Are you aware of any written instructions to the Accountant as to the mode of keeping the accounts? I never saw any; there was a paper, I think, but it had reference to the petty cash.
661. *Mr. Thomson.*] Who introduced the system you have now in operation? Mr. Harris himself.
662. *Chairman.*] And that was supposed to be a great improvement upon the system in operation before his time? I suppose so—he introduced it as an improvement.

663. Was that his own doing, or was it done under directions from the Under Secretary? I could not say—I think it was his own doing. We used to have a good many conversations on these matters, and I made suggestions to him, but they were never carried out.

T. Ireland.  
27 Jan., 1882.

664. *Mr. Thomson.*] Judging by your experience, do you not think that Mr. Harris displayed an utter want of knowledge in keeping books? Well, I think he understood them; that was the Departmental way of keeping them, which he said was very different from the commercial way. I think he knew it from having been in the Audit Department.

665. Do you not think that this Cash book and Appropriation Ledger were suggested by Mr. Oliver and Mr. Pinhey after the investigation of the frauds committed by Evans? I believe they were, but I am not positive; there was also another book spoken of, an Individual Ledger; that was one I suggested to Mr. Oliver and Mr. Pinhey when they were making the investigation, so that every person should have a separate account and be credited with any voucher that came in in his favour and debited when it was paid; that would have prevented double payments.

666. And that suggestion was not acted upon? It was acted upon so far that I procured a ledger for the purpose and made the headings. I opened at least one hundred accounts; but I was never allowed to make any entries.

MONDAY, 30 JANUARY, 1882.

Present:—

MR. POWELL.

MR. THOMSON.

MR. ROLLESTON.

CHRISTOPHER ROLLESTON, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Francis Henry Wilson, in charge of the Miscellaneous Branch of the Lands Department, examined:—

667. *Chairman.*] Did Mr. Oliver give you any of the vouchers submitted to the Board by him during his last examination? Yes, those relating to the Pre-lease Branch—(*producing papers*).

F. H. Wilson.  
30 Jan., 1882.

668. You were in charge of the Pre-lease Branch, Mr. Wilson, I think, during the time of Mr. Harris' employment in that Branch? Part of the time.

669. Did you find him there when you took charge of the Branch? Yes.

670. What sort of a clerk did you find him? A very good one.

671. He was perfectly acquainted with the system? Yes.

672. And during the time that he was with you in the Pre-lease Branch had you any reason to suspect that he was committing any frauds or doing anything irregular? No, none whatever; in fact, he used to borrow small sums of money from me almost every month, I suppose to throw me off the scent of anything of that kind.

673. For expenditure of his own? Yes, a pound or two at a time, sometimes as much as £3; he did this all through the time I was there with him; almost every month he borrowed some money from me.

674. Was he removed from the Pre-lease Branch during the time you were Head of that Branch? He was.

675. And up to that time you had no suspicion whatever of anything wrong? None whatever.

676. Are you aware whether any of these frauds that have been discovered were absolutely perpetrated during the time he was employed in the Pre-lease Branch? No; only from the date of the papers I imagine they were.

677. Was he in the habit of receiving visits from land agents or other persons connected with land business outside the Department? Only at the counter, that is all.

678. You kept a very good eye upon him during that time? Yes.

679. From the time of his removal to the Account Branch then you had no connection with him? No.

680. And knew nothing of his conduct or habits or anything about him? No, except that he still borrowed money from me.

681. Have you studied any of these papers that you have brought with you? I have looked at them, but I have not studied them much.

682. Who was in charge of the Pre-lease Branch before you were appointed to it? Mr. Charles A. Brown.

683. In what state was the business of that Branch at the time? In a terrible state of arrear.

684. Can you tell the Board how many Audit Office queries were in the pigeon-holes of that Branch unattended to at the time you took charge? Between 1,200 and 1,400.

685. *Mr. Thomson.*] Do you remember what was the nature of those queries? Simply with respect to rents; Audit Office queries are always with respect to rents.

686. Were the questions raised as to the propriety of the refund, or what? No, as to whether rent had been paid in former years principally.

687. They had nothing to do with refunds? Not that I know of; there were about 5,400 cases on hand when I took charge of this Branch, on the 23rd December, 1879.

688. Undisposed of cases? Undisposed of cases.

689. *Chairman.*] I believe Mr. Harris was taken from the Audit Department to help to clear off those arrears, was he not? He was.

690. In consequence of the aptitude he had acquired in dealing with these pre-leases? I believe so.

691. And he did work steadily and well? Yes.

692. In fact he gave you every satisfaction during the time he was with you? Yes.

693. And I think you reduced the large amount of arrears to a very small number? Yes, we reduced them to something like 700.

694. *Mr. Thomson.*] When you left? Yes.

695. *Chairman.*] I see that in the first refund voucher (*referring to papers produced by witness*) No. 14,999, your name is attached as signing for the Under Secretary? Yes.

696. For a refund of £9? Yes.



F. H. Wilson.  
30 Jan., 1882.

697. Is that a forgery? (*Witness examined the voucher with a magnifying-glass.*) It seems so like my signature that I can hardly see the difference; but I believe it to be a forgery, because it is written with a fine pen, and I always write with a medium pen.
698. And in looking through the papers you can find no authority to justify your forwarding such a refund voucher to the Treasury for payment? No, I cannot.
699. *Mr. Thomson.*] When Mr. Harris forged this authority did he give the connecting number of these papers? Yes, he has given a number, but it has nothing to do with the case. The paper quoted is 79/2,053, which is the schedule of leases transferred from a person named Carey to a person named Read, and has nothing to do with the case.
700. And there should be no refund in this case? No refund, it being a transfer.
701. Then perhaps you can explain to us how he got hold of these papers to obtain the number: had he access to the papers? Yes, he had access to all the papers; but this is simply a number taken at haphazard.
702. Was that fraud perpetrated when he was employed in the Lease Branch or after he went to the Account Branch? He was in the Lease Branch at the time.
703. And were you then over him? I was.
704. But you did not sign on behalf of the Under Secretary—you always, I think, initialled these refund papers? I signed on behalf of the Under Secretary.
705. Will you look at this refund voucher No. 21,930, signed by W. W. Stephen and initialled by you (*handing paper to witness*)? Those are not my initials.
706. Can you say whether that signature of W. W. Stephen's is a stamped signature or a written forgery? I cannot say; I can only draw attention to this fact that W. W. Stephen was Under Secretary at the time, and that this is signed W. W. Stephen, *pro* Under Secretary, and Mr. Stephen never signed any vouchers during the time I was in charge of the Pre-lease Branch.
707. And the date of that voucher (August, 1880) corresponds with the date of your tenure of office when in charge of that Branch? Yes; and the initials are not mine, because there is a dot between the F and the H, and between the H and the W, which I never put.
708. And you think Mr. Stephen's signature is not a stamped signature? I think not; I do not think he could have got at the stamp, which was in the charge of Mr. Newman.
709. Was there no description of refund which it was necessary for the Under Secretary to sign himself? No, none.
710. And you cannot imagine why in this case Mr. Harris used Mr. Stephen's name and not your own? No, I cannot.
711. It is a mystery? Yes.
712. *Chairman.*] Look at that voucher No. 21,725: is that a forgery of your name? Yes.
713. Is this one, No. 21,870, also a forgery? Yes, I believe it to be a forgery.
714. *Mr. Thomson.*] Can you from the papers themselves decide that point? Yes. There is no authority for any refund in the paper.
715. Is it a fictitious claim altogether? Yes, the claims are fictitious in both cases—the papers show no authority for the refund.
716. *Chairman.*] Do you think it would be possible for the officers in the Treasury or Audit Department to discover from these papers the fraud that has been detected? No, I do not.
717. The forgeries are so perfect, and the information contained in the voucher itself so plausible, that you think it would be impossible for either the Treasury Paymaster or the Audit Officers to detect the fraud? The Treasury Paymaster, I believe, has only to deal with the authority for the refund; and I do not think there is anything in any of these papers to lead the officers of the Audit Department to believe there was any fraud. In one case Harris quoted the papers in reference to the defalcations of Hanrahan, the land agent at Dubbo, to justify the refund on a pre-lease.
718. Do you think it would be possible to establish an effective check against frauds of this kind? That is rather a difficult question to answer. The last case of the six submitted to you to-day, that of Rudd's, is a different kind of defalcation, to which the attention of the Board has not yet been drawn in the Under Secretary's examination.
719. Will you kindly explain how the fraud was perpetrated in connection with that case—what does it profess to be—I see the paper is numbered 7,724? Mr. Rudd had three leases, one of 6,112 acres, which was cancelled in 1877, there being no available land; another one of 2,742 acres, which was also cancelled in the same year, there being no available land; and a third one of 4,320 acres, also cancelled for the same reason at the same date. In March, 1881, Mr. Sutton, a land agent, wrote and applied for a refund of the rent paid on these three leases for the years 1876, '77, and '78.
720. What was the amount that he claimed? He claimed £48 2s. 9d., £21 8s. 7d., and £33 15s., on account of three leases. The refund vouchers were prepared, correctly prepared, but Mr. Rudd never authorized Mr. Sutton to receive the money. I was present in the Under Secretary's room when Mr. Rudd's son came in about it. The authorities which were signed William Rudd were shown to him, and in every case he said they were forgeries. Mr. Oliver asked him if he had a brother named William Rudd, and he said he had one brother named William Joseph Rudd, and those were not his signatures. When further pressed by Mr. Oliver to state his reason for affirming that the signatures were not his father's, he said his father could not write—a very good reason. Now these refunds ought to be made—they are legitimate refunds. Mr. Sutton was not present when Mr. Rudd said that, but the authorities to receive the money are filled up by Mr. Sutton. But the signatures are forgeries.
721. *Mr. Powell.*] And the money is still due by the Government? I suppose so.
722. *Chairman.*] I wish to know whether Mr. Sutton who made out the authority, to the best of your knowledge and belief, filled in the signature of Mr. Rudd? I believe not—he says not; he says they were handed in to him by Mr. Harris.
723. You know the filling in of the authority is in Mr. Sutton's handwriting? Yes, I identify that.
724. But you believe that the three signatures were forged by Mr. Harris? Yes, I know Mr. Sutton's handwriting—we have often had it in the office.
725. At present you have nothing to do with the Pre-lease Branch? Nothing.
726. You are in charge of the Miscellaneous Branch of the Lands Department? Yes.
727. I suppose you know pretty well the extent of the frauds that have up to this time been discovered? I believe they amount to something like £1,300—I am not sure.
- 728.

728. Can you form any opinion, or have you formed any opinion whether that embraces all the defalcations or frauds that have been perpetrated? I could not.
729. What do you think the best mode of investigation to determine, if possible, the frauds that may not yet have been discovered? The only way I know would be to compare the Refund Book with any book which the Audit Department may keep for the same purpose, if they do keep one.
730. You think that would effect the object? I think so; I do not know of any other way, unless you turn out the whole of the vouchers; there were 4,000 of them in 1880.
731. But do not you think it would be sufficient, if any discrepancy were discovered between the register in the Lands Department and the register in the Audit Department, to refer to the vouchers in those instances? I think it would.
732. Are you aware of the number of vouchers connected with refunds during last year? I do not know; there were 4,000 in 1880, when all these frauds were perpetrated.
733. Have you any suggestion to offer which might help the Board in recommending a more effective check and audit upon these pre-lease refunds than at present exists? Well, there are two or three different schemes. One would be to gazette monthly all the leases that were refused and forfeited. Another which occurred to me would be to have a list of all vouchers that had been received during the month sent privately to the Under Secretary from the Audit Department, and the Under Secretary could have them examined with the books of the Pre-lease Branch.
734. Would not an equally effective check be afforded if the Under Secretary were to furnish the Audit Department with a list of the refunds that had been passed through his books? Supposing the Head of the Lease Branch to be a rogue there would be no check, because he would include in that list the forged vouchers that he might have sent up.
735. Then you think it would be better for the Audit Department to send up a list to the Under Secretary to be examined under his direction and compared with the Lands Office Register? Yes.
736. Have you a third scheme to propose? The third scheme would be to send up a clerk from the Lease Branch to the Audit Department, who would take the papers with him when he took up the refund voucher.
737. What do you think of the plan proposed by the Under Secretary—to send up to the Audit Department the original papers in all these cases? The only question is, how long would the papers be kept at the Audit Office. Sometimes two or three cases are mixed up in one set of papers, and to send them up to the Audit Department would delay the action on the other papers, especially if the Audit Department happened to be rather overworked at the time.
738. That might involve very serious delay, and also involve the Department of Audit in a labour which the law does not contemplate putting upon it, and which it is very doubtful whether they could undertake? I do not see how the Audit Department could check the reason given in the voucher for the refund of lease rents.
739. You mean that the Auditor General could not go behind the authority of the Minister as announced in these refund vouchers to make any objection to the payments? I do not think he could.
740. It would convert the Auditor General into a Controller of the Minister for Lands? It might.
741. *Mr. Thomson.*] I think you said you succeeded Mr. Brown in the charge of the Pre-lease Branch? Yes.
742. Do you remember what date that was? The 23rd December, 1879.
743. Then how long had Mr. Harris been in that Branch before you took charge? Some few months—I do not know exactly; it was before I went into the Branch. I think the Under Secretary's evidence tells you when he was appointed.
744. Was it during your term of office that Mr. Oliver reorganized the Pre-lease Branch? No; I took charge in order to carry out the reorganization. Mr. Oliver's report had been sent in, and I was appointed by the Minister to carry out its recommendations.
745. How were you previously engaged, Mr. Wilson? I was in the Conditional Sales Division Office.
746. So that you really had no experience of the working of the Pre-lease Branch? No, none.
747. How long were you in that Branch? Till the 1st May, 1881.
748. Who succeeded you? Mr. Curry.
749. Is he the officer still in charge? He is.
750. Was he under you while you were in charge? No.
751. Do you know from what Branch he was sent? From the Miscellaneous Branch, of which I am now in charge.
752. Was it simply an exchange? No; I was promoted to a higher position in the Miscellaneous Branch, and he was promoted to a higher position as Head of the Pre-lease Branch.
753. Then the status of each of those Branches must have been raised? The Head of the Miscellaneous Branch receives £400, and the head of the Pre-lease Branch £350 a year.
754. You took Mr. Lindsay Thompson's place? Yes.
755. You say that from the time that you went into that Branch Harris was in the habit of borrowing money from you? Yes, small sums.
756. Did he give you any reason for borrowing that money? No; he would only borrow it for two or three days.
757. Just before pay-day? Sometimes he would ask for it in the middle of the month.
758. Did that ever lead you to suppose that he was fast in his habits? No; I knew he had £195 a year, that is 12s. 6d. a day.
759. *Chairman.*] Then you did not think there was anything suspicious in the fact of his borrowing money from you in this way occasionally? No; if I had suspected anything wrong it would rather have thrown me off the scent.
760. *Mr. Thomson.*] You say he continued to borrow money from you after he left the Branch? Yes.
761. How long did that continue? I think until about June or July, 1881.
762. You did not charge him interest or anything of that kind when you lent it to him? Oh no.
763. They were simply loans on account of friendship? That was it.
764. Are you aware whether any of these frauds were committed by Harris prior to your taking charge? It is suspected that one was committed during Mr. Brown's time.
765. What were Harris's duties? To attend to Audit Office queries, refunds, and to post up the Register in the Pre-lease Branch.

F. H. Wilson. 766. And did he submit the refund vouchers to you to sign? Yes.

30 Jan., 1882. 767. Was it your invariable practice to examine the refund vouchers with the papers themselves to see that they corresponded? It was.

768. Who authorized the refunds in your time? I did in Mr. Stephen's time, on the Survey Office reports in most cases.

769. I think Mr. Oliver, the Under Secretary, told us that in most cases he authorized them? Yes, he used to do so, but he did not in my time authorize all the refunds. I may explain that, under the old system, as soon as a pre-lease was applied for it was gazetted; but when Mr. Oliver held his examination it was found that this gave rise to a number of conflicting claims, and it was then decided not to grant any pre-lease until after the Survey Office had reported that there was land available. The consequence was that several thousand old applications that had been granted had to be refused. The Survey Office dealt with them at once; and all those for which there was no land available were refused, and that caused the immense number of refunds in 1880.

770. Notwithstanding that the rents had been paid the leases were refused? Yes; in some cases the rent had been paid for two or three years before they were refused.

771. And during those two or three years was the land not occupied? Yes, in several cases there were two men occupying the same land, both claiming it on the ground that they had paid rent for it.

772. Then you only refunded one rent? The last applicant's rent.

773. *Chairman.*] And that caused such an accumulation of refunds during the year 1880? Yes—clearing off all these cases.

774. *Mr. Thomson.*] Then is the Board to understand that a refund depends now entirely upon the action of the Survey Department? If the Survey Department report that the land is not available, the refund is then made, but I cannot say whether it goes to the Under Secretary or not; I believe it does now.

775. But in your time it did not? No; I had a general authority from Mr. Stephen to deal with all these cases?

776. Then the refund rested entirely with you? Yes, on the report of the Survey Office.

777. Mr. Harris kept the Refund Register, I believe, at that time? I think he did principally, Mr. Harris and Mr. Solway between them.

778. Was that register ever examined by yourself? No, I had not time.

779. You did not compare the authority for refund with this register to see that it was properly registered? After I had signed the refund voucher I considered that all my work was finished. The entering in the Refund Register was a mere matter of detail for the other officers to do.

780. *Chairman.*] Can you tell the Board with what view that register was established? To show what amount of money was refunded.

781. Was it during your time that it was established? Yes; it was commenced in January, 1880; it was one of the outcomes of Mr. Oliver's recommendations.

782. *Mr. Thomson.*] That was about a month after you took charge of the Branch? The week after I took charge.

783. It is an alphabetical register, is it not? Yes.

784. *Chairman.*] You did not attach so much importance to the keeping of that register as to think it worth your while to compare it with the other books of the Department? No; I considered it more for the information of the Department.

785. *Mr. Thomson.*] Seeing that this is an alphabetical register, could it not be easily checked with the Auditor General's books? I cannot say; I have never seen the Auditor General's books.

786. Do you not think that a chronological register would have been preferable? Do you mean in respect to the dates on which the vouchers are sent to the Treasury?—The advantage of having them in this form is that we can see at once whether a refund has been made to any particular person, without having to refer to the books.

787. *Chairman.*] It acted as a sort of index to your books? Yes; if any land agent came in and wanted to know whether a refund had been issued to any particular person, we looked in this book and found that on a certain day it had been sent to the Treasury.

788. That was the object of the book? That was one of the objects, and also to see the amount of refunds in the year.

789. *Mr. Thomson.*] Do you see any object in sending these refund vouchers to the Treasury in the first instance? No, I do not.

790. Do not you think that every purpose would be served if they were forwarded direct to the Audit Department for the verification which is now made through the Treasury? If they were kept in the Audit Department for a month or so it might become inconvenient, as there would be no means for the Treasury to trace the document to know if it had ever reached the Audit Department. I do not know whether it would have to be registered there.

791. Is there anything noted on the refund voucher to prove that it has been entered in the Register before it leaves the Pre-lease Branch? No; the refund vouchers were handed by me to the clerk, to be entered in the Refund Voucher Book before being despatched to the Treasury.

792. Then does not the clerk who makes the entry note on the voucher itself that it has been so entered? No; he notes on the papers, "Treasury and applicant and land agent informed."

793. And that was done before you signed it? Yes.

794. But should not some proof of registration appear on the document itself? It has never been done, and if it were I should never have seen it and should not have been a bit the wiser.

795. Still it would be satisfactory, as many of the authorized refunds may not have been entered in the Register at all? Yes.

796. *Chairman.*] As a matter of fact the fraudulent refunds did not appear in the Register? No, I believe not.

797. *Mr. Thomson.*] These refund voucher forms are not kept under lock and key, or were not in your time? No, they were not.

798. And any clerk in the office had access to them? Any clerk had access to them.

799. And any clerk could have filled up a form without your knowledge? Yes.

800. Do you know whether the Treasury were informed that you were authorized to sign these refund vouchers? They were,

801. And do you not think it was necessary that the refund vouchers should have been given out by yourself only, when you authorized the refunds? Well, there were so many hundreds and thousands of them in the office when I went there that that would have been of no good as far as I was concerned. F. H. Wilson.  
30 Jan., 1882.
802. Do you think it would be of any advantage to have these forms in books with butts? I dare say it would; the present system I believe was adopted on the suggestion of the Treasury.
803. That was only as to the form? Yes; but even the butt system would not have met Rudd's case; no system could meet cases of that kind.
804. And do you think that if the butts of these books were sent up to the Audit Department afterwards they would be a good check? I think it would be a very good idea.
805. *Chairman.*] Of course it would not check the fraud itself, but it would detect it? Yes.
806. *Mr. Thomson.*] In that case it would be necessary that the butt should be initialled by the Head of the Branch? Yes.
807. In these refund authorities the amount to be refunded is written in words? Written in words and also in figures.
808. *Chairman.*] Are you at all acquainted with the mode of procedure in the Account Branch of the Lands Department? No.
809. You know nothing about it? No.
810. *Mr. Powell.*] This Refund Register was established by Mr. Oliver in consequence of frauds that had been discovered in the office during Mr. Evans's time, was it not? No; it was in consequence of the disorganization of the Pre-lease Branch under the management of Mr. Brown.
811. Then it was intended as a check upon any possible frauds? It was intended as a record of the money authorized for refunds; I do not think the question of frauds ever arose.
812. If it were so, it has failed? Yes, I suppose it has.
813. The four documents I now produce, numbered 1,708, 1,709, 1,710 and 1,711, are lease applications? Yes.
814. Are they all *bona fide* applications? Yes.
815. And they have all been duly gazetted in the way you have described? Yes.
816. Nos. 1,710 and 1,711 are endorsed—"Objectionable, as the land applied for is alienated, and there is no other available land to satisfy this claim." Under those circumstances there could be no refund? Oh yes, that is the very reason there should be a refund; there was no available land, and the refund was authorized on 13th December, 1879.
817. Then a refund was authorized on 1,710 and 1,711? Yes.
818. And the applications 1,708 and 1,709—how were they dealt with? They stand good. No. 1,709 was an application for 2,880 acres; there were 2,880 acres available, and therefore it stands good. No. 1,708 was for 1,920 acres; there were only 1,000 acres available, and it was re-gazetted on the 12th March, 1878, that there were only 1,000 acres available.
819. Then on Nos. 1,708 and 1,709 the amounts claimed are due? On 1,709 no refund was due; on 1,708 there should be a refund on 920 acres.
820. This document, apparently a refund voucher, No. 20,285, claims on applications Nos. 1,708 and 1,709? Yes.
821. And it represents a claim that is admitted? No, it is a forgery.
822. And on Nos. 1,710 and 1,711 there was a claim? The voucher represents at the top that it is a duplicate of one issued on 13th December, 1879, which had miscarried.
823. This is the notice (*handing paper to witness*) to the lessee informing him that the refund is authorized? Yes, but it is a forgery.
824. Then on Nos. 1,708 and 1,709 the claims are good, but by this document two other numbers are quoted, 1,710, and 1,711, on which nothing is payable? The notice as to the two latter was a duplicate, the money having been authorized for refund; there is nothing payable on 1,709, but these are forgeries.
825. Now, supposing these lease applications had been sent to the Audit Department accompanied by the original papers containing the authority for the refund, would not the fraud have been discovered? It would.
826. Supposing a clever rascal like Harris, educated in the Audit Department, knew that such a check as this was in existence, is there any other way by which he could circumvent the Department? I think a clever man like Harris could circumvent almost any check that could be established.

Harris Curry, in charge of the Pre-emptive Lease Branch of the Lands Department, examined:—

827. *Chairman.*] Did you succeed Mr. Wilson in the Pre-lease Branch of the Lands Department? Yes. H. Curry.  
30 Jan., 1882.
828. How long is it since you took charge of that Branch? I went there in May, 1881.
829. Was Mr. Harris in that Branch at the time? No; he was appointed Accountant prior to my going there.
830. Did you find the work of the Branch in a satisfactory order? Yes.
831. Were you charged with the duty of signing the vouchers for pre-lease refunds? Yes.
832. You signed for the Under Secretary? Yes.
833. That plan was abandoned after a time, was it not? No; I still sign them.
834. For the Under Secretary? For the Under Secretary.
835. All the pre-lease vouchers? Yes.
836. And upon what authority do you sign them? As an invariable rule, I obtain the authority of the Under Secretary. We have a variety of cases. Frequently the practice of the Department is altered, and what was thought proper and legal years ago is not considered so now, and leases which have been in existence for some time have to be cancelled. For instance, a forfeited pre-emptive lease might be considered available for lease again, as it represents vacant country; but the Attorney General has given his opinion that it can only be disposed of by sale by auction. These cases are frequently challenged now by persons whose interests are opposed to the interests of the present holders of the leases, and they sometimes in consequence have to be cancelled. In such instances as these, although I have for my protection the opinion of the Attorney General, I always get the approval of the Under Secretary to refund the money.

H. Curry. 837. Then it rests with you to determine whether you shall, of your own motion or authority, sign the refund voucher, or whether, before doing so, you shall take it to the Under Secretary? I do not think it rests with me in that way. I spoke to the Under Secretary some time ago, and said I thought it would be desirable to submit to him cases which my predecessor might not have thought necessary to submit, and there is a tacit understanding that I should do so.

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838. The Board understood from Mr. Wilson that he was authorized to sign these refund vouchers without any reference to the Under Secretary, but he said that he believed there was a change made afterwards by which the Under Secretary took upon himself the duty of authorizing them? I am not aware of any written instructions bearing on the matter; I was not given to understand, as far as I can remember, that it was *absolutely necessary* for me to submit every case to the Under Secretary, but I do so upon a tacit understanding between us.

839. You think it is desirable to be supported by his authority? Yes; in fact I do not consider myself free to authorize refunds, as I do not hold an authority.

840. *Mr. Thomson.*] In other words, you are more cautious than your predecessor? I should not like to say that.

841. *Chairman.*] Has any plan occurred to you by which this system of refunds could be placed on a more effective footing, so as to prevent fraudulent treatment of the kind we have under consideration? I have thought over the matter, and I think it might be done by an expansion of our present Refund Book, or at any rate frauds might be guarded against to a great extent.

842. You mean to make that book a more comprehensive record of the transactions? Yes. I think the great evil we have to guard against is the probability of unscrupulous men like Harris tampering with forfeited leases. These leases have been forfeited for nonpayment of rent, and stand in our books as forfeited. Harris's scheme was this: he would write to the Treasury and Audit Departments (which could not know much about the validity of the reason given for the action) that a forfeited lease was cancelled, and as a matter of course the rent on it was due for refund. He would select a case in which the area was a large one, and the annual rent correspondingly large. He would write to the Treasury, say it was a lease granted over a forfeited lease, or over a reserve, that consequently it was cancelled, and the refund upon it was due. There was no check in our Branch against such transactions as these, because Harris would take care not to enter it in the Refund Book, and not to make any notation in the Lease Register, so that no inspection of the books by the Head of the Branch would lead to the matter being detected.

843. *Mr. Thomson.*] If Harris wrote a letter to the Auditor General, or to the Treasury, stating that a lease had been cancelled, and that it had been gazetted as a forfeited lease, would the Auditor General have any reason to object to the refund of three years' rent in such a case? That would depend entirely upon circumstances. It is a tradition of the Lease Branch to retain as much rent as possible; and in the cases mentioned, although the lessee might legally claim the whole of the rent paid, on the ground that it had been illegally granted, the Department might decide, as it has decided, that the man having had the use and occupation of the land ought not to object to pay rent for it.

844. That it ought not to grant a refund? It ought not to grant the refund. But where the Lands Department is placed in a dilemma, it sometimes finds it convenient to grant the refund.

845. Such as in a case where two persons had paid rent for the same land? Yes.

846. And in cases of that sort you return the rent? We ought to do so.

847. *Chairman.*] Have you any reason to suppose that all the frauds committed by Mr. Harris in connection with pre-leases have been discovered? The whole of these frauds having occurred before my time I did not express much curiosity about them, so that I am unable to say.

848. What plan do you think would be the most effective to discover whether there are any frauds that have not yet been discovered? As far as I can see, the only way—but it would involve a great deal of work—would be to examine every refund voucher that has been issued from the Pre-lease Branch.

849. Do not you think that a comparison between the Refund Register of the Lands Department and the Refund Register in the Audit Department in the first instance might lead to the discovery of any frauds that have not yet been made known? I do not think so, because I do not think Harris has been so foolish as to place on record any of his transactions.

850. Then the very fact of his not having placed them on record would at once indicate where the frauds had been committed, because the Audit Department would pass and enter in its register vouchers which did not appear in yours, and that would at once lead to the discovery? Yes, it might; but I cannot help thinking that the only comprehensive way, seeing what a clever forger has to be dealt with, would be to compare every voucher.

851. Whom would you propose to make the comparison, supposing all the vouchers were taken out? Of course it would be desirable to have some independent gentleman not connected with the Lease Branch; that would be more satisfactory to me and to everybody. It is a matter upon which I am scarcely competent to offer any further opinion.

852. Do you know the number of vouchers that would in all probability be required? I could not say.

853. *Mr. Thomson.*] Could you spare your register for the purpose? Yes.

854. In the meantime how would you deal with the documents you would have to register? We should have to enter them in a supplementary book, and re-register them afterwards.

855. *Chairman.*] Could not the register be sent up to the Audit Department for (say) one, two, or three hours a day, to be compared with the register in the Audit Department? Yes.

856. When was the Pre-lease Refund Register opened? In January, 1880.

857. Were there no entries in it prior to that date? Not that I am aware of.

858. *Mr. Thomson.*] Are you aware whether Mr. Harris forged your name in connection with these refunds? I am not aware that he did, and I think there is every probability that he did not. He would require information from my Branch, and as he ceased to occupy a position in it, he was deprived of the facilities he would have possessed had he remained in it; he would require to come to my office and obtain information from my books, and I am pretty certain that he did not do this.

859. *Chairman.*] Had he access to that Branch as he liked from the time he was appointed Accountant—could he go to that Branch and take what papers he wanted and copy them? No.

860. He would be allowed to go there to look up cases, would he not? I do not think so, without coming to me and giving me some special reason for it.

861. *Mr. Thomson.*] Where is your office situated? It has recently been removed from Bligh-street to O'Connell-street.

H. Curry.

30 Jan., 1882.

862. If Mr. Harris wanted to go to your Branch, he would have to apply to you in the first place for permission to refer to your register? Confidence having been placed in him, from the fact of his having been appointed Accountant, he might go to one of the subordinate officers for information, but then he would not only have to ask for information but would have to look over the books themselves, and that might create suspicion. He would have no chance of committing frauds unless he had charge of the books, as he would not know the numbers and condition of the cases.

863. *Mr. Powell.*] Harris's office was not in the same building as yours? No.

864. *Mr. Thomson.*] Then, as a matter of fact, you never saw him in your Branch? I have seen him there, because he has called upon and spoken to some of the officers, but I do not believe he has ever carried on any fraudulent transactions there since my time.

865. Did he ever borrow money from you? No; he was a man with whom I did not associate.

866. His duties as Accountant would not bring him in contact with the Pre-lease Branch? No.

867. *Chairman.*] You had no ground of suspicion in reference to Mr. Harris? No; I never associated with him or knew very much of him.

868. *Mr. Thomson.*] When you authorize a refund, do you instruct one of your clerks to fill up the refund voucher? Yes.

869. You do not fill those vouchers up yourself? No, except perhaps in rare instances.

870. And does the clerk who fills up the voucher enter it in the register of refunds? Yes. I do not however attach any importance myself to the Refund Book in its present condition as a guarantee against fraud, not the slightest.

871. But do not you think it is a matter of some importance to guard against these refund vouchers being forged? Unquestionably, but the only way to do that, in my opinion, would be by the expansion of this book. In my view, the frauds that have to be guarded against are those which might be committed behind my back.

872. That being the case, is it not necessary that every precaution should be taken by the Head of the Branch, that is yourself, to prevent that being done? Unquestionably. I have not been very long in the Branch, but I am prepared with a suggestion which, I think, would afford some protection.

873. Will you kindly state what that suggestion is? I think that in this Refund Register there ought to be two more columns, one for my signature, and another for the signature of a gentleman authorized by the Audit Department. Take, for example, the case of Atkins on the first page of this book. The entry represents the amount of £9 authorized to be refunded. If that refund were duly authorized, it, according to my scheme, should be guaranteed by my signature opposite it, and when the voucher passed into the Audit Office the Audit Clerk should compare it with the entry in the book. Then, presuming it to be apparently satisfactory, he should write his name in the column provided for the purpose. I should, of course, carefully examine the papers prior to signing my name either to the voucher or in the book.

874. *Chairman.*] It would be a simultaneous proceeding, the signing of the refund voucher and the book—you would sign them both together? Yes. Then I think some understanding should be arrived at between the Lands Department and the Audit Department that no voucher should pass unless it appeared in this book, and my signature appeared in the book also.

875. Then would you propose that the register should be sent up to the Audit Department for comparison, or that a certified extract should be sent up? I think it would not be desirable that the book should go out of my possession, as during transmission a forger might make an entry in it.

876. And you think that a certified copy of the register might be sent up to the Audit Department, say weekly, as a guide to that Department in examining the vouchers sent to it for verification? I think something of that sort might be done. My idea was that the Audit Clerk, who would be the responsible person, should see the book itself, but I do not see why, if sufficient precautions were taken, a certified extract would not do.

877. There would be considerable delay in carrying out that system? I am afraid there would, but it would be a great protection to me, as there would be my own signature and the signature of an officer from the Audit Department. Should I myself not be above suspicion, the book would have the advantage of containing the registered number of the papers or a tangible clue to the papers upon which all refunds were authorized, so that any independent person could inspect the book and be able to pronounce whether the transaction were free from doubt.

878. Do you think it would be desirable that the original papers upon which the refund is founded should be sent with the refund voucher to the Audit Department? I think that would be a guarantee, but I do not think as a rule that it would be convenient, because it may sometimes happen that after a refund has been authorized, some action in another section of the Department might have to be taken which could not be taken in the absence of the papers.

879. *Mr. Thomson.*] Is the authority for refund not noted on the original papers? It is—speaking of my own time; I do not pretend to know what was done before that.

880. And the amount is usually stated on the papers also? Yes.

881. Would the Auditor General therefore, in verifying a refund, have any difficulty if the original papers were sent to him? I do not think so—I think the matter could be made perfectly plain.

882. He would not have to wade through all the papers in order to discover the amount that was authorized to be refunded? The Auditor General has books which reflect ours completely. If we stated that the money was to be refunded from a given day to a given day, that would be all the Auditor General would require.

883. And that would tally exactly with the refund voucher? Yes.

884. Would it be any advantage to have these forms kept in books with butts, in the same way as cheques? It would be an advantage, but like cheque-books they might be tampered with.

885. But they could be kept under lock and key? There are a number of little accidents which might happen with respect to cheques or forms of a similar kind. A voucher for instance might get torn or mutilated, or ink might be spilt over it.

886. All that would be required in that case would be to cancel the voucher and attach the mutilated form to the butt. At present these forms are loose and lying about the office? They are; but even if I kept them under lock and key a man like Harris could forge a requisition for a supply and get them.

- H. Curry. 887. Then I presume that under your present system Harris had no difficulty in abstracting a number of these forms? No.
- 30 Jan., 1882. 888. Do you not think the system at present in vogue is a very loose one? I think it is defective.
889. And that to have these forms in books would be an improvement? Unquestionably it would.
890. And to have them numbered consecutively? Yes, I think it would be an improvement.
891. And as a check for the Auditor General to exercise upon these payments, the butts could be sent up as soon as the books were exhausted? Yes; I think it would be desirable that the examination should be rather frequent. That would of course depend upon the size of the book. For instance, we might have a rush of refunds which would exhaust a book in a month, and on the other hand we might have a slack time and the exhausting of a book would extend over a long period.
892. Have you any idea of the number of refund vouchers that you issue in a month? I think the last year I issued about 1,700.
893. During the year? Yes.
894. That would be at the rate of about a book and a half per month, supposing the books to contain 100 each? Yes.
895. *Mr. Powell.*] Does that number, 1,700, represent about the average number of claims in the year? We had 4,000 odd claims last year.\*
896. *Mr. Thomson.*] Have you any suggestion to make to us by which a check could be established upon the issue of these refund vouchers? No further than this—that if my signature or the signature of the Head of the Branch were entered in the book, and no refunds were issued unless they appeared there, there would be a good check.
897. That would be a departmental check for yourself more than for the Auditor General? Still the Auditor General could appeal to it also. As I pointed out before, the great thing to guard against is fraud that might be committed without the knowledge of the Head of the Branch. I would take care that I did not sign any refund voucher unless it was authorized, and unless there was solid ground for the refund, and I would take care that no refund voucher without my signature appeared in the Refund Register.
898. *Mr. Powell.*] But the initials of an officer of the Audit Department in another column of this book as you propose would be of no avail unless that officer saw the papers? In making this suggestion I presume that the responsibility would be divided between the Department of Lands and the Department of Audit. The Refund Book would show nothing but refunds which the Department of Lands would be prepared to ascertain or prove were genuine, and it would be for the Audit Department to see that no refund vouchers which were not recorded in this book were passed.
899. That would simply be a guarantee of record in your book? No; as I take it it would work in this way—Say for example that there was a sum of £9 due to this man Atkins; that it was on a lease which I will call for distinction A; that Atkins held another lease B, in respect of which a forged voucher issued; the refund upon A would appear in this book, and the Head of the Branch by his initials against it would guarantee that it was a straight forward case.
900. *Mr. Thomson.*] But supposing the Head of the Branch was a forger? The fact of the entry in the book being guaranteed by the signature of the Audit clerk would prove unquestionably that it was so far genuine. If the Head of the Branch were suspected, the book could be placed in the hands of an independent person, who would have no difficulty in pronouncing upon it.
901. That would be a very tedious operation, would it not? I have no doubt it would be. It is, however, difficult to devise a simple method of fencing round a forger.
902. Do you not think the production of the papers themselves would be the best guarantee for the Auditor General? Yes, it would; but even then in the hands of a clever forger I can see nothing to stop him from making and forwarding a fictitious case altogether.
903. *Chairman.*] Would not such a system have a tendency to cause a laxity on the part of the officers in the Lands Department, who would trust to the check which the Audit Department would make afterwards? I scarcely think so, because there would be a great deal of responsibility on the Head of the Lease Branch, viz., that the refund was a genuine transaction.
904. *Mr. Powell.*] You have said that the responsibility should be divided between the Lands Department and the Audit Department; but can there be any possible division of the responsibility unless both Departments have access to the papers for examination? I should think a line might be distinctly drawn in this way—that the Lands Department should be responsible for entering all refunds in a book, and should accept the responsibility of their being genuine. The responsibility of the Audit Department would be that no refund voucher should pass unless it was recorded in the Refund Book.
905. *Chairman.*] It would go beyond that, because, if the Examiner of Audit saw from the original papers that there was anything wrong, he would refuse to verify the refund for payment? In that case the responsibility of the whole transaction would have to rest with the Auditor General altogether, and I doubt whether the Audit Department would be able, in every case, to pronounce upon the matter, because it would not be conversant with the circumstances, decisions, and legal opinions which brought the cancellation about.
906. *Mr. Thomson.*] But is that not your duty, Mr. Curry? It is my duty, but then if I made a mistake how would the Auditor General check me?
907. The object of sending the documents to the Auditor General is to see that the authority for the refund is not a fraudulent one—that is the main object; it is not to see that the amount authorized is a correct one: the Auditor General will not enter into minute calculations to see whether you are refunding an amount in proportion to the area which cannot be leased—he never could undertake a duty of that kind? No, but I really do not think the Audit Department would be able to pronounce upon every case submitted to them.
908. Then you think it would be no use to send the papers to the Auditor General? I think it would be inconvenient, and that the book I suggest would answer all purposes.

WEDNESDAY,

\* NOTE (on revision):—By claims were understood claims not for refund but for pre-leases. It does not often occur that claims are made for refunds.

WEDNESDAY, 1 FEBRUARY, 1882.

Present:—

MR. POWELL, | MR. THOMSON,  
MR. ROLLESTON.

CHRISTOPHER ROLLESTON, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Edward Alexander Rennie, Inspector of Accounts, Department of Audit, examined:—

909. *Chairman.*] You are aware, I presume, of the object of the inquiry by this Board? I believe so. E. A. Rennie.
910. And you can give the Board some information with respect to the treatment of pre-lease and other refunds that go through the Audit Office? I will answer any questions you may ask me. 1 Feb., 1882.
911. *Mr. Thomson.*] You have been a good many years in the Audit Department, I think? About thirty-six years.
912. Your present position is that of Inspector of Accounts in the Department? Yes.
913. I presume your inspection is of a general character only? Yes.
914. It would be quite impossible for you to examine the receipts and payments in full detail? Certainly; I do examine certain portions of the accounts as they come before me in minute detail, but as a rule I do not. However, every pay and receipt voucher that comes from the Treasury passes through my own hands before being taken up by the Branches for detailed audit.
915. How many distinct Branches have you in your Department? Three.
916. Will you kindly describe them? The Appropriation Audit, the Expenditure Audit, and the Revenue Audit, besides the correspondence, which is not treated as a separate branch of audit.
917. Who is in charge of the Expenditure Branch? Mr. Gilchrist.
918. Do you hold him responsible for the passing of payments of every description, or simply for those that are made direct from the Treasury? His duty does not cover the whole audit of the pay vouchers; he takes only the rates, computations, authorities, and acquittances—contracts of course included, and authorities from principals to agents.
919. How many clerks has he to aid him in the discharge of these duties? The number varies,—five is about the ordinary number.
920. Is Mr. Whittell under Mr. Gilchrist? No, Mr. Whittell is the Head of the Revenue Branch.
921. Then it is as Head of the Revenue Branch that Mr. Whittell checks the refund vouchers? No, he does not check refund vouchers as expenditure.
922. Simply as to whether the amounts requested to be refunded are available or not? His duty in regard to refund vouchers is simply to verify the original credits of the sums to be refunded—to verify the credit at the Treasury of the sums which are authorized to be refunded, that verification being asked for by the Treasury as a security to them.
923. Then if we want to get some further detailed information with respect to the refund of lease rents, what officer should we ask to attend as a witness? No one except Mr. Whittell.
924. And if we wish to ascertain something with regard to the payment of these claims, we should require to send for Mr. Gilchrist, I presume? All he could do would be to produce the vouchers for any claims you wish to investigate.
925. You have heard that Harris, the late Accountant of the Lands Department, committed a number of frauds on the Government? Yes.
926. He was a clerk in the Audit Department, I believe, for some time? He was.
927. How long was he with you? I think about fifteen months, as near as I can remember; more than a year, at any rate.
928. In what Branch was he employed? The Revenue Audit.
929. That is the Branch in charge of Mr. Whittell? Yes. I am not sure that he was there the whole time, as the clerks are shifted about: I rather think he was in the Appropriation Audit for a while. He joined the Department when I was absent in England.
930. He had an opportunity therefore of acquiring a great deal of information concerning the operations of the Audit Department? Yes, and of the run of all the documents from other Departments as well. He could trace the operations under which payments were made, and also those under which moneys were received.
931. Did you consider him a smart young man? Very—a capital clerk.
932. What salary did he receive when he was with you, do you remember? I think he was receiving £150 when he left us.
933. Do you remember the circumstances connected with his transfer to the Department of Lands? He either applied himself or he was appointed by the Minister for Lands on our recommendation, at least upon the certificate from the Auditor General of his capabilities. We had no hand, of course, in transferring him—we were very sorry to lose him.
934. You gave him a good recommendation however, did you not? Oh yes.
935. You had at that time every confidence in his integrity? There was nothing to impugn it in any way.
936. When he became Accountant in the Lands Department, nothing had occurred to change your good opinion of him? No; I believe he obtained the appointment of Accountant in the Lands Department mainly on the good character he received from the Auditor General, but I am not sure.
937. In fact, up to the time that you heard of these frauds, you considered him a trustworthy officer? Certainly, very zealous, as far as I knew.
938. During the time that he was Accountant in the Lands Department did he render his accounts to the Audit Department in a satisfactory manner and a business-like way? With him as Accountant we had nothing to do; it was with Mr. Oliver, the Under Secretary; but the accounts came from the Under Secretary in very good order.
939. You have lent a number of pay vouchers to the Under Secretary for Lands since the discovery of these frauds, have you not? Yes.
940. Before parting with these documents did you examine them critically, with a view to ascertain whether it was possible for the officers of your Department to have detected the frauds alleged to have been committed? I can hardly say that we did. In one or two cases which were brought under my notice by Mr. Oliver he and I together looked over them, not with a view to see if we could detect anything,



- E. A. Rennie. thing, but simply to see how ingenious Mr. Harris had been in his proceeding. I may say, however, that since considering the whole matter nothing has occurred to me by which we could have prevented it.
- 1 Feb., 1882. 941. In fact, Mr. Oliver was in too great a hurry to obtain these vouchers to admit of a critical examination? We did not propose to make a critical examination.
942. Did the Under Secretary for Lands, or any of his officers, describe to you the nature of the frauds? Yes.
943. Did you examine the signatures minutely, or compare with those considered to be genuine? I did in several cases.
944. Was the imitation so good that they could not be considered to be forgeries? The imitation was very good, and the possibility of the signature being a forgery would certainly never have suggested itself in most cases. In one or two cases when the forged signatures were compared with real signatures there was a vast difference between them, but in passing through the vouchers in the ordinary way no one would suppose them to be forged.
945. Do any of the pay vouchers for refunds undergo inspection by yourself after payment, as a general rule? No, except in the ordinary course in which all pay vouchers come under my notice; they do not come specifically under my notice, except when queried by the Examiners.
946. Since you heard of Harris's frauds have you examined or directed to be examined the whole of the payments connected with the Departmental and other votes for the Department of Lands and the refunds as well? No.
947. Have you examined the adjustment vouchers furnished to you in support of payments by the Lands Department out of advances for incidental expenses? Not with reference to any supposed fraud.
948. Will you kindly describe the nature of the audit which pay vouchers generally undergo? On receipt of pay vouchers from the Treasury they are first posted as against the Appropriations and the Governor's Warrants; then they are tested in regard of contract rates, or authorized rates for salaries and allowances; in regard to law or regulation or other authority; in regard to computations; in regard to certificates of actual supply or service; in regard to acquittances, and, where moneys are paid to agents, as to the authorities from the principals to those agents.
949. With regard to refunds of lease rents what is the nature of the audit? The same process is gone through with every voucher, refunds as well as others, so far as it is applicable.
950. In that case all you have to do, I presume, is to see that the authority for the payment is genuine? Yes. I should perhaps say that besides our own verification, which is a separate matter, there is a difference in respect to the adjustment vouchers which we receive from Departments; these are examined in regard to rates, computations, and so forth, but they do not pass through the Appropriation Audit in the same way as the direct payments from the Treasury do; they are compared with the advances to see that no payments have been made for other Services than those for which the money has been advanced by the Treasury and charged to specific Appropriations.
951. When a person to whom a refund is to be made gives an authority for an agent to receive the money on his behalf, do you consider it part of your duty to see that the signature of the Magistrate who attests his signature is genuine? No.
952. Have you a certified list of all the Magistrates in the Colony, in your office? The only list we have is the Gazette notice which appears from time to time.
953. You are not supplied with a certified list by the Colonial Secretary's Department? No; we do not require it in fact.
954. Having previously certified that the amounts authorized to be refunded are available, is the audit after payment less careful on that account? It makes no difference whatever to the course of audit. If in any case a refund were found unverified, it would be referred of course to the Revenue Branch for that verification. There have been some payments made by the Treasury without verification, but not many.
955. They might have been overlooked? There were probably some special reasons for it.
956. Do you think any check could be established by the Audit Department against collusion or forgery? No, I do not think there could be.
957. Have you given the matter some consideration recently? Since these frauds were committed I have.
958. Can you suggest anything to prevent similar impositions in future? It seems impossible to foresee in what direction an ingenious rogue may invent a scheme of fraud. We must rely on the integrity of some officer or officers in a Department, and if our confidence is misplaced that is a matter which we cannot foresee or provide against.
959. Would an examination of the original papers in cases of refund involve your Department in much extra labour? Very much, and, it appears to me, without corresponding benefit.
960. You think it would not tend to lessen the risk of fraud? I think not. If the papers, for instance, had been sent to us from the Lands Department when Mr. Harris was committing his frauds it would have made no difference that I can see. It might have made him a little more ingenious in his mode of carrying out his schemes, but it would have made no difference in respect to the check.
961. Supposing that these original papers had the authority of the Under Secretary for Lands noted on them, and you saw that authority, would that not be a good check for the Audit Department? The fact is that the verification of the refunds is not a verification of the Under Secretary's or Minister's authority to make the refunds; it is simply a verification of the original credit of the sums to be refunded. We do not go behind the authorities in ordinary cases; it would involve us in enormous labour, and bring us in collision right and left with all the Ministerial Departments. We presume that the authority has been correctly given by the Under Secretary.
962. But when frauds of this description have been discovered, do you not think it necessary that some effective steps should be taken if possible to prevent their recurrence? Doubtless; but these checks should be applied in the Department whence the authorities issue.
963. But if a check can at the same time be applied by the Auditor General, is it not desirable that he, holding such a position, should have such a check in his hands? According to present arrangements the Auditor General has nothing whatever to do with payments until they are made. If payments, as in former times, had to be audited before they were made, then there would be some reason for all the papers connected with the issue of money being submitted to him for examination; but under the present regulations, when we have nothing whatever to do with payments until they are actually made, we cannot go back upon authorities. If we detect anything, that is the utmost we can be expected to do.

964. Are you aware that some of the frauds committed by Harris were taken from papers where the lease had been granted? No, I did not know that case. E. A. Ronnic.

965. We have two or three cases of that kind? There are a number of cases of fraud of which I do not know the particulars. 1 Feb., 1882.

966. Will you kindly look at that voucher, No. 21,870 (*handing voucher and papers to witness*); that is a refund voucher for £24? Yes.

967. In favour of Daniel Murray? Yes.

968. All the papers connected with that refund appear to be there. Do you see any authority for the refund on those documents—that is, Ministerial or Departmental authority? No, I see none; but neither is there any authority for granting the lease, nothing beyond some memoranda.

969. Had the authority for the refund been sent to your Department with all those papers would you have passed the refund? Yes, certainly we should; there is no reason why we should not.

970. Notwithstanding that you cannot find the Ministerial authority for the refund on the papers themselves? I do not think it would have made any difference whatever, because to begin with we should not have known that these were all the papers, and there would be nothing on them to suggest that there were other papers.

971. Are the numbers on the papers not referred to in the refund voucher? Yes, but that does not imply that there are no other papers.

972. But supposing that these papers had been sent to your Department as a check upon the refund, and to show you that the refund had been duly authorized either by the Minister or the Under Secretary of the Department, would you consider it right to verify the amount although you could find no authority for the refund on the document? Do I understand you to say that the papers would be sent separately from the authority?

973. No, the papers and the authority would be sent up together to the Audit Department for the necessary verification? I could hardly conceive of the papers being sent with an official letter signed by the Under Secretary, or his delegate, if there was a discrepancy between the papers and the letter.

974. That is what I wished to arrive at. But if the system were altered, and you were unable to pass a document of that kind unless you saw the paper with the Ministerial authority there could be no fraud committed? Of course if it were made the rule that we were not to verify any refund unless we saw the Minister's authority or that of the Under Secretary acting for him for the refund, then of course we should insist upon seeing it.

975. Could that rule be applied with facility to your Department and without much inconvenience? Supposing a forged authority were sent where should we be?

976. You would have a greater number of checks, would you not? No, no more than we have now. The responsibility of the arrangement must rest entirely with the Department that issues the authority.

977. But as all these applications for lease rent refunds are referred in the first place to the Surveyor General to see whether the land applied for is available, would not the checks be increased so as to deter any one from attempting a fraud or forgery? I am not exactly acquainted with the mode of dealing with the lease rent applications in the Lands Department. If they are sent as you say, and I believe it is the case, to the Surveyor General for report in the first place, and he reports that the land is already taken up, then his certificate, I suppose, would be furnished to the Lands Department, as a justification of their issue of the money for the refund. But that certificate would be sent to the Minister for Lands, not to the Auditor General; we ought to have nothing to do with that.

978. Yes, but you would get that authority from the Ministerial Department in order to satisfy the Auditor General that no fraud was attempted. In view of these frauds do not you think it would be advisable to give the proposed system a trial? As I have said, I think, in answer to a former question, I do not see that sending the papers to us would prevent them, because we should have no security whatever that forged documents would not be sent.

979. Then the audit must be of very little avail to the public? Our duty is confined to certain prescribed limits. I have my idea of an audit perhaps different to that in which we are obliged to work. I think there is a sphere for a higher audit than that which we apply to the public accounts, but we are precluded from applying it in the direction you propose. The audit you suggest in respect to these refunds would be an audit of the operations and administration of the Ministerial Departments, instead of being simply an audit of receipts and payments. It would be an audit of administration, and that I apprehend is one to which no Minister would submit.

980. There is nothing in the Audit Act of 1870 that would prevent your carrying out such an arrangement as that I have suggested? We of course reserve the right to call for any papers in support of any payment or receipt where we think it necessary, but to impose upon us in every case the examination of all the papers connected either with the granting of money or the arrangements for the collection of money would be to place upon us a duty with which we are utterly unable to cope under our present arrangements; it would open up a course of action altogether different from that which we have hitherto pursued.

981. Then the Board may assume that you are not favourable to this plan? Certainly. I may mention perhaps in connection with this subject that the number of refunds which we have verified during the past year amounts to 5,000 or 6,000, and you may just imagine 5,000 or 6,000 bundles of papers to look over.

982. They would not all come together? They would probably come in parcels of a hundred at a time, as the authorities for refunds now do.

983. You have had no reason to suspect that there has been collusion between Harris and any officer of the Audit Department? No, not the slightest.

984. Such a thing could however have existed without your knowledge, and without the possibility of detection by yourself or the Auditor General? It is possible, of course.

985. Frauds of a similar character could I suppose be perpetrated by any skilful forger in any of the other Departments without detection? It is quite possible.

986. Do you subject signatures to any special test—the signatures of Bank Tellers, for example? I am not aware that the Examiners do; the signatures of the Bank Tellers are very well known, and they would not be questioned if they bore their ordinary appearance.

987. You are aware that there are an immense number of refunds in connection with conditional purchases and other descriptions of land sales constantly going on? Yes.

988.

E. A. Rennie. 988. Have you any satisfactory check upon such transaction? None whatever.

1 Feb., 1882. 989. You simply accept the authority on the signature of the gentleman authorized by the Under Secretary to act on his behalf? Yes, either the Under Secretary or his delegate.

990. Do you know who signs the refund vouchers for conditional purchase money? They are generally signed by Mr. Blackman, for Mr. Moriarty, the Chief Commissioner.

991. Should not this duty naturally devolve upon the Chief Commissioner himself, so far at least as conditional purchases are concerned? I could not say, but I should certainly prefer that all these orders should be signed by the Under Secretary, or at all events that they should be sent from the Lands Department through him, although they may be individually signed by Mr. Blackman or Mr. Moriarty, or any one else. I think they should be sent through the Under Secretary, with his own signature covering a schedule of the amounts, to show that they were sent with his sanction; that is the direction in which I think the check should be applied.

992. Then you consider it a very undesirable state of things to have so many officers in the same Department authorizing important payments and refunds of such vast magnitude in the aggregate? I do.

993. Would it meet your views if only one responsible officer in a Department were appointed to authorize such payments and refunds? I should prefer the double check; that is, as I indicated just now, that the Under Secretary himself should by his own signature authorize these payments, and that his authorization should be supported by the subordinate signatures of his responsible officers, one or many. And to secure that, it has occurred to me that if he had a confidential clerk who should examine these documents before they come before him for his own signature, it might be a good check against the issue of unauthorized vouchers. That would simply have the effect of relieving the Under Secretary, and insuring that he did not sign anything which he had not had tested by an independent check.

994. You are aware, I suppose, that Mr. Oliver does not sign any of these documents now? No, I am aware he does not.

995. Supposing that his time is so much taken up with what he considers his general departmental duties, would it not be well that he should depute some confidential clerk to sign on his behalf? He could hardly be expected to examine personally all the papers on which he is required to issue the authority for refund; but if he had a confidential clerk to whom all the papers with the covering letters of authority, signed, as now, by the subordinate Heads of Branches were referred, and that clerk were to examine these papers and certify their correctness to the Under Secretary, the latter might then sign a schedule of the amounts to be sent either to the Audit Department for verification or to the Treasury for payment. In that way, instead of the documents being sent separately from the Heads of the different Branches, they would all be sent through the Under Secretary and the Auditor General, and the Treasury would have some satisfaction that they were properly authorized. I myself and some of the Examiners in the Audit Department have frequently doubted the correctness of these refund authorities.

996. But suppose that this confidential clerk were as clever a fellow as Harris, would it not be easy for him to deceive the Under Secretary? It is possible enough; but, as I said before, you must place confidence somewhere, and I fancy that would be an additional check for the Under Secretary.

997. Have you any idea of the gross amount of the refunds made last year on the authority of the Under Secretary for Lands and those acting on his behalf? I could not tell you; the totals are not yet made out for last year.

998. The amount could not have been far short of £100,000? I dare say not; the amount of refunds a year or two ago, to the best of my recollection, was £150,000, that is, all the refunds together.

999. Under the present system the authorities for the refund of lease rents are sent first to the Treasury? Yes, and on account of conditional purchases as well; they are all sent to the Treasury.

1000. So far as you know, is that necessary? I think not; it is right in principle, but I do not think it is the most convenient way.

1001. After that they are forwarded to the Audit Office? Yes, simply for verification of credits.

1002. Would it not answer the purpose quite as well to send them from the Lands Department direct to the Audit Office? I think it would be a great deal better; the more simple and direct the transactions are with the public the better and the safer in my opinion.

1003. Is the forfeiture of a lease ever revoked? I think so, in numbers of cases.

1004. Does that occur on the payment of rent or on other grounds? I could not tell you exactly.

1005. Will you look at that voucher—(handing paper to witness)—No. 25,539. What is the amount authorized there? £115 2s. 6d.

1006. If that authority had come before you personally for the purpose of being verified, would you have raised any objection to it? I do not think I should.

1007. It seems in perfect order in every way? Yes; it seems to bear the signature of "Charles Oliver, Under Secretary," and it gives a definite reason why the rent should be refunded.

1008. What is that reason? (Reads) That "there is no land available to satisfy the applicant's claim for the pre-lease."

1009. That is the only reason given? It continues, "The intended pre-lease being entirely cut off by water reserve No. 15 and land in the possession of J. Strickland and R. F. Horsley." They give a satisfactory reason why the money should be refunded.

1010. What is the date of that refund? The letter of authority is dated 20 September, 1880.

1011. How many years' rent are authorized to be refunded? Three years' rent.

1012. What are the three years? 1876, 1877, and 1878; the rents are paid in advance.

1013. Would it not have struck you as very remarkable that they should not have discovered this land to be unavailable until the year 1880? No; there are so many and such long delays in the Lands Department in dealing with these matters that it would not have struck me as anything remarkable.

1014. It would not have struck you as remarkable that it should take three years to discover whether the land was available or not? No, I do not think so. You have no conception of the confusion which existed in respect to these leases until we took the matter up, and compelled the Department to put them into something like order, and established a registration of our own. Therefore such a thing as that would not strike me as being extraordinary. People pay rent for years for lands to which they are not entitled.

1015. In verifying that the amounts are available for refund, do you find that they correspond with your books? Yes.

1016. Do you see any marginal reference in this voucher to the Gazette notice? Yes. "Forfeited—G.G., E. A. Rennie. 12th August, 1880."
1017. Being a forfeiture, is it not unusual to authorize the refund of three years' rent? No, it is often done; refunds are often made although leases are gazetted as forfeited; but at some time, sooner or later, an authority is issued to reverse the forfeiture, and sometimes—I saw a case not long ago—the forfeitures are reversed for the very purpose of making the refund.
1018. That I could understand, but in this case there is no revocation? No; we had not it on the date of verification. I see the date is 7th October, 1880.
1019. *Chairman.*] Is not the document itself regarded as a revocation? Yes, we should so consider it.
1020. *Mr. Thomson.*] What do you understand the forfeiture to apply to in the case of a lease? The man's right to the lease is taken from him, because by non-payment of rent he has failed to comply with the conditions.
1021. That is the only condition? I think that is the only condition on which a lease is forfeited; a man may not pay his rent for a variety of reasons.
1022. *Chairman.*] There may not be land available to satisfy the lease? There are many reasons—we do not know what is the reason for not paying the rent.
1023. *Mr. Thomson.*] You do not consider that that voucher was improperly passed by the officers in charge of the refunds in your Department? I have no reason to suppose so.
1024. Had they referred to the Government Gazette notice in the margin, would not that have made them stop the refund? I do not think so.
1025. *Chairman.*] It is not considered the duty of the Auditor General to go behind the authority contained in this form of refund? No.
1026. *Mr. Powell.*] Did I understand you to say that in cases of doubt or suspicion you have power to call for the papers? Certainly, and we do.
1027. Does not that in itself assume some check other than that we are now speaking of? To a certain extent it does.
1028. And is not that going behind the authority contained in that document? In any case, even if it had the Minister's authority, if we had any reason to suppose that that authority had been given under a misapprehension, we should take some means to satisfy ourselves that it was correctly given; but there are very special cases; as a rule, we should not go behind a document which had all the appearance of being an official and correct document.
1029. *Mr. Thomson.*] And you look upon that as a correct document, notwithstanding the marginal notes? Yes; I find from looking at our register, that the same lease referred to in the voucher No. 5,539 has been gazetted as forfeited a second time on a later date.
1030. Is it usual for a Ministerial Department to notify the discontinuance of an officer's services? No; the usual notice we get of the discontinuance is the appointment of his successor.
1031. But where an officer's services are dispensed with entirely, is it not usual to send you a notification to that effect? I do not think so.
1032. You would only become aware of it from the absence of his name in the Pay Abstract? Yes.
1033. Have all the advances made by the Under Secretary for Lands during the time Harris was Accountant been adjusted? I believe they have.
1034. You are perhaps aware that a number of frauds on the Treasury have been committed in respect to payments authorized to be made out of the vote for £1,000 passed in 1881, as compensation for land taken for road purposes? I understand that several of the frauds have been committed in that way.
1035. There is a voucher for £65, No. 15,252 (*handing paper to witness*),—Will you kindly look at it, and tell us if you see anything irregular about it? I cannot see anything that appears irregular about it. There is the authority, signed "Charles Oliver"; the reason for compensation is given, the clause of the Act under which it is to be made is quoted, and also the appropriation against which it is to be charged; there is also a reference to the papers on which that authority is founded.
1036. Is there anything on the document to show that it has undergone audit in your Department—does it bear the initials of any of your officers? I think the blue tick on the acquittance represents the initials of one of the examining clerks in the Expenditure Branch; that, in fact, would be the whole examination in so simple a voucher.
1037. I presume, however, the examining clerk would see that the authority of John Retalleck to pay the money to Joseph Sutton was genuine? He could not go beyond that document.
1038. The authority attached to the voucher would satisfy him? Yes.
1039. John Retalleck's signature is attested by one William Moore, J.P.? Yes. We do not pay any regard to that.
1040. You do not see that these signatures are genuine? No.
1041. It would involve too much labour? We could not do it; besides, how could we tell, unless we were acquainted with the signatures of all the persons who might witness such documents, J.P.'s and others?
1042. This document states that "where the signature is not known at the Treasury, the witness must be a Magistrate, Clergyman, or Clerk of Petty Sessions"? I may mention that we do not hold ourselves responsible for the correctness of the authorities from principals to agents.
1043. Do you consider that a duty which falls more particularly on the Paymaster at the Treasury? On the paying officer, whoever he is, whether in the Treasury or any other Department. We raised that question, and got the opinion of the Crown Solicitor on that point, and he was decidedly against our having that responsibility.
1044. Had not that opinion of the Crown Law Officers reference more particularly to the signatures of Bank Tellers? It was asked for upon that, but the question was widened so as to embrace all cases.
1045. Then, as a matter of fact, when you find an authority of this nature attached to a document you are satisfied with it? Yes; of course if there were anything to suggest a doubt we should examine and investigate it, but not otherwise. For example, the examiner might say, "This is not that man's signature—I know his signature well," but that would be a mere accident.
1046. There have been eleven payments made out of that vote of £1,000 for land taken for road purposes, ten of which are fraudulent charges—I suppose it was impossible for you to discover these frauds if they were like the document to which we have just been referring? I do not see how we could.
1047. *Chairman.*] I think I understood you to say that it was not the duty of the Audit Department to go behind the authority contained in these refund documents? No, as a rule. 1048.

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- E. A. Rennie. 1048. The Minister's authority is considered a sufficient authority for the refund of the amount? Yes.
1049. Over-riding any objection that may have been registered previously? Yes.
- 1 Feb., 1882. 1050. As a matter of practice, do you think it would be possible for the Audit Department to examine all the original papers in connection with the demands for refund without very serious delay and embarrassment? It could not be done without very serious delay, and it would involve so much extra labour, that with our present staff it would be impossible.
1051. And would not such a plan bring us into constant conflict with the Minister for Lands? I think so.
1052. Who would resent our interference? Most likely he would.
1053. Do you think that, as a substitute for such a plan, a schedule of refunds authorized by the Minister or Under Secretary for Lands, furnished periodically to the Audit Office, would form a sufficient check upon frauds of the description of those which we have now under consideration? The efficiency of such a check would of course depend upon actual experience, but I think it would interpose a considerable hindrance in the way of possible frauds such as this man Harris has been carrying on.
1054. Do you think that would be a better plan than furnishing the whole of the papers with the refund voucher for examination in the Audit Department? I think it would be better, and more in accordance with the principle that the responsibility of the authorities should rest with the Department issuing them, and that all proper steps should be taken by that Department to secure protection against fraud. It should not be imposed upon the Audit Office, the Treasury, or any other Department.
1055. Supposing the plan were approved, and all the original papers were sent with the refund voucher, upon whom would the responsibility of examining those papers rest? That would depend upon the office arrangements altogether. It might be the Auditor General himself, or it might be the Inspector of Accounts, or his assistant.
1056. Do you think I could undertake it? I do not see how you could.
1057. Do you think you could? I certainly could not.
1058. Do you think the head of the Revenue Branch could do it? No.
1059. Then the duty would devolve upon a junior clerk in the Revenue Branch? That would be the result of it.
1060. And do you think that would be a wise and proper arrangement? Certainly not; it would not carry out what is the presumed object of the plan.
1061. That being to advise or control the decision of the Minister in regard to refunds? Yes; and the junior clerk who would be entrusted with the examination of these papers might possibly be in collusion with an officer in the Lands or any other Department, and therefore there would be no check whatever.
1062. *Mr. Powell.*] As a matter of fact, if the original papers could be examined by the Audit Department, as has been suggested, would not that examination be a valuable check? It would be a valuable relief to the Minister for Lands, I dare say.
1063. But it would be a valuable check as far as the payment of the moneys was concerned? That would all depend upon experience.
1064. Then, without reference to detail, if the papers forwarded to the Audit Office disclosed the general assent of the Minister, and the initials of the Heads of the various Branches of the Department to repayments and allowances, would not the papers sent with the vouchers be a good general check? I apprehend that the object of sending these papers to us would be to let us see that the Minister, or Under Secretary for him, had distinctly approved of the refund. If that be the case, that approval might just as well be put on the document that is issued from the Lands Department and sent to the Treasury.
1065. And could be quite as easily forged? Quite as easily forged.
1066. But in the case of the papers being sent, the whole of them would have to be forged? Not necessarily, as in that case where the papers had been put by. In such a case a fraudulent clerk might invent a covering paper or schedule to accompany the papers to show the amounts to be refunded, and if he were clever enough to watch and intercept the return of the documents we would be no better off as regards a check than before.
1067. But would it not increase the liability to detection? It is possible.
1068. Do you think that if all the papers had been sent to the Audit Office, as suggested, the frauds committed by Harris would have been discovered? I see nothing that would have prevented him from sending all the papers on and perpetrating the very same frauds.
1069. *Mr. Thomson.*] How could that be, for first of all there would be the minute of the Surveyor General that the land was partially available, and then that of the Under Secretary, or the Head of the Branch, that a refund for a certain amount should be made—Would not all that tend to check attempts at fraud? Yes, but you are going back now to the preceding operations of the Lands Department, with which we have nothing to do.
1070. All these would be noted on the papers? What I mean is that you would be referring to us papers we should not need to see, because if we had the Minister's authority on the document for the refund of the money—that would be all we should require. Your last question implies that we should examine all that is done between the Lands Department and its subordinate branches, from which these papers have to come, which we could not do, and which would be beyond our province.
1071. *Chairman.*] You think it would be quite impracticable? Quite so.
1072. *Mr. Thomson.*] Then your evidence would lead the Board to understand that you consider the present system the only one which can be worked? I advocated that the authorities for refund should in every case be signed by the Under Secretary himself, or that he should sign a schedule of them, and that that schedule should be sent direct to the Auditor General, and from the Auditor General to the Treasury after verification of credits. Of course there would be some other details in connection with that scheme which might be mentioned, but that would be the leading feature; Mr. Oliver, taking the precaution before he signed such schedule to satisfy himself that the authorities were correct, the responsibility of sending on the vouchers to rest entirely with the Under Secretary.
1073. Is it right to take the authority of the Under Secretary for a refund, unless he has been directed by the Minister? That is implied, but I do not at all mean that the Under Secretary is to authorize them himself. And that reminds me that I understand a number of these refunds are made on the authority of Mr. Moriarty; I believe he authorizes refunds on conditional purchases without reference to the Minister at all, but this is probably done under some departmental regulation. I really think as these refunds are literally orders to pay money, that they should in every case be authorized by the  
Minister

Minister himself. Of course a large number of them would involve a great deal of signing, but I think the Minister's authority should in every case be obtained. E. A. Rennie.

1074. I think you said that by the examination of the original papers in your office you would be interfering to a certain extent with the action of the Minister, which he would be inclined to resent? If we questioned any part of his action he would resent our interference. 1 Feb., 1882.

1075. But if your examination of these papers was shown to be for the protection of the public revenue, the Minister surely would be rather obliged to you than otherwise? I have no doubt he would be.

1076. *Chairman.*] A system of that kind would be quite outside the true principles of audit, would it not? Yes, unless our audit was of an entirely different character. I may state, in reference to the authorities from principals to agents, that in my opinion the practice of paying agents should as far as possible be discontinued, and that the payments should, in every case where it was practicable be made to principals.

1077. *Mr. Thomson.*] Or to a Bank? Or to a Bank. There is far too much trafficking with these authorities, and it was partly our dissatisfaction at this system of paying agents and the great trouble it entailed which caused us to make the inquiry of the Law Officers of the Crown as to our responsibility. I would allow no payment to be made except to principals, if it could be avoided. That would be one effective way of defeating fraudulent schemes such as those which have recently been carried out.

1078. In that case you would deprive the agent of the commission to which he was entitled for working up the case to a certain point? He would get his commission in some other way. I have always advocated such a system—that all payments, except very special ones, should be made either to the principal or else to his account at a Bank, and the principal could then authorize any person he chose to draw against that account.

FRIDAY, 3 FEBRUARY, 1882.

Present:—

MR. POWELL, | MR. THOMSON,  
MR. ROLLESTON.

CHRISTOPHER ROLLESTON, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Charles Whittell, in charge of the Revenue Branch of the Department of Audit, examined:—

1079. *Mr. Thomson.*] How long have you been in the Department of Audit? Since 1868. C. Whittell.

1080. And how long have you occupied the position you now hold? Twelve months.

1081. Were you in charge of any Branch prior to that? Yes; I was in charge of the Conditional Purchase Branch of the Audit Department. 3 Feb., 1882.

1082. That is a subordinate Branch of the Revenue Branch, is it not? Yes; it is something similar to the Conditional Purchase Branch in the Treasury.

1083. It is really part and parcel of the Branch of which you now have charge? Yes. I was also in charge of the Pre-emptive Lease Rentals.

1084. When you were in charge of the Pre-lease and the Conditional Purchase Branch, under whose control were you placed? Under Mr. Moppett, who was in charge of the Revenue Branch at that time.

1085. How many clerks are under your immediate control? Twelve at present.

1086. Do you consider that you have an efficient staff? Yes.

1087. What are your special duties? I receive and examine what are called No. 1 attested accounts furnished by land agents for sales held by public auction in the country, which show the deposits made at the time of sale, and the balances which are due thereon three months from the date of sale. In explanation of the balances that are payable, the land agents furnish at the same time what is called the form D, which contains in detail the particulars of the land put up for sale.

1088. You examine these yourself specially? Yes. In addition to the examination of these accounts; *i.e.*, seeing that the money is paid at the Treasury, that the certificates are properly attested before a Magistrate and signed by the land agent himself, and correcting every detail, I also receive what we call No. 2 attested accounts furnished by the land agents.

1089. You do not examine all the land agents' accounts yourself? No, not all.

1090. You divide the work among your clerks? Yes. I take No. 1 accounts myself, and Mr. Scrutton takes the attested conditional purchase accounts No. 3.

1091. You take those accounts because you consider them of more importance than any others? Yes, they are considered of more importance. There are other matters which I may perhaps mention. I take all the Clerks of Petty Sessions' attested accounts. They are furnished to us on two forms, one for fees and licenses, and the other for fines. These are examined in detail in the case of fines as to the correct appropriation of the fines, otherwise the same form of examination is followed as in the case of the No. 1 accounts.

1092. Do you mean to tell us that you actually examine these accounts in full detail yourself? No; I have an assistant.

1093. I wish to ascertain from you what your own special duties are? I do almost all the work myself connected with these accounts, except the verification of the receipt of the money at the Treasury.

1094. Then besides the performance of these detailed duties do you take the general superintendence of the Branch? Yes.

1095. You are responsible to the Auditor General for the correct working of the Branch? Yes.

1096. In the discharge of your duties you have to verify the amounts authorized by the Lands and other Departments to be refunded? Yes.

1097. Will you kindly inform the Board of the nature of the refunds authorized by the Lands Department? There are, to begin with the most important, the amounts paid at sales of land by auction in the country; they often refund the amounts paid on the land at the time; we call them refund "auction sales deposits." Then there are refunds of money paid on land selected after public auction; then there are pre-emptive lease rentals; also conditional purchase refunds—(there are several classes of these). There are deposits, balances, instalments, and interest, subdivision fees, stamp duties, and transfer fees; all these

- C. Whittell. these are in connection with conditional purchases. There are one or two others of minor importance, but the refunds connected with them are few and far between—not more than one in three months.
- 3 Feb., 1882. 1098. Have you not refunds also in connection with improved purchases? Yes, on improving purchases, but there are very few of them—very few indeed. There are other refunds connected with the land, *i.e.*, rents of pastoral runs and assessments.
1099. When a refund authority is referred to you what are you expected to do with it? We are expected to see that the amount is available so far as the extent of it is concerned, and that that sum has actually been credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund. I may say that, with regard to the deposits on conditional purchases, we go a little further than that; we do not rest satisfied with seeing it credited to the Revenue, but we require to see that the money authorized is supported by a notice for refund by the Minister for Lands revoking the forfeiture.
1100. Is all that information not embodied in the refund authority itself? At the present time, according to the latest form, it is exhibited so far as the cancellation of the conditional purchase is concerned, but not so in the case of forfeitures, the Gazette being our guide in that case, *i.e.*, in the case of forfeitures and lapsed conditional purchases.
1101. It is no part of your duty to question the propriety of the proposed refund? Only, as I have stated, in regard to conditional purchases, that is to say, if they state that a deposit is to be refunded owing to the cancellation of the purchase, we decline to verify until we know that it is cancelled. To that extent we question the propriety of the refund.
1102. You must be satisfied that the cancellation has actually taken place before you verify? Yes.
1103. Then you are not satisfied with the intimation of that cancellation in the letter authorizing the refund? Yes; that information is conveyed to us at the same time that we get the authority for the refund.
1104. You only get one paper authorizing the refund? The same voucher gives the authority for the refund and the notice of cancellation. If we received an authority to refund a deposit, and the cancellation was not stated on any such form, we should not verify it.
1105. I understood you to say that you were not satisfied until you saw the cancellation or the forfeiture in the Gazette itself? With regard to the forfeitures only the Gazette is our guide; but with respect to the cancellation we require to have it notified on a cancellation form.
1106. And in cases of that kind do you always refer to the Gazette to satisfy yourself that the notice in the Gazette and the authority harmonize? The only notice of forfeiture we get is the notice in the Gazette; that is the basis of our authority for noting the forfeiture in the Register.
1107. You do that prior to the Lands Department informing you of the refund? Yes, we do.
1108. So that when a refund authority comes up, you have the whole information already noted in your Register? Yes, we have the information that the conditional purchase is forfeited, but we refuse to verify unless we get a notice revoking the forfeiture.
1109. In other cases you consider it only your duty to see that the money proposed to be refunded has reached the Treasury and has not previously been refunded? Yes, that is so.
1110. How are you enabled to satisfy yourselves on that point—as to the money being available and that no previous refund has been made? When the verification is made in the case of conditional purchases it is noted in the Register opposite each selection, and on presentation of the second or duplicate voucher a reference to the Register exhibits the previous entry. The same course is followed with regard to the pre-emptive lease rentals, that is, so far as regards guarding against a double refund or verification.
1111. Then you satisfy yourself also that the money has actually been paid into the Treasury? Yes; credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund, or paid into the Trust Fund if it happened to be another class of refund.
1112. Have you ever had occasion to reject applications for refund? Yes, we have.
1113. On what ground did you reject them? With regard to forfeited conditional purchases it has happened that the voucher has reached us before we have had the Gazette notice; and in that case we return the refund voucher to the Lands Department, and point out that we have not seen the notice of forfeiture.
1114. Is that the only description of rejection that you have? Sometimes in other cases the amount cannot be traced as credited on the dates stated by the Lands Department; then we return it for explanation. In other cases the amount stated as credited is not correct. In other cases, as regards pre-emptive lease rents, the credit or receipt vouchers have not been received in the Audit Department. Those are four reasons that I can think of.
1115. I presume, however, that in all such cases the necessary information is furnished afterwards to enable you to pass the refund? Yes, the vouchers sometimes being altered in accordance with the query raised in returning the document to the Lands Department. We tell them sometimes the actual sum credited in cases of arrears in the Lands Department.
1116. That is, you give them a clue to find out their mistakes? Yes, in simple matters, such as when they say 30s. was credited on a certain date, and we say it was 32s. or 33s., as the case may be—in simple mistakes of that kind.
1117. Are your objections ever of such a nature as to upset the refund altogether? I think that has occurred once or twice, but very seldom; I cannot call to mind any particular case. I think there is a query of that kind now in the possession of the Lands Department unanswered relating to pre-emptive leases held by a person named Leeman; the voucher is not in the Audit Department, having been borrowed by the Lands Department.
1118. Was it borrowed officially? Yes, I think so, in connection with the present investigation; but I am not sure.
1119. That could not have been a voucher for payment? I think it was a query on a voucher for payment; a query from our office returning a voucher for payment that had been received for verification.
1120. Then the payment had never taken place? No.
1121. And if it was a rejected application, how is it that it was not returned to the Treasury with a memorandum explaining the cause of your objection? We send the query on the voucher to the Lands Department, not to the Treasury, because they keep no register there for the purpose of check.
1122. Is your query not written on the document itself? Not necessarily.
1123. You retain the document and send a separate query? No; the query is written on the ordinary query

query form, which is attached to the refund voucher, and that is sent to the Lands Department. We may write the query on the back of the refund voucher, but if there is insufficient room then the query form is used. C. Whittell.  
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1124. That being the case, how did it come about that a document of that nature was borrowed from your Department; it would appear as if you had been retaining it? I could not answer that question. I think I said before, that that was one of Harris' cases.

1125. Do you personally verify these proposed refunds, or do you trust to one of your clerks to perform that duty? I trust to one of the officers in the Branch to verify in some cases, that is, in the case of deposits on conditional purchases and other classes of conditional purchase refunds, and also pre-emptive lease rentals; the sales by auction and selections I verify myself.

1126. Do you initial the documents when you satisfy yourself that the amount authorized is available for refund? Yes, I initial every refund that goes out of the Branch, and that is a certificate that the amount is payable.

1127. What is done with the voucher afterwards? It is passed on to the Treasury after going through the intermediate stages; that is to say, it goes to the Inspector of Accounts in the Audit Department, thence to the Auditor General for his signature, and then on to the Treasury.

1128. Then the Auditor General signs it as correct, on the strength of your initials? Yes.

1129. Do you see these documents after the accounts have been paid? No.

1130. The examination of them after that belongs to another Branch of the Audit Department? Yes, the Expenditure Branch.

1131. When refunds are submitted to you, do you examine them critically in order to see whether they are genuine or not? Yes, we do.

1132. Who signs the authorities for the refund of lease rents? They are signed by the Head of the Pre-lease Branch, Mr. Curry, in the first instance.

1133. And who signs for refunds of conditional purchase money? They are signed by Mr. Blackman.

1134. Does he sign for the Under Secretary or for the Chief Commissioner? The Chief Commissioner.

1135. And who signs the authorities for other refunds in connection with the Lands Department? Mr. Blaxland signs for the Under Secretary as regards refunds on auction sales and selections.

1136. And who signs for improved purchases and provisional pre-emptive right leases? Those are signed by Mr. Blackman, as they relate to the Commissioner's business in connection with conditional purchases.

1137. Was the Audit Department duly apprised of the names of the different officers authorized to sign refund vouchers? I am not aware that any such authority has been received.

1138. Cannot you charge your memory with that—may it not have been before your time? It must have been a good many years ago then—I have never seen any such authority.

1139. Then I suppose the Under Secretary for Lands never furnished the Audit Department with specimens of these officers' signatures? Not that I am aware of.

1140. That being the case, you have no means of identification? None whatever.

1141. Do you not consider it of the utmost importance to satisfy yourself of the genuineness of these signatures? Yes, I do; although at the same time I cannot see that forgery would be detected by any special instructions as to the names of the officers who were authorized to sign.

1142. Not even by specimens of their signatures? No.

1143. If Mr. Blackman were to sign an authority for the refund of lease rents, and Mr. Curry one for a refund of conditional purchase money, would you consider yourself justified in passing them? I should conclude that those gentlemen had exchanged positions, for all I knew to the contrary, in the Lands Department.

1144. Would it not be desirable in such a case that an intimation of the change of positions should be sent to the Audit Department? Yes.

1145. If the Under Secretary for Lands were to sign authorities for refunds, which he had intimated to the Auditor General were to be signed by other officers whose names he had specified, would you pass such refunds without question? Certainly, I would pass them in the absence of any express statement by the Under Secretary that those officers were absolutely to sign for him, for the reason that the management of the whole Department is vested in him.

1146. Did you ever pass authorities so signed without first drawing the attention of either the Inspector of Accounts or the Auditor General to them? Yes, I believe some have been passed signed by the Under Secretary for Lands, but not many.

1147. Are those authorities generally drawn out by the officers who sign? Not generally. Sometimes in the case of Mr. Curry, of the Lease Rent Branch, they are made out by him personally, and at other times by his subordinates, and the same remark applies to Mr. Blaxland, of the Auction Sales Branch.

1148. Have you ever noticed how many officers' handwriting appears on these papers? I have never taken particular notice of the number—I have noticed several.

1149. Is the reason for the refund invariably given in the body of the refund authority? It is at present.

1150. You have no means of knowing whether it is a satisfactory reason or not? None whatever.

1151. You do not consider that a matter for you to trouble yourself about? No, it is not within my province.

1152. Was it always the practice of the Lands Department to state reasons for refund? Not always.

1153. Are those reasons useful in any way to the Audit Department? I think not, for the reason that we have no means of testing their truthfulness.

1154. Why then were they asked for, do you know? They were asked for because in one or two cases the circumstances under which it was sought to refund the amount appeared suspicious. If it should seem to the officer verifying that there were suspicious circumstances connected with a refund it would be pointed out to the Under Secretary for Lands, not otherwise.

1155. Such a thing as that does not often occur? Very seldom.

1156. Is that the only reason, do you think, why the Lands Department was asked to furnish particulars of the refund? That is what gave rise to the request, so far as I was concerned personally.

1157. Did that request originate with you? I forget now whether it originated with me or with the Inspector of Accounts; it may have arisen with me—I cannot remember; it was sometime in 1875 that



- C. Whittell. the letter was written to the Lands Department requesting them to give us the reason for the refund on the face of the voucher.
- 3 Feb., 1882. 1158. At that time I suppose the work of the Pre-lease Branch of the Lands Department was very much in arrear? Very much indeed—in a dreadful state of confusion.
1159. When you make a refund, do you note in your books why the refund was authorized in every case? No, we do not.
1160. Is your lease rent-book similar in form to the one which is kept in the Lease Branch of the Lands Department? It is somewhat similar.
1161. If the two were compared would they be found to agree in almost every particular, if correctly kept? They should do so as regards the registration of rentals.
1162. And also as regards the refunds? And also as regards the refunds.
1163. Where do you obtain particulars of the lease rents paid into the Treasury? From the land agents' vouchers to their remittances.
1164. Is that long after the money has reached the Treasury? Not long now; at one time it was two years before we got the vouchers.
1165. Do you know what was the cause of delay at that time? Mr. Brown had charge of the Pre-lease Branch.
1166. And he was not a very efficient officer? No, very inefficient. I may mention that there were a thousand queries from the Audit Office in his time unanswered.
1167. The business is managed more promptly now? Oh yes, since Mr. Brown's removal and Mr. Wilson's promotion to the position.
1168. Are there many arrears now—that is, are there many particulars respecting these lease rents which have not been supplied to the Audit Office by the Lands Department? I think not; the work is well up to date.
1169. Did you know Mr. Harris, the late Accountant in the Lands Department? Yes.
1170. Was he ever in your Branch of the Audit Department? Yes; he was my immediate assistant in the audit of the pre-emptive lease rentals.
1171. Did he hold the position next to you? No; he was my immediate assistant in that particular work.
1172. Then he had charge of the Lease Rent Register? Mr. Harris posted into the Register from the receipt vouchers, raised queries thereon occasionally, noted the verifications of the refunds in the Register.
1173. He had therefore an opportunity of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the whole routine of the Branch? Yes.
1174. More especially with reference to lease rents? Yes, a thorough knowledge.
1175. How long was he under your charge? About eighteen months.
1176. Was he an efficient clerk and a good penman? Yes; although as regards his efficiency I was somewhat deceived in that respect, for I found that he ticked off as posted some of the items on the lease rent vouchers and never entered them in the books.
1177. That was a serious oversight, if oversight it was? He did it to get a good name, as it would be said that he got through a great deal of work.
1178. I suppose he would be tripped up afterwards? Not at once, unless I followed his footsteps and checked each individual item.
1179. Seeing that he did not enter some of these items, do you not think he did it intentionally, looking at it in the light of what has since transpired? He may have done so.
1180. In that case your Lease Rent Register would be incomplete? Yes; it has since been rectified.
1181. *Mr. Powell.*] He simply scamped his work to get a good name? Yes.
1182. *Mr. Thomson.*] Did you ever notice that Harris varied his handwriting? I never noticed it.
1183. When did he leave your Branch to go to the Lands Department? I really cannot recollect.
1184. Do you know the reason of his transfer to that Department? Yes; a vacancy occurred in the Pre-emptive Lease Branch for which Mr. Harris applied, and to which he was promoted from the Audit Department.
1185. Was he in the Government Service before he entered the Audit Office? No.
1186. Do you know how he was previously engaged? I heard that he was engaged with Messrs. T. and W. Willis, but in what capacity I cannot say.
1187. Did you come much in contact with him after he was transferred to the Lease Branch of the Lands Department? Not very much.
1188. Was he in the habit of visiting the Audit Office after that? No, he would come occasionally.
1189. Did you ever see him in your Branch subsequent to that? Yes.
1190. Did he ever refer to any of your books, on the plea of wishing to obtain information which the books of the Lease Branch could not furnish? Yes, he has done so on several occasions.
1191. Did you allow him access to the books by himself? No; I used generally to see what he required.
1192. Was he in the Lease Branch of the Lands Department at that time? Yes, he was.
1193. Do you remember whether he ever visited your Branch during the time he was Accountant? Yes; but not on business, to my knowledge.
1194. You do not remember his looking up any of your books? No.
1195. You are aware that Harris committed forgeries in connection with the lease rent refunds? Yes.
1196. Have you seen any of these documents since they were discovered to be forgeries? I have seen one or two of them.
1197. Was it impossible for you or any of your staff to have detected those frauds? Yes.
1198. In what way was it impossible? It would have been impossible to ascertain whether the signatures of the authorized officer, Mr. Wilson, were genuine or not.
1199. Then you might often be imposed upon in a similar manner? Yes, certainly.
1200. Do you not consider it absolutely necessary that the public should be protected in some way from such frauds? Yes.
1201. Can you suggest any way by which that can be done? I would suggest that a disinterested gentleman should be appointed as an Inspector; that gentleman obtaining from each of the Heads of the different Branches in the Lands Department a list of the amounts to be paid—the Branches in question being the Auction Sales Branch, the Pre-emptive Lease Branch, the Conditional Sales Branch, and the Account Branch. The Inspector in question should prepare from these lists an abstract of the accounts which it was intended should be discharged, and hand that abstract personally to the Paymaster of the Treasury.
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He should also leave with the Auditor General a duplicate of the lists of accounts handed to him by the Heads of Branches in the Lands Department. C. Whittell,

1202. Would not that involve a great deal of time, labour, and inconvenience? I think not. I have suggested it with the view of not placing confidence directly in the Heads of the Branches of the Lands Department or their subordinates. I would also suggest that the Inspector, before handing in his lists of accounts to be paid, should satisfy himself of the truthfulness or otherwise of the claim for refund or actual payment—that is, that he should inspect the registers or papers in connection with the case, thus superintending or inspecting the work of the Lands Department, the Inspector standing in confidential relationship to the Under Secretary, for Lands. 8 Feb., 1882.

1203. If the original papers, that is the papers on which the authority for refund was noted, were forwarded to the Auditor General, would it increase the work of your Branch much if you had to compare them with the refund authority which would accompany them? It would involve very great labour indeed.

1204. In what way? The number of refunds being about 5,000 in the year, the perusal of 5,000 bundles of papers would be necessary, and sometimes these papers are so numerous that the packet is 6 inches thick.

1205. Would it occupy in your opinion the whole time of one clerk to perform this important duty? I believe it would fully. And an objection would be that the work might devolve upon a subordinate officer.

1206. Does it not devolve upon a subordinate officer now to pass the refunds without any papers? Yes, but in that case there is an after-check at the Treasury, so far as regards the amount of money only; but there would be no after-check in the case you suggest, so far as the reasons for the refund were concerned.

1207. Will you kindly explain what after-check there is now at the Treasury? I mean with regard to the amount verified for refund.

1208. But the same check which exists now would exist then so far as the Treasury is concerned? Perhaps you do not understand me exactly. At present the only check at the Treasury is as to the amount. An investigation of the papers implies a doubt as to the reasons assigned for the refund given on the face of the voucher, such as for instance declaring a conditional purchase void, or cancelling a conditional purchase, or the forfeiture of a conditional purchase, the cancellation of a pre-lease, and so on.

1209. That is not the object for which the papers would be sent to the Auditor General—the object should be to enable him to satisfy himself that the refund had been duly authorized, that is all? That is approved by the Minister.

1210. By the Minister or any officer authorized to act on his behalf? I do not think it would take long merely to see to that.

1211. Mr. Powell.] Simply to see that all the papers had been examined by the proper officer, and finally passed by the Minister? Yes; I was under the impression that it implied we should go through the papers to see the reason for the refund.

1212. Mr. Thomson.] No, that was never intended—that would go beyond the duty of the Audit Department altogether? That information is conveyed to us now.

1213. What you get now is only the authority for the refund—what you require to know is that the Minister had authorized the refund? Yes.

1214. Do not you think that although that would create an additional expense of £200 or £300 a year the duty should be performed, that is the examination of the original papers to the extent I have pointed out? Yes, I concur in that.

1215. Mr. Powell.] That is the examination of the papers, not with any responsibility on the part of the Audit Department as to the subject matter disclosed in the papers, but as proof that the refund has been duly authorized? Yes.

1216. Mr. Thomson.] If these refund authorities—I am referring now particularly to the Lease Branch—were taken out of books with butts, and the books when exhausted sent to the Audit Department for the purpose of having the butts—which should be initialled by the officer signing the authorities—compared with the books in your Branch, would not that be a very satisfactory check? I do not think that would be requisite, having previously ascertained by the perusal of the papers as suggested that the amount was authorized for refund by the Minister.

1217. I am referring to another mode of check irrespective of the examination of the papers. Supposing you did not examine the papers and this other mode were adopted, would not that be a better check than that which is now in existence, and an easier one? I think not.

1218. I think you told us that in the case of forfeited leases you had a notation in your Register made from the Gazette notice of leases forfeited? Yes.

1219. Will you look at that voucher, No. 25,559 (*handing paper to witness*)? Yes.

1220. Do you see noted in the margin that the leases are notified in the Gazette as forfeited? Yes.

1221. Before passing that refund would you have a notification in your Register that they had been forfeited? Yes.

1222. Then how did you come to pass that refund voucher? For the reason, first, that there was no necessity to question the reasons assigned for the refund; next, for the reason that it was not usual for the Department of Lands to furnish the Audit Office with a notice revoking a forfeiture as is done at the present time, unlike the conditional purchases, in respect of which we get notices revoking the forfeitures.

1223. You observe on this document that £30 are authorized to be refunded? Yes.

1224. And that this amount is stated to be for rent for the years 1876, 1877, and 1878? Yes.

1225. Did it not strike you as very remarkable, in the face of this notice of forfeiture in the margin, that these lease rents should be refunded? No, not in the light of the reasons assigned for the refund—that there is no available land; which clearly implies that the man never held the lease.

1226. But as there is no intimation that the forfeiture is revoked, did it not strike you as something out of the ordinary course? No, because it was not usual at that time to send such notices.

1227. Do they send them now? Yes.

1228. In the case of leases? Yes.

1229. When did that practice come into operation? I think from the date of Mr. Wilson's taking charge of the Pre-lease Branch.

1230. Do you know when he took charge? I could not tell you exactly when he was appointed.

- C. Whittell. 1231. This authority for the refund of £115 2s. 6d. is signed by Charles Oliver, *pro* Under Secretary. Did that not strike you as something remarkable? I cannot say I observed it at the time,—I am inclined to think he was Acting Under Secretary then.
- 3 Feb., 1882. 1232. But you admit that it was not usual for the Under Secretary to sign refund vouchers of this nature? It was not usual.
1233. These refunds being generally signed by the Head of the Pre-lease Branch? Yes.
1234. Did it never occur to you that you should have queried this document? No, for the reasons I have already given.
1235. Would you pass such a document now, knowing that Mr. Curry is authorized to sign these vouchers? No, not for that reason, but because we receive a notice now informing us that the forfeiture had been revoked with a view to refund the rent.
1236. This is not a fictitious case? No; the lessee actually paid the money.
1237. But the authority to refund is a forgery? It appears to be so.
1238. *Chairman.*] Did you accept this voucher as a revocation of the forfeiture? Yes; the reason assigned being, as I have said, that there was no available land, and as the man could not therefore possibly have held the lease he was entitled to the rent.
1239. The fact of the Under Secretary's signature being attached to this document caused no suspicion in your mind of anything being wrong? No, it would cause less suspicion than if it had been signed by the officer in charge of the Branch.
1240. Although the word "*pro*" appears before words "Under Secretary"? No; I believe the appointment was in suspension then, and Mr. Oliver was Acting Under Secretary.
1241. *Mr. Powell.*] I suppose from Harris' experience in your office he would know that these documents come up unaccompanied by any papers? Yes. At the present time the gentleman at the head of the Pre-lease Branch could do the same as Harris did, that is to say, he could fill up a blank form defining the reasons for a refund of money, and sign it for the Under Secretary as authorized, and the document would be accepted in good faith at the Audit Office from the very fact of Mr. Curry's signature being attached to the voucher, and it might be a forgery, or it might be falsely drawn up and duly and correctly signed by him.
1242. But a forgery of that kind could not be so easily carried out if the original papers had to be sent to the Auditor General? No.
1243. *Mr. Powell.*] Suppose such a document as that you have just spoken of could only be dealt with by you when accompanied by the papers, would not that be an additional check? Yes, it would be.
1244. *Chairman.*] From your experience in the Audit Department, do you think that with the assistance of one extra clerk you would be able to wade through the documents which would be sent in support of these several refund vouchers? Merely to look for the Minister's approval?
1245. Yes? In that case one clerk would be sufficient. It appears to me, however, that a subordinate officer in the Lands Department could easily insert the approval of the Minister when it had not been given.
1246. *Mr. Thomson.*] And forge his initials? Yes; there would be no guarantee against it.
1247. *Chairman.*] Would it be likely to involve serious delay in the verification of this refund? It would take some time to search for the Minister's initials of approval. I could not say how long, because I could not know whether the papers in each particular case would be voluminous or otherwise.
1248. Could you undertake to make the investigation before you initial the verification? I do not see that I could undertake that without neglecting important matters which at present I attend to personally, and which I should not care to have discharged by my subordinates.
1249. Do you think that if a schedule of all pre-leases authorized for refund were furnished periodically, say weekly or monthly, to the Audit Office, verified by the Under Secretary and then compared with your Register, that that would form a sufficient check against malpractices such as those we are investigating? I think that would be as likely to be effectual as the inspection of the original papers, in view of the fact that even the Minister's approval may be a forgery.
1250. *Mr. Powell.*] Might not the Under Secretary's signature be also a forgery? Yes, it is difficult to say where the check must be to guard against forgery.
1251. Would not a large number of papers be the best evidence that the claim was a straightforward one. If the papers, for instance, were 6 inches in thickness, as you say they are sometimes, would not a forgery be less possible in that case? The final result would be the same.
1252. Nevertheless the comparing of all these papers would make the ultimate effecting of the forgery more difficult? I cannot see it; it would be just as easy to forge the approval in one case as it would in the other.
1253. I think I am right in assuming that every claim would be based upon certain papers, and if they went through your hands you would very readily form an opinion as to their *bona fides*? Experience alone would teach that. I have never seen any papers.
1254. And the greater the number of papers, the greater would be the difficulty of dealing improperly with them? It would of course be more difficult to wade through the subject matter of the papers, but if an official in the Lands Department were to put a forged approval on them we might probably accept it in good faith.
1255. *Mr. Thomson.*] There would surely be some other decision on the papers by the Minister or his deputy besides the approval which might be forged? There would be the recommendation.
1256. *Chairman.*] You mean to say that audit is no security against forgery. No.
1257. Would there not be some risk in the transmission of these papers backwards and forwards between the two Departments? Yes; out of about 5,000 bundles I am afraid some of them would go astray.
1258. Is that not frequently found to be the case with other Departments? Yes.
1259. And there would be the probability that out of these original papers some important documents would get lost? I believe that would be the case. There is another thing I wish to say. The very importance of these papers would be the chief reason why they should not leave the Under Secretary for Lands and be trusted to a subordinate officer—such, for instance, as I should be.
1260. *Mr. Powell.*] Do I understand, then, that you have no faith in the Audit Department as an office for the reception of public documents? I might be removed and some one else might succeed me at any time, or the papers may be improperly taken by my subordinates.
1261. *Chairman.*] All I wanted to ascertain was whether, in your opinion, there would not be a risk of the papers going astray? There would. 1262.

1262. And you think the other scheme, of sending a schedule to the Audit Office, would be preferable to furnishing the original documents? I think, considering the importance of the papers and the liability to loss by theft or otherwise, as well as the probability of the Minister's approval being forged on the papers, that a schedule would be just as good. C. Whittell.  
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1263. *Mr. Powell.*] But supposing such schedule were prepared by a man of the Harris stamp, and the signature of the Under Secretary forged? Such a thing might happen. I was under the impression that the appointment of an Inspector such as I have suggested would be a protection to the Under Secretary and to the Government as well—a disinterested Inspector, under heavy bond. Such a system of inspection, I may point out, would be somewhat similar to the system adopted in connection with the Public Revenue Collectors' accounts.

1264. *Mr. Thomson.*] Would not such a system as you have propounded be far more expensive than the appointment of an additional clerk to examine these papers in the Audit Department? It would be a question of an additional appointment in either case.

1265. But the Inspector would cost more than the additional clerk? I should be inclined to think that an Inspector, although costing more, would be more reliable than a subordinate at a low salary, especially if such Inspector were under a heavy bond.

1266. Would the duties devolving on such Inspector not interfere very much with those of the officers of the Lands Department? He would merely superintend that particular branch of their business, and that alone—he would not interfere with any other business.

1267. To satisfy himself of the genuineness of these refunds, would it not be necessary for him to refer to the original papers? Yes; but in many cases a reference to the Lease Rent Register alone would be sufficient, because refunds of rents on pre-leases are very frequently made on increased or decreased areas of the pre-lease. In all such cases a reference to the Register only would be quite sufficient.

1268. But would it not be easy for the person who forged the authority to forge also an entry in the Pre-lease Register—would not one be as easily done as the other, and if so, where would be the check? The Inspector would detect a forgery in the Register.

1269. He could not do so unless he compared it with the original papers? No.

1270. *Mr. Powell.*] Would not such an officer be an Auditor in the Lands Department? Yes; but at the same time there would be nothing to prevent his being attached to either the Treasury or Audit staffs.

1271. *Chairman.*] Do you think it would be safe to entrust the inspection of these original papers to an ordinary clerk at £100 or £150 a year? No, I certainly do not.

1272. You think it would require a higher class officer to undertake such a duty? I think so.

1273. Would not there be the risk of conflicts between the Audit and the Lands Departments as to missing papers; would not the Lands Department say such and such a paper was sent to the Audit Office, while the Audit Office would be certain they had not received it; would not that from your experience be likely to result? Yes; it would be very difficult for us to say what papers we received for inspection.

1274. It would be necessary to send a schedule of the papers sent each time? Yes, and to check that schedule would involve a great deal of time.

MONDAY, 6 FEBRUARY, 1882.

Present:—

MR. POWELL, | MR. THOMSON,  
MR. ROLLESTON.

CHRISTOPHER ROLLESTON, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Drummond Gilchrist, in charge of the Expenditure Branch of the Audit Department, examined:—

1275. *Chairman.*] You are in charge of the Expenditure Branch of the Department of Audit? Yes. D. Gilchrist.

1276. And all pay vouchers come within your cognizance, for examination in your Branch? Yes.

1277. *Mr. Thomson.*] You have been, I believe, for a number of years in the Audit Department? Yes, 6 Feb., 1882.  
twenty-four years within a few weeks.

1278. And your position there now is — ? Examiner of Expenditure Accounts.

1279. How long have you filled that office? Since 1st May, 1875, to the best of my recollection.

1280. You have only recently returned to duty after a somewhat lengthened leave of absence? Yes, I have been nine months away.

1281. When did your leave begin and end? It commenced on 6th April, 1881, and ended on 5th January last; I returned to duty on 3rd January.

1282. Who performed the duties of your office during your absence? Mr. Gregory and Mr. Freeman conjointly, Mr. Gregory in the main degree I believe.

1283. Did those two officers hold special charges during the time they performed your duty? Do you mean were they specially charged to undertake the duty?

1284. No, did they hold any special charges at the time—for instance, was Mr. Gregory head of the Account Branch during the time he was performing your duty? I think not.

1285. How many clerks have you under your control just now? Seven.

1286. Can you describe the duties of your Branch? All vouchers representing payments are subject to examination under various heads. In the first instance, as to the correct rate at which anything may be charged, and next as to computations, and as to acquittances, that is the primary part of the examination. Then as to correct and complete details of service on the voucher for which payment is made; next as to due disbursements under competent authority in accordance with section 15 of the Audit Act; next as to the prescribed service on the voucher; next as to rates and questions of registration of payments under contracts; then as to any special circumstances, or authority, or regulation not previously specified.

1287. And what are your own special duties? The subsequent examination of these vouchers by myself. Of course it is necessarily a somewhat cursory examination, but it embraces the main points, with the exception of rates and computations.

1288. You are, however, under the supervision of Mr. Rennie, the Inspector of Accounts? Oh, certainly.

- D. Gilchrist. 1289. Does he instruct you how your examination of the pay vouchers is to be conducted, or is that left to your own judgment? He frames the regulations; they were framed when I took charge, and they afford full guidance.
- 6 Feb., 1882.
1290. You conduct the duties of your office then, under printed instructions? The main points for examination are in the printed directions.
1291. Have you a copy of these printed instructions? No; I have quoted the main points for examination.
1292. Will you furnish a copy of them? Yes. (*Appendix K.*)
1293. Does your duty embrace a critical examination of the signatures attached to pay vouchers? In a measure. I generally, when I take up a voucher, examine the acquittance.
1294. Do you not look upon that as an important part of the audit of accounts? The acquittance, decidedly.
1295. Are not the signatures on pay vouchers invariably witnessed? No, not invariably, it is rather the exception than the rule.
1296. Was it not the practice at one time that all signatures on pay vouchers should be witnessed? Only in some instances.
1297. To what instances do you refer? Where payments are made by public officers to public officers, or persons employed by the Government.
1298. Is it not necessary in the case of pay abstracts for the payment of salaries? It is usually so with wages sheets, but not salaries.
1299. Is it not necessary in the case of payments by the Paymaster at the Treasury? I think not in all cases; the form of acquittance on the voucher makes no provision for a witness' signature.
1300. What is your opinion as to the witnessing of signatures? I do not think it is absolutely necessary in all cases; it is intended as a protection to the Paymaster or paying officer.
1301. Do you not think it a further guarantee as to the genuine character of the payment? I do not think it absolutely necessary; it might be a further proof of the actuality of the payment.
1302. Where authority is given by claimants to agents and others to receive payment, do you carefully examine such authorities to satisfy yourself that they are genuine? Oh yes; we keep a book of authorities—that is of persons authorized to receive money on behalf of others.
1303. You have not the signatures of the persons who gave these authorities? No, we have no signature book?
1304. Are you not aware that all such authorities must be attested by a Magistrate, a Clerk of Petty Sessions, or a Clergyman? No, not always; it is rarely done.
1305. Look at that form (*handing paper to witness*): do you see the notice at the bottom? Yes.
1306. Will you read it? (*Reads*)—"In all cases where the signature is not known at the Treasury, the witness must be a Magistrate, Clerk of Petty Sessions, or Clergyman." Yes, but these vouchers are of a special character for persons living at a distance. This is only the Treasury authority, but the claimant sends a further authority for a person to receive the money.
1307. Then you mean to say that authorities given for payment in Sydney do not require to be so witnessed? No, I think not; they may be witnessed—I am not quite certain. We receive forty or fifty orders from the Treasury at brief intervals, being general or standing authorities to persons to receive money for others, whether they are witnessed or not, I cannot say, and do not enquire; they are printed forms filled up for each individual case. The Treasury keep a register of these authorities, and when we receive them we also enter them in a register, and return them back to Treasury.
1308. What guarantee have you then of the genuineness of these authorities? They have always been accepted as *bona fide* authorities; we have never had any doubt about them, or any reason to doubt them. I do not think we ever had a case that turned out to be spurious.
1309. *Chairman.*] As a rule you do not make it an objection to the passing of a voucher that the space left for the witness to sign is not filled up? No, not for what we call daily payments at the Treasury.
1310. If the voucher is otherwise correct, that is not an objection to your passing it? No; the voucher being correct in other respects, we pass it.
1311. *Mr. Thomson.*] But if the Treasury were to take an improper authority, would it not be the duty of the Audit Office to discover that they had done so, if it were possible to discover it? If the Treasury accepted a spurious authority, of course we should receive it also—we should fall into the same blunder as the Treasury.
1312. Do you consider this a matter for the Treasury only to satisfy themselves? Yes, we presume that what satisfies the Treasury in that respect should satisfy us. If we doubt the genuineness of one of these orders, we might doubt them all. Even the claimant's signature might be forged, and the signature of a witness would be no security.
1313. Did it ever strike you that it would be better if you had the signatures of Magistrates, Clerks of Petty Sessions, and Clergymen in your office? No, I never knew it was required or deemed necessary.
1314. Would it increase the labour in your Branch much to compare occasionally the signatures of witnesses to such authorities? It would to some extent retard the examination—it is difficult to say how much.
1315. Would it not render the audit much more complete? Oh, it would be an additional safeguard if it were practicable, but I do not see that it is.
1316. For anything you know to the contrary, you may often have passed fictitious or forged claims against the Government? I think not, still it is possible.
1317. You really have not, under the present system, any guarantee that you have not been imposed upon? No.
1318. Have you heard of the frauds committed by Harris, the late Accountant in the Lands Department since your return? Yes.
1319. Are you aware that the greater number of these frauds passed through your Branch undetected, and that had it not been for some accidental circumstances they might have been going on still? Yes.
1320. You must then consider that a very unsatisfactory state of things, from your position as Head of the Branch? Well, the frauds were perpetrated in a manner that almost defied detection.
1321. Can you suggest any means of placing the audit which you conduct on a better footing, in view of what has taken place? In some respects the examination I think is perfect—that is to say, with regard to nineteen-twentieths of the payments; I do not see a weak place in it.

1322. Can you suggest anything with regard to the remaining twentieth part? Some of the payments are matters of refund of revenue or receipts which arise under various circumstances, and of which our office to a great degree could have no cognizance until the refunds were made. D. Gilchrist.  
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1323. You pass a very large number of refund vouchers every year in connection with land revenue? We do.

1324. Did it ever occur to you that the system was faulty? Well, as they were matters of revenue refund they passed through the Revenue Branch, and we verify most of them there; the refunds as a rule are not made before verification by the Audit Office.

1325. Seeing that verification takes place by the Revenue Branch of your Department, you are less careful perhaps with these than you would be with other payments? I was thoroughly satisfied when I saw that the money was available, and I felt no hesitation in passing them so far as that element of the voucher was concerned.

1326. Had you charge of the Revenue Branch at one time? No, I was in it.

1327. When in that Branch was it your duty to certify that the amounts authorized to be refunded had been credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund? No, to the best of my recollection I left the Revenue Branch in 1867, and matters of refund of land revenue were not matters with which I had anything to do.

1328. Do you remember who had the passing of these vouchers at that time? I do not.

1329. Do you consider your assistants thoroughly competent for the duties they have to perform? I do.

1330. They must necessarily pass a large number of pay vouchers themselves? Not all of them—it rests with two or three; they are not all charged with the duty of verifying acquittances.

1331. Do you examine the vouchers that are sent to the Auditor General's Department in support of payments out of advances made by the Treasury? I do.

1332. Do you remember having examined the adjustments of petty cash vouchers belonging to the Lands Department? I do, very clearly.

1333. Did you discover anything wrong in connection with those vouchers? Very much, and very much that was unsatisfactory.

1334. Was that during Mr. Oliver's time or in Mr. Stephen's? In Mr. Stephen's time principally. I do not think we have had any objections to make since Mr. Oliver's time.

1335. Had you many surcharges made on the payments? Yes, or explanations required.

1336. And were the explanations satisfactory? In some measure they were; on the whole we were induced to accept them.

1337. *Chairman.*] Some very strong remonstrances were addressed to Mr. Stephen as to the way in which his adjustment of advances were made? Yes.

1338. We had on more than one occasion to get Executive authority to pass them? Yes.

1339. And in every case, from the explanations which were furnished, the Auditor General felt justified in passing the accounts? Yes.

1340. *Mr. Thomson.*] I think you were away on leave of absence in June, 1881? I was.

1341. Will you look at that voucher (*handing paper to witness*), No. 15,252? It seems perfectly right.

1342. Would you have passed that voucher? Yes, without hesitation. There is nothing defective in it; here is the authority; here is the notice from the Lands Department that the money should be refunded.

1343. Then it appears to you that the document is in perfect order? Yes.

1344. And you would have passed it without question? I should.

1345. It now turns out however that that is a forged authority? That the signature is forged.

1346. Yes, and we have nine other cases before us of a somewhat similar nature, all supposed to be forgeries? I am not very familiar with Mr. Oliver's signature; he was only recently appointed when I went Home, and I do not know whether, comparing it with other signatures, it would have excited my suspicions.

1347. As I said before, had it not been for accidental circumstances, Harris might have gone on to the present time forging in this way, and you would have gone on passing the vouchers? Yes, unless we noticed any peculiarity in the signature; and in the rapid way we have to pass these vouchers we can only take a cursory glance at the signatures—we cannot make a critical examination of them. Sometimes a man's signature will vary a little from various causes, and if we were to scrutinize every eccentricity in the signatures we might have nothing else to do.

1348. There is an authority attached to the voucher I handed you, for the payment of the amount of the claim to an agent, is there not? Yes, to one Joseph Sutton.

1349. And that authority is witnessed? Yes, by William Moore, J.P.

1350. Was it impossible for your Department to say whether that witness' signature was genuine or not? We have no register of the signatures of J.P.s.

1351. And you have no list of the names of Magistrates in your Department? No.

1352. And you did not consider it any part of your duty to see that that witness' signature was genuine, or that Mr. Moore was on the list of Magistrates? I have not considered it necessary to verify the signature of every witness who signs himself J.P., or of any witness.

1353. We have been informed that there is no Magistrate of that name in the Colony. Had you compared the list, which you might have kept in your office, with that authority the fraud would have been detected, would it not? It might if we had questioned the witness's signature, and found that there was no such J.P. on the list.

1354. Do you not think it would be advisable to do so in future? I think it would, but it forms no part of our duty.

1355. *Mr. Powell.*] Do I understand you that you would pass this voucher simply as it is, and require no other authority? That would be to me indubitable proof of the genuineness of the claim.

1356. The single signature of the Under Secretary for Lands? Yes.

1357. These documents authorizing payments require that where the signature is not known at the Treasury the witness must be a Magistrate, Clergyman, or Clerk of Petty Sessions. Have you a record in your office of all the Clergymen in the Colony? I do not think we have, unless in the Blue Book, and then only those in receipt of State aid.

1358. Those are very few. Have you any means of identifying the signatures of Clergymen or Magistrates? No.

- D. Gilchrist. 1359. But does not this document throw upon the witness the identification of the person signing the order? It would simply require some identification.
- 6 Feb., 1882. 1360. Does it not say so in express words? Yes.
1361. Then would you pass such a document without the signature of a witness? Not without a witness, but I should take the signature of the witness to be genuine.
1362. *Chairman.*] Do you as a rule regard these authorities as part of the necessary audit of the vouchers to which they are attached? Yes, in part, as a corollary to the examination. This notice from the Department of Lands would be indubitable proof of the validity of the claim; the order to receive is subsidiary.
1363. I apprehend that the notice from the Lands Department and the receipt for the amount at the Treasury are quite sufficient evidence of the *bona fides* of the transaction? Quite sufficient evidence.
1364. Without the authority to receive? Yes; the authority to receive is only between the Treasury and the claimant.
1365. It is more a Treasury matter than a matter of audit? Yes.
1366. I suppose there would be a certain amount of correspondence in relation to this claim before it took the shape of an application for refund? There must be, but that is a matter for the Lands Department.
1367. *Mr. Powell.*] Would it not be an additional check if all the papers connected with it accompanied this requisition for payment? Certainly it would—it would add further support to the payment.
1368. That is to say, those papers would support the signature of the Under Secretary, by showing all the steps leading to it? Certainly it would be an additional support.
1369. *Mr. Thomson.*] Were you acquainted with Mr. Harris? Yes, I have spoken to him.
1370. Was he under you at one time? No, never.
1371. So that you really know very little about him? Very little.

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William Wilberforce Stephen, Secretary to the Attorney General, and formerly Under Secretary for Lands, examined:—

- W. W. Stephen. 1372. *Chairman.*] The Board are inquiring into some of the irregularities which have been discovered in connection with the Lands Department. Some of them appear to go back to the time when you held office as Under Secretary. Here is a pay voucher, No. 21,930, for a refund of revenue for the sum of £59 2s. 5d. Will you be kind enough to look at the signature and say whether it is yours or not? (*Examining voucher through magnifying glass.*) No, it could not be my signature, though it is very like it. Even if I were not quite sure of it, otherwise I should know it was not mine by the word *pro* before Under Secretary, which if I had signed the voucher I should have been certain to scratch out. I was Under Secretary at the time, and I could not have signed "*pro* Under Secretary."
- 6 Feb., 1882. 1373. Were you in the habit of using a stamp for your signature to documents of this kind? To the best of my recollection I did occasionally, often in fact I may say. I think I used the stamp until the Treasury objected to it, and then I left it off. I cannot say how long that was. I do not think I used a stamp for documents of that kind at the date this voucher was signed.
1374. This voucher is dated 4th August, 1880? That was two or three months before I left. I do not think I ever used a stamp for documents connected with money at that time.
1375. Was the stamp kept in your own custody or that of any officer in the Department? It was kept in my room in a small box, and Mr. Newman, who acted as a sort of private clerk to me, kept the key.
1376. And was he authorized to use that stamp? Yes.
1377. In your presence? Yes.
1378. Was he authorized to use it whether you were present or absent? I do not think it was ever used when I was absent; but I might have been called out of the room to see the Minister and left Mr. Newman stamping, and have been absent for perhaps half-an-hour.
1379. Will you inform us whether it was the practice in your time for the heads of the different Branches to sign refund papers for you? There was no fixed rule about it, but I know they used to sign occasionally if I was away for instance. But I think, speaking from recollection, that with regard to lease refund vouchers, when Mr. Wilson was appointed ead of the Pre-lease Branch it was arranged that he should sign as Head of the Branch.
1380. Without reference to you? Without reference to me.
1381. Was Mr. Wilson acting as Head of the Pre-lease Branch when you left? Yes.
1382. Who was in that office before him? Mr. Charles Brown.
1383. Was he an efficient officer? Not of late years, he used to be an efficient clerk, but he was in bad health during the last year or two and was not so efficient as formerly.
1384. Did you commit to him the same authority which you did to Mr. Wilson to sign for you? No, I do not recollect that he ever had any authority.
1385. Did it ever strike you that the system of refunding amounts was somewhat loose? It occurred to me once or twice that a better system might be adopted, but the system was one which had been in use in my predecessor's time, and I did not find much time to give attention to the subject.
1386. The pressure upon your time was so great that you had not leisure to look into these matters? Yes; I thought the system served well enough, but there might have been an improvement; and having thorough confidence in the officers who were entrusted with the duty, I never carried out any radical change. In fact upon the appointment of an Accountant specially to relieve me of matters of detail in connection with accounts, which I always considered foreign to my proper duties as Under Secretary for Lands, I looked to him to submit any changes or improvements which might appear desirable.
1387. Do you think it would be practicable or desirable that the papers which are the foundation of these claims for refund—the original documents—should leave the Lands Department and be sent to the Audit Office for examination? It would be a great safeguard certainly, but I think it would cause a great deal of extra trouble.
1388. Would it not be attended with the risk of losing some of the papers in their transit to and fro? Yes.

W. W.  
Stephen.

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1389. But you think it would be a great safeguard against frauds of the kind we are now investigating? Yes, I think certainly it would be a safeguard, because you would have an opportunity of seeing the approval of the Minister and the signature of the applicant as well; but sometimes these refunds are made not, upon the application of the individual, but by order of the Lands Department, without any communication with the lessee.

1390. Do you remember a man named Harris being employed in the Lands Department? Yes, shortly before I left.

1391. Was he an active and intelligent clerk? I always thought he was very quick from what I saw of his work; he was recommended to me as a good man, quick at figures, and I took him—of course with the sanction of the Minister.

1392. Had you any reason to suspect his honesty? Not the least.

1393. It was not until you left the Lands Department that he was promoted to the office of Accountant? No; it was after I left.

1394. *Mr. Thomson.*] Mr. Brown was in charge of the Pre-lease Branch in July, 1879? Yes, he must have been, about that time.

1395. And do you not think you gave him authority to sign refund vouchers on your behalf? I really do not recollect giving him such authority; if so it was given in writing; I should not have given him a verbal authority.

1396. And would you have intimated that authority to the Treasury? I think so; I distinctly recollect notifying a similar authority with regard to the clerk in charge of the Auction Branch, and therefore I think if I had given the same authority to the clerk in charge of the Pre-lease Branch I should have done the same, but I do not recollect it.

1397. Would you have notified that authority to the Auditor General as well? I think, if I recollect right, we informed the Treasury, but not the Auditor General.

1398. Would you know Mr. Brown's signature again if you saw it? I think I should.

1399. Will you look at that voucher (*handing paper to witness*), No. 18,339. Is that signature Mr. Brown's? I think it is (*examining signature through magnifying glass*); at any rate it is very like it.

1400. Would you have passed it as his signature? Yes, I should have passed it; the surname looks a little cramped, but the "Charles A." is exactly like.

1401. Is the authority in other respects a complete authority? Yes, it seems quite complete.

1402. Do you think it is likely that if Mr. Brown had not been authorized to sign authorities on your behalf in 1879 Harris would have attempted to forge his name? The inference from his forging Brown's name is of course that there was such an authority.

1403. That is, that the Treasury would never have passed authorities of this kind unless they had been apprised that Mr. Brown was authorized to sign them? Unless they had understood that it was the practice. The Lands Department is so large that heads of Branches have larger powers of signing than they have in other Departments.

1404. Do you not think that a system which admits of so many officers in the same Department signing on behalf of the Under Secretary for the refunding of public money is a very bad one? I think it should be avoided if possible—I think it is a bad one.

1405. *Chairman.*] It opens the door to the possibility of fraud? Yes; but I always looked upon the Lands Department as an exceptional Department, simply on account of its magnitude and the number of documents that have to be signed; and that when the Minister or Under Secretary had given the authority for a refund, the Heads of Branches would then complete the action by having the vouchers made out and signing them.

1406. *Mr. Thomson.*] Would be impossible for the Under Secretary to sign all these refund vouchers in addition to his other duties? It would not be impossible, but it would very often delay them, I think, and all matters connected with money should be attended to as quickly as possible.

1407. Is it the practice of the Under Secretary to authorize these refunds on behalf of the Minister, or does the Minister do that himself? As a general rule the Minister does it, but the Under Secretary has done it at times when it was a case in which it was palpable that the refund ought to be made, in order not to trouble the Minister.

1408. *Chairman.*] That was done with the sanction of the Minister? With the sanction of the Minister. In the large majority of cases the Minister used to give the authority himself.

1409. Are you aware how many refunds were made during the year 1880, the last year I think in which you occupied the position of Under Secretary? I could not say.

1410. I suppose there was always great pressure put upon the Department in the case of these refunds by the claimants to get their money? No, no very great pressure; in some cases they would be rather clamorous for their money.

1411. Were the agents clamorous on their behalf? Yes, sometimes.

1412. *Mr. Thomson.*] Before you signed these refund authorities, what evidence did you require that they were genuine? They used to be initialled by the head of the Branch. Sometimes these papers were brought to me personally by the head of the Branch, and in that case they might not be initialled, as I should take it as a fact from his bringing them to me that they were genuine.

1413. When you had given authority to the Head of a Branch to sign on your behalf, would you consider it right to sign authorities yourself after that? Yes, it might be necessary sometimes.

1414. In what way? The head of the Branch might be away.

1415. It would only be under such circumstances that you would sign them? There might be some speciality about a voucher which would make it desirable to do so at any time. I recollect saying frequently in such cases—"Bring that voucher back to me, and I will sign it myself." Perhaps it was a larger amount than usual, or there was some other reason.

1416. Would not such a practice as that tend to mislead the Treasury? I do not think it should. Giving authority to the head of a Branch to sign for me did not mean that he was invariably and without exception to sign, but whenever he was required to do so.

1417. Are you acquainted with Mr. Wilson's signature? Yes.

1418. Will you look at the signature on this voucher (*handing paper to witness*), No. 40,999—Do you think that is his signature? I am really puzzled to answer; it seems to be a little too large; it is only the knowledge of the forgeries that have been committed that causes any doubt in my mind about it; but if any one had come to me and showed me the paper, I should have said at once, "That is Wilson's signature." Looking at it critically now, it seems to be slightly larger.



- W. W. Stephen.  
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1419. In other respects the authority would be considered genuine? Yes.
1420. The reason given for the refund is such a reason as would be passed by the Audit Office? Yes, I should think so.
1421. In some cases, I suppose, the original papers in connection with these refunds are few in number? Yes, very often.
1422. If these documents were sent to the Auditor General to prove the genuineness of the refund, do you think that would entail upon the Audit Office much additional labour? It would entail a little additional labour at both ends, as it would be necessary for the Lands Department to keep a list of the papers sent, so as to be sure they were returned, and the Audit Office, I imagine, would also have to keep a list and to note when they were returned, for their own protection.
1423. Are the notations on the original papers of such a nature that the Auditor General would have no difficulty in ascertaining the amount to be refunded? They would always show it; but in some cases where a refund was authorized, it is left to the clerk in the Lease Branch; but then it would be in the papers.
1424. It would always appear on the papers? I think so, in almost every case.
1425. Are you not of opinion that such a system would be a protection to the Revenue? Yes, I think it would, to a great extent.
1426. *Chairman.*] Will you look at this pay voucher (*handing paper to witness*) for a refund of revenue to Mr. James Pile, on the 28th April, 1879, for the large sum of £5,572 15s., signed "Charles Oliver, for the Under Secretary." Do not you think that a refund of such magnitude ought to be signed by the Under Secretary himself? Yes, I cannot see how that could have been signed by Mr. Oliver. If I had known that such an amount was to be passed through I should have signed the letter myself.
1427. What position did Mr. Oliver hold in the Lands Department on that date? He was Inspector of Land Offices, but when he was not on duty inspecting land offices he used to assist in the head office.
1428. And was he authorized to sign vouchers for you? I do not recollect giving him any authority to do so. He was at one time, by-the-by, when he was inquiring into the working of the Auction Sales Branch, in charge of that Branch, and it might have been then that he signed that letter, but I cannot recollect it after this lapse of time.
1429. Here is another voucher, No. 13,178, for the payment of a refund to Mr. James Dickson of £3,532 3s. 9d., signed by H. C. Edwards, for the Under Secretary. Was Mr. Edwards at that time authorized to sign for such large sums? Mr. Edwards, to the best of my recollection, had a written authority to sign for me; but I do not think it was given to him with the idea that he was to sign for such large sums.
1430. What position did he hold in the Lands Department? He was clerk in charge of the Auction Branch, and this is an auction case.
1431. Here is a third voucher, No. 22,642, dated in August, 1880, signed by John J. Blaxland, in favour of Messrs. Finlay, Allan, and Campbell, for £1,842 18s. 5d.—Would he be justified in signing that voucher for you? I do not believe I was in the office when that was signed, to the best of my recollection.
1432. But you think the Under Secretary should sign papers of this important character for large refunds, and not leave them to his subordinates? Yes. I wish to correct an answer that I made to a question put by Mr. Thomson. I said I thought every original paper showed upon the face of it the exact amount to be refunded; but I think, on further consideration of the matter, that very often the exact amount was not shown on the paper, that being a matter of calculation after it was decided that a refund should be made.
1433. *Mr. Powell.*] But speaking generally, the history of the refund would be disclosed by the papers? Yes.

Charles Whittell, in charge of Revenue Branch, Department of Audit, further examined:—

- C. Whittell.  
6 Feb., 1882.
1434. *Chairman.*] The Board understand that you wish to bring before them some three or four vouchers for land revenue refunds which you had not an opportunity of submitting to them on the occasion of your last examination? Yes. (*Appendix L.*)
1435. Will you produce those vouchers and give the Board any information in connection with them which may strike you as being of importance to this inquiry—I think it was the large amount authorized to be refunded in each case which struck you as being very carelessly authenticated? Yes, insufficiently authenticated.
1436. What is the first voucher that you wish to submit? It is one for £5,572 15s. It struck me in that case that the Government were not sufficiently protected as to an improper refund of that amount.
1437. Why so? The reasons assigned may or may not be true, and although untrue could be indorsed by the officer verifying in the Audit Department, the amount in that case being refunded as usual.
1438. You think that the refund voucher should be authenticated by the signature of the Under Secretary, the amount being so large? Yes, other than the signature "Charles Oliver, *pro* Under Secretary." The Harris defalcations have shown that this is not sufficient protection, and I should have a want of faith in it, Mr. Oliver's name having been so frequently forged. The gentleman from whom these refund forms issue could fill up a form like this and sign it for the Under Secretary *by his own authority*—I do not see what is to prevent him. In that way the money could be obtained from the Government improperly.
1439. What protection would you propose against a fraudulent claim of that kind? In my evidence on Friday last I alluded to the appointment of an Inspector. That gentleman would be a protection against frauds of this description.
1440. You think that the appointment of an Inspector in the Lands Department would be a sufficient protection against frauds like those which have been lately discovered? Yes, because that gentleman would examine the papers and refer to the books before furnishing a certificate to the Minister of the amount to be paid.
1441. There are three other vouchers before you for the refund of large sums of money. Would the reasons you have given apply equally in each of those cases? Yes, and I see in each of these cases that the vouchers are actually signed by Mr. Blaxland for the Under Secretary.
1442. What position does that gentleman hold in the Lands Department? He is head of the Auction Sales Branch.

1443. What amounts do these vouchers represent? £2,984 11s. 6d., £1,842 18s. 5d., and £3,532 3s. 9d. I would like to point out that it appears to me possible for purchasers of land by public auction to obtain the land and the purchase money thereon, together with their deeds; that is to say, if the officer in charge of the Auction Sales Branch were to fill in a refund form for the balances of any particular lots of land put up for sale they would be refunded, the purchaser in the meantime having obtained his deeds. C. Whittell.  
6 Feb., 1882.
1444. *Mr. Thomson.*] That would be a very serious case? It could easily be done.
1445. Was it ever done, so far as you know? It was never done, but there is the danger, a man could get his deeds, get his money, and get his land for nothing.
1446. In the case of the refund of £5,572 15s. authorized to be paid to James Pile, you found that the amount had actually been credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund? Yes.
1447. And the reason given in the authority for refunding that amount is that the land was found to be part of the travelling stock reserve No. 355? Yes.
1448. When you passed this authority did you consider it was perfect? I did not consider at all the reason assigned.
1449. No doubt arose in your mind? No, and half a dozen similar cases might arise at any time, making (say) £30,000 in all.
1450. But now, in view of what has occurred, you think it necessary that a refund authority of this kind should be better authenticated? I think so.
1451. Supposing the original papers were sent up to you with an authority of this kind, would they enable you to satisfy yourself that the refund was a genuine one? A perusal of those papers would enable me to see whether the statements were true or otherwise on that voucher, that is, I should discover whether the land was in the travelling stock reserve.
1452. And that would be a more satisfactory check than the present system? It would be much better; but that, as I have already stated, is the business of the Lands Department.
1453. But still, if there is a doubt in the mind of the person who passes the voucher in the Audit Office, is it not desirable that he should be supported by the original papers? Yes, but no doubt would arise in the case in question.
1454. In the case of the voucher No. 26,200 authorizing the refund of £2,984 11s. 6d., the amount of a double payment—you could have no objection to pass that on the authority submitted? No, provided the money was doubly credited at the Treasury.
1455. What was your object in submitting to the Board a case of this kind? My object was this,—that it may have happened no double payments took place, notwithstanding which the amount could be verified by the Auditor General and paid; there is thus no protection to the Government.
1456. The money having been twice paid into the Treasury, was it not necessary that it should be repaid once? Yes, the refund; but what I wish to point out is that it can be stated on that document that a double payment has been made by the purchaser when such was probably not the case.
1457. But you have the means of proving whether a double payment to the Treasury has been made or not—it is your duty to verify it? Yes; but if it is stated on that voucher that a double payment has been made, and I indorse it, the money would be paid.
1458. The fault would be yours then? Yes, originating with the Lands Department, and indorsed by me.
1459. What you mean to imply is that there might be collusion between you and the officer authorizing the refund in the Lands Department? Yes, to an unlimited extent; the refunds on account of auction sales being very heavy, the amounts would not excite suspicion. In other cases it would be different; the refund of large amounts on account of conditional purchases, pre-emptive leases, &c., would be suspicious; but that would not be the case with regard to auction sales.
1460. Would the mere fact of the authority being signed by the Under Secretary for Lands himself be a sufficient protection against any collusion of that kind? I think not, in view of its being probably a forgery.
1461. Then what check would you propose to adopt? An inspection or superintendence over the Branch from which it emanates—that is, by the appointment of a confidential Inspector (acting for the Under Secretary for Lands) under a very heavy bond.
1462. Would not that Inspector require to satisfy himself by inspecting the original papers in the Lands Department? Yes.
1463. If those original papers were forwarded to the Auditor General, would not the check he would be able to establish be as satisfactory as if performed by an officer in the Lands Department itself? I doubt very much whether an officer in the Audit Department could really decide in some cases as to whether the money ought to be refunded or not. The reasons assigned for the refund go into matters of the Survey Department—that is, survey measurement. One thing leads to another, and the further you go back the more the special knowledge requisite.
1464. But should there not be Ministerial authority on these papers to settle that question at once without going so far back? Yes, if the Ministerial approval can be taken as a safe guide.
1465. The plan you propose, as I understand it, is the appointment of an Inspector in the Lands Department who would furnish a certificate that would be satisfactory to the Audit Department? As I stated in my last evidence, I suggested that the Inspector should obtain from the heads of Branches in the Lands Department lists of the amounts which they stated were to be paid, it being optional for the Inspector (otherwise the Minister) to decide what amounts should actually be paid, so that the heads of the Branches would be kept ignorant both as to the amounts and times of payment of the accounts, or whether such payments would actually take place. Duplicates of those lists to be sent to the Auditor General for comparison with the vouchers or accounts on payment thereof or subsequent to verification—that is to say, an audit before and an audit after. At present there is no after audit and no real check on the amount before payment, *i.e.*, no check against falsification of the Auditor General's certificate.

WEDNESDAY, 8 FEBRUARY, 1882.

Present:—

MR. POWELL, | MR. THOMSON,  
MR. ROLLESTON.

CHRISTOPHER ROLLESTON, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Richard Augustus Cantor, Examiner in the Treasury, examined:—

- R. A. Cantor. 1466. *Chairman.*] Do all the accounts that come into the Treasury for payment pass through your hands?  
All of them.
- 8 Feb., 1882. 1467. How far does your examination of those accounts extend? They do not come to me for payment until they are completed.
1468. Does your examination extend to computations, castings, rates, and all those particulars which form the after examination in the Audit Office? No; the voucher is supposed to be perfect when it comes to me, ready for payment in fact.
1469. Then if at a glance you see that it is in its perfect state, you pass it on? I pass it on for payment.
1470. You could not, in fact, minutely and in detail examine every voucher that goes through your hands? No, the vouchers are countless in number.
1471. How many do you suppose pass through your hands in the course of a day? I could not say.
1472. They keep you pretty well at work all day? Yes, especially when there are vouchers of a particular nature upon which I have to use my own discretion, such as the distribution of moneys for Municipalities, Schools of Art and Hospitals. There is no one to question the payment of these but myself.
1473. To whom do you pass them? I pass them on to the Account Branch, to be charged against the various votes, and then they are sent from the Account Branch to the Paymaster.
1474. Is it part of your duty to examine the authorities to receive money which accompany many of the accounts? No, I have nothing to do with the authorities for the payment of money; the receipt of money lies with Mr. Newcombe—he receives all money.
1475. Have you any list in the Treasury of the Magistrates, Clergymen, and others who are authorized to authenticate? I have no list.
1476. It is not part of your duty to see that the signatures are genuine? No.
1477. Do any of the vouchers for the refund of pre-lease payments come under your notice? Yes, they all come under my notice.
1478. Have you in the course of your examinations had reason to suppose that any trickery has taken place with any of them? None whatever.
1479. On looking at the signatures you have passed them as genuine? Yes. They are first signed, then they are sent on to the Audit Office and verified, and when they come back to me the vouchers are simply perfect; I have nothing to do but to pass them on.
1480. *Mr. Thomson.*] They are perfect so far as you know? So far as I know; the only thing I have to look to is that the amount ordered to be refunded and the amount verified by the Auditor General agree.
1481. *Chairman.*] Have you any assistants? I have.
1482. How many? Two.
1483. Acting of course under your instructions? Yes, under my instructions.
1484. *Mr. Thomson.*] How long have you occupied the position of Examiner in the Treasury? Since 1878, I believe.
1485. I think you said that when vouchers were submitted to you to be passed they were generally in a perfect condition? If they are not I have to take care that they are in a perfect condition.
1486. I presume that all claims submitted for payment are certified or authorized by some Ministerial Department? Always.
1487. You have, however, frequently to disallow claims on account of the authorities not being considered by you satisfactory? I have frequently.
1488. Will you explain to the Board the nature of some of these objections? Sometimes I question whether they should be submitted for the Minister's special approval as to the refund of the money.
1489. That is where the approval has been given by the Under Secretary for instance? Or the officer appointed to sign.
1490. The payments authorized may be of so much importance that you consider it necessary to have Ministerial authority? Yes, I often submit them to the Minister for his special approval.
1491. In some cases where the authority is genuine, but not quite satisfactory, you submit them for the decision of the Treasurer as to whether they should be passed? I do, very often.
1492. Your examination being of a general character only, do you hold yourself responsible for errors in quantities or calculations, or anything of that kind? No; I hold the Head of the Department responsible from which the vouchers issue.
1493. These are detail duties which properly belong to the Audit Department? As to computations, dates, and so forth, we rely upon the Audit Office. In many cases where the sums are extensive, I have the computations examined in my Branch.
1494. Do either of your assistants pass claims without your personal supervision? Yes, the Assistant Examiner, Mr. Napier.
1495. And in the case of salaries you register the amounts passed on to the Paymaster for liquidation? Yes, I always examine them by my register to see that they agree.
1496. Having first satisfied yourself that all the abstracts are duly certified by the officers authorized to certify? By the Head of the Department; they must always be signed.
1497. In the case of revenue authorized to be refunded, what is the nature of the authority you require? If it be in the Lands Department then the Under Secretary for Lands, or if in the Department of Mines the Under Secretary for Mines; they sign under the direction of the Minister.
1498. Having that, you are always satisfied of the genuineness of the authority? Perfectly; before it comes to me it goes to the Auditor General, unless it is a direct payment from Revenue.
1499. In addition to the authority of the Minister in a case of refund, you require the certificate of the Auditor General that the amount is available for refund? Yes, that the amount has been credited to Revenue.

1500. Do you consider it part of your duty to satisfy yourself of the genuineness of signatures? I never had occasion to doubt a signature until these irregularities in the Lands Department took place. R. A. Cantor.
1501. Then for anything you know, or anything you might do to prevent it, fictitious claims might often be passed by you? They might be. In the case of Customs refunds they do not go to the Auditor General; I pass them on the certificate of the Collector of Customs, who is satisfied that his officers have certified to their correctness, and on his signature I pass the claims for refund. 8 Feb., 1882
1502. In that case the certificate of the Collector of Customs really takes the place of the Auditor General's certificate? It does.
1503. You have heard recently of claims for refunds having passed through your hands which were fraudulent? I have.
1504. And for those you do not consider yourself in any way responsible? Not in any way responsible.
1505. Did you pass some time ago a voucher for £187 6s. as a charge against the Treasurer's Advance Fund? I believe I did.
1506. Do you remember who authorized that payment? It was authorized by a letter signed by the Under Secretary for Lands, numbers of which we receive.
1507. You had no reason to suppose that authority was forged? Not the slightest.
1508. The charge on the Advance Fund was approved by the Treasurer, was it not? Yes.
1509. When you had obtained that approval, did you return it to the Lands Department? No; the letter asks the Treasurer to pay the money out of the Advance Fund. If there were funds it would not be necessary to ask for an advance.
1510. It has been stated in evidence before the Board that this authority, after approval by the Treasurer, was returned to the Lands Department—can you tell us what reason there was to return it? There is no object in returning an authority of that kind to the Lands Department unless they ask to be informed if the Treasurer approves of the payment, then it is often returned, so that it may be noted that the money will be paid in accordance with their request.
1511. Do you never return these authorities for the purpose of having vouchers prepared for payment? I do not think so. I see no occasion for it; we make out the receipt voucher in the Pay Office.
1512. Then you do not recollect whether you passed the money on the original authority or upon a voucher? To the best of my recollection we passed the money on the authority of the original letter asking the Treasurer to pay the amount out of the Advance Fund.
1513. You frequently pass authorities for refund on Lands vouchers? Frequently.
1514. By whom are they signed? By the heads of the various Branches.
1515. Do you remember whether you have been notified by a competent authority that the heads of the Branches in the Lands Department are empowered to sign on behalf of the Under Secretary? Yes, we generally get a letter to that effect from the Lands Department.
1516. And you require that authority in your Branch? Yes; that was the reason I objected to the use of a stamp signature at the time Mr. Stephen held that office.
1517. Do you remember how many officers of the Lands Department are in the habit of signing refund vouchers? They are changed so often. Mr. Lindsay Thompson used to sign them, also Mr. Blaxland and Mr. Curry and Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Blackman as a rule nearly always signs for Mr. Moriarty. Whenever an officer assumes the position of head of a Branch he generally signs for the Under Secretary.
1518. Not, however, without the Under Secretary's authority? No.
1519. Do you not consider that a system of this kind increases the risk of irregularity? Yes, I suppose it does; but I do not think the Under Secretary could sign all these documents.
1520. But some one person deputed by him might? Yes, in the same way that Mr. Newcombe is deputed to sign for Mr. Eagar, because Mr. Eagar could not possibly get through the work otherwise.
1521. Do you not think that a change is desirable in the system now in operation in the Lands Department? I do not see how it could be improved. The Government must place confidence in the head of a Branch, and if the signature of the Under Secretary were required it could be forged as easily as that of Mr. Wilson or Mr. Blackman. I do not see how that would protect the Revenue in any way.
1522. But in matters of Revenue, when hundreds and thousands of pounds are authorized to be paid, do you think it right that the head of a Branch should have that authority in his own hands? I think in that case the authorities for refunds should be signed by the head of the Department or an officer so deputed. If they bear the signature or initials of the head of the Branch, the Under Secretary or his *locum tenens* could then affix his signature to the voucher.
1523. Will you look at this voucher (*handing paper to witness*), No. 15,694, which purports to be a payment to one Patrick Francis Henry of £38 16s. Look at the voucher and the authority for the payment of the money? Yes.
1524. Did that pass through your hands? Yes, there is my stamp on it.
1525. And would you take that signature for Mr. Oliver's? Yes, I would take another like it to-morrow.
1526. You see nothing in it to create suspicion? Nothing whatever.
1527. What examination would such a document as that undergo at your hands? First, I should require to see that there was such a vote as £1,000 in accordance with that item number; and secondly, that that vote was under the control of the Lands Department.
1528. As far as you can see then the document is in perfect order? It is perfect so far as I can see.
1529. You see nothing in it to create suspicion? Nothing.
1530. Will you kindly look at this document (*handing paper to witness*), which is a copy of a pay voucher, No. 26,200—a certified copy from the Auditor General—submitted to the Board at their last meeting by one of the clerks in the Audit Department? Yes.
1531. By whom is that authority supposed to be signed? By Mr. Blaxland; I have quoted Mr. Blaxland as one of those who are authorized to sign these vouchers.
1532. What is the amount authorized to be paid? £2,984 11s. 6d.
1533. Do you consider the reason given for the refund in that case sufficient to justify you in passing the claim? I do.
1534. The refund was certified by the Auditor General? Yes. I could not pass it without an acknowledgment by the Auditor General that the money was paid to the Revenue at one time and was available for refund.

- R. A. Cantor. 1535. That being a large refund authorized by Mr. Blaxland, did you not hesitate to pass it? No; we pass large sums frequently on the signatures of the officers authorized to sign refunds.
- 8 Feb., 1882. 1536. Had you to pass that document without the signature of the Auditor General, would not you hesitate on account of the largeness of the amount? It would be authorized by the Minister in that case and signed by the Under Secretary, because it would be a payment by the Government out of the Revenue; but in this instance it is simply a refund, and I look upon Mr. Blaxland's signature only as a formal, a departmental signature.
1537. Supposing you were asked to certify that the amount was available, and that you were in the Auditor General's place, would you consider it necessary to raise any question about the authority? No, I should not, simply because the Lands Department have authorized us to accept the signature of Mr. Blaxland.
1538. And you think the whole responsibility rests with the Lands Department? Yes.
1539. *Mr. Powell.*] Claims for refund coming up to you from the Customs, are they not in all cases accompanied by papers? Yes.
1540. The signature of the Collector of Customs for a refund never reaches you unsupported by documents bearing the signatures of the subordinate officers of the Department? No, that is quite correct.
1541. Is it not in your opinion a safeguard that the papers connected with the refund should accompany the claim? I think you guard against that sufficiently by having the signatures of the bondkeeper, the locker, the searcher, as well as that of the Collector of Customs.
1542. But it being the practice to have the signatures of the persons you have named, do you not think they afford an additional safeguard and security to the final signature of the Collector of Customs for a refund? Certainly.
1543. In this case of Henry's, do not you think that in addition to the application by Henry, and the report of Inspector Davis, it would be an additional safeguard if the papers referring to the claim were forwarded with it? Certainly it would; but if all the papers connected with every refund were attached to the application, I do not know how you would get through the work.
1544. But they are in existence somewhere? In this case I suppose there were no papers, because it is a forgery. If the original papers in connection with the purchase of the land where the Minister has approved of the money being refunded were attached to the letter to the Treasury, directing the money to be refunded, it would be an additional security.
1545. *Chairman.*] You are aware that applications for refund, in connection with lands, go direct from the Lands Department to the Treasury? They go to the Receiver at the Treasury, not to me; they do not come into my hands until they are perfect.
1546. And they are sent by the Receiver to the Audit Office for verification? They are sent to Mr. Eagar, the head of the Department, for his signature, and then sent on to the Audit Office for verification.
1547. Do you see any necessity to send these papers to the Treasury in the first instance? As far as my knowledge of Mr. Newcombe's Branch goes, the object is that Mr. Newcombe is made aware that such authorities to refund have been issued, and are sent to him in the first instance to be noted; they are then sent on to the Auditor General for action. I think that is the course pursued in the Receiving Branch.
1548. Is there any advantage in that? I do not see any advantage, except in the case of conditional purchases, where the authority to refund the money blocks all further receipts.
1549. The first you see of these refund vouchers is on their return from the Audit Office, duly verified? Yes; they come to me, supposed to be completed. There may be some reason for these vouchers being sent direct to the Treasury before they go to the Audit Office, which Mr. Newcombe will be able to point out.
1550. In nine cases out of ten these refund vouchers are signed by the heads of Branches, and not by the Under Secretary? I think in nearly every instance they are signed by the heads of Branches.
1551. Under an authority given at the time to the officer who is appointed to take charge of the Branch? Yes; the Audit Office would question the signature of an officer, unless he had been authorized to sign, as we should.

William Newcombe, Receiver at the Treasury, examined:—

- W. Newcombe. 1552. *Chairman.*] How long have you held your present appointment? Since December, 1864.
- 8 Feb., 1882. 1553. Will you kindly tell the Board the exact nature of your duties as Receiver? My duties are to receive on behalf of the Treasurer all moneys coming into the Treasury from whatever source.
1554. Do you receive applications for payments to be made by the Treasury? No, I cannot say that.
1555. Then you are concerned solely with the receipt of money? Yes.
1556. *Mr. Thomson.*] You have a large staff to aid you in the discharge of your duties? I have.
1557. I presume the conditional land purchase system forms a large portion of the duties of your Branch? It does.
1558. Who is in charge of that part of your duty? Mr. Barraclough.
1559. Do you remember how many books you have in use at the present time for this description of land sales? Are you alluding to the Registers?
1560. Yes, the Conditional Purchase Registers? I think the Registers number 142 separate volumes, independent of a lot of auxiliary books, all in use.
1561. Are there many refunds of conditional purchase money authorized by the Department of Lands? Yes, a great many.
1562. Can you describe to the Board the nature of these refunds—the reasons for refunding the money? The selections have mostly been declared void by the Minister; another reason is the purchases have lapsed from the non-compliance of the holder with the terms of the Act, either in making the declaration or the payment of the money within the given time; but in these latter cases no refunds are made.
1563. Are there not forfeitures also? I believe there are.
1564. *Chairman.*] Where the land taken up is found to be within a reserve? Yes, a reason for voiding the selection.
1565. *Mr. Thomson.*] Have you any idea of the amount of conditional purchase money refunded last year?

W.  
Newcombe.  
8 Feb., 1882.

year? I have here a statement prepared by the Accountant showing the conditional purchases refunds from Revenue during the last four years. (*Appendix M.*)

1566. Will you state from that document what is the amount for 1881? Conditional purchases, £72,174 19s. 8d.

1567. Is that an average amount, or have larger sums been refunded in previous years? I think there have been larger sums. In 1878 the amount was £80,289; in 1879 it was £83,000; and in 1880 £57,000, in round numbers.

1568. How are these refunds authorized? By a letter from the Conditional Sales Branch of the Lands Department, generally signed by Mr. Blackman on behalf of the Chief Commissioner.

1569. Is the Chief Commissioner empowered by the Minister to authorize refunds? Yes.

1570. Do you hold any Ministerial authority to that effect? I have not one with me, and I am inclined to think that none has been received for Mr. Moriarty, and that his appointment as Chief Commissioner was taken to include that authority; I have no recollection of any other.

1571. Did Mr. Moriarty authorize Mr. Blackman to sign on his behalf? Yes.

1572. Have you that authority with you? No, the second clerk could not trace it in time, but such an authority has been received.

1573. Is it usual for the Lands Department to intimate to you the names of the officers who are authorized to sign on behalf of the Under Secretary? Yes, otherwise we should not pass any refund; we always hold them back till we get that intimation or return them.

1574. In notifying these names to you, do they give you a specimen of the signature of the officer authorized to sign? No, merely the name of the officer.

1575. And you have never considered it necessary to ask for a specimen signature? Never.

1576. Do you record these authorities in your Branch? No, they are recorded in the general books of the office; they are specially referred to officers in our Branch.

1577. In fact you make them acquainted with the fact? Yes.

1578. Are they forwarded to the Audit Office for notation? Yes.

1579. Always? Always.

1580. They are noted there and returned to you? Yes, I think in nearly every case. I have some of them with me (*producing papers*).

1581. Will you tell us what authorities you have with you? I have one for Mr. Blaxland when he was appointed to the charge of the Auction Branch.

1582. Have you one for Mr. Curry? We received one, but I have not it with me.

1583. Had you an authority for Mr. Charles Brown to sign on behalf of the Under Secretary? Yes, as well as for Mr. Wilson, who succeeded him.

1584. Are you called upon to verify that the amount is available for refund, or do you simply note in your books the forfeiture or cancellation as the case may be? That is all—we just notify the cancellation to keep up the record, and so prevent any interest being received. If in doing that we find any discrepancy in the amount or in any other particular, we refer back the authority before sending it on to the Auditor General; that is the only examination we make of them. This refers to conditional purchases only.

1585. After that notation you send the document on to the Audit Office for verification? Yes.

1586. And the responsibility of verification you consider rests with the Audit Department? I do.

1587. After a refund has been made, do you note the date of the refund in your books as well? Yes; I get the voucher sent to me by the Accountant, and I note from that the actual date the money was refunded, and by that means I have a complete record from the beginning of the selection to the date of payment.

1588. What is the object in having the refund entered? For reference; there are so many applications one way or the other to know whether certain refunds have been made, and our books afford a ready means of ascertaining; it is easier to turn them over than the Paymaster's.

1589. Did you ever know of a case where the deed for land purchased had been issued, and the purchase money refunded as well—any description of land sale? Yes; I could not give you the particulars, but I have heard Dr. Wilson mention several times the case of one of his clients, where the purchaser had the deed and also the money refunded.

1590. Was that a solitary instance, or have you heard of others? I fancy there was another case or two, but I am not very clear about it.

1591. Did you consider it your duty to bring this matter under notice at any time? No, because Dr. Wilson told me he was in communication with the Lands Office on the subject.

1592. Is it possible for you to detect transactions of that kind? No.

1593. You think it is quite impossible? Quite impossible.

1594. The case to which you refer came to your knowledge accidentally? Yes, in conversation.

1595. And you are not aware whether the deed was cancelled or not? No, I do not know what the result was.

1596. Do you not think that a system which admits of a deed being issued and a refund made as well must be a very defective one? It must be in a case like that.

1597. Can you suggest to the Board the name of any officer in the Department of Lands who could give us evidence on this point—that is, as to the possibility of a deed and a refund being both issued? I should think the gentleman in charge of the Auction Branch, as the case in question is either an auction purchase or selection after auction.

1598. In view of the frauds which have been perpetrated by Harris, have you thought of any plan to check such irregularities? No, I have not taken that matter into consideration at all.

1599. These refund authorities, as you are aware, are very numerous? Very numerous.

1600. Do you think that if these authorities were in bound books with butts consecutively numbered, and sent to the Auditor General, that it would tend to check frauds? I am not so clear that it would; an evil-disposed person could prepare a voucher in that way and get it paid without any authority being given. It would simply carry out the system that was carried out the other day, only in another form, because it would be simply a record of the refund in another shape; instead of the copy of the letter the butt of this book would be the record.

1601. But if these authorities which would be contained in books and numbered consecutively were kept under

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under lock and key by the officer in charge of the Branch, there would be less chance of frauds being committed, would there not? Well, he might forge the whole thing as Harris did—he might commit the fraud and keep it under his own eye. I think there ought to be a check beyond the Branch from which the authority issues.

1602. That system would at all events be an improvement upon the present system of using loose forms? Yes, it would be better than that.

1603. In the case of receipts given by the Treasury for moneys paid over the counter, you are aware that no one officer is allowed to draw the receipt and take the money? Yes, it takes three to do it; one to draw the receipt and butt it, one to enter, and a third to receive the money; and at the end of the day these three officers have to make an independent balance. The man who has the butts makes up his total, the entry clerk does the same from his entries, and the receiver the same with his cash, and the three have to agree with each other. That system is adopted every day.

1604. And unless there is collusion between those three officers there can be no fraud? No.

1605. And you consider that a satisfactory check? Yes, I think it is the best we could have, because these gentlemen work independently of each other, and the rule is that we have the money in the Bank before the balances are made up.

1606. Seeing that you consider that to be as perfect a system as could be established for the receipt of public moneys, would not the same system or one similar to it be as good a check in respect to refunds? I think every bit as good.

1607. That is, that they should pass through three officers' hands instead of one? Yes; it is a standing rule since Mr. Donaldson was Treasurer that no one person should do the work which is now done by three.

1608. If the original papers were sent to the Auditor General with the refund authorities, would not that also be a good check for the Audit Department? I think it would.

1609. Do you see any valid reason why those authorities—I am referring now to the refund of pre-lease rents—should be sent to the Treasury first? None at all; they merely give us extra work for no purpose, because I have no means of checking them.

1610. What do you do with them when you receive them? I enter them in a subsidiary book, so as to be able to answer any questions that may be put respecting them by the public or by any public officer; of course that is quite beside my work.

1611. *Chairman.*] Then you would be relieved entirely of that work if the documents were sent in the first place to the Audit Office for verification? Yes.

1612. And you see no valid reason for sending them to the Treasury in the first instance? None whatever.

1613. *Mr. Thomson.*] After they come back from the Auditor General, do you not think it would be necessary to make the same entries for the information of the public that you did before? No, I do not think so.

1614. You think that would not be necessary? I think it would not.

1615. *Chairman.*] Upon the receipt at the Treasury of these documents duly verified by the Audit Office, they are ready for payment? After going through the hands of the Examiner and Accountant.

1616. And as a rule, I presume they are paid within a few days? Yes, of course, if applied for.

1617. The claimants, I suppose, are pretty prompt in applying for payment? Yes.

1618. *Mr. Thomson.*] Besides the refunds on conditional purchase money, have you any other description of refunds to note in your books? Yes, I have the guarantee deposits of 6d. an acre—guarantees to purchase land by auction if submitted.

1619. Who authorizes those refunds? The head of the Auction Branch of the Lands Department.

1620. I see from this statement of refunds which you have handed in (*Appendix M*) that in the year 1878 deposits under the 31st clause of the Lands Acts Amendment Act had been refunded to the extent of £99,000—Can you explain to the Board why such a large sum was refunded in that year? Simply because nearly all the applications were refused by the Minister for Lands; these refunds went to the Trust Fund.

1621. But if they went to the Trust Fund, how is it that the refunds took place out of the Revenue? That is for the Accountant to say; we put them to the Trust Fund.

1622. They must have been transferred from the Trust Fund to the Revenue before they could have been refunded from the Revenue? Yes.

1623. In this description of refunds do you know who signed the authorities? I could not tell you the name of the gentleman; it was the officer who had charge of the Miscellaneous Branch at the time.

1624. Was that in Mr. Edwards' time? I think they were in force in Mr. Edwards' time.

1625. Have you anything to do with the verification of those refunds? Yes, I make the verification before I pass on the Treasury refund voucher.

1626. The Auditor General is not responsible for certifying to the refund in these cases? I think not, because from the Revenue Branch they go to the Account Branch, and there, I believe, they keep a check upon every receipt, and thus they are doubly checked before they go to the Paymaster.

1627. Did the refund of such a large amount as that not arouse your suspicions? No, not under the 31st clause.

1628. There are not many refunds now under that clause? No, very few.

1629. Are you aware whether the Minister for Lands has authorized the Under Secretary for Lands to sign refund authorities? I think not I think in the case of the Under Secretary we get no formal authority, his appointment as Under Secretary being considered sufficient.

1630. Do you not consider that when refunds to such a large amount are made, it is absolutely necessary that an authority for the Under Secretary to sign should be conveyed by the Minister to the Treasury in some way or other? I think not, as the Under Secretary is recognized as the permanent Head of the Department.

1631. He is not under security, so far as you know, for a duty of this kind? No.

1632. Have you ever, that you remember, had occasion to object to any authorized refund? We have had double authorities in many cases from the Lands Department—in very many cases, that is to say, a double authority for the same money; in such cases we refuse the authority and return it, officially of course.

1633. In cases of that kind you act upon your own responsibility? Yes.

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1634. And you do not forward the document to the Audit Office for any verification? No.
1635. You have heard that Mr. Harris, the late Accountant of the Lands Department, has committed several frauds in connection with the Lease Branch? I have heard so.
1636. Did it never strike you that the system of authorizing refunds of lease rents was a loose one? It is no worse than that adopted in the other Branches; each Head of a Branch has permission to sign refunds for the Under Secretary. The same system prevails throughout the Department.
1637. Do you remember whether that system originated with yourself or was suggested by you? It was not suggested by me.
1638. I think we have it from Mr. Oliver that it was a joint arrangement between the Lands Department and the Treasury? I do not see how he could call it an arrangement between the Lands Department and the Treasury; it was done to relieve him, because he could not get through the work; it was entirely to suit his Department. Still I think it is a defective system which allows all these gentlemen to sign for the Under Secretary—it is wrong in principle.
1639. Can you suggest any remedy for this unsatisfactory system of signing refund authorities? Nothing more than that the Under Secretary should sign all the authorities himself; and that, I presume, he would not do unless he had the Minister's authority.
1640. But do you think it possible for the Under Secretary to sign all these authorities and examine the papers in connection with them? It would be very heavy work, and there would be some delay in issuing them.
1641. You think, at all events, it would be better that one officer should be appointed to perform that duty, than that it should be done as at present, by a number of officers? Yes.
1642. Do you think it is desirable that an officer should be specially appointed to carry out that duty? I should not like to say that a special appointment should be made; I think the Under Secretary ought to sign them all.
1643. But I understood you to say that he would not have time to do it? Yes, and that is why these gentlemen are authorized to sign for him.
1644. *Chairman.*] Still you think that one gentleman of high standing would be better than a number of others in different Branches of the Department? Yes, as when one of them is absent we require an authority for some one else to act for him.
1645. *Mr. Thomson.*] In that case, I suppose you would accept the signature of the Under Secretary himself? Yes.
1646. But even that arrangement would be objectionable, as it would increase the number of signatures? You mean from the Under Secretary signing promiscuously?
1647. Yes, stepping in to sign now and then? Yes, it is very undesirable; at the same time I should consider his signature sufficient.
1648. *Chairman.*] What do you do with these refund vouchers after they are returned by the Auditor General verified—say the pre-lease vouchers? They do not come to me—I never see them again; I merely enter them in the first instance in a subsidiary book, in order to answer questions respecting them that may be referred to me; it is only conditional purchase vouchers that I want back after payment.

FRIDAY, 10 FEBRUARY, 1882.

Present:—

MR. POWELL, | MR. THOMSON,  
MR. ROLLESTON.

CHRISTOPHER ROLLESTON, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

James Daniel Cronin, Paymaster, Treasury, examined:—

1649. *Chairman.*] How long have you held the position of Paymaster to the Treasury? Nearly seventeen years. J. D. Cronin.
1650. How many assistants have you? Six. 10 Feb., 1882.
1651. Can you tell the Board the average number of payments made daily in your Branch? They vary very much; on some days I make over 300 payments, on others 150, scarcely ever less than 100.
1652. Do the land revenue refund vouchers pass through your hands? Yes.
1653. Are they paid over the counter like other vouchers? Sometimes over the counter and at other times into a Bank, according to the order from the principal.
1654. Do you countersign as witness, or does any one in your Branch? No, I always understood that the Audit Office object to my witnessing, being an interested party.
1655. Do any of your assistants do so? Not of late years, simply because I make all the payments myself personally.
1656. Are there any cases in which the signature of a witness is required by you to a payment to be made over the counter? Where the person applying for the money is not known to me personally, and a gentleman comes with him who knows him, then I get him to witness the payment.
1657. In making payments to others than principals what precautions do you take against imposition? As a rule when I pay an agent he brings me an order signed by his principal, and witnessed either by a Magistrate, a Clergyman, or a Clerk of Petty Sessions.
1658. How do you satisfy yourself of the *bona fides* of an agent claiming payment over the counter? By the order which he brings, signed by his principal, and witnessed as I have stated. Of course where I know the signature of the principal I do not require a witness.
1659. If a claimant presented a note from a public officer testifying that he was the claimant, would you accept it without demur? Yes, particularly if the officer was of good standing in the Service.
1660. Supposing it was a forgery, would you be held responsible? That would be for my superiors to say; I always understood that I should not be, provided that I had used every ordinary precaution and judgment.
1661. Have you ever been imposed upon in that way, or have any attempts been made to impose upon you? Yes, once or twice attempts have been made. I have detected persons trying to sign for others, which



J. D. Cronin. which would have been forgery. There was one case where I was distinctly imposed upon. It was in connection with an authority given by the Lands Department for payment of money for fencing. A letter was written from the Lands to the party, which was presented to me at the Treasury; I took exception to it as not being satisfactory identification of the party, and said I should require further evidence. He asked me if the Bishop of Sydney would do, and I said, "Certainly." He then went, and after dinner he presented himself again and said the Bishop was out. Then he turned down the corner of the letter, and said, "Would that do?" presenting to me the certificate of a well-known firm in Sydney. He was not the proper claimant, but of the same name.

10 Feb., 1882.

1662. How long was that ago? About ten years ago.

1663. *Mr. Thomson.*] In that case did you know the attesting witness? Yes, I knew the signature of the firm certifying. I paid the money of course, and within two days the real man applied by letter to the Treasury for the money. I took action at once through the Inspector General of Police, and found that there were two men of the same name in the district. The wrong man had got the letter from the Lands Department, which he had presented to me, and he had got the money. The greater part of the money was recovered, all but a very small portion, and the man was punished.

1664. Is that the only instance of a payment being made to the wrong person through false representations that you remember? That is the only instance. Persons have presented themselves at the counter, representing themselves to be principals and signing as principals, who upon examination were found not to be. For instance, here is the case of a payment on the 6th February to a certain individual, whose name I need not mention, of £4. A person appeared at the counter and signed the identical signature which appeared on the voucher as the claimant's. On inquiry it turned out that he was agent for the principal, and he said the man had asked him to sign for him. I have had several cases of that kind.

1665. The agent in that case signed the name which was on the voucher? Exactly.

1666. *Chairman.*] Do you personally test the accuracy of the authorities from principals to agents? I have always examined the country orders myself; I now do all, both country and counter, but previous to the Harris defalcations that duty was divided to a certain extent. It was the duty of the counter clerk to test all orders handed over the counter, but if he had any doubt they had specially to be brought under my notice; but now I test them all.

1667. How do you ascertain the correctness of the signatures of principals? Numbers of signatures are known to me; those that are not known are required, as a rule, to be attested by either a Magistrate, a Clergyman, or a Clerk of Petty Sessions.

1668. Have you any register of signatures? No, it would be a waste of time without it were complete. We could not have the signature of every Magistrate and Clergyman and Clerk of Petty Sessions in the Colony; and some of the orders are from time to time witnessed by Magistrates beyond the Colony.

1669. How did you come to accept the signatures of both principals and witnesses which were forged by Harris, the late Accountant in the Lands Department? I accepted them on the same principle that I accept every other signature.

1670. That is to say, that they were so like the true signatures that it was impossible for you to discover that they were forgeries? I presume you allude to the signature of the Under Secretary. When I have no knowledge of the principals, their signatures are duly witnessed according to the practice in force.

1671. Will you look at this paper attached to a Treasury voucher, No. 15,694, purporting to be an authority from Mr. Oliver, the Under Secretary, for a refund of £38 16s. to Patrick Francis Henry (*handing paper to witness*)? Yes.

1672. You passed that payment? Yes.

1673. Without any suspicion? None whatever; it is apparently duly signed by a Magistrate, in accordance with our usual practice.

1674. Do you know whether there is such a Magistrate? I cannot say; I do not know the name of every Magistrate.

1675. It has never been your duty to compare the signatures with any list of the Magistrates of the Colony? No; I have no such list, and the necessity for doing so never entered my head. Much loss of time and delay in payments would be occasioned, to no useful purpose, by such a search, for I need not point out that seeing a corresponding name on a printed list is no guarantee that the signature is genuine.

1676. Would it be possible for you to ascertain in every case the correctness of the signatures before acting upon them? I certainly think not, and to endeavour to do so would cause an indefinite delay, and give much trouble and annoyance to the public.

1677. What do you consider to be the object in obtaining the signature of a witness? In ordinary business transactions, as a verification of the signature of the principal.

1678. Is it not principally to protect yourself as the paying officer? The Government in the first place, and myself next.

1679. Do you think it is of any value except when given in your presence, or in the presence of some of your assistants? Undoubtedly it is of value, for in the vast majority of cases it is perfectly satisfactory, and attests the correctness of the signature.

1680. What do you consider to be the value of a written signature which comes to you by post, and which you cannot test? It is of the same value if it comes by post as if it is given by the hand of an agent.

1681. There can be no security against forgery? I am afraid not; a clever and unprincipled man may do almost anything.

1682. There are many vouchers which pass through your hands which have no witness's signature? Where the signature of the principal is known to me I do not require a witness.

1683. On many of the vouchers there is no provision for a witness's signature? Yes, many of them; all vouchers, for instance, for conditional purchases, also for debenture drawbacks, have no provision for a witness's signature to the acquittance.

1684. Is it the practice in the Treasury to accept general orders from principals to pay money due to them to agents? Yes.

1685. How long are such orders considered to be in force? Until they are cancelled, according to the terms of the order.

1686. Do not you think it would be better to have them renewed from time to time? I think it is perfectly unnecessary so long as the principals let them lie. The authority states "unless or until otherwise ordered," as you will see by the form I hand in (*Appendix N*). I may add that this form is duly registered in the Treasury, and also forwarded to and registered in the Audit Office.

1687.

1687. You do not think it would be better for principals to give a direct order for every payment? No, J. D. Cronin. certainly not; I think it would lead to a good deal of inconvenience and delay to the public.
1688. On making payments into a Bank, you usually obtain an acknowledgment from the Bank Teller, do you not? Yes. 10 Feb., 1882.
1689. On the return of the vouchers signed by the Bank Teller, do you personally examine the signatures? Every one of them.
1690. Have you a signature book, with the Bank Tellers' signatures in, for reference? Certain Bank Tellers are authorized to sign from time to time; and on the acquittances being presented to me each evening, fresh authorities, if necessary, must be supplied in accordance with this form (*Appendix O*).
1691. By whom do you require this form to be signed? By the Manager or Sub-Manager, or in some cases by the Accountant, when I know him.
1692. Then, as a matter of fact, you find your present practice to be a tolerably safe one? I certainly think so; I take every care; and I am afraid that anything outside it would only be irksome to the public and would give dissatisfaction.
1693. In the light of Mr. Harris's recent operations, can you suggest any check other than those which are at present in force, to prevent the repetition of such frauds as those we are now inquiring into? I am afraid I cannot do so; my own business so entirely takes up my time that I have not been able to give the subject any consideration. And if you refer particularly to the Pay Branch, I may venture to express my opinion that any regulations of an arbitrary kind which might prove vexatious to the public should if possible be avoided.
1694. You do not see the refund pre-lease vouchers until they are returned to you verified by the Auditor General, do you? No, I see no voucher until it comes to me perfectly completed for payment.
1695. *Mr. Thomson.*] You have been in the Treasury, I think, for a much longer period than that during which you have been engaged as Paymaster? I have been in the Treasury twenty-eight years this month.
1696. All payments from the public funds are made in the first instance by you? Yes.
1697. You act, however, under the instructions to a certain extent of the Under Secretary, who is the permanent Head of the Department? Undoubtedly.
1698. Have you any written or printed instructions for your guidance? Up to a recent period I had had none whatever, except the general regulation of 1864; but subsequent to the perpetration of these frauds by Harris I submitted a memo. to the Under Secretary, and upon which the Treasurer made a minute. It was as follows:—
- "I would wish to receive definite instructions from the Under Secretary with reference to the witnessing of signatures to orders on the Treasury.
- "The practice (although not defined by regulations but following precedent) has been to require signatures, not known at the Treasury, to be witnessed by a Magistrate, Clergyman, or Clerk of Petty Sessions.
- "I have at times found it difficult and impolitic to enforce the practice, because, strictly carried out, it would sometimes act harshly, and unnecessarily impede public payments.
- "I may add that orders not witnessed in accordance with the practice above stated are frequently presented by firms of high standing, such as Wilson & Ranken, H. H. Brown & Co., and others, and by gentlemen well known at the office.
- "Will the Under Secretary please instruct me in this matter, and say if I am in every case to enforce the practice that all orders are to be witnessed by a Magistrate, Clergyman, or Clerk of Petty Sessions, or shall I (as heretofore), when in my judgment the circumstances may admit of it, relax the practice?"
- Minute by the Treasurer:*—"I think the question raised is not one in which a hard and fast rule should be enforced, otherwise it might, in cases, lead to great hardship and unnecessary delay in payment of accounts, which should be avoided; and as I have the greatest confidence in Mr. Cronin, the matter may be left to his discretion and judgment when such cases as that alluded to arise.—J. W., 29/12/81."
1699. You are thus left free to follow the course you consider best in all ordinary cases? Yes; to the best of my judgment.
1700. But in cases of a peculiar nature you deem it advisable to seek instructions? Undoubtedly.
1701. Are those instructions given generally by the Under Secretary, or do you obtain them from the Treasurer? Generally from the Under Secretary—in fact nearly always.
1702. Do you sometimes seek instructions in respect to the payment of authorities submitted by agents or others, or do you act in such cases on your own judgment entirely? Generally on my own judgment. I never could get through the business if I were constantly seeking instructions.
1703. When you act upon your own judgment, you hold yourself responsible for all erroneous payments you may happen to make? Certainly I am responsible, but to the extent that I have not neglected my duty, or failed to use all ordinary care and precaution.
1704. You have heard of the frauds lately committed by Harris, the late Accountant of the Lands Department? Yes.
1705. The vouchers or authorities by which these frauds were committed passed through your hands? Some of them.
1706. The frauds on the Treasury? Yes.
1707. Of course you had no reason to suspect that frauds would be perpetrated in the name of the Under Secretary for Lands? None whatever.
1708. Notwithstanding that, do you use every precaution which your long experience may suggest to prevent anything of the kind? Certainly; I have always done so in every instance, and taken every care.
1709. Have you been made aware officially of the frauds on the Treasury perpetrated by Harris? No.
1710. You have not therefore admitted that you have been imposed upon in any case, except the one alluded to in your evidence to-day? No.
1711. You do not hold yourself responsible for the genuineness of signatures in all cases? No, beyond using every precaution.

J. D. Cronin. 1712. Do you entrust any of your assistants with the payment of claims? No, as a rule I pay them all myself.

10 Feb., 1882. 1713. Would it be practicable in all cases to make payments to principals or to Banks only? No, certainly not—all cannot appear personally; a large number of our constituents have no banking accounts, and some are poor men who apply for small sums of money by agents.

1714. Are there any other cases you can mention? Yes; for instance some of the large firms in Sydney would object to it strongly, because they send up one of their clerks to collect their money, so that they may get full information of the amounts they receive. There are also the debenture drawbacks, which are paid through a Customs Agent.

1715. Has the business in your Branch increased much since you took charge of it? Yes, about fourfold.

1716. How much do you think you may have paid during your tenure of office as Paymaster? At a rough guess about eighty or ninety millions of money.

1717. What do you think is the average amount now? About eight millions a year.

1718. Are you and your staff under security? Every one.

1719. What is the amount of your own? £4,000.

1720. Has the Auditor General ever had occasion to surcharge you for an erroneous or excessive payment? I have no recollection of such a thing.

1721. Are your payments generally to principals or agents? About two-thirds to agents and one-third to principals.

1722. Can you give the Board an idea of the number of orders that have passed through your hands? At a rough guess about 800,000 or 900,000.

1723. I suppose you have different kinds of orders? Yes, there are the orders on the vouchers, general orders, special orders for special amounts, and also payments under powers of attorney.

1724. Do you find much difficulty in getting the public to comply with the requirements of the Department in respect to the witnessing of signatures? Yes, they object to anything that retards the payment. Frequently we have to return vouchers to persons up the country that are sent without proper signatures, with a memo. like this attached to them:—

“The regulations with reference to the witness have not been attended to; the attached order is therefore returned to you for the signature of the necessary witness.

The Treasury, Pay Branch.”

1725. Would you, in view of what has taken place, advise more stringent regulations? No, I certainly would not, so far as the public are concerned; I would avoid any regulations which were arbitrary or vexatious to the public and cause delay of payments.

1726. Do you not think it would be desirable to have all the regulations that are now in force printed for general use, and published in the Government Gazette, and copies of them hung up in your office? I am afraid that would not serve any useful end, because as a general rule the public who receive these payments never see the Government Gazette; besides, all the documents issued from the Treasury have the regulations referring to them printed in red at the foot of the form.

1727. But I thought you stated to the Board that there were no regulations under which you acted? No, there are no regulations; it is a practice more than a regulation.

1728. Then would it not be advisable that all these practices which are now in force, but of which the public do not hear except through you, should be printed and circulated for general use? Well, you see the minute of the Treasurer, which I read, it leaves it to my discretion, and if these were made strict regulations I should have to enforce them. Beyond this there would be no harm in doing what you suggest, but I am afraid it would not have much effect in drawing the attention of the public.

1729. Do you not think it would put the Pay Branch on a more satisfactory footing as regards the public? They might be hung up, but it would have to be as a distinct order signed by the Treasurer or Under Secretary.

1730. There was a claim sent up to the Treasury in the name of J. H. King, of Campbelltown, for £50. That claim was authorized to be paid by Mr. Oliver, Under Secretary for Lands. Will you kindly look at that document (*handing paper to witness*) and see if the authority for the payment to the agent is satisfactory? Yes; according to the usual practice it is signed by the gentleman to whom the money is payable and witnessed by a J.P.

1731. Was that authority not sent from your office and by your authority to Mr. King, of Campbelltown? Yes; if I receive an authority to pay to a party in the country without any order for the disposal of the money I send a notice with blank order at foot asking him how the money is to be disposed of.

1732. You would under the authority given there consider that Mr. King was a resident at Campbelltown? Undoubtedly.

1733. And you would send that authority to Mr. King, of Campbelltown. Undoubtedly.

1734. To whom was that amount afterwards paid? To William Nicholls, as agent for Mr. King.

1735. Would that authority be afterwards returned by Mr. King to you? That is the practice usually, but I have often received authorities returned through the Department which issued them through the Bank, and through agents.

1736. Can you see how that could have been converted into a fraudulent document? No; there is nothing whatever on the face of it to show it. Of course I suppose in this case it has been sent by Mr. King to Mr. Nicholls to get the money.

1737. In that case Mr. Nicholls would be the legitimate agent of Mr. King? Yes.

1738. Then can you understand how that could have been converted by Harris into a fraud? No; I cannot understand how it could have got into Harris's hands at all unless he intercepted it in some way; that is the first I have seen of it. It would look as if he had a confederate at Campbelltown.

1739. It is impossible for a pay officer in your position to detect fraudulent transactions of that kind? Unquestionably, the forgery is so complete.

1740. It would be impossible to frame any regulations to render a fraud of that kind impracticable? Quite so; a clever, unprincipled man like that could circumvent almost any regulation you could make.

1741. *Mr. Powell.*] I suppose that in paying public money the main consideration with you is the authority

authority of the head of the Department verifying the claim? Undoubtedly, that is the first consideration. J. D. Cronin.

1742. Does not the witnessing the signature of the person giving the authority to pay expressly throw the responsibility upon the Magistrate, Clergyman, or Clerk of Petty Sessions? Undoubtedly; because on the form of authority itself is a notice in red ink that "the witness should in all cases be satisfied of the identity of the person signing the order." 10 Feb., 1882.

1743. If payments were only made to principals or into a Bank, would such a system as that retard the public business? It would, certainly, and cause delay in the payments; in fact, such a system would be quite impracticable.

1744. Outside of Harris's frauds, have you become aware of any frauds specially brought about by the employment or through the act of agents? I am not aware of any, except the one I have alluded to.

1745. *Mr. Thomson.*] Do you know a land agent named Sutton? Yes.

1746. Does he do a large business with the Treasury? Yes, from time to time.

1747. Do you consider him a respectable agent? I have always looked upon him as such.

1748. Is it usual for agents to fill up authorities, and send those authorities or orders to principals for their signatures? They frequently do it.

1749. Will you kindly look at that voucher, No. 15,252, for the payment of £65 to John Retalleck (*handing paper to witness*)? Yes.

1750. That amount has been paid to Mr. Sutton, has it not? Yes.

1751. As the authorized agent of John Retalleck? Quite so.

1752. The authority is filled up in the handwriting of Mr. Sutton, is it not? It is.

1753. Have you any reason to doubt the genuineness of that authority? No.

1754. Everything is in perfect order? Yes, and the fact of the authority being presented by a well-known land agent would be thought to be a guarantee of its *bona fide* character. For instance, only within the last day an order was presented to me by a very large firm in Sydney. I did not know the signature of the principal, and it was not witnessed, but as it was presented by a large Sydney firm I accepted it on the strength of their name.

1755. We have another case where the order is in favour of William Connell for £45 10s. Will you look at that voucher, No. 23,003 (*handing paper to witness*)? Yes.

1756. That amount has also been paid to Sutton? Yes.

1757. Is the authority in Sutton's handwriting? It is.

1758. And everything in that case appears to be in perfect order? Yes.

1759. There is nothing about it to create suspicion? Nothing whatever.

1760. Had Connell given authority to pay that money into a Bank, would it not have been a preferable course to adopt than to pay it to an agent? So far as we are concerned it amounts to the same thing, because in either case we pay upon Connell's signature.

1761. No; in one case you would pay the money to Connell's credit at the Bank, and no one could draw it out but Connell himself? Yes, but it is paid on Connell's signature, and when it goes out of the Treasury it is a matter of no consequence to us what becomes of it.

1762. What I wish to ascertain is whether in that case there would not be a better protection to the Government against fraud? I think not, because a payment might be made to a Bank on a forged signature as well as to an agent, and money drawn from the Bank in like manner. The Banks frequently refer to me for certificates of signatures, the amounts having been paid in by me. Again, the direction might be to pay to the credit of an agent—Sutton for instance.

1763. You are aware, however, that the case is a forgery throughout? I am told so.

1764. But as a general rule, do you not think that the plan of paying money into a Bank to the credit of principals preferable to that of paying the moneys to agents over the counter? No; to carry out such a plan as that would interfere to a great extent with the right of principals to receive their money as they choose, and would cause much additional work.

1765. But if the plan were adopted for their protection they could not take any reasonable objection to it? They might not see it in that light. Another reason against it is that you would be taking the bread out of the mouths of persons who live entirely upon these agencies.

1766. *Mr. Powell.*] I suppose a number of persons who make these claims have no banking account? A great many.

1767. *Mr. Thomson.*] Then you think it is not desirable to make payments only to principals or into a Bank to their credit? I do not think so; as a rule, it is not desirable to impose any restrictions upon the public in the way of their getting their money. I should pay as the principals might direct, into a Bank or otherwise.

1768. *Chairman.*] Then the Board, I presume, may gather from your evidence that every reasonable precaution is taken by you in the matter of payments to the public? Undoubtedly. I have always taken the greatest care and adopted every precaution which has suggested itself to me.

1769. And you think that an over-suspicious discharge of your duties would render the business of the Treasury Pay Branch almost impracticable? That is exactly what I wish to convey, and as a consequence of my attempting such a course of business I am afraid that the public would soon be very dissatisfied with me.

Victor Cohen, Accountant to the Lands Department, examined:—

1770. *Chairman.*] How long have you held your present position in the Department of Lands? Since 1st December, 1881. V. Cohen.

1771. Did you find the business of the Department in great confusion when you took charge of the Account Branch? No, I did not; that is to say, the books were posted—I will not say correctly—and the work was up to date. 10 Feb., 1882.

1772. What books did you find were kept in that Branch? A Cash Book, an Appropriation Ledger, and an Abstract Book; those were the books of account. There were, of course, subsidiary books, such as press copy letter books, and so on.

1773. Who had been posting up these books? Mr. Ireland, principally; there were some entries by Mr. Harris, in the early part of 1881.

1774. Did you, upon taking charge of the Account Branch, receive any written instructions from the Under Secretary or Minister for Lands? No written instructions; I have had general verbal instructions from the Under Secretary. 1775.

- V. Cohen: 1775. Did you find it necessary to make any serious alteration in the system of accounts? Yes, decidedly.
- 10 Feb., 1882. 1776. Will you, as concisely as possible, acquaint the Board with the improvements you have introduced? In the first place I found that the Cash Book had not been added up on the credit side, and that it only contained a memorandum, I may call it, of the cheques issued; that it contained entries of vouchers that were sent to the Treasury and paid by the Treasury, and which certainly formed no part of the cash transactions of the Department of Lands. I gave instructions that these were not to be entered in the Cash Book in future. Then again, I found there were no debit entries of money received from the Treasury and deposited to the credit of Mr. Oliver's account as Under Secretary for Lands; they had not been accounted for in any way on the debit side of the ledger. Since I have been there all these entries have been made regularly. The first thing I did was to strike a balance with the Bank Book, and bring it forward in the Cash Book.
1777. Do you examine the Bank pass book at regular periods with the entries in your Cash Book? I have not done so at regular periods as yet, but since I have been there I have examined it, I think, three times. It is my intention to examine the Bank pass book with the Cash Book at least twice a month, but I have been pressed by work, and have not yet been able to carry out that examination regularly.
1778. What method do you pursue in making that examination? Either Mr. Ireland or myself takes the Bank pass book—I am not particular as to which, and one or other takes the Cash Book and Cheque Book; one calls out the number of the cheque; that is compared with the Cash Book entry, and the details, as shown on the cheque butt, are compared with the Cash Book, and marked off in the Cash Book, so that those not marked off represent the unrepresented cheques that have been drawn.
1779. How is the Bank pass book posted—by numbers or names? By numbers. A cheque may represent many payments, so that it is necessary to compare the butt of the cheque with the Cash Book, which shows the details.
1780. Then any great discrepancy between the numbers represented in the pass book must attract your attention? Decidedly.
1781. Did you find on taking charge of the Account Branch any cancelled cheque-books containing blank cheques? Yes, I did.
1782. What did you do with them? After conferring with the Under Secretary I had them immediately parcelled and sent to him.
1783. And they are no longer under your care? No; the only cheque-book in my possession is the one in use, for which I gave a receipt to the Under Secretary, and when that is exhausted I shall get another in the same way.
1784. Do you fill in all the cheques yourself, or is that done by your assistant? It is done by my assistant; I merely countersign the cheques.
1785. Are they made out from the original voucher? Yes.
1786. In all cases? In all cases since I have been there. I do not know what was done before.
1787. And then you take the cheques with the vouchers to the Under Secretary for signature? Yes.
1788. After countersigning them yourself? Yes. I think I have departed from that practice in one case only, when I was unable to leave the room, and sent my assistant with a cheque which he brought back immediately.
1789. Have you any arrears of adjustment at the present time? Yes, I believe there are, in connection only, I think, with Harris's forgeries, where the adjustments could not be made; that is to say, adjustments not made within the time specified by the Audit Office.
1790. But beyond Mr. Harris's time you have no arrears? I think not.
1791. Then are you waiting for the result of the investigation by this Board to bring the matters of Harris' defalcations to an issue and get the adjustment of his accounts squared up? I cannot say I am waiting for the result of this Board's investigations; I am simply waiting till the Guarantee Society repay the amount that has been claimed. I have not quite finished opening an account which I call the Harris Defalcations Account, to which I shall credit the money that is repaid.
1792. What books have you now brought with you for the information of the Board? The Cash Book and the Appropriation Ledger. I was asked to bring the Register of claims paid and forwarded to the Treasury. I have brought books which will cover those claims.
1793. Will you leave them for the Board to make such examination of them as they may consider necessary? I have no power to leave them, and I do not know whether I should not be acting outside my duty in leaving them.
1794. *Mr. Thomson.*] You do not consider that the Cash Book was properly kept before your time? No.
1795. It was practically useless? Yes.
1796. You have a second Cash Book I see? Yes; it was not in use during the whole of Mr. Harris's time—only up to July, 1881.
1797. Has that book been kept as an ordinary Cash Book ought to be kept? No.
1798. Are there any entries on the debit side? Yes.
1799. What do they purport to be? Vouchers forwarded to the Treasury on given dates for different services.
1800. And what is entered on the credit side? The different services for which the vouchers have been forwarded.
1801. Then both sides are alike? Yes; it seems to be simply a Dr. and Cr. account of the same transaction.
1802. Only that on the credit side, I presume, more details are given? That is it.
1803. *Mr. Powell.*] It is more like a journal than a Cash Book? It is, really.
1804. *Mr. Thomson.*] Do you use that Cash Book now? No.
1805. You have abandoned it altogether? Yes; I did not adopt it.
1806. Do you record in any book the claims that you send to the Treasury for direct payments? Yes.
1807. Have you that book here? Yes (*producing it*); I have opened it since 1st January.
1808. It is simply a register of claims? All claims forwarded to the Treasury for payment direct.
1809. You post into the ledger from that book against the appropriation? I do not post direct from this book.

1810. Do you not keep an appropriation account? I do.

1811. From what book do you post? I post from the Abstract Book, which contains in an abstract form all the payments made from the different vouchers; in fact, it records all transactions upon any particular vote, which I subsequently carry to the Appropriation Ledger account in one item.

1812. Have you that book here? No; it is called an abstract book, but it might very properly be called a journal, since it records the whole of the transactions in the Department.

1813. Do you consider the system you have now in operation satisfactory? Yes, if properly carried out.

1814. Do you think an Account Branch is necessary in the Lands Department? Yes, I do.

1815. Are not most of the payments made direct from the Treasury? No.

1816. What payments are made through your Department which could not be made through the Treasury? I do not know any payments that could not be made by the Treasury just as well as through the Lands Department, but a very much larger staff than the Treasury has now would be required to do it. As a matter of economy, I think the better mode is to allow the Lands Department to conduct all its transactions; a more satisfactory mode altogether I take it to be.

1817. I presume that your principal payments are for salaries to the officers in the various Branches of the Department and contingent expenses? No, they are not; there are innumerable items of expenditure during the year. The Appropriation Ledger will show you the different items in the Estimate, and the transactions in each one of them are pretty considerable. The mere payment of salaries occupies only one or two days in the month in the matter of drawing the cheques and making the payments to the officers. I consider that the payment of salaries is about the lightest part of our work.

1818. Are not most of the payments made direct from the Treasury without the intervention of the Lands Department? No—I am alluding now only to the accounts of the Department—not questions of refund.

1819. *Chairman.*] Can you say what proportion of the total vote for the Lands Department is paid direct from the Treasury, and what proportion is paid through the Lands Department itself? I could not say with any degree of accuracy, because I have not had sufficient experience in the Department; but I can say that the claims which the Treasury pay are only those which are charged to the Miscellaneous Services of the Lands Department.

1820. And you do not know the proportion they bear to the general expenditure of the Department? I do not, but that could easily be arrived at. If I may be permitted to add to this last question, I would say that the estimated disbursements by the Lands Department will, in 1882, amount to £54,500, whilst vouchers from the Department for payment by Treasury direct to persons interested will be about £24,700.

Charles Hart Townley Pinhey, Inspector of Public Revenue Collectors' Accounts, examined:—

1821. *Mr. Thomson.*] Have you ever examined the collections of the Lands Department? Yes; I did so in July, 1878.

1822. On that occasion did you find everything correct in connection with those collections? I did.

1823. The Lands Department is not, however, properly charged with the collection of revenue? With one exception I think—the Public Gates fees.

1824. What was the nature of the receipts you had to examine in addition to the Gates fees? Revenue which had been improperly forwarded to the Lands Department, and had to be transferred from that Department to the Treasury or to any other Department to which it belonged.

1825. Who was in charge of these funds and of their disposal? The Record Clerk.

1826. Did you find them properly recorded in any of the books of the Department? They were recorded in a small ruled note-book, in the last column of which the initials of an officer of the Department to which the money was transferred were affixed to the entries.

1827. Did you consider that a satisfactory record, or did you make any suggestion for its improvement? I have no recollection of having made any suggestion for its improvement, except as to the form of the books; the record was satisfactory.

1828. Did you ever inquire into the system of expenditure there? Yes, in July, 1878, and again in August, 1880, conjointly with Mr. Oliver.

1829. What was the general result of your first inquiry? It was somewhat unsatisfactory, and proved negligence and considerable irregularity.

1830. Who was Accountant at the time? No actual appointment had been made; Mr. Croft was acting as Accountant.

1831. Did you make any suggestion for keeping the accounts in a more satisfactory manner? This is my report to the Chief Inspector of Accounts, dated 22nd July, 1878, with his covering minute upon it. (*Appendix P.*)

1832. Had any previous suggestions been made by a Treasury officer? Yes, some suggestions had been made in a memo. by the Chief Inspector, dated 2nd August, 1877. (*Appendix Q.*)

1833. I think you were engaged in a second examination in August, 1880? Yes.

1834. Did you then find that the suggestions made in your previous report had been carried out, wholly or in part? Certainly not fully.

1835. In what respect had they been ignored or set aside? They had not been carried out fully in respect to the books referred to in my previous report, in which special particulars and instructions were given.

1836. Do you remember the amount of defalcations and frauds that were then discovered? Approximately £989.

1837. By whom had those frauds been perpetrated? One fraud in connection with a manipulated cheque for £818 15s. was certainly perpetrated by Evans. The balance of £171 5s. was the amount of unadjusted advances for petty cash and incidental expenses, which were presumably frauds by Evans, but which were only looked upon as general deficiency, as no actual proof was submitted to us.

1838. In consequence of that manipulation of a cheque by Evans, I presume that you and Mr. Oliver made some suggestions to prevent the recurrence of similar frauds? We did so in our joint report dated 24 August, 1880. (*Appendix R.*)

1839. Did you find that Evans had forged the signature of any officer of the Department in connection with these frauds? No.

1840.

V. Cohen.

10 Feb., 1882.

C. H. T.  
Pinhey.

10 Feb., 1882.

- C. H. T.  
Pinhey.  
10 Feb., 1882.
1840. Do you recollect how sufficient funds happened to be in the Bank to meet this large fictitious claim by Evans? By delaying to lodge the amounts for salaries to be paid into private accounts from the funds placed to credit of the Under Secretary's Public Account in Bank of New South Wales.
1841. That is to say, in place of depositing the crossed cheques to the credit of public officers in the Bank he withheld them? Yes, he withheld them, and presented the £818 15s. cheque.
1842. Were the precautions which you and Mr. Oliver suggested in your report sufficient to prevent future loss to the Revenue by any similar manipulation of cheques? Yes, I think so.
1843. But not by forgery? Certainly not by forgery.
1844. Are you aware whether any of your last suggestions have been carried out? I am not aware.
1845. Having on different occasions inquired into the working of the Account Branch of the Lands Department, did it occur to you that it could be dispensed with altogether? I think not.
1846. Is the work of such a character that it is absolutely necessary there should be an Account Branch? If not, I think it would be necessary to have an officer to perform the duties now performed by the Account Branch.
1847. Did you find that the payments made by the Under Secretary were principally departmental salaries and contingent expenses? Wholly.
1848. And do you not think that these could be kept in the Treasury in such a way as to avoid the necessity for an Account Branch? I think not: it would add very considerably to the work of the Pay Branch of the Treasury at a time when it is most hardly pressed.
1849. The Accountant has nothing to do with the refund of lease rents of land revenue, so far as you are aware? He has not.
1850. In the course of your last inquiry did you find that the Accountant had to perform duties somewhat foreign to his office? I have no recollection of it at the present time.
1851. Was it not usual for him to write letters, a duty which properly belongs to the Correspondence Branch? He had been in the habit of writing letters in connection with the accounts, and it was specially suggested in our report that he should no longer be allowed to do so, but that this duty should fall within the province of the Ministerial Branch.
1852. You are not aware whether that part of your suggestion was adopted? I am not.
1853. Will you kindly look at these account books which have been left here by the Accountant of the Lands Department, and see if they are similar to the books kept in the Account Branch at the time of your last inquiry? Yes.
1854. You find two Cash-books there? Yes.
1855. How are they designated? One is indorsed "Cash-book" and the other "Cash-book, 1881."
1856. But they are entirely different in construction? Yes; the first has been used as a departmental register, showing all expenditure, whether vouchers forwarded by the Lands Department to the Treasury for direct payment or abstracts sent to the Treasury for deposit of the amount they represent to the credit of the Under Secretary for Lands. The book indorsed "Cash-book, 1881" is intended to represent the amount of deposits so made and the cheques drawn by the Under Secretary against them.
1857. Do you find in the last Cash-book to which you have referred that the deposits made to the credit of the Under Secretary in the Bank have been entered? There is no entry of deposit prior to the 1st December, 1881.
1858. That was about the date of Mr. Cohen's appointment? Yes; the first entry is in Mr. Cohen's handwriting.
1859. Then prior to that, that book has not been kept as you suggested it should be? It has not.
1860. Will you kindly look at the credit side of that book and tell us what description of entries are there? I find that not only the amounts properly chargeable against the advances made to the Under Secretary for Lands are entered here, but also vouchers which were forwarded for direct payment by the Treasury.
1861. It was never intended that those vouchers for payment by the Treasury should be entered in that Cash-book? Certainly not.
1862. Then, in fact, that book is practically useless as a Cash-book? Quite useless.
1863. Because it would be impossible to balance it properly and check it with the Bank pass book? Impossible; it was intended for banking transactions only.
1864. The balance should be struck monthly, and the difference between that and the Bank balance ascertained? Yes.
1865. That difference, if everything were right, would be represented by the unpaid or unrepresented cheques? It would.
1866. *Mr. Powell.*] Practically there was no Cash-book at that time? No; that is, if these represent the whole of the books then in use.
1867. *Mr. Thomson.*] You were Examiner of Accounts in the Treasury for many years? From 1872 to 1878.
1868. When in that position it was your duty while so engaged to see that all claims presented for payment were properly authorized? That was my duty.
1869. Did you consider it your duty to see that these authorities were genuine, that is, that the signatures were not forged? I should have considered it my duty.
1870. That is to say, to the best of your ability? Yes; I do not mean to say that I should examine every signature minutely to see whether it was forged or not, but if I had the slightest suspicion I should take care to find it out.
1871. You consider that an important part of the duty? Yes; and I think any officer having important payments to pass should consider himself responsible for the genuineness of the signatures which really authorize them.
1872. During the time you were Examiner I suppose you passed many authorities for the refund of revenue? A large number—many thousands.
1873. In most of those cases the refund was made on the certificate of the Auditor General? In all of them, with the exception of drawbacks and refunds of Customs duties, which are passed upon the checked returns and certificates of Customs officers.
1874. You would therefore have more confidence in passing those documents than if they had not borne that certificate? I should consider the fact of their having previously gone through the hands of another officer an additional check.
- 1875.

1875. You have heard of the frauds committed by Harris, the late Accountant in the Lands Department? I have.

C. H. T.  
Pinkey.

1876. Some of these were frauds in connection with refunds from the Lease Branch. Can you offer any suggestion to protect the Government against similar frauds? The only possible suggestion I could make would be to send the original papers along with the refund voucher.

10 Feb., 1882.

1877. To the Treasury or to the Auditor General? To the Auditor General, for verification.

1878. You think that would be an additional check? I have thought over the matter, and it appears to me the only possible check in addition to those we have at present.

1879. If that course were adopted, do you from your experience as an Examiner think it would entail much additional labour on the Audit Department? It would certainly occupy more time to examine, not only into the proof of the payments into the Treasury and the correctness of the sums to be refunded, but also into the sufficiency of the authority for the refund proposed to be made.

1880. In view of what has taken place, do you think it would be desirable, even although a little extra expense should be incurred, to carry out such a system? I can only say so in the light of what has occurred, because previous to that I thought the verification was complete.

1881. But you now see its defects? Only from forgery or collusion.

1882. *Chairman.*] Would not the furnishing a schedule of supposed refunds under the hand of the Under Secretary for Lands, from week to week, or from month to month, as might be deemed advisable, to the Auditor General, to be compared with his register, furnish a check as valuable, or almost as valuable, as sending him the original papers? I have thought of that plan; and if such a schedule were prepared by an independent officer, that is other than the one who has the preparation of the refund vouchers, I thought it would prove a valuable check. But I discarded that idea from my mind, because I came to the conclusion that it would take far more time to carry out, and would require a second check in the Audit Department. The monthly schedule would have to be gone over and compared with the registers, while the original papers would be verified at the same time as the original audit.

1883. Does your experience teach you to what extent the original papers accumulate in ordinary cases? They might range from simple cases, which are immediately discovered to be proposed purchases or leases which cannot be allowed, to cases of a complicated nature; they would vary from three or four, perhaps to sixty, pages of foolscap.

1884. Do not the original papers sometimes refer to three or four different cases? In some instances.

1885. And the examination of these original papers would involve considerable time, and require very great care on the part of the Examiner in the Audit Office? I should not for a moment suppose that he would go over the whole of the papers to see that the Minister had properly decided upon the refund, but that he would simply satisfy himself that the Minister *had* approved it.

1886. But in nine cases out of ten I understand there is no notice on the papers of the approval of the Minister? In cases where the decision of the Surveyor General is sufficient by showing that there is not sufficient land, or that the land is not available, that may be the case. It is only in questions of law that the Minister himself authorizes the refund. All formal refunds are made upon the report of the Surveyor General.

1887. Then you think that to forward the original papers with the application for refund would be the simplest and most effectual mode of verifying the amounts? It appears so to me.

1888. *Mr. Powell.*] Would not the number of papers, supposing them to be forwarded to the Auditor General, be a guarantee against malpractices and render forgery less possible? It would be scarcely possible for the cleverest forger to manufacture papers supposed to be original.

1889. Then the fewer the papers the less would be the trouble of examination? No, I do not see that; the examination in the Audit Office would simply extend to the decision of the Surveyor General or the approval of the refund by the Minister, which would be noted on the last paper; it would not be necessary to question the decision of the Minister or the formal opinion of the Surveyor General.

1890. I take it then that, in forwarding the papers to the Audit Department, it would be understood that the subject matter of the papers would not be subjected to a close audit? I conceive that it would not be within the province of the Audit Department to find out or be responsible for more than that the refund was duly authorized.

1891. Referring to the Chairman's suggestion to send a schedule of approved refunds, might not the signature to that schedule be also a forgery? Yes; but the guarantee in that case would be that it was prepared by an independent officer other than the officer who had prepared the refund vouchers, and it would be compared with the vouchers at the end of the month.

1892. Can any check, in your opinion, be so perfect as that of sending the original papers with the refund vouchers to the Audit Office? It appears to me not.

1893. *Chairman.*] Would not the carrying out of that system be attended with great risk of losing important papers in their transmission backwards and forwards? It would be attended, I suppose, with the usual proportion of risk to which all papers sent from one Department to another are subjected.

1894. And therefore it would be desirable that with every batch of papers a schedule describing each separate communication supporting the claim should be sent? If that were necessary the system would have to break down.

1895. Supposing on the receipt at the Audit Office of a set of these original papers a very important document were found to be missing, the clerk who forwarded the papers from the Lands Department would declare that he sent it, while the clerk in the Audit Department would affirm that it never came? The same thing might be said in respect to all documents or letters sent from one Department to another, to none of which a schedule is attached.

1896. I am afraid it would be a source of constant conflict between the Departments? I am not prepared to defend the system, but it is the only one I can see that would be effectual.

1897. *Mr. Thomson.*] Do you see any reason why these authorities for refunds of land revenue should be sent in the first place to the Treasury? I think there is every reason that they should not.

1898. You have been in the Receiving Office, and you know that the Receiver can do nothing with them? He has no means of checking them; they are merely entered at the Treasury for the purpose of enabling him to answer the occasional inquiries of those to whom refunds may be due.



MONDAY, 13 FEBRUARY, 1882.

Present:—

MR. POWELL, | MR. THOMSON,  
MR. ROLLESTON.

CHRISTOPHER ROLLESTON, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Abram Orpen Moriarty, Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales, Department of Lands, examined:—

A. O.  
Moriarty.  
13 Feb., 1882.

1899. *Chairman.*] How long have you held your present position in the Lands Department? Practically since the close of 1877; I forget the exact date.

1900. You were previously Under Secretary for Lands? Some years ago I was Under Secretary. I was Chief Clerk and Commissioner for the Metropolitan District in 1875.

1901. What staff have you under you? Thirty-six permanent clerks and about thirty-five temporary clerks—about seventy altogether, irrespectively of the Commissioners and Inspectors in the country.

1902. Who is your immediate assistant? Mr. Blackman.

1903. What branch of the duty of the office do you yourself personally superintend? I supervise the whole; I review the reports and minutes of all matters which go to the Minister, including the recommendations from the Survey Department, and I direct all the correspondence. I have been obliged to give up signing ordinary correspondence for some two years past; it became so voluminous that it was necessary to obtain relief, and the Minister approved of Mr. Blackman's signing all ordinary correspondence for me; he does merely the executive duty of signing; no communication is made without my authority.

1904. Do you sign the forms for refund deposits? No, they are signed by Mr. Blackman—the actual intimation to the Treasury; he has done so for the last three or four years. I think it was in 1875 that it was first arranged that the Treasury were to take Mr. Blackman's signature or mine for that of the Under Secretary.

1905. Do they come under your notice, or does he act independently of you? I do not see the notices, but no refund is authorized unless by direction of the Minister or myself.

1906. Do the papers bear evidence of that direction? In every instance the papers bear either my signature or that of the Minister. There are certain matters which I do not submit to the Minister, which are matters of official arrangement; all matters for decision or authority are submitted to the Minister.

1907. Then it rests with you to determine under which class the papers coming before you shall be treated? That I take to be my own responsibility. I need not observe that I should not be very likely to encroach upon the Minister's province and to make myself responsible for anything beyond my own.

1908. Then after these papers have been approved either by yourself or the Minister, what action is taken by your Department? They go from Mr. Blackman to the clerk whose business it is to prepare the refund notices. His first step is to refer to the register to see whether the names are correct, whether the entries correspond with the books, and to see whether there are any other purchases involved in the same transaction; for example, if the original purchase is found to be void, any additional purchases that may be made in connection with it are void also. Transfers may possibly have been made of the original application, and it is the duty of the clerk to see whether that is the case by reference to the books.

1909. What is the name of that clerk? Mr. Bailey.

1910. Then if he finds anything wrong, what is done? He reports it to Mr. Blackman or myself.

1911. And if it is found correct, what does the clerk do with the form? He fills up the forms, takes them to Mr. Blackman for signature, and then makes a second reference to the books to see whether any transfer or other action may have taken place in the interim,—perhaps some authority may have been sent for an agent to act. Then he notes in the register the avoidance, or cancellation, or refund, hands the refund notices to the despatch clerk for despatch to the Treasury or to the party concerned.

1912. Then they do not come before you or Mr. Blackman again? No; I only see the documents before action is taken, and Mr. Blackman sees them when he signs them; but he has nothing to do with the final despatch. After the refund clerk has done with the papers they are passed to the clerk in charge of the register, to be finally put away and locked up.

1913. Under that system is there any reasonable probability of fraud being perpetrated? I do not think the system we have is absolutely proof against possible fraud by a trusted employé, not theoretically, but it has been in operation for over twenty-one years, and I have never heard of any attempt at fraud having been made, much less succeeded. I may mention that up to some six or seven years ago the system of refund consisted in merely sending what we term the refund voucher from the Department to the person entitled to receive the money; he had then to transmit it to the Treasury, and after it had been referred to the Audit Office for verification, it had then to pass through the various Branches of the Treasury for payment. Complaints were made of continual delays, and with a view to diminish these delays and superadd a check, I suggested some six years ago that the notice to the Treasury should be despatched direct from the Lands Department, which would admit of the necessary checks and audit being made while the documents sent to the claimant were in course of transmission to and fro through the post. That system provides an additional check, that is to say, there is the communication to the Treasury, there is also the communication to the party accompanied by the verified document which he has to present to the Treasury, so that in point of fact the system resembles the giving of a cheque and a separate notice on which the payment is to depend. That change, and perhaps a little more activity in the departmental action has put a stop to the complaints of delay, and I have not heard of any frauds having been attempted. With regard to Mr. Harris, I have not seen any of the papers relating to his transactions, and I only know of them by hearsay; but I have been given to understand that, among other frauds which he succeeded in carrying out, he forged the Under Secretary's signature to the appointment of a clerk to my office while I was in England; and that he forged an abstract for this clerk, and received his pay. Curiously I heard this morning, on inquiring as to the period when this occurred, that the last payment retained in this way was on the 5th August last, which was about a week after my return to the Colony. But this payment was obtained through the Under Secretary's notes and not through mine, so that I am not aware that Harris has attempted any frauds in connection with my Branch while I have been in the office. I do not exactly understand how that expenditure in my Department could have been passed

passed without Mr. Blackman's signature, because it had been distinctly intimated some time previously that no expenditure was to be passed without his signature or mine.

1914. As I understand it, your Branch is perfectly distinct from the other Branches of the Department? Yes, I take my instructions direct from the Minister. Matters relating to expenditure and finance I submit through the Under Secretary, but in all other matters within my own Department I am the official organ.

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1915. Then you are not aware of any frauds having been committed by Mr. Harris in connection with your Branch of the Department? No, with the exception of the one I have mentioned, and another in his continuing to draw the salary of a disgraced Inspector for some months after he had been disgraced.

1916. You have no knowledge of that yourself? No, I only know it from hearsay. But I have heard also that some of the frauds committed by Harris in connection with the refund of lease rents would have had relation indirectly to my business, inasmuch as some of those refunds, I am told, were made on the ground that the conditional purchases in virtue of which the leases had been taken had been cancelled. But I only know this from hearsay. I could hardly understand how that could have taken place, because the inquiry would naturally have been made as to the cancelled purchase and its state, and that inquiry would at once have disclosed something irregular.

1917. I think you say that you think the system of making these refunds is one which provides every reasonable precaution against fraudulent treatment? I think it is a fairly careful and business-like system, and during twenty-one years it has been proof against fraud and irregularities of any kind. Perhaps, while I am on this subject, I may say that in the beginning of this year I found it necessary to change the mode of keeping the Conditional Purchase Registers. They were so bulky and comprehensive, and the business in connection with them involved references through so many hands that a good deal of inconvenience occurred. The system up to the end of last year was that each person was responsible for his own entries in the registers; one person would note one class of business, and one would note another.

1918. In the same Register? In the same Registers. That system had its advantages, but it also had its disadvantages, one of which was that no person except the clerk in general charge of the whole was responsible for the state of the Registers. At the beginning of this year I carried out a change I had long contemplated, by placing one clerk in charge of each group of Registers and making him responsible for everything they contain. Superadded to that, it would now be possible to provide another check by the transmission at short intervals to the Audit Office or Treasury of a return or schedule, prepared by a different hand, of the refunds or avoidances noted in the Registers.

1919. What classes of refunds come within your jurisdiction? Those in which the purchase is of itself a void or bad one. For example, a great many applications are made for land that is not available, or land which has been already sold, or they are made by a minor, or they are within a reserve, and so on. All these matters, involving as they do no authority properly so called, come within my own action.

1920. Can you say what is the amount of refunds made upon conditional purchases in the year? I have been shown here a published statement giving £28,000 as the amount of refunds actually made. I should have thought it was at least double that amount.

1921. From your experience in the Lands Department, not only in your present position but as Under Secretary for Lands, will you give the Board your opinion as to the best check to be applied, other than the checks which now exist, upon the system of making refunds in connection with pre-leases? I am hardly qualified to advise you on that point—it is some years since I saw a pre-lease case; but I think that when refunds are made of pre-lease rents in connection with supposed refunds on conditional purchases it would be a good thing for the verifying officer to compare the two.

1922. You are aware that the forms of application for refund are forwarded to the Treasury in the first instance and sent by the Treasury to the Audit Office for verification? One of the two forms is sent to the Treasury, the other is first sent to the party entitled to receive the refund.

1923. Do you think it would be a possible and an effective plan to send to the Audit Department direct with the refund authority the original papers connected with it? In a great number of cases it might be done, but it would be inconvenient in some where the action was partial only, that is to say, where a partial refund only was to take place. Where other action is going on with the same documents in connection with the title of the applicant, the more directly the Lands Department are charged with these papers and the fewer the stages through which they pass the less risk is there of complications. Where purchases are absolutely void there is no reason why the papers should not be sent to the Treasury, except that they are often subsequently required for reference.

1924. Not to the Treasury. It has been proposed, as a check upon such fraudulent transactions as have been brought under our notice in Harris' case, that the original documents should accompany the refund authority to the Audit Office? I think the action would be only partial, because other and more important action would be going on in the Lands Department in connection with the same papers in a large proportion of cases.

1925. Then you think such a system would be attended with considerable inconvenience and delay. I think so.

1926. And do not you think such a system would impose upon the Auditor General a duty which necessarily and properly belongs to the Lands Department itself? I must say I think the Lands Department is properly chargeable with advising in a reliable manner the Audit Office and Treasury of the refunds which ought to take place.

1927. You are aware that the verification of the Auditor General on these papers amounts to this and to this only—that the money which it is proposed to refund has been previously credited to the Consolidated Revenue? My impression was that the Auditor General's function embraced an audit of the payment as well.

1928. That is a different affair altogether. I am speaking of the verification before payment. Do you think, from your experience, that it would be practicable for the Auditor General or his officers to go through the original papers in connection with every case of refund in a manner satisfactory either to the Government or the public? I can only say that the transactions are very numerous and generally technical, arising out of the administration of the land laws and their various clauses, and must number about six every day in the year; the number of cases dealt with last year was about 1,800.

1929. With regard to these transactions in your own Department, I think I understood you to say that the papers bore evidence of your own or the Minister's approval? In every instance.

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1930. Therefore, if those papers were to accompany the refund authority there would be no difficulty in seeing at once that they were approved by you? No; but I should object to part with these records, even for purposes of audit.

1931. There would be the danger of losing some of the papers in their transmission from one Department to the other? Yes, and more than that, there would be the extra and unnecessary references in connection with them. The number of references already made is so great as to be in itself dangerous. It has been objected that these papers now go through too many hands, and this objection would be increased. The papers in connection with conditional purchases are of very great importance, as they form the foundation of the title of the purchasers and their only evidence thereof up to the ultimate grant, that is for a period of some eight and twenty years.

1932. Then you think you would be compelled, in the interests of the persons concerned, to object to part with them? Yes; I have already objected to part with them to the surveying officers.

1933. Do you think that the preparation and transmission to the Audit Office, weekly or monthly, of a schedule setting forth the refunds that have been authorized by yourself would be a protection against fraud? I think so.

1934. Would you prefer that system to the other? I should much prefer it.

1935. And you believe it would be effective? I think so, bearing in mind that there would be a third check? I should be glad to see it in operation, because in matters of this kind the checks cannot be too many. I make the suggestion, and it is my impression that at a former period a similar course was adopted in connection with the Audit Department in some other matters of business. I now send the Treasury weekly a list of transfers.

1936. But you think that the transmission of the original documents with the refund authority would be attended with very serious risk? I think so. There might be an understanding that any particular paper that might be specially asked for should be sent, but to send all the papers I think would be a very bad system.

1937. *Mr. Thomson.*] I think you said that the refunds from your Branch average six a day? About six a day, I think.

1938. Can you tell us how you are put in motion with regard to these refunds—what is the first action in your Branch in respect to them? The action depends to some extent, wholly in fact, on the character of the objection. Sometimes the applications come to me direct from the land agents. A land agent sometimes calls attention to something in a case which he notices as an objection when he submits the application. If that objection is of such a character as in my opinion vitiates the application, I take action upon it from the land agent's report. Sometimes the clerk charged with the Conditional Purchase Register in examining the application detects some irregularity. The head clerk in that Branch then notes the document, and sends it to me, and I take action upon that. But the great bulk of cases pass into the Survey Office, and are reported upon by that office to me; and when the objection is one of an official character I deal with it myself, as I have already said. If authority is involved, or there is a question of disputed rights to the property or the like, then I take the Minister's instructions. Thus the objections made to me are from the land agents, from the clerk in charge of the Conditional Purchase Register, or from the Surveyor General.

1939. And you deal with these cases on your own authority? I can hardly call it authority; I act on my own responsibility. The purchases themselves are absolute purchases, and the Minister himself has no authority to refuse a purchase or cancel it; but it very often happens that on account of conflicting interests and other reasons the cases are so important that I submit them to the Minister and take his directions.

1940. In the majority of cases I suppose the number of papers which accumulate is not very large? Sometimes it is; for example, the bulk of conditional purchases are on unmeasured land. The surveyor's report is the first additional paper obtained; then there are one or more reports from the Inspector, the declaration by the party at the end of three years, and the Treasury report on interest or balances. Ordinarily each case of selection before survey would have five documents connected with it. In many cases there are hundreds of documents where the claims are involved or disputed for instance, or where they are complicated by questions of improvements by lessees, and there is a heavy correspondence.

1941. Then in a number of cases the papers have to go to the Surveyor General? In all cases where the applications are not cancelled on receipt for some technical irregularity they go to the Surveyor General.

1942. And afterwards they come back to you? Yes, either examined and noted, or regular, in the Charting Branch, or with some recommendation or report from the Surveyor General's Department.

1943. It is only important cases that you refer to the Minister for Lands? No; I refer some cases which are unimportant in themselves but important in principle. For instance, it is found, on measurement, that a purchase contains 30 acres of land less than the area applied for. In that case it is usual to advise that the purchaser is entitled to have a certain amount of money back; but if the number of acres is three more, it is an act of authority to give him that extra quantity, and I take the Minister's direction on the subject. Or if a selection is made of a measured portion, containing (say) 640 acres, and it is found that the applicant has only paid a deposit on 610 acres, I call upon him for the difference, on my own responsibility. My action is purely official; all authoritative action is by the Minister, and I take his instructions.

1944. Then in the matter of refunds, do you take upon yourself to note upon the papers the amounts to be refunded, after the Minister has given his decision? No, I do not note it myself.

1945. What then is the nature of your decision? My usual note is "void," in which case Mr. Blackman proceeds to issue the refund notice to the Treasury for the whole amount, or, if a part only is available, for the part. My note refers to the action to be taken. I do not myself make out the figures; the acreage is given in the application, and the note shows the action upon it.

1946. Does Mr. Blackman make these calculations himself, or does he depute some one else to make them? The refund clerk does that; of course it is checked by Mr. Blackman.

1947. Then the papers simply pass from you into Mr. Blackman's hands, and thence to the refund clerk? The office is just now a little out of routine—it is spread over several buildings, and Mr. Blackman at present is not in the same building with me, and consequently the papers go to Mr. Neate, the next clerk in seniority, and from him to the refund clerk, through the clerk in charge of the refund clerk's Branch.

1948.

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1948. Then is it Mr. Neate or the refund clerk who makes the calculations for the refund? The refund clerk; they are very simple, 5s. an acre.

1949. I suppose the forms that are used for refund authorities are lying loose in your office, and in no one's charge? I do not know any grounds for that supposition; they are obtained by the refund clerk and are kept in his custody, and he is responsible for the number of them and for their execution.

1950. They are not in books with butts to them? No, they never have been.

1951. Does the refund clerk keep these forms under lock and key? I do not think he does.

1952. Then I suppose any officer in the Branch would have access to them? Certainly, if required.

1953. Or any gentleman from another Branch of the Department might easily pick up some of these forms and make use of them? Possibly; of course that would mean theft and forgery.

1954. Do you think it would be of any advantage to have these forms in books with butts attached and numbered consecutively, and kept under lock and key for the future? It might; but during twenty-one years we have not found it necessary. I know that in some instances similar forms are prepared in that way and left about in the same way as the forms are supposed to have been.

1955. But that is not the fault of the system so much as the carelessness of the individual? Yes, but the system did not prevent it. Probably it would be a good plan to have the refund forms in a book.

1956. I presume these forms would be filled up by one gentleman, registered by another, and signed by a third? Yes.

1957. In that case there would be less chance of fraud, would there not? Probably there would be; it would be a very proper precaution to have forms of that kind in books and numbered consecutively.

1958. Seeing that the refunds of conditional purchase money amount to such a large sum in the year, do you not think it necessary that every precaution consistent with convenience to the public and the Department should be adopted? Certainly, no precaution that vigilance could suggest to prevent forgery would be misapplied. It is however some testimony to the efficiency of the present system that during such a number of years there has been no instance of irregularity.

1959. You must however admit that the present system is a loose one, in so far as these forms are left lying about? Excuse me, I have not admitted that the system is a loose one, nor have I admitted that the refund forms are left lying about. I have informed you that they are in the custody of one reliable officer.

1960. Are you aware whether any one has called the gentleman in charge of these forms to account for the number he has used? I have no doubt that when a requisition is sent in for a further supply he has to account for the expenditure—that is a rule of the Service. I never sign a requisition myself without comparing the number asked for with the ordinary expenditure. Some time before the Evans frauds were discovered I was not satisfied with the mode of expenditure. I found it difficult to obtain information, and I had reason to suspect that there was room for fraud. I saw, for instance, on one occasion that my own salary had been paid in money. This struck me as being irregular, and I looked a little more closely into the matters, and I then agreed to do what I had objected to do before, to take upon myself the payment of salaries of my own subordinates. Up to that time I had contented myself with having my signature to the salary abstract; but some time before the Evans frauds were committed, thinking that something might go wrong, I agreed to take the whole duty upon myself. But that plan, though authorized was not carried out, because I became ill, and had to go to England.

1961. So that plan is not in operation now? No, except that all expenditure is certified by me.

1962. The payments are made to you through the Account Branch? Through the Under Secretary, which relieves me of a great deal of trouble and responsibility.

1963. Did you or the Minister for Lands intimate to the Treasury that Mr. Blackman was authorized to sign refund vouchers for you? I think that was done in 1876, when Mr. Stephen was Under Secretary. Mr. Blackman has signed in all cases for the last two or three years, unless he has happened to be absent from the office, when I have signed myself.

1964. Then you consider that you are quite justified in signing for him in his absence? Yes, he signs for me when present.

1965. You do not depute any one else to sign for him in his absence? No, no other person has authority to sign for me; no other signature would be taken at the Treasury.

1966. Are you aware whether Mr. Blackman examines these papers thoroughly, to see if the refunds are duly authorized before he signs them? It would be his duty to see that he was not signing at random. Mr. Blackman is a very experienced officer, and I know that he does examine them, because he often brings papers to me and points something out, showing that he must have done so.

1967. I presume you are considered to have authority to make these refunds by virtue of the position you hold? I take it to be my duty; it is not a matter of authority, but of duty. I do not care to take authority on myself unnecessarily.

1968. The Minister's duties in connection with these matters are defined by law I presume? Yes.

1969. Can you tell the Board whether those refund vouchers are sent up to the Treasury daily, or are they sent up in batches? I think they go up day by day as the cases come in; I do not think they go up in batches, unless several cases come in at the same time.

1970. Have you any means of ascertaining from the Treasury whether the money has been refunded or not? I do not know when payments are made at the Treasury.

1971. So that you have no notation in your books beyond that made when the vouchers go up? Except that it sometimes happens that the vouchers get lost and the parties apply for duplicates. In such cases duplicates are never issued until application is made to the Treasury or Audit Department to ascertain whether the previous documents have passed.

1972. If any fraud were committed in connection with a refund of conditional purchase money it would be discovered in a short time? Any inquiry through the Audit Office or Treasury in connection with any refund could be answered in two minutes.

1973. What I wish to know is whether you think in the case of a refund of a fraudulent nature the fraud would be discovered in the course of time either in your office or in the Treasury? It must be discovered ultimately, because subsequent action would be taken in connection with the Treasury which would bring to light any refund that was made, but not necessarily very speedily.

1974. Not probably for three years? Possibly not for three years; but if the application was a forgery it might be discovered at once. It must be detected within three years of the application being made.

1975. Is the period for payment of instalment not extended to five years now? No.

- A. O. Moriarty:  
18 Feb., 1882.
1976. The interest must be paid up at the end of three years? Yes—instalment rather.
1977. The five years apply to the improvements? Yes.
1978. Mr. Powell.] As I understand you, a fraud might remain undetected for three years? Yes, in an extreme case.
1979. And you have told us that during your twenty-one years' experience you have found the present system to work fairly well? I have never heard of any case of attempt at fraud or irregularity in connection with these refunds.
1980. Then I understand you to speak of your own Branch of the Lands Department only? I am speaking of refunds in connection with conditional purchases.
1981. You are aware that refunds have been passed by the Audit Office on the signature of the Under Secretary, and that his signature was forged? I am told so.
1982. And that the Lands Department failed to detect the frauds? I really do not know what took place, but I understand that these frauds were detected by the Lands Office.
1983. You have told us that every refund passes through the hands of the refund clerk, Mr. Bailey, and that the documents bear the signatures of Mr. Blackman and yourself? The refund notices are signed by Mr. Blackman and the original papers bear my signature. It is quite possible that the risk of detection would be increased if the Treasury were to advise me of payments made from time to time, as I have suggested that I should advise the Treasury of refunds authorized.
1984. Do you think if all the papers duly verified in connection with a refund accompanied the claim to the Treasury and Audit Office, that would be an additional check? I hardly think it would, because the papers would be altogether technical.
1985. But if they are passed on a single signature, such as that of the Under Secretary for Lands or Mr. Blackman's, is not that fraught with danger? Of course there is the same risk of forgery that there would be with any other cheque given in business.
1986. Was not that the foundation of Harris' frauds—the forgery of one signature only? I really do not know; but I understand the foundation of Harris' frauds was an intimate acquaintance with the routine of the Lands Department, the Treasury, and the Audit Office, a position of peculiar confidence, great cleverness, and great rascality.
1987. In the cases where you think it inadvisable to part with the papers, do you not think that an abstract of the papers bearing the signatures of the different officers in your Department would be an additional check? That is very much what I suggested a short time ago—a weekly or monthly abstract.
1988. You spoke of papers which were noted by yourself as void, in which case Mr. Blackman prepared to give notice of refund. Would not those papers alone be a sufficient guarantee to the Audit Office or to the Treasury for the payment of the claim? No doubt they would.
1989. Do you think there would be any greater danger in letting these documents go out of your office than there is generally in respect to documents which are sent from one office to another? These are not ordinary documents the loss of which might be attended with but slight inconvenience; they evidence the title of the land, and the loss of them might be ruin to the purchaser; they are as valuable as a grant would be.
1990. But the general run of papers might be parted with without any danger? The great bulk of these papers are cases of partial refund only, where the application is the foundation to the title. Where the cancellation is total and the whole application is declared void, then the document of course becomes thereafter a mere official record, but still an important one.
1991. Are not the cases of partial refund fewer than the others? I think they are more numerous; but I am speaking from recollection only—I have not compared them.

William Blackman, Chief Clerk in the Conditional Sales Branch of the Lands Department, examined:—

- W. Blackman.  
13 Feb., 1882.
1992. Chairman.] The position you hold in the Department is next in rank to Mr. Moriarty? Yes.
1993. And in that position you are authorized by him to sign documents of different kinds,—I allude especially to refund vouchers? I was not authorized by Mr. Moriarty, but by the Minister.
1994. You are authorized by the Minister to sign the refund notices of deposits on conditional purchases? Yes.
1995. In performing that duty what is the mode of procedure; how do the papers come to you in the first instance? The Chief Commissioner was absent lately for twelve months, and all the papers came to me then from the Survey Department connected with the cancellation of conditional purchases.
1996. You were then *in loco* of the Chief Commissioner? Yes.
1997. But now that he is present what is the procedure—do these papers now go to Mr. Moriarty? Yes, in the first instance, with certain recommendations or statements of fact by the Survey Department as to the conditional purchases, by which he sees whether they are to be declared void or not. If for instance the Surveyor General reports that a certain conditional purchase is on a reserve, Mr. Moriarty at once, without reference to the Minister, notes upon it that it is void; it then comes to me, and I see that the letters are prepared, and that the Treasury is authorized to refund the money.
1998. And what are the letters and notices which are sent? A notice to the Treasury that the conditional purchase is void for certain reasons, either because it is on a reserve or on some one else's land, or because it does not adjoin the original purchase, or some other reason. Then we inform the Treasury and also inform the individual that his purchase is declared void.
1999. Then there are two notices sent, one to the Treasury and one to the purchaser? The notice to the purchaser is also the voucher? Yes, and another to the Land Agent, telling him that the purchase is declared void, which he has to note in his books, because the purchase stands good with him until we inform him that it is not.
2000. Do you prepare these notices yourself? I have clerks under me to do it; they pass through my hands.
2001. What are the names of the clerks to whom these notices are passed for preparation? Mr. Bailey is one, Mr. Hobbs is another, and Mr. Lackey is a third.
2002. Are these notices of frequent occurrence? Yes, we have had a great many refunds.
2003. What is the daily average? About six,—thirty-five per week for 1881.
2004. Are they so numerous that you require the assistance of three clerks to fill them in? Yes, but there

there are various other miscellaneous duties, such as calling upon applicants for extra deposits—for balances of subdivision fees—refunds of subdivision fees—instructing Treasury to refund interest and instalment—changes of district and of section, and other minor matters.

W. Blackman.  
18 Feb., 1882.

2005. Then, after they are filled in, what action is taken? All the entries have to be made in our books, then I sign the letters and they are despatched.

2006. After the necessary notices are prepared they are brought to you for signature? Yes.

2007. And do you satisfy yourself by an inspection of the original documents from which these refund forms are prepared that they are accurate in every particular? I do.

2008. Before signing them? Yes.

2009. Are you satisfied that the present system is an effective one against the fraudulent treatment of these forms as could be applied? Yes; I do not see how frauds could be committed; we have never had a mistake.

2010. You are not aware of any attempt at fraudulent treatment? No, I am not aware that anything of the kind has occurred. There have been occasionally some little miscalculations where a few acres too much or too little have been put down, but they have always been rectified. During the whole time Mr. Moriarty was away I used to declare these purchases void and sign the letters to the Treasury authorizing the refunds. I used to put in the papers—"This purchase is void," or "This purchase is to be cancelled." When the Chief Commissioner returned he took that duty upon himself. I took a large bundle in to the Minister to sign, and he said—"Mr. Moriarty used to do all this work, and did not worry me," and I said—"I cannot do it, because I have no authority," and he then gave me authority to sign them.

2011. Did he give it to you orally or in writing? Orally, and in writing as well.

2012. Then you discharged the duties of the Chief Commissioner as well as your own? Yes, as well as one person could do them. I had to stop in the Department till 10 o'clock at night. Our refunds go through so many hands that it is almost impossible for the slightest mistake to occur.

2013. Do you think it would be advisable to forward the original papers in connection with these refunds to the Audit Office for check and examination? I hardly think it would, because they are wanted in the Charting Branch of the Survey Department. I am afraid it would lead to serious delay.

2014. Do you think there would be danger of losing them? I think so, and I think it would seriously delay the work of the Survey Department.

2015. The refunds are very considerable? Yes, very considerable in the aggregate. 1,827 conditional purchases were declared void in 1881; on 818 conditional purchases the areas were reduced; the total amount refunded in 1881 was £75,132 6s. 3d.

2016. From your experience in dealing with these matters, can you make any suggestion to the Board as to a more effective check upon the issue of refunds? Mr. Moriarty and I went into the question in a very elaborate way, and for a considerable time before the present arrangements were made, and I think the system now in force was the result. I cannot suggest anything at present.

2017. And you are not aware of anything having arisen which makes it necessary to establish any further check in connection with the business of your Branch? I am not aware of anything.

2018. Are you aware whether Mr. Harris attempted to forge either your name or that of Mr. Moriarty? I do not think so—I never heard of it.

2019. Upon any document in connection with your Branch of the Service? No.

2020. Then no person ever signed these refund vouchers except yourself? Except the Chief Commissioner, the Treasury would not take any other signature. A letter was written to the Treasury stating that my signature was to be taken in all these matters and no other would be accepted.

2021. The Chief Commissioner signs only when you are absent? Only when I am absent; he has too much to do.

2022. *Mr. Thomson.* Do you remember in what year you were authorized to sign these authorities? It was three or four years ago—I forget the exact date.

2023. That was when the Conditional Purchase Branch was established as a separate Branch? Yes, some time after. I have been signing three or four years in that particular way.

2024. When Mr. Moriarty signs in your absence, is it necessary for the Minister to give him authority to do so? He always had authority.

2025. By virtue of his office? No, verbally or in writing. He has had conversations with the Minister and received certain instructions; he has done nothing of that kind by virtue of his office.

2026. Then do you think that a letter was sent in to the Treasury authorizing Mr. Moriarty to sign refunds when he became Chief Commissioner? I cannot exactly say. It has been an established fact that he was authorized to sign them, and he would not do it without authority. I know that he has on various occasions spoken to the Minister about it—in fact to every Minister coming in.

2027. Before you sign these refund vouchers I presume you have the initials on the document of the clerk who has made the calculations for you? Yes, everything is initialled as it goes along; that is how we distribute the responsibility and make a number of persons liable for any flaw in it.

2028. How many officers have you engaged in filling up refund vouchers? About three. Sometimes the work is a little too much for them and I have to get some one else to give a hand.

2029. You do not, however, wish the Board to understand that it takes three men to fill up the refund vouchers? No, that is only part of the duty; they have to make the preliminary examination to see that everything is correct; they have to look over the papers.

2030. And compare them with the Register? Yes, and afterwards to note the result in the Register.

2031. How many Registers have you in continual use in connection with conditional vouchers? About 300, out of which 140 constantly, and occasionally more are employed in connection with refunds.

2032. Have you as many Registers as there are in the Treasury? I think so. We have a Register for every abstract and for every land agent.

2033. Does one of the three gentlemen you have named exercise a special charge over the other two? He does.

2034. So that the refund vouchers they prepare pass through his hands before they come to you? Yes, unless the gentleman who is associated with him, and who is very intelligent and understands the business just as well, brings them direct to me.

2035. Have you a Register of refunds, that is, a book in which you keep a record of all the refunds authorized? Yes.

- W. Blackman. 2036. Who keeps that book? One of the three clerks I have referred to.
- 13 Feb., 1882. 2037. Is it the one in charge, or one of the others? Generally the one in charge, if he has sufficient time; we have been very careful in selecting intelligent, trustworthy men for this work.
2038. You consider it a very important duty? Yes, very important, and one which ought not to be hurried over in any way.
2039. Where do you obtain the refund forms? The Government Printer furnishes them.
2040. Are they supplied upon your requisition? Yes.
2041. Not upon Mr. Moriarty's? I generally initial and he signs, but sometimes I sign for him.
2042. Have you any idea how many you get at a time? About a thousand, I think.
2043. When you receive these forms, do you place them in charge of any one in particular? They are in the charge of the senior clerk of the three who carry out that work—the detailed work.
2044. Do you ever check the number of the forms to see that none of them have been improperly used? No; I do not see how they could be improperly used; they are of no use unless my initials are attached to them, and there is other writing upon them; and if there were anything wrong, even the smallest difference in the handwriting, it would be certain to be detected.
2045. You have heard of the frauds committed by Harris? Yes.
2046. Do you know how those frauds were committed? I know nothing about them.
2047. Have you not heard that Harris forged the names of several officers of the Department? Yes, I have.
2048. Would it not be very easy for a clever clerk in your Department to forge your name? I suppose that what has happened once might happen again; but he would also have to forge the handwriting of the clerks who fill up the body of the form.
2049. Supposing Harris had been a clerk in your Branch, do you think it would have been possible for him to perpetrate frauds similar to those he perpetrated in the Pre-lease Branch? I hardly think it would, because there would be a greater number of risks in carrying them out; he would not only have to forge the signature, but the writing of various persons in the body of the form, and he could not do that by reference to the books himself.
2050. You think the inspection in the Branch is so complete as to leave very little room for a clever rascal to play similar tricks? I do not see how he could.
2051. But the same action that was taken with lease rents in connection with which Mr. Harris committed his frauds is taken with reference to conditional purchase money, I presume? Yes, I suppose so.
2052. Then, of course, if a fraud could be committed in one Branch it could be committed by a clever man in another Branch under similar conditions? It is just possible.
2053. That being the case, do you not think it is necessary that every precaution should be taken to prevent frauds of that kind from being attempted? I do indeed.
2054. Do you consider it a good plan to leave the refund documents lying about the office in the way I understand they are now left? Well, they are not under lock and key I admit, but they are not lying about. I have always selected for this duty the most trustworthy clerks in the Department; in fact, their fitness for this particular work has stood in the way of their promotion, and would stand in the way of their promotion to-morrow; they know their work so thoroughly well, and the work is always up to date.
2055. Do you think it would be a satisfactory check to have the refund forms in books with butts, and kept under lock and key? I think it is a good suggestion.
2056. It would not impede your business in any way? I do not think so.
2057. There would not be much more delay in using forms in books with butts? No; I think it would be a very good plan.
2058. Do these forms go up to the Treasury daily as they are prepared, or are they kept until there is a batch of them? No, I send them up as fast as they are done.
2059. Do you think there is any advantage in sending them to the Treasury to be forwarded by the Treasury to the Audit Office for verification? I can scarcely say, as that is a matter entirely for the Treasury; we send them because they wish it to be done.
2060. *Mr. Powell.*] Supposing the refund forms were in books with butts, as suggested by Mr. Thomson, and a weekly abstract from the Refund Book were sent to the Audit Office, would not that also be an additional check? So that the Audit Office could compare it with the vouchers when they came in?
2061. Yes? No doubt it would, if it were regularly done; we could do that if desirable.
2062. *Mr. Thomson.*] There is no obstacle to your doing it that you can see? No; in fact we would do anything to facilitate the matter and make security doubly secure.
2063. Are you under security? No.
2064. Do you not think it would be well to put your assistants and yourself under security, as you have such large powers in your hands? I do not know that exactly.
2065. Would it not have the effect of making your assistants more careful? I do not think anything could make them more careful; they were selected for their carefulness and trustworthiness.
2066. Does the Treasury ever return any of these authorities, pointing out that they are wrong in any way? Sometimes we have an authority sent back for a name to be supplied or something of that sort.
2067. Have you never had them returned because the dates or areas were wrong? I think there have been some returned on that account; but there were complications in the papers that almost rendered it inevitable, and we had to refer to the Surveyor General to determine the question.
2068. Do you ever make refunds of interest on conditional purchases? No, that is always done by the Treasury. We always refer people to the Treasury for anything in the way of interest; we have nothing to do with that.
2069. Is it in your Branch that the improvement purchases are dealt with? No, they come under the Under Secretary.
2070. In what is called the Ministerial Branch? Yes.
2071. Then you have nothing to do with anything except the conditional purchase refunds? Nothing at all.
2072. *Mr. Powell.*] The officers in your Branch being according to your own showing in a position of great trust, is not that a strong reason why they should give security for honest conduct? I suppose that is a question for the Board to determine; they know all the facts of the case; we have never imagined that there was the slightest possibility of a mistake.

2073. *Mr. Thomson.*] But seeing that your Branch of your Department is very much in the position of a Bank, issuing authorities for the payment of money, do you not think that every precaution, even to the taking of security from those concerned in the preparation of these documents, should be adopted? I think every precaution should be taken certainly—any course in fact that would make careful clerks more careful, and even serve to impress the Department with the seriousness of the duty.

W. Blackman  
13 Feb. 1882

WEDNESDAY, 15 FEBRUARY, 1882.

Present:—

MR. POWELL, | MR. THOMSON,  
MR. ROLLESTON.

CHRISTOPHER ROLLESTON, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Joseph Sutton, Land Agent in Sydney, examined:—

2074. *Chairman.*] You are engaged as a land agent in Sydney? Yes.
2075. Where is your office? At the Exchange.
2076. Have you been for some time engaged in that occupation? Yes, for more than ten years.
2077. And you have had frequent intercourse with the Lands Department in connection with that business? Yes.
2078. Were you acquainted with an officer in the Lands Department named Harris? I was.
2079. When did you first become acquainted with him? About two years ago, probably a little more; I first knew him in the Lease Branch.
2080. In what way did you first come in communication with him? In my capacity as a land agent, calling in the usual way to get information.
2081. That was about two years ago? Yes, somewhere thereabouts.
2082. Did you know anything of him previously? Nothing whatever.
2083. *Mr. Thomson.*] Were you ever requested by Mr. Harris to act as his agent, or the agent of any person named by him, in connection with land transactions? Yes.
2084. To what kind of business did your agency apply generally? Generally in the way of getting leases set right, and obtaining refunds in frequent cases.
2085. It was not confined exclusively to obtaining the refund of lease rents, was it? Not exclusively. I did something for him, I think, after he left the Lease Branch, in the way of obtaining refunds for land resumed by the Government.
2086. That was during the time Harris was Accountant? Yes.
2087. When in the Lease Branch was he in the habit of writing you private notes requesting you to call and see him? Yes.
2088. He always came outside to speak to you on those occasions, did he not? No; he has come outside, but he generally spoke to me in the office.
2089. Had he a room of his own—I am referring now to the time he was in the Pre-lease Branch? He had no room of his own in the Pre-lease Branch.
2090. Did it not strike you as strange that an officer in the Department should send for you for the purpose of placing business in your hands? No, it did not, as I had reason to believe that it was frequently done. He represented to me that the parties were personal friends of his, but that, being in the Government Service, he was prevented from acting for them.
2091. Did he allow you a commission on all sums obtained from the Treasury by you under his instructions? Not absolutely a commission or percentage on the amounts, but a small fee for each transaction.
2092. Had you any written agreement with him to do this business for him? No, nothing special, beyond his written notes to me.
2093. Was that allowance not regulated by the amount of money recovered? No, it was not.
2094. It was a fixed fee? Well, sometimes there would be a little more trouble and difficulty in obtaining the money, and the fee would be a little larger on that account.
2095. Did Mr. Harris assign any reason for asking you to undertake the collection of moneys on his behalf? He said the parties were personal friends of his, and he wished it to be done for that reason.
2096. Did it not strike you as somewhat remarkable that a young man who had just entered the Lease Branch should be authorized by persons residing in the country to obtain refunds for them in this way? No, it did not, as I had been informed that he had been in the Government Service before, and I thought he might have been associated with these persons previously.
2097. Then you knew he had been employed in some other Department? I was informed that he had been employed in the Audit Office—in fact he told me so himself.
2098. Were you not aware that it is contrary to the rules and regulations of the Service for a Government officer to act as private agent for the payment of public funds? I was aware that it was irregular for him to act on his own behalf, but I was not aware that it was irregular for him to employ an agent.
2099. Was not his action in the matter tantamount to his acting as agent himself? Not exactly; he told me he had informed the parties that he had employed me as agent.
2100. Mr. Harris, I think, told you that he employed you because he dare not go himself to the Treasury? Yes.
2101. Was not that in itself sufficient to arouse suspicion and create in your mind a doubt of his integrity? No, it did not; I believed him to be honest at the time; of course I knew his reason—that he could not go to the Treasury himself, being in the Service.
2102. Did he ever tell you what commissions he obtained on the transactions placed in your hands? He never intimated to me that he obtained any commissions at all.
2103. Can you tell the Board the aggregate amount of fees or commissions paid to you by Harris during the time you acted for him? About seven, or eight guineas.
2104. Altogether? Yes, altogether, or it may probably have been ten; it did not exceed ten guineas.
2105. How did he pay you this commission or fee,—was it on each transaction, or did you render him an account periodically? On each transaction.
2106. Did he ever pay you by cheque? Never.

J. Sutton.  
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- J. Sutton. 2107. How many transactions have you had with him altogether, do you recollect? Ten or twelve. I left a statement of the transactions I had with him, with Mr. Oliver the Under Secretary for Lands.
- 15 Feb., 1882. 2108. *Chairman.*] Did you ever receive refunds at the Treasury in connection with conditional purchases on behalf of Harris, or at his instigation as agent for the persons to whom the money was to be refunded? No, it was principally lease money; there were no refunds on conditional purchases.
2109. *Mr. Thomson.*] When you were requested to call upon Mr. Harris, did you usually find him in the office? Yes, generally.
2110. You have however occasionally found him absent? Yes.
2111. On those occasions did you ever mention your business, for instance to Mr. Ireland, of the Account Branch, or to any officers of the Lease Branch if they happened to be there? No, I do not think it is probable that I did.
2112. I presume you seldom went to see Harris unless he requested you to do so? Never unless requested.
2113. When you were in the habit of going to the Account Branch of the Department, did you converse freely with him in the office, or did you go outside? Generally in the office.
2114. Did you talk of the business for which he had sent for you? Yes; he was very frequently alone in the office.
2115. If Mr. Ireland had been in the office, would you have conversed on the subject in his presence? Yes.
2116. After Harris became Accountant you had a number of pre-lease rent transactions with him, had you not? I think there were one or two pre-lease cases only, they were chiefly two cases of refund where the Government had resumed the land for road purposes.
2117. The authorities for lease rent refunds were as a rule drawn out by Harris, and sometimes signed by the Under Secretary? Very frequently.
2118. That being the case, did it never seem to you as somewhat remarkable that Mr. Harris should continue these transactions after his connection with the Lease Branch had ceased? I think I only acted for him in two cases after that; I am not prepared with the dates at this moment, but I left a list of them with Mr. Oliver the Under Secretary for Lands.
2119. You never asked Mr. Harris to explain to you why he continued to engage you as an agent in connection with pre-leases after he had ceased his connection with the Lease Branch? No, I never put the query to him in that way, but he intimated to me that, as I had been so long acting as a land agent, and had some experience in the matter, he preferred to deal with me.
2120. Did he ever appear to you to be afraid of detection? No, not to me in any way.
2121. When he sometimes went outside the office with you, did you never suspect any wrong-doing? No; I asked him on one or two occasions whether I should not send a bank draft up direct to these gentlemen in the same way that I do with my other clients, and he said no, that he had some other little matters to do for them outside the office work.
2122. So he put you off your guard? He put me off my guard.
2123. You never considered it your duty to report any of your private interviews to the Under Secretary? No, I never considered that there was anything irregular.
2124. Did you never consider or feel that your transactions with Harris were not legitimate ones? No, I did not.
2125. You kept a cash book, I presume? A memorandum book.
2126. Did you enter in that book all the sums you received from the Treasury on Harris' account? Yes.
2127. In doing so, did you enter them in Harris' name, or in the names of the respective claimants? In Harris' name, on behalf of the respective claimants.
2128. Did you cash the Treasury cheques yourself, or simply hand them over to Harris and allow him to do as he liked with them? I cashed them on receiving instructions from him to do so.
2129. Did he give you instructions to receive the money from the Bank in any particular form? Yes.
2130. Did he ever explain to you why he wished the money in a particular form? No; he simply said that it was to pay in various sums, and that he would rather have one large note than several small ones.
2131. Did you ever lodge money to his credit at a Bank in Sydney or elsewhere? No.
2132. Have you any objection to furnish the Board with a copy of all your transactions with Harris? I cannot give it now, but I will supply it. (*Appendix S.*)
2133. Had you ever any reason to suspect that the documents he gave you authorizing refunds to be paid by the Treasury were fraudulent? No, I had no reason to suspect it.
2134. You know Mr. Wilson's signature well, I presume? Pretty well.
2135. Please look at that document (*handing paper to witness*), pay voucher No. 14,999, of 3rd June, 1880, and say whether you think the signature attached to it is Mr. Wilson's? It very much resembles it. I have seen various documents signed by Mr. Wilson and this very much resembles it, but I could not swear to it.
2136. That document purports to be an authority for the refund of £9 to Mr. Alexander Milligan, being rent paid on certain leases for the years 1876 and 1877? Yes.
2137. You received that money as Mr. Milligan's agent? I received it at the request of Harris.
2138. But as Mr. Milligan's agent? I suppose so, but I had instructions from Mr. Harris to receive it on behalf of Milligan.
2139. In other words, you received your instructions secondhand? Yes.
2140. Mr. Milligan did not send you an order to receive the money? No.
2141. You received it from Harris? Yes.
2142. How did you come to fill up the order form? That was at the request of Harris; he sent me a note asking me to fill it up.
2143. Were you in the habit of filling up these order forms without question? Yes, I have done it frequently.
2144. Did you never communicate with the parties yourself? No, I did not; but I told Harris once or twice that I would prefer to send a Bank draft direct to the parties themselves.
2145. Which he objected to? Which he objected to.
2146. Were you acquainted with the signature of Charles A. Brown, who was at one time in charge of the Lease Branch? Yes.

2147. Look at that pay voucher, No. 18,339 for £12, in favour of Mr. John Dickson (*handing paper to witness*), and say if that is his signature attached to the authority? Yes, it very much resembles Mr. Brown's signature. J. Sutton.  
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2148. You could not, however, swear to it of course? No, but it very much resembles it, and I have seen Mr. Brown's signature scores of times.
2149. Did you receive the money in that case? No, that is not a case that I have dealt with.
2150. Who did? Charles B. Walsh has signed for it.
2151. Do you know who Charles B. Walsh is? No.
2152. You are acquainted with Mr. Oliver's signature also, I presume? Yes.
2153. Please look at that document (*handing paper to witness*), pay voucher No. 28,943, of 2nd November, 1880, for £125 16s. 10d., and say if you think that is his signature attached to the authority for the refund of that amount to J. T. Learmonth? Yes, it very much resembles Mr. Oliver's signature.
2154. You received that money on the 23rd November, 1880? Yes.
2155. What did you do with it? I paid it over to Harris.
2156. Were you acting as Mr. Learmonth's *bona fide* agent or only for Mr. Harris? I was acting for Mr. Harris and by his directions.
2157. Where did you obtain the information to enable you to fill up the order on the Treasury, which seems to be signed by Mr. Learmonth, whose signature appears to have been witnessed by one Albert W. Gilbert, J.P.? This authority was forwarded to me by Harris, with instructions to fill up an order for the amount.
2158. You had no reason to doubt the genuineness of Mr. Learmonth's signature? No. I did not know Mr. Learmonth's signature; I looked at it, and it appeared to me to be like a squatter's signature.
2159. Are you acquainted with the signature of Mr. W. W. Stephen, the late Under Secretary for Lands? Yes.
2160. Look at this pay voucher No. 21,930 for £59 2s. 5d., and say if you recognize the signature to the authority to refund that sum to Mr. J. C. Anderson as Mr. Stephen's? Yes, it very much resembles Mr. Stephen's signature.
2161. You received that sum as Mr. Anderson's agent, did you not? As in the previous case, on the authority of Mr. Harris.
2162. To whom did you pay the money you received? To Mr. Harris.
2163. Passing over several sums paid to you as the seemingly authorized agent of various parties, we now come to three payments made to you on the 30th March, 1881, as agent for William Rudd, of Wanganilla, in the Hay district. These three payments, which were £48 2s. 9d., £33 15s., and £21 8s. 7d., making a total of £103 6s. 4d., were received by you as agent for Mr. Rudd? Yes, I remember that case; Harris instructed me by letter to apply for them.
2164. Will you kindly tell us what you did with that money? I paid it over to Harris, by his instructions, considering him to be virtually entitled to it.
2165. Why did you pay it to Harris when you wrote to the Under Secretary for Lands on the 10th March, 1881—thirteen days before Mr. Rudd's authority for the payment to you of the three sums mentioned—applying "on behalf of your client William Rudd, Esquire," for refund vouchers for the same? I had a letter from Harris requesting me to apply for the amount, which I did not specify in my letter, as Mr. Rudd's agent. I left that letter with the other papers with Mr. Oliver. Harris said—"I wish you to apply on behalf of my friend William Rudd" for such and such refunds, particularizing them. I had Harris's written authority.
2166. That is your letter to the Under Secretary for Lands (*handing paper to witness*) applying for the refund? Yes, I sent it on Harris' written authority.
2167. Did you not think that the statement therein made was a fraudulent one? No, that did not occur to me at the time.
2168. Can you prove to the Board by document or otherwise that you were the authorized agent of Mr. Rudd? Not directly his agent.
2169. If Mr. Rudd never received these sums which were lawfully due to him, do you not consider yourself responsible to him for the money? No, because I have Harris' letter to show that I was instructed by him. I should not have applied for the money unless I had been instructed to apply for it by Harris.
2170. You received from the Treasury, on the 7th February, 1881, a refund of £74 0s. 8d. on account of Mr. Thomas Robertson, Hay—Can you tell us whether you remitted that sum to Mr. Robertson? No, that was paid to Mr. Harris.
2171. Did you obtain any receipt from Harris for the amount? I had various receipts from Harris, and I think I had a receipt for that.
2172. You are aware, I presume, that in this case you applied to the Under Secretary for Lands on the 13th January, 1881—that is, two weeks before the date of Mr. Robertson's order to pay you the amount—for this sum "on behalf of your client," as if you had been previously instructed by him to act for him in this matter? I was instructed by Harris, as in the former case.
2173. That is your letter of the 13th January, 1881 (*handing paper to witness*)? Yes, that is my letter; that was written on Harris' instructions to apply for the refund. I left Harris' instructions with the Under Secretary for Lands.
2174. That being the case, do you not consider yourself legally liable to Mr. Robertson for that amount, as he never received the money? I do not; I acted on the instructions of Mr. Harris.
2175. But when you sent the letter to the Under Secretary for Lands stating that you were Mr. Robertson's agent, without stating that you were acting for any one else, did you not consider yourself liable for the amount? I did not; I have done it in other cases outside of my instructions with the Lands Office. Friends of mine have asked me to apply for payment of sums due to them, but in such cases I have always remitted the money to them by Bank draft.
2176. Do you not consider that a document of this kind is a fraudulent one? It is no fraud on my part, inasmuch as I received instructions to apply for the money.
2177. You received several sums from the Treasury at the instance of Harris in 1881, in favour of persons entitled to them in view of the resumption of land by the Government for road purposes, did you not? Yes.

- J. Sutton. 2178. You were in the habit of filling up the order on the Treasury on your own behalf as agent for these parties, were you not? Yes, the orders were filled up as in previous cases at the request of Harris, who instructed me to return the orders when I had filled them up, and he would forward them to the parties himself and get their signatures.  
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2179. Where did you procure these forms? Originally from the Treasury, where any land agent can obtain them on application; I had usually a supply on hand.
2180. Then when you had filled them up you forwarded them to Harris? Yes.
2181. And he returned them to you? Yes.
2182. Have you any explanation to make to the Board of this matter? No, nothing beyond what I have said in reference to previous cases.
2183. Did Mr. Harris caution you to secrecy in any of those transactions in which you were concerned? No, he said nothing of that sort to me.
2184. *Chairman.*] And you had no suspicion that anything fraudulent was being done? Not the slightest.
2185. The signatures attached to the documents placed in your hands were so perfect that they never suggested to your mind any fraudulent intent? Not in the least. I did not know the signatures of many of the supposed Magistrates whose names appeared as witnesses, but I knew those of Mr. Oliver for instance, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Stephen, and Mr. Brown.
2186. You are not in the habit of criticising the signatures of the Magistrates who witness the signatures? No; there are many of them I do not know, and whose signatures I never saw.
2187. Will you be good enough to look at this pay voucher, No. 3,382, for the sum of £187 6s., claimed by William Richards, of Singleton, and paid on the 3rd June, 1881 (*handing paper to witness*)—Is there anything in that document which suggests to your mind any irregularity in connection with it? No, here is Harris's pencil—"Payable from the Advance Account."
2188. Did you receive that amount? Yes.
2189. And what did you do with it? I paid it over to Harris.
2190. Did you get a fee from him for so doing? Yes.
2191. Might I ask what fees he gave you? I do not exactly remember—I think it was a guinea, or if the case was a troublesome one it may have been two guineas, but I think it was usually a guinea.
2192. There was nothing in this case to lead you to suppose that any fraudulent transaction was in question? Not at all.
2193. Did you fill up the order? Yes.
2194. By whose instruction? Harris's; I have got it in writing.
2195. *Mr. Powell.*] Have you had any communication with Harris since the discoveries which led to his removal from the Civil Service? None at all.
2196. *Mr. Thomson.*] We have some private notes here from Harris to you—Have you any objection to answer questions in reference to them? None at all.
2197. There is one here (*producing paper*) dated 3rd August, 1880, to this effect: "I enclose you an amended advice refund circular in lieu of the one you have, dated the 2nd instant, which please destroy at once, as one is signed by the Under Secretary, and the other by Wilson—destroy *Wilson's, &c.*" Did the receipt of that note not create suspicion in your mind that something was wrong? No, I simply took it that the wrong person had signed. I know that these irregularities do occur sometimes in the Lands Department; I have frequently known irregularities occur in various ways.
2198. But you never suspected anything wrong? No; I considered that the previous letter of advice being wrong, it had to be destroyed as being of no use.
2199. If you had received the payment of £187 6s., referred to by the Chairman in a previous question, on behalf of the claimant, without the intervention of Mr. Harris, what commission would you have received on the transaction? About the same as I charged Mr. Harris; there is no scale of charges or regular percentage; the fee depends upon the work and labour that has to be done to obtain the payment. I have never charged percentage on the actual sums, but simply a fee.
2200. The fee corresponds with the labour involved in recovering the amount? Yes, it does not depend so much upon the amount as the time and trouble employed in obtaining it.

William Nicholls, warehouseman to Messrs. Saddington & Sons, of Barrack-street, Sydney, examined:—

- W. Nicholls. 2201. *Chairman.*] Have you been in the habit of taking any business in the Lands Department in connection with refunds? On two occasions I have taken documents up to the Treasury and received cheques for them.  
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2202. Will you kindly state what those sums were? One was about £50, and the other about £30, more or less—I cannot remember the exact amounts.
2203. And by whom were you employed to do this? By Mr. Harris, the late Accountant of the Lands Department.
2204. Did you not think it strange that he should employ you to do this duty? No, I did not give it a second thought; he told me any one could act as collector to collect these moneys, and that there was one guinea fee for collection. I thought so little about it that if I had had the opportunity I should have gone on with the business. He said it was all right, and that I was simply to collect the money as an agent.
2205. Were you acquainted with Harris previously? Yes, some eighteen months or two years before; he married into the same family that I did.
2206. Were you acquainted with him before he joined the Public Service? No, he was in the Lands Department before I knew him, shortly before his appointment as Accountant.
2207. Then his employment of you for this duty did not convey to you any idea of wrong-doing? Not the slightest; if he had given me a dozen or twenty orders to cash I should have taken them; I had not the faintest suspicion of anything wrong.
2208. Was this one of the documents you got cashed for him; it is a Treasury voucher, No. 19,580, for the sum of £50 (*handing paper to witness*)—Is that your signature? Yes.
2209. What did you do with the money when you received it? I took it to Mr. Harris in notes; I remember that they were principally £5 notes and some £1 notes, and he returned me one guinea as the fee for collection. I got the cheque from the Treasury, and signed it as you see.

2210. Will you tell me if this is the other case mentioned (*handing paper to witness*), Treasury Voucher, No. 15,694, for £38 16s., which also bears your signature? Yes, that is my signature. W. Nicholls.  
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2211. And what did you do with the money in that case? I returned the cheque with the papers he gave me to Mr. Harris; I did not cash that cheque. I took the £50 cheque to the Bank of New South Wales, and got the money and gave it to him; but the cheque for £38 16s. I gave to him, and he asked me to write on a slip of paper a receipt for the collection fee of one guinea for the sum due to Mr. King, or whatever the same was, which I did.
2212. Who filled up this authority to receive the £38 16s.? I do not know at all.
2213. Was that authority handed by you to the Treasury when you applied for the money? I forget now; I had two or three of these payments.
2214. You do not recognize the writing in the order to receive? No; I recognize Mr. Harris's writing in the body of the form from the Lands Department.
2215. You observe that the order is made out in your favour? Yes; acting as agent, neither more nor less.
2216. Did I understand you to say that you gave the cheque for £38 16s. to Mr. Harris? Yes, to Mr. Harris himself.
2217. Whose cheque was it? I do not recollect—it is so long ago; but at any rate he had the cheque, and he took my receipt on a slip of paper for the collection fee, which he said would be forwarded with the other papers, and he gave me £1 at the time.
2218. Were you instructed by Mr. Harris to pay the £50 over to him in notes? Yes; he asked me to get so many £5 notes and so many £1 notes. I forget how many there were, but I know the bulk of the money was in £5 notes; I think there were only ten £1 notes.
2219. Did he caution you to secrecy in connection with these transactions? No, he said nothing of that kind.
2220. Then there was nothing to create suspicion in your mind? Not the faintest suspicion; in fact I would have gone on doing the same thing, so little idea had I of anything wrong? Harris told me that a friend of his had made £5 a week at it, and I said something to the effect that I only wished I could make money as easily.
2221. He was connected with you by marriage, so that that brought you together? Yes, we married sisters in the same family.
2222. You are not then in the habit of engaging in business of this kind? No, I never did it before or since.
2223. And these were the only instances in which you acted for Harris? Yes, I never dreamt of anything of the sort before.
2224. *Mr. Thomson.*] At the time these transactions took place, I presume Mr. Harris had married into the same family as you did? No; I think this must have been before his marriage; but he was a constant visitor to the house and we met there every evening and frequently dined there, and so became intimate.
2225. Did Harris ever tell you that he was conducting a business of this kind? No, he seldom talked to me about his business.
2226. Then you were under the impression that these were accidental cases? I never gave it a thought; he told me any one could act as an agent in this way, and that he had given other cases to a friend who had made £5 or £6 a week, and that if I liked to walk up to the Treasury I could make a pound.
2227. Did you understand from what Harris said to you that this person who was making or had made £5 or £6 a week as agent was making that amount from business which he had placed in his hands? Yes, I thought so; the exact expression that he made use of was that a friend of his was making or had made £5 a week.
2228. And did he promise you that in the event of your conducting these two cases satisfactorily he would put other business in your way? No, he said nothing about any other cases. When he told me about his friend making £5 a week, I said—"Well, I wish I could make money as easily," little thinking how it was made; but I have no doubt that if he had given me the opportunity I should have done more business for him.
2229. And you had no suspicion at all? Not the faintest.
2230. *Chairman.*] Did you notice any growing extravagance in his habits? Well, he was always extravagant, in dress especially. I have said to him on more than one occasion—"I do not know how you can do it on your salary." I knew he had £300 a year, and he said—"I could not do it on my salary, but I get £50 every now and then from my father in Jamaica." After that I never suspected anything. I believe that on one occasion he did get some money from his father. We used to leave our mother-in-law's house every night and walk home together, and I used often to make these remarks to him; but when I understood that he was getting money from his father I thought no more about it.
2231. *Mr. Thomson.*] Was he a native of India? He was, I believe, a native of Carthage, in the West Indies.
2232. Do you know if he has left his family provided for? I do not think from what I hear that they have anything at all to live on, and I know that his wife has nothing, for she is dependent upon us for a living; she has stayed with one brother-in-law, and now we are thinking of having her with us for a while.
2233. Have you ever heard the amount of the frauds committed by Harris? I heard it was £1,060 or thereabouts; I think it was Mr. Oliver who told me.
2234. And do you think it was possible that he could have spent that sum besides his salary in household matters? No, and it has been a matter of speculation with the whole family what he has done with the money—he could not have spent it either in furniture or dress.
2235. Have you ever suspected that he has banked this money for the purpose of drawing it out afterwards? Since these matters have turned up I have suspected it.
2236. But his family have been unable to discover anything about it? I think not—I have not seen them lately, in fact Harris and I were on bad terms for some three months before I heard of these transactions.

Augustine Heard Fearon, Bank Teller, Government Department of Bank of New South Wales,  
examined :—

- A. H. Fearon, 2237. *Chairman.*] Do all Government cheques pass through your hands? As a rule—cheques presented  
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2238. You have an assistant? Occasionally, not ordinarily.
2239. In passing cheques for payment, do you observe the numbers of the cheques? No.
2240. Then if a cheque bearing the No. 210,026 were presented and paid, and a subsequent cheque numbered, say, 447 came before you, would that create suspicion in your mind? None whatever, because people do not always use the same cheque-book with consecutive numbers.
2241. The Bank you consider is not chargeable with a duty of that kind? Not at all.
2242. How are the cheques from the Lands Department usually filled up? They are drawn in favour of the payee named. I believe there is a printed number in the corner of the cheque, but we pay no attention to that.
2243. And the fact of there being a great discrepancy in the numbers of the cheques would not convey any idea of fraud to your mind? No.
2244. Have you been able to bring with you any of the cheques which have been discovered to be fraudulent? Which are said to be fraudulent—yes (*handing in papers for inspection*); the others are, I believe, in the hands of the police.
2245. Are you aware whether there is any difference between the cheques you have handed in and those of an older date? There is a difference in the counter-signature.
2246. Do these cheques bear the counter-signature of the Accountant? Yes.
2247. And before Mr. Harris's appointment as Accountant they were not countersigned? They were initialled or supposed to be initialled; we had no instructions from the Treasury that the cheques were to be countersigned until after the Evans fraud.
2248. You accepted these cheques as *bona fide*? Yes.
2249. Do you think now, upon looking at them critically, that they are forgeries? No; I am perfectly satisfied in my own mind that the signatures are Mr. Oliver's.
2250. Do you receive a statement daily, weekly, or monthly, of cheques drawn upon you by the Lands Department? No, we give them a statement of the cheques we have paid, by our pass book.
2251. How is that pass book posted—is it from the numbers of the cheques, or the payees? The numbers.
2252. As being more easy? Yes, more easy to mark off in their cash book.
2253. Can you say how often you are in the habit of furnishing their pass book? Only when asked for; we usually ask them at the end of our half-year to give us a certificate that they have examined their pass book and found it correct.
2254. *Mr. Thomson.*] And did the Lands Department comply with that request at any time? I could not say from memory; if they did we have the certificates in the office.
2255. Since these frauds have been discovered you have been made aware, I presume, that certain cheques presented to you and paid are presumed to be frauds? Yes, we have been asked to refer to them.
2256. And since you turned them up, have you compared the signatures on the supposed fraudulent cheques with the signatures on those which are not supposed to be frauds? We have.
2257. And do you find that they correspond? Exactly.
2258. You do not admit that these cheques are forgeries? No, they are fac-similes of the signatures supplied to us by the Treasury at the time the account was opened, and we believe they are Mr. Oliver's signatures.
2259. If the Government were to make a claim against the Bank for the amount of the cheques which are said to be fraudulent, would you if called upon swear that they are not forgeries? So far as a man can swear. To the best of our belief, comparing one signature with another, we say that they are signed by Mr. Oliver, and we have shown them to a great many experts who say the same thing. Of course I could not swear that Mr. Oliver actually signed them.
2260. Is it your practice before paying a cheque to examine the signature on the cheque with the signature in your book? No, we do it from memory, unless there is any doubt. If there is any doubt as to the genuineness of the signature, then we refer.
2261. Do you remember that a short time ago—perhaps twelve months ago—the Lands Department introduced a new form of cheque? Yes, I believe they commenced operating upon a different form, a thing of which we take no notice at all.
2262. Were you not informed by the Under Secretary for Lands that this new form had been introduced? Not to my knowledge.
2263. If that new form of cheque had been in operation for several months, would you have felt justified in passing a cheque of another and different form? Yes.
2264. Without question? Without question, if I were satisfied as to the signature.
2265. You would not however pass a cheque if it were written on a blank piece of paper with Mr. Oliver's signature? No, I suppose we should not, because all Government cheques are supposed to be drawn on public forms.
2266. Have you any idea how long it was after the introduction of the new forms that the cheques you have submitted were paid? No.
2267. You admit however that these are drawn on old cheque forms? I do not know at all; we take no notice of the forms.
2268. But they are not forms that are now in use? We never notice the forms, so long as they bear Mr. Oliver's signature.
2269. Did you not find that these cheques at the time they were presented stood out by themselves, inasmuch as they did not run in any consecutive order? That is a matter of which we take no notice.
2270. Is it usual for a Bank to insert in every cheque-book a memorandum requesting their customers to keep their cheque-books under lock and key? It is in some Banks, but not in ours; the Government cheque-books are not supplied by us.
2271. Do you think it would be any advantage as a check against frauds if you were informed of every new series of numbers used by a Department? I do not know whether the Bank would accept the responsibility.

2272. Would the responsibility be any greater than the responsibility of accepting the signature? *A. H. Fearon.*  
Yes, it would be extra trouble and responsibility to the ledger-keeper, and perhaps the cheques would be paid before they went to the ledger-keeper.

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2273. Do they not go first to the ledger-keeper to see if there are sufficient funds? No, that is not done in our Bank—the Teller takes all the responsibility. All the other Banks have the cheques marked except ours. We were robbed once by having a cheque marked. A man presented a cheque for £1,000, took it to the ledger-keeper and got it marked; then he went to a side table and altered it to £4,000, and we lost the difference.

2274. In the case of road trustees you must have the cheques marked by the ledger-keeper before they are paid? Yes, we refer all the road trustees' cheques—any cheques, in fact, of which we have any doubt.

2275. It is only in the case of large firms and persons who are known to you to have large deposits that you pass cheques without referring them? Yes; if there is any doubt about a cheque I refer it of course.

FRIDAY, 17 FEBRUARY, 1882.

Present:—

MR. POWELL, | MR. THOMSON,  
MR. ROLLESTON.

CHRISTOPHER ROLLESTON, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

C. N. J. Oliver, Under Secretary for Lands, further examined:—

2276. *Chairman.*] The Board understand that you would be glad before the inquiry closes to supplement the evidence you have already given, and they are anxious to give you an opportunity to make any further remarks you may desire to offer in connection with the subject under consideration. They also wish to obtain some information from you in connection with the working of the Deeds Branch of the Lands Department—Does that Branch come under your special notice? Yes.

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2277. Who is the head of that Branch? Mr. M'Kern.

2278. Can you describe the process that is followed in the preparation of deeds? When a case arrives at such a stage that a deed should be prepared, the papers are sent from the Branch which deals with the case to the Deed Branch, with instructions from a responsible officer for the preparation of the deed. The papers are duly recorded at the Deeds Branch, in a book kept for that purpose, the area of the land, the number of the portion, the county and parish, and the name of the proposed grantee, are noted therein; and to the papers a number is given which is afterwards the number of the deed. An instruction is then issued to the Noting Branch of the Survey Department for the notation on the plan of the name of the grantee, how the land was sold, and particulars of that nature. The papers are then sent to the description writer, who prepares a description of the land; that description is examined by the officer in charge of the Description Branch in the Survey Office, who certifies to its correctness. The papers then go to the Diagram Branch, where a diagram is placed in the margin of the deed showing the land to be conveyed. The papers are then returned to Mr. M'Kern, the head of the Deeds Branch, for the purpose of having the deed engrossed.

2279. Then Mr. M'Kern is primarily responsible for the accuracy of the deed? Yes; of course he is supported by the testimony of each of the responsible officers through whose hands the papers have passed, and each of these officers acknowledges his responsibility by initialling the papers, the noting officer that he has noted the plan; the description writer that he has written the description; the examiner that he has examined the description and found it correct; the officer in charge of the Diagram Branch that he has placed a correct diagram on the deed. And then after the engrossment is prepared it is examined by the examiners employed for that purpose, acting immediately under Mr. M'Kern, and initialled by the Chief Examiner as correct. It is then examined in a general way by Mr. M'Kern, who officially initials it as correct, and the deeds are then sent to me in batches for the signature of the Minister.

2280. Is that a new rule? It has been the practice ever since Sir Hercules Robinson was Governor; he took exception to the system then in force, on the ground that he had no guarantee that the deed was correct, and he required to be relieved of the responsibility by the signature of the Minister for Lands. After the signature of the Minister is attached the papers again come back to me, and are in due course transmitted with a schedule to the Colonial Secretary's Department, to have the Great Seal of the Colony attached. That having been done, the deeds are sent to Government House for the signature of the Governor. They are then returned to the Colonial Secretary's Department to the Under Secretary, by him to me, and by me to the Deeds Branch, and thence sent to the Registrar General for enrolment.

2281. *Mr. Thomson.*] And are they issued by the Registrar General to the public? Yes.

2282. On payment of the fees? No, all fees are then paid except the stamp duty.

2283. Is it possible for a refund of the purchase money to be made after a grant has issued? It has been stated that such a thing has occurred, but I have made diligent inquiry and have not been able to find that such is the fact. I think there was a case of this kind:—A surveyor measured a portion of land; that land was subsequently re-surveyed by the same surveyor, or another, and included in another portion of a larger area. There were two plans furnished to the Survey Office, two plans accepted there, and two plans acted on, two areas of land paid for, and two areas of land conveyed. As a matter of fact there had been a double payment, as the smaller area had been included in the larger, and I believe, through some slight confusion, a refund was made on the smaller area before the surrender of the deed to the Crown was actually executed.

2284. *Chairman.*] How long ago was that? I cannot say.

2285. Was that the only case that came under your notice? No, there was another one, but I do not remember the particulars. The case I have described was one where no fraud was attempted and one which did not open the door to fraud—it may be said to have been a mere accident.

2286. You think every precaution is taken to prevent fraud? I think so; and I may say that, as an additional precaution to prevent any possible manipulation of the Minister's signature, that signature is actually witnessed.

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2287. Have you, since you gave evidence here before, thought of any improved system by which these refunds can be managed? I have not, and I am really of opinion that the best check, or as good a check as any that has been proposed, and certainly the easiest as far as the work is concerned, would be for the Treasury or the Audit Office—perhaps the Audit Office—to furnish me with a list of the refunds that have passed.

2288. Would it not be easier for you to furnish a list of the refunds you have authorized? It might be, but the check would not be so effective, because if a fraud had been committed the list would issue from the office in which the fraud originated; but if it came from the Audit Office to me direct it would be a list of refunds passed, and therefore upon examination if any of them were frauds they would be immediately detected.

2289. Well, but suppose you were to put this list in the hands of a fraudulent clerk like Harris, where would be the check? The list would be put into the hands of some responsible officer not in any way connected with the Branch from which the refunds were issued. No system of course can be perfect, but the list need not necessarily, and probably would not, be always given to the same officer for the purpose of being checked. Therefore any person attempting a forgery would be in hourly dread of an officer coming in armed with the list, when detection would follow immediately.

2290. *Mr. Thomson.*] But could the list, which the Chairman suggests should be sent from your Department to his, not be prepared in the same manner as the list you propose should be sent from the Audit Office to yours—could the same checks not be applied in the one case as in the other? They could, but it would be more difficult I think to ensure the compilation of a list in our office with positive accuracy than it would be to check a list sent from the Audit Office.

2291. The labour would be the same in each case, but it would be more in accordance with the principles of audit that the Auditor General should examine your list than that you should examine his, would it not? I do not suppose it would be very material whether the list came from the Audit Office or the Lands Department, if the same system of check were adopted: it only struck me that it would be better if it came from the Audit Office.

2292. *Chairman.*] But would it not be making the Audit Office do the work of the Lands Department? No, I think the suggestion is rather in the interest of the Audit Office, because it seems to me that at present the system is faulty.

2293. But do you not think that the Department immediately concerned in the preparation of these documents should be the Department from which such a list should emanate, and be examined in the ordinary course by the Audit Department? Looking at it from that point of view probably it would be; and if the same check were carried out in the preparation of this list it might be forwarded to the Auditor General, upon whom would rest the onus of detecting frauds. I think perhaps that would be the best. Of course this list should be specially sent to the Audit Department, and not sent as an ordinary letter, so that it could not be tampered with.

2294. And authenticated with the signature of the Under Secretary? Yes.

2295. *Mr. Thomson.*] And numbered consecutively? Yes; so that if there were any break in the receipt of the lists it would be detected at once.

2296. *Chairman.*] Have you reconsidered the proposition that has been laid before the Board to submit to the Auditor General the original papers with these applications for refund? I have thought the matter over, and I am satisfied that, although there would be an amount of security about that plan which does not exist at present, it would lead to a great deal of delay and inconvenience. Our papers are not like the papers of other Departments where a case is represented by a single document. We have cases where the papers are 1 foot thick, and although, we will say, A. may be entitled to a refund on a certain set of papers, there may be other claims of B., C., and D. connected with the same papers, and if to pay A.'s refund we have to send all these papers to the Audit Department, the remaining cases embraced by the papers would have to wait until their return.

2297. *Mr. Thomson.*] Is the despatch of business in your Department so rapid that a single day would be a matter of consequence? I am satisfied it would not be the delay of a single day, but often the delay of a month. If 4,000 refunds are to be passed in the year, and the investigation is to be of any value, the Audit Office could not run the cases off at lightning speed. There is another and a much more substantial reason for not sending these papers out of the office. The Department of Lands deals with cases often affecting the interests of many people, and we have great difficulty even now in preventing the exact position of a case from being known before finally disposed of. We are put in a false position by our action becoming known before it is completed, and are liable to be thereby much embarrassed. The difficulty alluded to would probably be multiplied to a great extent if the papers were allowed to go out of the office. The officers in the Audit Department would become acquainted to a certain extent with the position of cases, and might communicate their position to the parties interested, that is to say, it would put the Audit Office officials in possession of information which ought certainly to be only in the possession of the officials in the Lands Department.

2298. *Chairman.*] Then is the Board to understand that you consider the proposition to be surrounded with so many difficulties that you would consider it your duty, supposing the Board were to recommend it, to advise the Minister not to allow it to be carried out? I should certainly advise the Minister strongly not to allow it.

2299. *Mr. Powell.*] Are the papers you speak of always submitted to you before you sign a refund voucher? As I explained before, I do not always sign the refund vouchers; the papers are submitted to me for the purpose of authorizing the refund, and where the cases are simple and the amounts small, and there is no question about the refund, I authorize it on my own responsibility; if the amounts are large I take the papers to the Minister for his approval.

2300. *Mr. Thomson.*] Is it not a fact that land agents have access to these papers? Not that I am aware of; there is a strict injunction against it in the Department, and officers who allow it are liable to be suspended and ultimately dismissed. There are only two officers in the Department authorized to allow the inspection of papers—myself and the Chief Commissioner.

2301. Was it not the practice formerly to allow access to the papers, and some of them were missing? Yes. Some were abstracted, by whom could never be ascertained. I may say that I gave the direction that no one should have access to papers except by the permission of the Chief Commissioner or myself.

2302. Supposing the proposed plan of sending the original papers to the Auditor General was brought into

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into operation, would it not be quite enough to send the paper showing the Minister's decision for the refund? No; because in the case of a forgery it would be comparatively easy to forge the covering paper, and there would be nothing to support it.

2303. I do not mean a single paper exactly, but a few papers indicating the final action in the case? That would be highly objectionable, because the other papers remaining would be acted upon, and in a large Department like the Lands it is the most difficult thing to separate numbers of papers and get them together again; it would throw an immense amount of work on the Department.

2304. We have had evidence from several witnesses to the effect that they did not consider the present system of signing the refund vouchers a very satisfactory one, in consequence of so many officers being connected with it. Do you think it would be advisable to appoint a deputy—say for yourself, for example—to sign all refund vouchers? My opinion is that the composition of the Department is altogether wrong. I should have the support of a Chief Clerk, and he should be the Chief Clerk of the whole Department. If such an officer were appointed, it would be to him that I should look for protection in matters of this kind. If a deputy were given me in that capacity I should say it would be an immense benefit to the Department, and he would be a protection not only to me but to the public. I am perfectly satisfied that such an appointment would facilitate business very considerably. I suppose the Lands Department is the largest Department in New South Wales, and yet there is no Chief Clerk.

2305. You have a number of clerks in charge of Branches, but no one officer in the position of Chief Clerk? No; I have no officer whose position, unless under very special circumstances, would warrant my instructing him to go into any Branch and let me know how matters stand.

2306. If such an officer were appointed, could he undertake to sign the refund vouchers from the Conditional Sales Branch also? Certainly; I should think so.

2307. Do you think the Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales would take exception to such interference? I cannot say; but I do not see of what value such an objection would be, unless it could be shown that the proposition was a bad one. If it were to the interest of the Department and the public, I really do not see that any opposition could be offered to it which would have any great weight.

2308. Such an arrangement would require to be authorized by the Minister? Certainly, it would be a matter entirely for the Minister.

2309. Referring to the issue of deeds, can you inform the Board who certifies to the purchase money having been duly received before instructions are given for their preparation? In cases of auction sales, Mr. Blaxland.

2310. Does he certify upon the papers in connection with each case, or how? He does not actually certify in so many words that the purchase money has been paid; but there are books kept in the Branch of which he is in charge which record all the sales, the amount of deposits paid, and the balance subsequently paid. In connection with each sale there are final reports made by the local land agents, and these final reports are examined with the books, and if it is shown that all the purchase money has been paid, the final reports are sent on to the Deeds Branch, with a direction for the preparation of the deeds. He does therefore certify to each payment, although not in so many words.

2311. You receive no certificate either from the Treasury or the Auditor General that the money has been paid before the deed is issued? We receive a report of payments from the Treasury, and it is from that report of payments that we enter up our books.

2312. Do you consider the signature of the Minister for Lands to a deed any satisfactory guarantee that the money has been paid, and that it has not been refunded? The signature of the Minister is a guarantee that the deed is properly issued, and therefore I take it that it refers not only to the payment of the money but to everything else connected with the Crown grant.

2313. Would it not be satisfactory to the public and to the Governor if these deeds were certified in some way by the Auditor General, who must be aware whether the money has been paid, and whether it had been subsequently refunded? I do not think there is any necessity for it; I think the system we have in force is as complete a system as can be; and even if it could be proved that we have in one or two instances issued both deed and refund, which I very much doubt, it is not a very great mistake, considering that we issue 10,000 Crown grants in the course of the year. There are more Crown grants issued in New South Wales than in any country in the world.

2314. And you can only think of that one double case? That is all I can think of—I have not had time to hunt up the cases.

2315. Did you not about two years ago reorganize the Deeds Branch? Yes.

2316. Was the work in that Branch very much in arrear when you undertook that duty? Yes, there were 8,000 Crown grants in arrear.

2317. Are there many now in arrear? No, there is only the current work.

2318. In your joint report with Mr. Pinhey to the Minister for Lands of 24th August, 1880, you have a recommendation to this effect:—"The Accountant's duties should be confined entirely to matters of account, all letters being written in the Ministerial Branch; he should, as the Department is at present organized, be directly responsible to the Under Secretary, communicate directly with him, and furnish security for the faithful discharge of his duties in the sum of £500." Have you since taking charge as Under Secretary carried out your own recommendation in that respect? Yes; but I have varied it slightly from necessity; I was quite unable to get the correspondence appertaining to accounts satisfactorily done in the Ministerial Branch, and I was obliged to remove it.

2319. Had your suggestions been carried out in their integrity, do you consider that it would have been possible for Harris to have committed so many frauds on the Treasury? Certainly, they would not have prevented him in the least that I can see.

2320. Did he not write the letters himself? Yes, but he could have done that even if the letters had been written in the Ministerial Branch.

2321. Do you find from experience that it is impossible that all letters can be written in the Ministerial Branch? That is not what I intended to say. It was impracticable for me some little time ago to carry on the correspondence satisfactorily and continue to have the letters of the Account Branch written in the Ministerial Branch.

2322. In a previous report from the Treasury a suggestion was made that two accounts should be kept in the Bank—one for salaries and one for contingencies—Can you tell us if that suggestion has been carried out? No; I never knew of such a suggestion.



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2323. Had those two accounts been kept as suggested, Harris would not have had so much at his command to work upon? No.
2324. I think you told us on a former occasion that you did not intimate to the Bank that you had changed the form of your cheques? No; I have no power to correspond with the Bank; according to administrative arrangements, correspondence with Banks comes under the Treasury.
2325. Do you not think that it would have been advisable, in the light of what has taken place? I think so.
2326. Did you ever examine the books kept by the Accountant after Mr. Harris held that office? No; I never had time.
2327. Then you are not aware that they have not been kept in accordance with the recommendations made in your report? I am aware of it now.
2328. But you were not aware of it during the time that Harris was Accountant? No; I thought as there were two officers there, both having a knowledge of accounts, that it was impossible the books could be improperly kept; and I must confess that when I saw the books I was somewhat surprised.
2329. I suppose you are satisfied now that Mr. Harris was not competent for the position of Accountant? Oh, I think he was highly competent, though I do not think he did his work properly.
2330. As Accountant he does not seem to have kept any books at all? He does not seem to have kept the books certainly, but I do not think there is evidence of his want of competency; the bulk of evidence is rather the other way.
2331. But surely the way the books are kept is a proof of want of competency? I do not think the books were kept by Harris, but by Mr. Ireland.
2332. Referring to the vouchers we have had before us here, it has been doubted by several persons whether the signatures attached to many of them are really forgeries. Do you not think it possible that Harris placed these papers before the officers for their signatures, and that they, having entire confidence in him, signed them? I do not think so, and I will tell you why,—there could have been no papers with any one of them, and I am perfectly satisfied that neither my officers nor myself would have signed them without having the papers before us.
2333. But would not the fact that there were no papers have made it easier for Harris to obtain the signatures? Certainly not, because neither I nor my officers would have signed the vouchers in that case. There were no papers because the vouchers were forgeries, and in the absence of papers he could not have obtained signatures to them.
2334. I meant to say this—that it may have been the practice with Heads of Branches to sign anything placed before them as a mere matter of form, and that Harris, having frequently observed this took advantage of it to push in forged documents for the purpose of having them signed? I do not think it is possible, because I do not believe that any of my officers would sign a refund or an authority to pay money without the papers were there, and it would be impossible in these cases to produce the papers, because there were none in existence.
2335. Would it not have been very easy for Harris to put in other papers, so as to give the appearance of genuineness to the whole transaction, and by that means to throw the officer who was asked to sign off his guard? Of course it is not impossible, but it is highly improbable; I and my officers are, of necessity, so thoroughly conversant with the papers relating to all cases that the imposition would be detected at once. Harris would hardly have attempted such a dangerous experiment, because it would have led to his immediate dismissal and probable prosecution, as he would have convicted himself by presenting a paper which did not support the claim.
2336. Then is the Board to understand that you never sign a cheque yourself without having the papers in support of the payment before you? I never did, nor do, except in the case of petty cash, where of course there are no papers, as the amount is for expenditure when required.
2337. In the case of petty cash you admit that you may have been imposed upon? No, the forgery on the petty cash is clearly shown to be a forgery, from the fact that the cheque was drawn from a cheque-book not then in use.
2338. The Bank Teller, who was examined by the Board on the occasion of their last meeting, stated emphatically that he believed all the signatures to the cheques which he produced at the request of the Board were genuine signatures? I should not expect the Bank Teller would say anything else.
2339. That gentleman stated, that after it was pointed out that these cheques were forgeries, he examined some previous cheques signed by you and compared the signatures, which he found so much alike that he could almost swear they were genuine in both cases? I am perfectly satisfied that I never signed the cheques in question.
2340. My reason for asking is that I wish to elicit from you whether you ever signed cheques without examining the documents upon which the payments were made? Not only do I examine the documents, but I satisfy myself that the butt is correctly prepared; and the only occasion when a cheque was presented to me for signature without the papers I sent it back, and the papers were produced. As to what the Bank officers say I am not surprised at it, for Mr. Fitzgerald, who is Teller at the London Chartered Bank, admitted three times to me that the signature attached to the receipt for £52 12s. 7d. was his, and he afterwards on investigation pronounced it to be a forgery; and Harris, the Accountant, admitted the forgery, and got five years for it. Of course the Bank will not admit that the cheques are forgeries, but I am perfectly satisfied of it myself; and if the Crown Solicitor so advised, I am prepared to take steps to recover from the Bank.
2341. Did you ever use a stamp signature? I have used one, but not lately, and when I did it was only for circulars, printed circulars, to the land agents, of whom there are eighty-nine. They were of no importance to any one except the land agents, and I used a stamp signature for them; the stamp was never out of my possession.
2342. Was the stamp affixed by yourself or the Government Printer? By myself or a gentleman standing alongside me.
2343. It was not a signature printed in the circular? No.

John Gregory Blaxland, in charge of the Auction, Statistical, and Volunteer Order Branch of the Lands Department, examined:—

2344. How many assistants have you? Eight.
2345. Do many claims for refund come under your cognizance as head of the Auction Branch of the Department of Lands? Yes, a great many; there are two kinds of refund, from Revenue and from Trust Fund—to which do you refer principally.
2346. I am speaking of refunds of revenue? There are not many of those, because those are from the cancellation of purchases.
2347. The larger part are refunds from the Trust Fund? Yes.
2348. What class of payments are they chiefly? Under the 30th clause of the Act of 1875, which provides for the deposit of 6d. an acre for the survey of land for auction sale.
2349. Through whom do the papers in connection with these claims come to you? They come to me direct from the applicant for refund.
2350. Do they pass through the hands of the Under Secretary before they come to you? No.
2351. They come to you direct from the Record Branch? Yes.
2352. And you are authorized to deal with them without reference to the Under Secretary? No, I always refer large amounts to the Under Secretary, but there are some cases in which there is perhaps 1s. deposit paid, and in those cases I do not consider it necessary to trouble the Under Secretary.
2353. Then you exercise your own discretion as to what class of cases you shall deal with yourself without reference to the Under Secretary? Yes.
2354. Can you tell the Board the amount of refunds that pass through your hands in the year—the average amount? No, I cannot from memory.
2355. Is it very large? Yes, it is very large.
2356. Do you sign all the refund vouchers? Yes.
2357. You have authority from the Under Secretary to do so? Yes.
2358. For the Under Secretary? For the Under Secretary.
2359. And do you satisfy yourself before signing of the genuineness of the claim in each case? Always.
2360. Have you the papers before you when you sign? Yes, in every case.
2361. And you carefully examine them to see that the claim is a correct one? Yes; and on the original papers on which money is paid it is written off, in addition to its going through the books, and the original application is looked up in the case of refund and put with the papers, and these cases are submitted to the Under Secretary.
2362. Do you keep a register of these cases? Yes.
2363. Have you a register of all the cases which pass through your hands? Yes.
2364. Who keeps that register? An officer in my branch, Mr. Yeomans. In addition to that, every refund voucher that goes out is press copied in a book as a further security.
2365. Did you know Mr. Harris who was Accountant in the Lands Department? I knew him officially.
2366. Were any tricks played by him in connection with any of the cases that came under your control? No, not that I am aware of.
2367. Are the refund forms in use in your Branch ordered by you from the Government Printer? Yes.
2368. In what quantities? I think about 500 at a time.
2369. And in whose custody are they placed when they come to your Branch of the Department? They were placed in the custody of the officer who made out the refunds, but since these affairs of Harris I have taken charge of them, and placed them under lock and key, and as a refund is authorized, I give out two forms—one to the Treasury and the other to the applicant—and expect the officer to make use of these two forms.
2370. Do you think there would be any additional security in having these blank forms prepared in books with butts, and numbered consecutively? In that case each form would be accounted for, but I do not see that there would be any greater security, because to tamper with them would be forgery; the form would be of no use unless the signature were forged.
2371. *Mr. Thomson.*] You think that the mere fact of having them in books would be no check against forgery? Yes.
2372. But the person who signs the refund voucher is not usually the person who fills it up? No.
2373. Then supposing that these documents were taken out of a book and filled up by one officer in your Department, registered by another, and signed by yourself, would not that be a sufficient precaution against fraud, unless you were all three in collusion? I think not, because I have the papers complete before me when I sign, and for my own protection I investigate every case. Further than that, a press copy of each voucher is taken in the letter book. I do not see therefore that that would be any greater security. Of course the vouchers might be printed in any outside office.
2374. But supposing a clever rascal like Harris filled the position you now hold, would it not be very easy for him to do the whole thing himself and commit very extensive frauds upon the Government? Yes, I think it would.
2375. Well, what could be done by him could be done by you if you were a man of a similar stamp? Yes.
2376. Then do you not think it would be a great precaution if these documents had to pass through the hands of three gentlemen in your Branch? They do pass through the hands of three officers as it is, the officer who writes them out, then Mr. De Low, who is under me, who initials them, and they come to me for my signature, and I examine each one with the papers myself personally.
2377. Is it an invariable rule that you examine the papers yourself? Yes, at present I have to do Mr. De Low's work as well, because he is acting as land agent at Moama, and they come direct to me from the officer who writes them.
2378. You have sometimes large refunds in connection with sales by auction: will you describe to the Board the nature of these refunds? When land is surveyed for auction sale, before it is offered it is sometimes conditionally purchased, and the Department is not aware of this conditional purchase until after the sale has taken place. In that case, the Department not having the power at the time to sell the land by auction; the auction purchase is null and void, and we have to refund the money.

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2379. That is one description of refund. I presume you have several others? There are others, in the case of a conditional purchaser having selected part of a portion subsequently sold to some one, and in that case we refund the money on that part of the area, and issue a deed for the residue.
2380. Then again, I suppose you sometimes find that the land which has been sold has been improperly put up to auction, probably from its having been afterwards discovered to be on a reserve. Have not cases such as that occurred? Yes; then we follow the same course in respect to the refund.
2381. You have also refunds sometimes in consequence of the balance of the purchase money having been paid both in the district where the land was sold and by the purchaser's agent in Sydney? Yes.
2382. In cases of refunds of this description do you authorize them on your own responsibility? No, the Under Secretary does it.
2383. And does the Under Secretary, do you know, submit them to the Minister or take the responsibility of making the refunds himself? That would be as he might consider necessary; large amounts of money he would submit, and others he would authorize himself.
2384. On the 14th August last you wrote a letter to the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade on behalf of the Under Secretary for Lands authorizing a refund of £1,842 18s. 5d. to Messrs. Finley, Allen, and Campbell, or their order, which is stated to be the amount of purchase money and deed fees for certain allotments of land, and the reason assigned for the refund is that it had been paid once into the Treasury and once to the Crown Land Agent. Do you remember that case? I cannot say I remember that particular case, but I know there have been several.
2385. In a case of that kind, would you submit it to the Under Secretary or undertake the responsibility of authorizing such an amount yourself? I should submit it.
2386. To what amount would you go on your own responsibility—have you any instructions on that point? No, it is left to my discretion, I believe; but in cases where the Treasury has received as payment the guarantee deposit of 6d. an acre and they ask me if it can be accepted as part payment of the balance, I authorize it without reference to the Under Secretary. I had a similar case the day before yesterday of 17s. 6d., which I passed. I do not think I ever had a large sum to authorize credited in that way.
2387. Do you think it is desirable that an officer in your position should authorize the refund of money on behalf of the Under Secretary? Yes.
2388. You consider it a desirable system? Yes.
2389. In what way? Because I think the head of the Branch is far more likely to re-investigate a case thoroughly, *as he signs the voucher*, than the Under Secretary, who is pressed into all kinds of work, and perhaps the signature of the head of the Branch might be harder to forge than the Under Secretary's, as, by previous answer, the matter would have already been before the Under Secretary for authority to refund if the amount was at all large.
2390. What action do you take with reference to authorizing deeds to be issued for land sold by auction? We receive a parchment form from the Land Agent and see that the money is duly reported by the Treasury as credited; we see that the names and callings of the purchasers are in accordance with the sale list, which is the contract signed at the time by the purchasers.
2391. Is the sale list furnished to you by the land agent? We furnish it to him to be filled in at the time of the auction sale, and all things being correct we authorize the deed to issue.
2392. To whom do you send the papers for the purpose of having the deeds prepared? To Mr. M'Kern, the head of the Deeds Branch.
2393. You send them direct to him? Yes; we enter them each in a book, and get his receipt for them.
2394. You get Mr. M'Kern's receipt for the papers? Yes.
2395. Do those papers come back to you again? They often come to us for intermediate action; when a plan is being noted the area may have been altered—some of it taken for a road or some other purpose—and in that case we make the alteration on the final report before the deed is issued; the parchment form which I mentioned is called the final report.
2396. Then this intermediate action of which you speak must sometimes very much upset the original arrangements? Yes, inasmuch as we may have to make a refund of a smaller amount, or we may have to call for a further payment for an extra area.
2397. And do you think it is possible that a refund of the whole amount could take place, and the deed notwithstanding be issued? I do not think so.
2398. You never heard of a case of that kind? Do you refer to my particular Branch?
2399. Yes? No, I have not.
2400. The thing is possible, however, if proper precautions are not adopted? Yes.
2401. But you think, under present arrangements, such a thing could not occur? I think not.
2402. When the papers come back from the Deeds Branch, do you examine them to see that the deeds have been duly prepared and issued? No, I do not.
2403. They are put away without any examination whatever by you? Yes, the Deeds Branch send them to the Record Branch to put away.
2404. Then supposing a deed had not been issued, and the papers were put away, who would be held responsible for the non-preparation of the deed? The Deeds Branch.
2405. It would be the Deeds Branch and not your Branch? Not our Branch.
2406. *Chairman.*] The Board then are to understand that you think it is an utter impossibility under your system to make a refund, while at the same time the deed is going on for issue? Yes.
2407. *Mr. Thomson.*] Have you any suggestion to make with reference to the management of refunds or as to a check upon your own Branch, in view of the frauds committed by Harris? No, I have not; the only precaution I have taken is to lock up the forms; they were not kept under lock and key before.
2408. *Chairman.*] You think that such reasonable precautions are taken as to leave little chance of any fraudulent manipulation of your papers? Yes, except actual forgery. I am responsible for a great number of Volunteer Land Order Certificates, which are worth very nearly £200 each. I suppose I have between £50,000 and £60,000 worth locked up in my Branch.
2409. *Mr. Thomson.*] Will you kindly describe to the Board the importance you attach to these, and the nature of the duty you perform in connection with them? The Government only value them at 50 acres of land, but we know that they pass current in the country as cheques for £150 and upwards; therefore we register them, and keep them under lock and key. They are gone through and checked once in every two or three months to see that they are all there.

2410. Where are they prepared? They are issued from the Brigade Office.
2411. And do they come from the Brigade Office to your office? No; they are issued to the Volunteers, transferred by them to individuals wishing to select land under them, and they come to us to be registered before they can be made use of.
2412. From these individuals to whom they have been transferred? Yes.
2413. Would it not be a better arrangement to have them registered as they are issued from the Brigade Office—before they go to the public? There are none issued now—the system, in fact, is abolished.
2414. Then after they are registered in your office the persons who hold them can go into the interior and select 50 acres of land in each individual case? Yes.
2415. These Volunteer Land Order Certificates must then be presented to the land agent? Yes.
2416. And he takes them as money? No, he takes them as authority for these mens' selections.
2417. And in his books he must register the selections? Yes, with all particulars.
2418. Then all the land agents send these Volunteer certificates down to you? Yes, from week to week, with an abstract and full particulars.
2419. What do you do with them when you receive them? We see in the first place that the transferee on the certificate is the same as the applicant.
2420. And you issue an order from your Branch for the preparation of the deed? No, we separate that certificate from the application and hold it under lock and key. The land applied for most likely has to be surveyed, and it may be many months before we are able to have the certificate attached and the deed issued; or the land applied for may be alienated, or it may be on a reserve, and then we should cancel the application and return the applicant his certificate for selection elsewhere.
2421. And he has the option of selecting again? Yes.
2422. But supposing the application to be right in every particular, I presume that after the selection has been made you instruct the Deeds Branch to prepare the deed? If the application is all correct it is sent to the Deeds Branch for issue of deed, and for that purpose the certificate is got out of the press and attached.
2423. Then after the deed is issued the certificate and accompanying papers are returned to you? Yes.
2424. And you put them into records as you do papers pertaining to ordinary sales? No; we note in our Register that a deed has issued and the date of it, and see that the certificate has been properly cancelled; we do that in all cases.
2425. With a view to prevent its being used a second time? Yes; then the papers are put away in the general record with the certificate attached, for reference at any future time.
2426. Have you anything to do with selections after auction? Yes, we have everything to do with them.
2427. And I suppose you go through the same course of action with them as you do with the sales by auction? Very nearly the same.
2428. In cases of selections after auction, I presume you have more refunds than in sales by auction? No.
2429. Being on measured portions, they are supposed to be complete and ready for sale? Yes; we have only to see that the land is open for selection; that being the case, and the money duly credited, we pass it on to the Deeds Branch without any circumlocution.

J. G.  
Blaxland.  
17 Feb., 1882.

TUESDAY, 21 FEBRUARY, 1882.

Present:—

MR. POWELL, | MR. THOMSON,  
MR. ROLLESTON.

CHRISTOPHER ROLLESTON, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Francis Kirkpatrick, Inspector of Public Revenue Collectors' Accounts, Treasury, examined:—

2430. *Mr. Thomson.*] How long have you held your present position in the Treasury? Over five years.
2431. Previous to that you were Accountant to the Treasury? Yes, for nearly five years.
2432. How long have you been in the Service altogether? Twenty-three years last November.
2433. During that period you have been constantly engaged either in the examination or the keeping of Public Accounts? Yes,—constantly.
2434. And you have recently been engaged in examining the books kept in the Account Branch of the Lands Department? Yes.
2435. By whose instructions did you make that examination? By the instructions of the Honorable the Treasurer, conveyed to me by Mr. Eagar, the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.
2436. With what object has that investigation been conducted? With the view of ascertaining whether the entries in the books of the Lands Department corresponded with those in the books of the Treasury.
2437. And also I presume to discover whether any frauds have been committed by Harris in addition to those which have been discovered by the Lands Department? Yes.
2438. What period did your examination embrace? From 1st January to 30th November, 1881.
2439. Have you compared the sums charged to the Appropriations for Services under the control of the Minister for Lands for that period with the entries in the books of the Treasury? I have.
2440. Did you also compare the balances shown by the books of the Lands Department with those shown by the Treasury books? Yes.
2441. Did you find any discrepancies? Yes, there were differences in the balances of nine accounts.
2442. Have you prepared a statement showing the differences between the balances of the two Departments? Yes, I have prepared a statement showing the balances of the Appropriations according to the books of the Lands and Treasury Departments respectively, on 30th November last, and the differences between these balances, which I now produce. (*Appendix T.*)
2443. Did you ascertain how those differences arose? I did.
2444. You can I presume furnish the Board with a statement reconciling the balances? Yes, in every case.
2445. Will you put that statement in as evidence? Yes. (*Appendix U.*)

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2416.

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2446. In the course of your examination of the books of the Lands Department with those of the Treasury, did you discover entries in the latter which did not appear in the former? I did, a great number.
2447. Have you compared these discrepancies with the list of frauds committed by Harris as prepared by the Under Secretary for Lands? Yes.
2448. And did you discover any items charged in the books of the Treasury not included in that list? I did, a good many. The particulars of these items are shown in the memorandum respecting the discrepancies between the balances on 30th November, according to the books of the Lands and Treasury Departments. (*Appendix U.*)
2449. Did you discover any of a fraudulent character? No, none that were not in the list prepared by the Under Secretary for Lands.
2450. Did you examine any of these discrepancies carefully with a view to ascertain whether they were of a fraudulent nature? I did, all of them.
2451. So that you are satisfied from your examination no frauds except those already discovered could have been perpetrated by Harris in connection with the appropriations for Services of 1881 under the control of the Minister for Lands? Yes, I am satisfied no other frauds could have been committed in connection with the appropriations for Services of the year 1881 under the control of the Secretary for Lands, as the amounts charged in the books of the Treasury in excess of those charged in the books of the Lands Department are all for genuine claims, with the exception of those specified in the list referred to.
2452. What books did you find in use in the Account Branch of the Lands Department? A Cash Book, an Abstract Ledger, and an Appropriation Ledger, besides subsidiary books, such as Register of Advances, Personal Account Ledger, and others.
2453. Do you consider that these books have been properly kept? The books that I examined were certainly not properly kept.
2454. What books do you specially allude to? Principally to the Cash Book; but the Abstract and Appropriation Ledgers were also carelessly kept.
2455. You mean to say that they had not been kept as any good and proficient accountant would keep them? I do.
2456. In what way is the Cash Book defective? There are no entries on the debit side whatever up to 30th November last, and those on the credit side are not added up.
2457. Did you not find entries in the Cash Book for vouchers forwarded to the Treasury for payment there as well as for payments made by cheques on the Bank of New South Wales? Yes, I did.
2458. And you consider that they were very improper entries? Undoubtedly; because the Under Secretary for Lands had not received the money to pay those accounts.
2459. Is the system now in operation an improvement upon that which Harris had adopted? Yes, a very great improvement.
2460. Do you think an Account Branch is absolutely necessary in the Lands Department? I do.
2461. Could not the accounts be kept in the Treasury in sufficient detail to afford all the information required? Yes, but it would throw a great deal of additional labour on the Treasury Department.
2462. It could, however, be done? It could.
2463. What description of payments have been made in the Account Branch of the Lands Department? Nearly all the payments now and since July last, such as salaries, commission to land agents, appraisement fees, and payments for travelling and incidental expenses are and have been made in the Account Branch of the Lands Department.
2464. I think there is no commission now? No, but there was up to the period to which my examination extended.
2465. The Under Secretary for Lands does not, however, make any payments through his banking account for Services of a miscellaneous nature? No; the payments for these Services are made direct from the Treasury.
2466. Is it necessary that all the books which are now in use in the Account Branch of the Lands Department should be continued? I think the Abstract Ledger might be abolished and the details entered in the Appropriation Ledger.
2467. Is that the only change you consider necessary? No; there is also a Personal Account Ledger which I consider unnecessary.
2468. Does the keeping of that ledger involve much time? Yes, a good deal.
2469. Have you any suggestion to make to the Board with a view to improving the management of the Account Branch, so far as your examination enables you to understand its working? I am not aware of anything except that the Abstract Ledger might perhaps be abolished and the vouchers posted direct into the Appropriation Ledger; it might also be desirable to keep a Register of accounts paid instead of the Personal Account Ledger which is kept now.
2470. *Chairman.*] Does the Personal Ledger consist of a Dr. and Cr. account of each man's salary and payments? Yes, for salaries, exclusive of those payable to officers of the Department; and also for claims for Services of any kind that may be chargeable to the Departmental Votes.
2471. *Mr. Thomson.*] I see in the second memorandum you have put in that there have been charges on the Vote for Oyster-beds to the extent of £70 0s. 6d. which did not appear in the books of the Lands Department? Yes.
2472. Did you examine the items composing that sum? I did.
2473. Have you the vouchers with you? Yes (*producing papers*).
2474. And do you consider from your examination of these documents that they are genuine claims? There is no doubt respecting the genuineness of the claims.
2475. They did not pass through Harris's hands at all? No.
2476. So that it was utterly impossible for him to have forged them? It was.

James M'Kern, Assistant Ledger-keeper, Department of Audit, examined:—

- J. M'Kern.  
21 Feb., 1882.
2477. *Chairman.*] Do you post into the ledgers all refund land vouchers? Yes, all the refunds.
2478. Have you had placed in your hands the Refund Register of the Lands Department to compare the entries it contains with the entries in your ledger? Yes, I have.
2479. And have you completed that examination? Yes.

2480. Will you be good enough to state to the Board the result? It is given in the returns I now hand in (*Appendix V*). J. M'Kern.  
 2481. How many returns do you put in? Three. 21 Feb., 1882.
2482. What does the first return comprise? It is a memo. of differences between the Register of Refunds of Lease Rents kept at the Lands Department and the sums found to have been paid at the Treasury, as per Audit Office Ledger in 1881.
2483. I see that in this return there are fourteen vouchers posted in the ledgers of the Audit Office which have no corresponding entries in the Register of the Lands Department? Yes.
2484. And in the same return you notice six vouchers differing in amount from the entries in the Lands Register? Not only in the amounts, but in some cases in the names.
2485. The second return is a similar return of the payments during 1880? Yes.
2486. And upon examination of your ledgers, you find and show by this return thirty-five entries of sums posted in the Audit Office Ledger which do not appear in the Refund Register of the Lands Department? Yes.
2487. Have you examined the vouchers which support these entries? Yes, they have been examined.
2488. Have you them with you? Yes (*producing papers*).
2489. Have you reason to believe that they are genuine or fraudulent? I think in most cases they are genuine; there are one or two that seem doubtful.
2490. In the same return you show thirteen vouchers as posted in the Audit Office Ledgers, differing from the entries in the Lands Refund Register? Yes.
2491. Have you the documents which support that statement? Yes (*producing papers*).
2492. Would it be possible for you to state positively to the Board which of these vouchers are frauds, or whether any of them are? I think I could point out one; it is this one, bearing the Treasury number 4,658.
2493. Requesting the refund of £18 to Edward Williamson, and purporting to be signed by F. H. Wilson, *pro* Under Secretary? Yes; I doubt the signature.
2494. Did you doubt the signature at the time you passed the entry? No, I did not; it was no part of my duty to examine the signatures.
2495. Then it is in consequence of the discoveries that have been made that you are led to question its authenticity? It is.
2496. In what way do you think it would be possible or desirable to test the accuracy of these different vouchers to which you have made reference in your memorandum? I think the only way will be to refer to the Under Secretary for Lands.
2497. It would be necessary to refer these papers to the Lands Department, in order to arrive at a conclusion as to their genuine or fraudulent nature? Yes; I see no other way to set the matter at rest.
2498. What is the third document you have put in? It is simply a memorandum of vouchers that have been borrowed by the Lands Department from the Audit Office.
2499. Not having those documents in your hands, of course you could not check them? No; I do not find those items mentioned in the Lands Register.
2500. But they are entered in your ledger? Yes.
2501. Have you conferred with any officer of the Lands Department on the subject of these defects in their Register? No.
2502. And you think the only way of finding out whether frauds have been committed will be to refer the vouchers themselves to the Lands Department, to be investigated? Yes; on each voucher they quote the number of the papers on which the refund is made. These papers would be in their possession.
2503. We have no means in the Audit Office of proving whether they are genuine or not? No, I am not aware of any.
2504. *Mr. Thomson.*] What period has your investigation embraced? The period shown in the Register for the years 1880 and 1881, which has been compared with our ledger for those years.
2505. *Chairman.*] What date does the Lands Register commence at? 1 January, 1880.
2506. And there are no entries for 1879? No entries for 1879.
2507. Then, as there were no entries for that year in the Lands Register, you commenced your examination of the Audit Office Ledgers at the period on which the Lands Register commenced, which was 1 January, 1880? Yes.
2508. *Mr. Thomson.*] Did you ask if any previous Register had been used? No.
2509. Then you are not aware whether they have such a book or not? I am not sure; but I heard that this is the first book of that description they have had.
2510. You are however aware that Mr. Harris entered the Pre-lease Branch in April, 1879? I believe that was the time he left the Audit Office to go to the Lands, but I could not say which Branch he went to.
2511. Then if he entered the Pre-lease Branch at that time, would it not be necessary, in order to discover whether any frauds have been committed, to examine the vouchers from that time up to the end of 1879? I think it would be necessary, in view of what has occurred.
2512. Would it take you long to do that, judging by the time you have been engaged in the examination of the two years' transactions? I think it would take some time—two or three days at the least. In that case I had the Lands Refund Register to refer to, but in this case it would be necessary to turn up every voucher for refund of lease rent.
2513. That is, assuming that there has not been any refund register of a similar character for the year 1879? Yes.
2514. In the course of your examination, did you find entries in the Register of the Lands Department of refunds which did not appear in your books? Yes, there were numerous cases—almost every page in the Refund Register contains authorities for refunds which have not been made.
2515. Did you make a list of those entries? No; they appear in the book which I have here.
2516. Can you explain to the Board why those entries appear in one book and not in the other? Yes, I think I can. I found, upon examining these payments as shown by the Audit Office Ledger, that some of these authorities were given nearly two years before the refunds were made.
2517. So you assume from that that the vouchers are lying unpaid at the Treasury? Not in every case—they may be in the hands of the claimants.

- J. M'Kern. 2518. How can that be when the vouchers are sent to the Treasury for payment; the vouchers must be in the Treasury unpaid? Yes, I see that.
- 21 Feb., 1882. 2519. Then do you think it would be necessary, to make this investigation more complete, that you should obtain from the Treasury all the unpaid vouchers for refunds? It would in that case prevent any payments from being made improperly, subsequent to the present investigation.
2520. Then I presume you could examine the documents obtained from the Treasury, and compare with the Register of the Lands Department? I think so.
2521. All these items which appear in the Refund Register, and for which you have discovered no vouchers in the Audit Office, must necessarily have been for claims forwarded to the Treasury? Yes.
2522. But as they were not, you had no means of ascertaining whether they had been verified by the Auditor General or not? I have no means now.
2523. No ready means at all? No ready means.
2524. *Chairman.*] What is the average time between the payment by the Treasury and the posting in the Audit Office ledgers? About seven or eight days.
2525. *Mr. Thomson.*] But you find that many remain unpaid for a long period? Yes, many of them.
2526. From your examination of the Register in the Lands Department, do you consider that it has been carefully or carelessly kept? Carelessly.
2527. It has not been kept, in fact, with a view to detect frauds? It does not appear to have been.
2528. Can you make any suggestion to the Board by which that Register could be rendered more useful as a check? I think that could only be done by having it examined periodically by the Audit Department, but as every authority for refunds should be sent to the Audit Office for verification, I think it would be almost necessary to keep a similar register there. I would suggest also that when the vouchers are paid the voucher number should be inserted in the last column.
2529. In what Branch could that be done? In the Revenue Branch.
2530. The ledger of refunds which you keep in the Expenditure Branch is, I presume, simply a register of the payments made? Yes, of all the payments made.
2531. Under the head of Revenue refunds? Yes.
2532. And that must necessarily be a correct record? Yes.
2533. And agree with the Treasury books? Yes.

MONDAY, 27 FEBRUARY, 1882.

Present:—

MR. POWELL,

MR. ROLLESTON.

MR. THOMSON,

CHRISTOPHER ROLLESTON, Esq., IN THE CHAIR

James M'Kern, Assistant Ledger-keeper, Department of Audit, furthered:—

- J. M'Kern. 2534. *Chairman.*] On the 21st instant you were examined by this Board with reference to some inquiry you had been making into refund vouchers, and comparing them with your ledgers? Yes. Audit Office
- 27 Feb., 1882. 2535. And you handed in three separate returns showing certain discrepancies?
2536. In consequence of the information obtained on that occasion the *Chairman* thought it necessary to apply to the Lands Department for an explanation of those discrepancies. Are those the papers in connection with the inquiry you made (*referring to papers submitted by witness*)? These are four of the papers that were forwarded to the Lands Department.
2537. How many vouchers were sent? Sixty-seven, I believe.
2538. I believe you took them yourself to the Lands Department? I took them myself, with a letter from the Auditor General.
2539. Have you a copy of that letter? Yes. (*Producing it, Appendix W.*)
2540. And you delivered it yourself with the papers to the Under Secretary for Lands? Yes.
2541. Have you the reply to that letter? I have. (*Producing it, Appendix W.*)
2542. That letter is based upon the return which you furnished to the Board showing the discrepancies between the postings in the Audit Office ledgers and the Refund Register of the Lands Department (*Appendix V*)? Yes.
2543. What does Mr. Oliver say in that letter—does he state that the sixty-seven vouchers which you mention as having been sent to him are all genuine? No, he points out that in some four cases they are forgeries.
2544. What are the four cases stated by Mr. Oliver in his reply to be forgeries—can you name them? Yes. Edward Williamson, lease 77-18, Corowa, voucher for £18, dated 3rd February, 1880; J. Peter, lease 76-154, Oxley, voucher for £19 13s. 9d., dated 11th March, 1880; Margaret Thomas, lease 77-11, Oxley, voucher for £18, dated 26th April, 1880; and William Wood, lease 76-11, voucher for £15, dated 9th July, 1880.
2545. Have you the vouchers themselves in your hands? Yes. (*Appendix X.*)
2546. Is there anything on the face of those vouchers that would lead you or the Examiner at once to pronounce them palpable forgeries? There is only one that I doubted, as I mentioned on the last occasion on which I was examined.
2547. Which is that? The voucher in favour of Edward Williamson for £18, dated 3rd February, 1880, Treasury No. 4,658; I doubted the signature.
2548. Then your doubt as to the signature was in consequence of the discoveries that have been made of the forgeries committed by Harris? Yes.
2549. At the time you posted the document you had no doubt whatever? I had no doubt then.
2550. *Mr. Thomson.*] Was it your duty to pass these claims in the first place? No, in the last place.
2551. After payment? After payment.
2552. You did not see them before? No.

2553.

J. M'Kern.  
27 Feb., 1882.

2553. Of course if you did not see them before payment you would not examine them critically; you would simply see that there was a proper receipt for the payment made? Yes, I should see the receipt on the voucher, but I should not look into it critically.
2554. *Chairman.*] And if you did not see a receipt on the voucher you were posting you would of course draw the attention of the head of the Branch to it? Of the Examiner, yes.
2555. You were also engaged in examining the refund vouchers that had accumulated in the Treasury, and had remained there unpaid for some years past? Yes, for the years 1880 and 1881.
2556. What was the result of your examination? The result was that we found six, I think, that had not been entered in the Lands Refund Register.
2557. Did you discover anything fraudulent? No, I did not see anything that led me to think there was any fraud.
2558. Who was engaged with you? Mr. Kirkpatrick.
2559. Then you found nothing that you consider desirable to communicate to the Board in connection with this inquiry? Only the non-entry of some of the refund authorities. One of them appears in the Register as £6, and in the authority it is £3.
2560. *Mr. Thomson.*] And you have yet to ascertain the cause of the discrepancy? We have yet to discover it.
2561. You have no reason to suspect that to be a fraudulent transaction? No.
2562. You say that you discovered half-a-dozen vouchers in the Treasury that were not entered in the Register in the Lands Department? Yes, about half-a-dozen.
2563. Did you go down to the Lands Department to make any inquiry in respect of these half-a-dozen vouchers? No, we made no inquiry.
2564. Did you not think it desirable to refer them to the Lands Department to see if they were duly passed there? Yes, it would be desirable.
2565. They are unpaid documents? Yes.
2566. And of course can be retained or kept in the Treasury until inquiry is made respecting them? Yes.
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## HARRIS DEFALCATIONS BOARD.

## APPENDIX.

## A.

## FRAUDS BY H. V. HARRIS.

Date.	In whose favour.	Amount.	Remarks.
1881.			
June 3	William Richards	£ 187 6 0	Drawn over counter of Treasury by fraudulent employment of agents, and by means of forged signatures to vouchers.
Mar. 30	William Rudd	103 6 4	
June 17	John Retallick	65 0 0	
" 23	P. F. H. Hay	38 16 0	
Aug. 5	J. H. King	50 0 0	
Sept. 6	W. Scott	18 10 0	
" 14	W. Connell	28 0 0	
" 14	W. Connell	45 10 0	
Oct. 6	F. Hanson	35 0 0	
" 21	D. M'Bean	8 0 0	
" 31	J. W. Carr	12 10 0	Cheques cashed by means of forged signatures.
Mar. 9	Cheque 158,617	5 0 0	
" 17	" 158,618	5 0 0	
" 26	" 158,629	5 0 0	
May 10	" 158,632	16 5 0	
" 25	" 158,637	29 3 4	
June 25	" 209,997	15 12 6	
July 1	" 210,402	53 12 7	
" 4	" 210,197	16 5 0	
" 11	" 210,601	13 8 4	
" 11	" 210,019	10 0 0	Cheques stolen from Department of Lands.
" 18	" 210,196	6 5 0	
" 29	" 210,195	3 10 0	
Aug. 5	" 210,026	16 5 0	
Sept. 9	" L 447	10 0 0	
Oct. 19	" L 715	8 8 0	
" 19	" L 716	8 8 0	
" 1	" L 648	0 10 0	
Nov. 21	" L 947	1 9 11	
Jan. to Dec.	Duty stamps	2 6 8	
Mar. to Nov.	Amount required to balance Banking account; particulars not to hand.	1 18 3	
Nov. 11	W. H. Lee	72 15 0	Drawn at Treasury by fraudulent employment of agents, and by means of forged signature to voucher.
Feb. 7	Thos. Robertson	74 0 8	
1879.			
Aug. 4	John Dickson	12 0 0	Drawn over counter at Treasury by fraudulent employment of agents, and by means of forged signatures to vouchers.
Sept. 19	T. Lcemon	18 0 0	
1880.			
June 17	A. Milligan	9 0 0	Drawn over counter at Treasury by fraudulent employment of agents, and by means of forged signatures to vouchers.
Aug. 22	F. Peppin	19 10 0	
" 27	D. Murray	20 5 0	
1881.*			
Aug. 30	D. Murray	24 0 0	
" 31	J. C. Anderson	59 2 5	
Oct. 12	George Lee	115 2 6	
Nov. 23	T. L. Learmonth	125 16 10	
		£ 1,369 18 4	

\* This should be 1880. See foot-note to Mr. Oliver's evidence of 25 January, page 15.

## APPENDIX B.

Mr. S. Freeman to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 28 November, 1881.

In compliance with your verbal instructions I took immediate steps to inquire into the accounts kept by Mr. H. V. Harris, Accountant to this Department, and do myself the honor to report the result of my investigation thereon.

In the first place my attention was directed to an examination and comparison of the Bank pass-book with cheques drawn against your public account, and after a searching inquiry I discovered that the following items had been fraudulently made use of, viz. :—

	Date on which cheque was cashed.	No. of cheques.	Amount.	In whose favour drawn, and Remarks.
Cheques drawn out of obsolete cheque books.	1881.		£ s. d.	
	March 9	158617	5 0 0	Petty cash.
	" 17	158618	5 0 0	do.
	" 26	158629	5 0 0	do.
	May 10	158632	16 5 0	G. T. Hunt.
	" 25	158637	29 3 4	Wm. Wallace.
	June 25	209997	15 12 6	G. T. Hunt.
	July 1	210402	53 12 7	P. F. Richardson.
	" 4	210197	16 5 0	G. T. Hunt.
	" 11	210601	13 8 4	P. F. Richardson.
	" 11	210019	5 0 0	Petty cash *
	" 18	210196	6 5 0	Wm. Spicer.
	" 29	210195	3 10 0	Gardiner & Cool.
Aug. 5	210026	16 5 0	G. T. Hunt.	
Cheques drawn on the official form in use.	Sept. 9	L 447	10 0 0	P. W. Street.
	Oct. 19	L 715	8 8 0	A. T. Holroyd.
	" 19	L 716	8 8 0	W. H. Wilkinson.
	" 1	L 648	0 10 0	— Ballantine. †
	Nov. 21	L 947	5 0 0	Petty cash.
			£222 12 9	
Deduct amount of cash received from Mr. Harris, also vouchers in hand			3 10 1	
			£219 2 8	

\* Cheque drawn for £10; butt only shows £5.  
† Difference between total amount of cheques and sum for which there is a voucher.

The cheques from 9th March to 5th August, enumerated in the foregoing Schedule, amounting to £190 6s. 9d., I desire to point out are taken from obsolete cheque-books and filled up in the handwriting of Mr. Harris, and further, the sums specified were not due to the persons named, or indeed to any one. The butts of all these cheques are blank.

The cheques drawn on the official form, and also shown in the statement, amounting to £32 6s., are in the handwriting of Mr. Ireland, the officer who usually fills up the Departmental cheques. Items marked † were fraudulently obtained from the Treasury by misrepresentation, as per particulars hereunder :—

Date of advance.	On what representation procured.	Amount.
1881.		£ s. d.
May 10	As salary of G. T. Hunt, temporary clerk, for month of April, 1881	16 5 0
June 22	Do do do May, 1881	15 12 6
July 1	As salary of Wm. Wallace, C.P. Inspector, from 1 April to 26 May, 1881	53 12 7
" 4	As salary of G. T. Hunt, temporary clerk, for June, 1881	16 5 0
Aug. 5	Do do do July, 1881	16 5 0
		£118 0 1

In regard to the items in the name G. T. Hunt, it will be observed that in order to secure the passing of the adjustment vouchers the Accountant despatched a forged letter, dated 4th May, 1881, to the Auditor General, intimating that the Secretary for Lands had appointed Mr. Hunt to a temporary clerkship, with salary at the rate of 12s. 6d. per diem, for six months, and although some of the signatures to documents in support of the payments are said to be somewhat unlike your usual handwriting, they appear to have passed without question. For obvious reasons neither the vouchers nor letter were copied or recorded in this office. No person named G. T. Hunt is or has been employed in this Department.

The other item of £53 12s. 7d., in the name of William Wallace, for salary from 1st April to 26th May, 1881, is an evident fraud, inasmuch as Mr. Wallace ceased to be employed on 31 March, 1881.

The failure to discover this was evidently owing to the fact that neither Treasury nor Audit Office was advised of the discontinuance of Mr. Wallace's services.

My attention was next directed to outstanding adjustments of advances. Those unadjusted are as follows :—

Date of advance.	No. of advance.	Amount advanced.	Vouchers or cheques on hand.	Amount unaccounted for.
1881.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
August 5	35	133 13 4	133 13 4	.....
September 8	53	335 6 0	325 6 0	10 0 0
" 23	63	17 3 6	16 13 6	0 10 0
November 1	92	3,067 14 10	3,067 14 10	.....
October 18	86	41 15 0	24 19 0	16 16 0
November 1	94	473 8 0	473 8 0	.....
" 4	98	218 18 4	216 6 8	*2 11 8
" 11	100	470 8 8	470 8 8	.....
" 16	101	169 6 4	169 6 4	.....
" 18	102	88 12 9	.....	*88 12 9
" 18	Petty cash.	25 0 0	3 10 1	21 9 11

\* Cheques not withdrawn.

## HARRIS DEFALCATIONS BOARD—APPENDIX.

3.

I find that there are on hand either cheques or vouchers for all advances made to your public account, excepting the times before mentioned.

It would appear on inquiry that all previous adjustments have satisfied the Auditor General of their correctness.

Of the advance No. 63, £335 6s., a cheque for £10 in favour of Mr. Street was abstracted by the Accountant, and the ombezzlement of this sum formed the subject of recent Police Court proceedings, when Mr. Harris was committed for trial.

Of No. 63, £17 3s. 6d., a sum of 10s., due to Mr. Ballantine, formed part of a cheque for £1 6d., the other portion being represented by a voucher properly applied.

Of No. 86, £41 15s., two cheques for £8 8s. each, due to Messrs. Holroyd and Wilkinson, have been appropriated by Mr. Harris.

On looking at the petty cash account, I find that during the present year four advances of £25 each have been obtained. Of these the first three were duly adjusted by the production of expenditure vouchers. Payments to the extent of 19s. 5d. have been made out of the fourth, and a sum of £2 10s. 8d. in cash is in hand. This leaves a balance of £21 9s. 11d. to be accounted for, and if the books had been honestly kept there could be no difficulty in adjusting the account. It appears, however, that after receiving the third advance of £25 the Accountant drew cheques for £31 3s. 8d., but only furnished expenditure vouchers for £25, so that there is a sum of £6 3s. 8d. unaccounted for.

Mr. Harris has in my opinion forged thirteen cheques and stolen three others, as well as part of the proceeds of two. His defalcations may be summarized thus:—

Forgeries .....	£190 6 9
Stolen cheques.....	27 6 0
Petty cash .....	1 9 11
Other deficiencies (particulars at present unascertained) .....	1 18 3
	£221 0 11

The balance-sheet is as follows:—

<i>Liabilities.</i>		<i>Assets.</i>	
Petty cash.....	£21 9 11	Balance in Bank.....	£156 17 6
Money due to Street, Holroyd, & Wilkinson ...	26 16 0	<i>Deduct—</i>	
Unpaid account No. 98 .....	2 11 8	Outstanding cheques .....	120 8 0
"    "    102 .....	88 12 9		£36 9 6
	£139 10 4	<i>Add—</i>	
		Amount to be made good .....	103 0 10
			£139 10 4

The above sum of £103 0s. 10d. required to balance the Bank Account to meet legitimate liabilities, added to the sum of £118 0s. 1d. for which advances were fraudulently obtained for fictitious names, brings the total up to £221 0s. 11d. This amount the Fidelity Guarantee Company will, I presume, be called upon to pay so soon as the Accountant's trial terminates.

As you are anxious to obtain a speedy report, and have given me to understand that you do not desire it to be delayed for the purpose of obtaining particulars as to the sum of £1 18s. 3d. required to balance the account, I have not thought it advisable to attempt a strict search for the necessary particulars which may or may not be procurable.

I have, &c.,

STEPHEN FREEMAN.

MEMO.—In submitting the within report, which has been made at my request, I deem it advisable to take the different matters therein alluded to as they occur.

With regard to the cheques drawn from obsolete cheque-books, I have to remark that it has been my invariable practice before signing any cheque whatever to examine the butts and the cheques to see that they correspond, and also to require the production of vouchers in support of the different payments. In these cases the butts are *not* filled in, and the cheques are drawn, as before stated, from obsolete cheque-books. In some instances there are no vouchers in existence, and others must be admitted to be fabrications. For these reasons alone I must pronounce the cheques to be forgeries, although the signatures are in many instances remarkably like my usual handwriting. However, as showing the extraordinary skill in penmanship possessed by Mr. Harris, I may here mention that Mr. Fitzgerald, the teller of the London Chartered Bank, acknowledged a signature to a fraudulent voucher to be his, but afterwards an investigation of the books of the Bank declared it to be a forgery, although singularly like his signature. It will be easily understood that it would be extremely difficult for me to discriminate between my signature and a forgery thereof when an expert in such matters under almost precisely similar circumstances failed to do so.

As to the advances fraudulently obtained in the names of Messrs. Hunt and Wallace, I am confident that the signatures to the vouchers purporting to be mine must be forgeries, although, as in other cases, the signatures in nearly every instance bear a great resemblance to my own.

The appointment of Mr. Hunt was a cleverly concocted scheme, and must have been well thought out, being, so far as my knowledge extends, entirely original in conception, and a perfect masterpiece of invention.

With regard to the failure to inform the Treasury and Audit Office of the removal of Mr. Wallace, I have to observe that it is probably due to the fact that I never saw the papers relating thereto or received any instruction on the subject.

The larceny of Mr. Street's cheque is of recent date, and explains itself. The same may be said of the cheques drawn in favour of Messrs. Holroyd and Wilkinson.

As to the petty cash, it will be seen that three of the four advances obtained have been duly adjusted, and the frauds in the fourth are trifling in amount and of recent date.

It would appear that the frauds have been chiefly effected by means of skilfully devised forgeries, and that the total deficiency amounts to £221 0s. 11d., which sum is fully covered by a fidelity bond for £1,000, entered into by the London Guarantee and Accident Company.

It is proper to mention that Mr. Harris was appointed to the Pre-lease Branch of this Department in April, 1879, and was received with an irreproachable character from the Audit Office. He proved to be a most attentive and efficient officer in that Branch, and was subsequently for a time employed in the Account Branch.

Displaying a thorough knowledge of accounts he was ultimately appointed Accountant, for which position he appeared from experience, supported by the recommendation of the Auditor General, to be specially fitted.

As the Secretary for Lands is aware, Mr. Harris has been committed to take his trial for stealing the cheque for £10 drawn in favour of Mr. Street, and I have laid three informations against him for forgery, and the charges will be heard on Thursday next.

C.O., 29/11/81.

## APPENDIX C.

Mr. S. Freeman to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 3 December, 1881.

Since furnishing my report on the defalcations of Mr. Harris, so far as they related to your banking account, I have obtained from the Treasury a statement of unexpended balances of votes for Services of this Department. This statement could not be procured until Thursday. Simultaneously, a batch of blank printed forms of authority for the payment of money, purporting to be signed by you, were found folded up and cunningly secreted in the middle of a quantity of unused official paper, in a drawer in the Account Branch.

The discovery of these forms indicated that frauds of an exceptional character had probably been perpetrated, and, a comparison between the balances shown by this office with those of the Treasury having been made, a very noticeable discrepancy

discrepancy appeared in the vote of £1,000 for compensation under clause 27 of the Land Act of 1880. Inquiry was then made at the Audit Office for any vouchers there might be for payments charged against this vote, when it was found that thirteen adjustments for a total sum of £399 11s. 10d. had been accepted; of these, ten payments, representing £374 1s., are palpable frauds, investigation proving that the papers quoted by the late Accountant in the letters of authority either had no existence or referred to totally different matters. Appended are particulars of the various sums.

In course of inquiry at the Pay Branch of the Treasury, it transpired that there were two vouchers for a total of £86 5s. awaiting payment. These also are frauds, and by your direction payment of them has been stopped.

Although there is no apparent reason to suspect that any other votes have been manipulated in a similar manner, it cannot possibly be stated that such is or is not the case until a further and more detailed comparison has been made between the Treasury books and those of this office. The difficulty of arriving at a conclusion without comparison may be accounted for by the fact that the details of charges against some of the votes are apparently not kept in the same way by both Departments.

This examination will probably be completed on Monday.

I have, &c.,  
STEPHEN FREEMAN.

STATEMENT of sums paid out of vote of £1,000, item 363, Appropriation Act, 1881.

Fraudulent vouchers.	£	s.	d.
John Retallick, of Penrith.....	65	0	0
Patrick Francis Henry, of Hay.....	38	16	0
J. W. King, of Campbelltown.....	50	0	0
W. Connell, of Young.....	45	10	0
William Scott, of Merrylands.....	18	10	0
Frederick Hanson, of Blackheath.....	35	0	0
David M'Bean (of Blackheath).....	8	0	0
W. H. Lee (address not stated).....	72	15	0
J. W. Carr, of Penrith.....	12	10	0
W. Connell (address not stated).....	28	0	0
	£374	1	0
Add legitimate vouchers.....		25	10
Balance of vote still available.....	600	8	2
	£1,000	0	0

MEMO.—I have to submit a further report on the frauds committed by Mr. Harris. It will be observed that the frauds have been effected by means of obtaining payments direct from the Treasury, of which I could have no possible knowledge.

As is pointed out in the within report, the immediate detection of these frauds has followed on the discovery of blank forms of authority for payments purporting to be signed by me.

These forms, of which two are enclosed, never were signed by me, the signatures being forgeries. No doubt they are forms to which Mr. Harris had attached my signature for practice, or having been successful so far in imitating it, they were kept by him for the purpose of effecting further frauds.

It appears to me that these frauds have been committed by Mr. Harris in the manner which I shall hereafter describe, and that he selected the vote on account of the improbability of any large demands being made upon it. I am led to this view from the result of inquiry made by me of Mr. Stopps, the officer charged with the business in connection with the resumption of land for road purposes, who informed me that Mr. Harris had sought to ascertain from him the mode of procedure in these matters, and the probable claims for compensation. The course taken by the late Accountant may be briefly described. Having, by some means at present unknown to me, obtained the services of persons to act as agents for the supposed claimants, he signed the claimants' names to authorities for payments of the moneys to the agents, appending thereto signatures purporting to be those of attesting Magistrates. He then prepared letters of authority for the payments of the amounts of the alleged claims and signed my name thereto. The transactions, so far as the Department would have been concerned in legitimate cases, were complete, and in due course the agents attended at the Treasury and received the moneys. What afterwards became of the moneys I am unaware, except in the case of W. H. Lee for an alleged claim of £72 15s. This amount, I have reason to believe, was handed to Mr. Harris by Mr. Campbell, who acted as agent. It will thus be seen that the frauds committed have completely deceived both the Treasury and Audit officials, and are the result of a well matured course of action.

Joseph Sutton.  
William Nichols.  
Wm. A. Gilder.  
A. J. Campbell.  
Chas. B. Walsh.

The late Accountant appears to have been cunning enough to vary the agents (names in margin) so that any danger of suspicion might be averted. Each of these agents I purpose closely examining, and will as soon as possible report the result. I however deem it necessary to draw special attention to the fact that these agents have received the different sums on behalf of persons to whom they cannot have forwarded or paid them, and, to my mind, have participated in the responsibility of the miscarriage of the moneys. Their conduct is almost inexplicable, as had they acted in even a business-like manner they must have become aware of the fraudulent way in which the moneys had been obtained. I would suggest that the question of their responsibility be referred to the Crown Law Officers.

With regard to the sum of £86 5s. passed for payment at the Treasury, I think that I should point out that, had it not been for the detection of Mr. Harris's frauds, that sum also would have been lost. I have throughout hurried the reports on the subject of these defalcations, with a view to placing any discoveries immediately before the Secretary for Lands; and I would only observe that the frauds are of such a nature (forgeries) as cannot be readily detected, and I have no doubt by this afternoon or to-morrow morning I will be in a position to place before Mr. Secretary Hoskins a complete statement of the frauds, forgeries, or otherwise.

C.O., 5/12/81.

I concur. The Crown Solicitor should be consulted as suggested.—J.H., 5/12/81. The Crown Solicitor does not consider that any proceedings against Harris's agents would be successful, as there is no evidence of a criminal knowledge on their part. They will state that they acted as innocent agents, and they may have done so. The Crown would have to prove the contrary.—C.O., 6/12/81.

APPENDIX D.

Mr. Freeman to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 6 December, 1881.

Since my last report in regard to the late Accountant's frauds, particulars have come to hand of sums paid to Mr. Joseph Sutton, one of the persons employed to procure these moneys. Having obtained the adjustment vouchers from the Audit Office, it appeared that several payments were made before Mr. Harris left the Pre-lease Branch, and on inquiry it was found that no less than six refunds, as per memo. appended, for a total sum of £257 14s. 3d., had been fraudulently procured, your signature, as also Mr. W. W. Stephen's, and Mr. F. H. Wilson's, having been forged. The papers quoted on five of the forged authorities (herewith) clearly show that no such action as that relating to these refunds should have been taken, the lessees having no possible claim to refund.

The papers in the sixth case are not forthcoming, but no refund was due.

In his list of sums obtained for and paid to the late Accountant, Mr. Sutton includes three other items, the papers and vouchers in regard to which appear so far as can be judged to be genuine, as per Mr. Wilson's covering memo. It does seem strange, however, that the moneys for these refunds should have been paid to Mr. Harris, although Mr. Sutton himself, as agent for the lessee, applied for the refunds, *vide* 81-1,130 leases.

I have, &c.,  
STEPHEN FREEMAN.

FRAUDULENT

## HARRIS DEFALCATIONS BOARD—APPENDIX.

5

FRAUDULENT Lease Rent Refund Vouchers, the proceeds of which were received by Mr. Joseph Sutton, and said to have been handed to Mr. Harris.

Date of refund.	To whom payable.	Amount.
1880.		£ s. d.
17 June .....	Alexander Milligan .....	9 0 0
12 August .....	Frederick Peppin .....	19 10 0
27 " .....	Daniel Murray, alienee of Rupert Macartney .....	20 5 0
30 " .....	Do. do. Maxwell C. Macartney .....	24 0 0
31 " .....	J. C. Anderson, alienee of James Costigan .....	59 2 5
23 November .....	T. L. Learmonth, alienee of S. L. and A. J. L. Learmonth .....	125 16 10
		£ 257 14 3

## APPENDIX E.

## Mr. S. Freeman to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 6 December, 1881.

In connection with the late frauds, and amongst other items stated by Mr. Joseph Sutton to have been collected by him and handed to the late Accountant, is an amount of £187 6s., for "Compensation to Mr. Richards for loss of improvements on land granted to him under an erroneous survey." This claim would appear to be entirely imaginary, the letter of authority to the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade, dated 12th May, 1881, herewith, quoting papers in reference to Simon Richards's claim for compensation £40.

In order that the money (£187 6s.) might be easily obtained, the Treasurer's advance account was operated on, and a request made for a vote on Supplementary Estimates to recoup the advance account.

In the event of the money being voted no further trouble would under ordinary circumstances have been anticipated by Mr. Harris, the voucher in adjustment having satisfied the Audit Office.

This item appears on Supplementary Estimates for 1881, now before Parliament.

I have, &amp;c.,

STEPHEN FREEMAN.

MEMO.—Having questioned Mr. Sutton as to his transactions for the late Accountant, I ascertained that Harris's operations had apparently not been confined to the frauds already reported, but that it was very probable that by means of forgeries he had obtained sums of money as refunds of alleged over-paid pre-lease rent. On obtaining certain vouchers from the Audit Office I found my suspicions to be well founded. The first fraud (as yet ascertained) was committed so far back as Sept., 1879, and to effect it Harris evidently forged the name of Mr. Charles Brown, then in charge of the Pre-lease Branch, to a refund voucher purporting to authorize the repayment of a sum of £18 for overpaid pre-lease rent to one Thomas Lecman.

Other frauds have been committed by the evident forgeries of the signature of the late Under Secretary and Mr. Wilson, the latter officer's name having been forged while he was in charge of the Pre-lease Branch. The frauds in connection with pre-lease rent amount to £379 14s. 3d., and the majority of them would not have been discovered had it not been for the information gathered from Mr. Sutton, by strict examination—no record of the forged authorities being placed by Harris in the books of this Department, and the vouchers, with the exception of Lecman's, having been accepted by the Audit Office, and never likely to be afterwards referred to. The amounts were refunded on account of leases which from various causes had ceased to exist, but the rents refunded were properly charged on account of the leases while current, except in the case of Mr. William Rudd. The refund (£103 6s. 4d.) in this case was properly payable, but a forged authority to receive the sum was obtained by Harris, through Mr. Sutton, who will have to explain why he wrote a letter as the agent of Mr. Rudd, he never having been employed by that gentleman.

The amount, £187 6s., obtained from the Treasurer's Advance Account, would never have been detected but for the information obtained in the manner before described, as the sum was placed by the Treasury on the Supplementary Estimates for the purpose of recouping the advance fund, and would have been passed without question.

Similar frauds could be committed unless some better system of check is adopted both by the Treasury and Audit Office. With regard to the former Department, it may be pointed out that the orders to receive the sums were forged, and in many instances purported to be signed before Magistrates who, I have ascertained by inquiry at the Colonial Secretary's Department, do not exist. I venture to suggest that an effort be made to devise some more efficient check on these payments and the acceptance of vouchers in adjustment. It is impossible for this Department to guard against similar frauds, as no records of the forgeries appear in the books of this Department, and the payments are made on the forged letters and authorities without further reference or inquiry as to whether the amount is properly payable or whether the authorities are genuine.

Notwithstanding the excellent character Harris received from the Audit Office and from officers of this Department, as will be seen from the papers relating to his appointment to the Pre-lease Branch, it will be observed that he has been a systematic forger for over two years, and that the success of his forgeries is the result of expert penmanship and a thorough knowledge of how the system of check in force could be defeated.

C.O., 8/12/81.

As a Board is about to be appointed by the Honorable Colonial Treasurer to investigate and inquire into the manner by which Harris's (the late Accountant's) forgeries were carried on for such a lengthened period without being discovered, I do not see what further action can be taken by this Department, although I am of opinion that the system followed of making payments at the Treasury and paying accounts through the Audit Office must be defective, or otherwise the forgeries perpetrated by Harris should have been discovered before they were.—J.H., 17/12/81.

## APPENDIX F.

[81—7,088 Con. Sales]

Department of Lands, Sydney, 12 May, 1881.

I am directed by the Secretary for Lands to apprise you that the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade has been requested to cause the sum of one hundred and eighty-seven pounds six shillings sterling to be paid to you or your order, as compensation for the loss of your improvements on portions 171 and 173, the land having been granted to you through an erroneous survey.

I have, &amp;c.,

CHARLES OLIVER.

Treasury letter, 12 May, 1881. Payable out of the Advance Account.—H.V.H., 18/5/81.

## TREASURER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT—NEW SOUTH WALES.

Series B—Contingency Form No. 1.

Pay Voucher No. 3,382.

Head of Service—Compensation to Wm. Richards for loss of improvements, &amp;c.

Payable from Vote of £100,000, item No. 175 of Appropriation Act of 1881.

Contingent Expenses.—Department of Lands.

Sub-head of Estimate—Compensation to Wm. Richards for loss of improvements, &amp;c.

Date



HARRIS DEFALCATIONS BOARD—APPENDIX.

APPENDIX I.

Special Payments Form No. 6 (b). Pay Voucher No.  
 Papers No. L.A. REVENUE REFUNDED. Lands Department, Sydney, 18 .  
 Sir,  
 I am directed to request that you will be good enough to refund to M of  
 the sum of pounds shillings and pence, credited at the  
 being the rent paid on the Pre-emptive Lease particularized in the  
 Treasury on the margin, cancelled,  
 notified on the District of  
 I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,  
 The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade. Pro Under Secretary.  
 The Auditor General, for verification.  
 The Treasury, }  
 B.C. 18 . } Under Secretary.  
 The above amount of £ was credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund, on the 18 .  
 Department of Audit, Sydney, }  
 B.C. 18 . } Auditor General.  
 The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade. Auditor General.  
 RECEIVED on the day of 18 , the above sum of pounds shillings and pence, sterling,  
 on behalf of

APPENDIX J.

No. L.A. Department of Lands, Sydney, 18 .  
 Sir,  
 I am directed to inform you that the Colonial Treasurer has been authorized to refund to you  
 the sum of pounds shillings and pence, being the amount deposited with an  
 application for Pre-emptive Lease made at  
 2. I am to add, that when the money is ready for payment, notice to that effect will be forwarded  
 to you from the Treasury.  
 I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,  
 Mr. Pro Under Secretary.

APPENDIX K.

- Pay Vouchers to Treasurer's Cash Sheets.*
- No. Heads of Examination for Daily or Special Reports.
1. As to Rates (a), Computations (b), and Castings (c).
  2. As to correct description of "Head of Expenditure."
  3. As to complete and correct details of the Services for which Payment is claimed to have been made.
  4. As to due Disbursement under competent Authority (Section 15).
  5. As to prescribed Certificates (Section 16).
  6. As to Receipts and Acquittances (Section 14).
  7. As to Registration of Salaries and fixed Allowances.
  8. As to Registration of Payments under Contracts.
  9. As to Special circumstances of Authority, Regulation, or other points not otherwise specified.
  10. As to sufficiency of Answers to Queries.
  11. As to Unanswered Queries or remaining defects on re-submission of Accounts at close of each month.
  12. As to Advances unaccounted for.
  13. As to Registration in Appropriation Ledgers.
  14. As to whether covered by Warrants of the Governor.
  15. As to whether actually paid from the "Public Account."
  16. As to whether correctly entered in the "Cash Sheet."
- Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11 apply to the Expenditure Audit.  
 Nos. 2, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 apply to the Appropriation Audit.

APPENDIX L.

Special Payments Form No. 6 (a). Pay Voucher No. 13,178.  
 Papers No. 78-3,553. REVENUE REFUNDED. Lands Department, Sydney, 31 May, 1878. Treasury, 2549, 3 June, 1878.  
 Sir,  
 I am directed to request that you will be good enough to refund to Mr. James Dickson or his  
 order of the sum of three thousand five hundred and thirty-two-pounds three  
 shillings and ninepence, credited at the Treasury, on the 2nd May, 1878, being the amount of the balance  
 of purchase money paid by him to the Treasury for land purchased at Bay, 2nd February, 1878, the  
 necessary amount having also been paid to the Land Agent.  
 I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,  
 W. C. EDWARDS,  
 Pro Under Secretary.  
 The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.  
 Receiver, 3.—A.M., f. U.S. Examiner, 7.—A.M., f. U.S.  
 The Auditor General, for verification.  
 The Treasury, }  
 B.C., 3rd June, 1878. } G.E.,  
Under Secretary.  
 P.E.W.  
 The above amount of £3,532 3s. 9d. was credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund, on the 2nd May, 1878.  
 Department of Audit, Sydney, } Treasury, N.S.W.  
June 3, 1878.  
Examining  
Branch.  
 B.C., 5th June, 1878. } C.R.,  
Auditor General.  
 T.J.M.  
 The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade. Department of  
Audit.  
No.  
June 4, 1878.  
New South  
Wales.  
 RECEIVED on the 14th day of June, 1878, the above sum of three thousand five hundred and thirty-two pounds three shillings  
 and ninepence sterling, on behalf of James Dickson.  
 Certified copy.—C.W., 7/2/82. C. DUIGUID.  
Alienation



Alienation Branch (3553), 9 May, 1878, Lands Department.

Treasury (4284), 6 May, 1878.

Office Stamp—Sydney, May 4, 1878.

Reference No., 677.

Telegram from Hay Station,

Received at 7 h. 14.m.

Addressed to Under Secty., Finance and Trade, Sy.

No. of words, 37.

(Forwarded subject to printed Regulations of the Department.)

Amount paid, 3s. 3d.

DR. DICKSON'S balances included in draft of to-day are represented by local Bank, New South Wales, as having been previously paid at Treasury. If this correct, Manager, who is in difficulty, says Bank will ask for refund.

Date

N. C. O'NEILL,

Time, 6 h.

L.A., Hay.

The Under Secretary for Lands, B.C., 7 May, 1878.—G.E. W.N. Mr. Dickson and Treasury, 31/5/78. The Under Secretary, Finance and Trade. Lands, B.C., 1/6/78. Receiver, 5.—G.E. Paymaster, with reference to refund authority sent to Auditor General for verification on 3rd instant.—W.N., 6 June, /78.

Melbourne, 10 May, 1878.

To the Honorable the Treasurer of New South Wales, Sydney.

Please pay to the Bank of Australasia or Bearer the sum of three thousand five hundred and thirty-two pounds three shillings and nine pence, as per accompanying receipt No. 8,221, the amount represented having been previously paid to the Land Officer at Hay.

JAS. DICKSON.

£3,532 3s. 9d. stg. Bank of Australasia, Melbourne.

Mr. ELLIOTT, Manager of the Bank of Australasia, witness to the signature of James Dickson.

£3,501 was collected by the Land Agent at Hay on May 4th, 1878, and credited at Treasury May 7th, 1878; the same amount was also paid to the Treasury by the Bank of Australasia for Jas. Dickson on 31st May, 1877. This amount having been twice paid, Mr. Dickson is entitled to a refund of £3,501.—W.K. P.F.R., 29/5/78. Refunded.—30/5/78.

[78-4,284]

The Treasury, 2 May, 1878.

No. 8221.

New South Wales.

Received from James Dickson the sum of three thousand five hundred and thirty-two pounds three shillings and nine pence sterling, for balance of land sold at Hay on 2nd February, 1878 (postponed sale from 19 December, 1877).

Bank of Australasia.

£ s. d.

3,501 3 9 Balance }

31 0 0 Deeds }

Particulars as per indorsement.

W. NEWCOMBE, pro Treasurer.

£3,532 3 9

Entd.—G.B.

Lots.		Area.		Balance.		Deed.	Lots.		Area.		Balance.		Deed.		
		a.	r.	£	s.	d.	£			a.	r.	£	s.	d.	£
T		45	1	33	18	9	1	KK		156	0	117	0	0	1
U		320	0	240	0	0	1	LL		126	0	94	10	0	1
V		107	10	80	12	6	1	MM		153	0	114	15	0	1
W		160	0	120	0	0	1	NN		170	0	127	10	0	1
X		160	0	120	0	0	1	OO		165	0	123	15	0	1
Y		179	0	134	5	0	1	PP		172	0	129	0	0	1
Z		166	0	124	10	0	1	QQ		128	0	96	0	0	1
AA		193	3	145	6	3	1	RR		112	0	84	0	0	1
BB		193	3	145	6	3	1	SS		219	0	164	5	0	1
CC		151	0	113	5	0	1	TT		140	0	105	0	0	1
DD		125	0	93	15	0	1	UU		125	0	93	15	0	1
EE		155	0	116	5	0	1	VV		148	0	111	0	0	1
FF		172	0	129	0	0	1	WW		142	0	106	10	0	1
GG		136	0	102	0	0	1	XX		40	0	30	0	0	1
HH		150	0	112	10	0	1								
II		158	0	118	10	0	1								
JJ		100	0	75	0	0	1								
												£3,501	3	9	£31

No. 78-8,434.

REVENUE REFUNDED.

Lands Department, Sydney, 28 April, 1879.

Treasury, 2394, 1st May, 1879. £5,572 15s.

Sir,

I am directed to request that you will be good enough to refund to Mr. James Pile, or his order, care of Mr. Walterus Brown, of Wilcannia, the sum of five thousand five hundred and seventy-two pounds fifteen shillings, credited at the Treasury, being the amount paid by him for lots A to K, of Crown Lands sale, Wilcannia, 28th November, 1877, as the land in question is partly within the travelling stock reserve No. 355. The Minister for Lands has directed that the sale should be cancelled and a re-survey made of those portions outside the boundary of the reserve.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES OLIVER, pro Under Secretary.

Receiver, 1.—A.E., pro U.S. Notice.—May 18, 1879, Paymaster.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Department of Audit, No. May 5, 1879, N.S.W.

The Auditor General for verification.—G.E.

472a.—P.E.W.

T.J.M. Examiner, 7.

A.E., pro U.S.

Certified copy.—C.W., 7/2/82,

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

Treasury No. 9041, 23rd Dec., '79.

79-8322 Aln.

Department of Lands, Sydney, 22 December, 1879.

Sir,

Referring to my printed letter of the 28th April last, authorizing the refund to Mr. James Pile of the sum of £5,572 15s., being the purchase money and deed fees on the land noted in the margin, I am directed to inform you that it has been decided that the sale of this land to Mr. Pile shall hold good, and that the refund in question should not therefore now be made.

I have, &c.,

W. W. STEPHEN.

Sale at Wilcannia, 23 Nov., 1877. Lots A-K.

Receiver, 23.—G.E. J.G.B.

Under this authority no refund is to be made to Mr. Jas. Pile; the refund order should therefore be cancelled.—Rev. Br., 5 Jan., 1880.—W.N. P.E.W. The Paymaster, Accountant, Examiner, then to the Auditor General.—G.E. Noted in Pay Br. books, voucher herewith.—J.D.C., Pay Br., 9/1/80. Cancelled in Acc. Br.—J.P.; 10/1/80. Cancelled.—C.N., p. Exmr., 12/1/80.

Special

Special Payments Form No. 6 (a)

Pay Voucher, No. 22,642.

REVENUE REFUNDED.

Papers No. 80-6296 Aln.

Lands Department, Sydney, 14 August, 1880.

Treasury 4864.  
17 Aug., '80.  
Treasury, N.S.W.  
Aug. 26, 1880.  
Examining Branch.  
Dept. of Audit.  
Aug. 23, '80.  
N.S.W.  
Notice.  
Sep. 2, 1880.  
Paymaster.

Sir,

I am directed to request that you will be good enough to refund to Messrs. Finlay & Allen Campbell or their order, care of the Manager of the A. J. S. Bank, Sydney, the sum of one thousand eight hundred and forty-two pounds eighteen shillings and five-pence, credited at the Treasury, on the being the amount of the balance of purchase money and deed fees paid by them for lots A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and J, portions 101, 102, 104, 106, 107, 108, 109, and 87, of sale at Corowa, 28th April, 1880, this amount having been twice paid, in the first instance to the Treasury and afterwards to the Crown Lands Agent.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JNO. G. BLAXLAND,  
pro Under Secretary.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.  
Receiver, 17.—A.E., for U.S. Examiner, 25.

The Auditor General, for verification.

The Treasury, }  
B.C., 20th August, 1880. }  
N.L.

G.E.,  
Under Secretary.

The above amount of £1,842 18s. 5d. was credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund on the 27th July, 1880.

The Department of Audit, Sydney, }  
B.C., 24th August, 1880. }  
T.J.M.

Order attached.—C.R.,  
Auditor General.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

RECEIVED, on the 7th September, the above sum of eighteen hundred and forty-two pounds eighteen shillings and five-pence sterling, on behalf of F. & A. Campbell.

E. LUKEY,  
A. J. S. Bank.

Certified copy.—C.W., 7/2/82.

Stamp duty. Stamp duty.

W. Campbell, Esq., to The Colonial Treasurer.

No. New South Wales. Place, 1 September, 1880.  
I HEREBY authorize you to pay to\* the Australian Joint Stock Bank the undermentioned moneys now due to us from the Treasury, on account of the Public Service, taking his acquittance, or the acquittance of the Manager or other proper officer of the said Bank, as my acquittance and discharge for any moneys so paid according to this authority.

E.H., 7/9/80.

W. CAMPBELL,

Attorney for Finlay and Allan Campbell.

Australian Joint Stock Bank, 4/9/80, Sydney.

The Honorable the Treasurer.

Witness—WM. SOUTOR.

Order account. The Australian Joint Stock Bank.

\* Insert the name of party or Bank in the above blank.

The amount of the balance of the purchase money and deeds fees paid by us for lots A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and J, £1,842 18s. 5d. portions 101, 102, 104, 106, 107, 108, 109, and 87 of the Cowra Land Sale at Cowra, 28 April, 1880.

The amount having been twice paid.

W. Newcombe, Esq., to E. A. Rennie, Esq.

L. 81-7,199.

My dear Rennie,

Treasury, 21/10/81.

The enclosed refund is a very special and urgent one, and Mr. Eagar has faithfully promised payment early to-day. Will you therefore kindly cause it to be verified, and return per bearer, who will wait, and oblige,—

Yours faithfully,  
W. NEWCOMBE.

Mr. G., please have this done at once.—E.A.R., 21. Verification herewith.—D.W.G.

Special Payments Form No. 6 (a)

Pay Voucher No. 26,200.

REVENUE REFUNDED.

Papers No. 81/10,818 Aln.

Lands Department, Sydney, 20 October, 1881.

Sir,

I am directed to request that you will be good enough to refund to Messrs. George and John Whittingham, or their order c/o Mr. R. P. Raymond, 91, Pitt-street, Sydney, the sum of two thousand nine hundred and eighty-four pounds eleven shillings and sixpence, credited at the Treasury on the being the amount of balance and deed fees twice paid by them for lots A to L, portions 1, 2, 7I, 15, 6, 7, 23, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, of sale at Hillston, 22nd June, 1881.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JNO. G. BLAXLAND,  
Pro Under Secretary.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.  
Receiver, 20.—A.E., for U.S.

The Auditor General, for verification.

The Treasury, }  
B.C. 20 October, 1881.—G.E. }  
W.N.

The above amount of £2,984 11s. 6d. was credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund on the 28th September, 1881.

Department of Audit, Sydney, }  
B.C. 21 October, 1881. }  
D.W.G.

E. A. RENNIE,  
For Auditor General.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

RECEIVED on the 21st day of October, 1881, the above sum of two thousand nine hundred and eighty-four pounds eleven shillings and sixpence sterling.

Witness—R. PEEL RAYMOND.

GEO. & JOHN WHITTINGHAM.

Stamp duty.—G. & J. WHITTINGHAM, 21/10/81.

Certified copy.—C.W., 7/2/82.

## APPENDIX M.

## REVENUE REFUNDED.

Service.	1878.		1879.		1880.		1881.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Conditional Purchases.....	80,289	15 5	83,193	7 6	57,403	17 4	72,474	19 8
Stamps received as Revenue .....	3,645	12 10	3,267	19 8	6,899	8 0	11,218	17 0
Land Sales.....	32,567	4 0	12,825	9 0	7,447	16 11	11,686	9 2
Lense Rent .....	2,568	16 7	5,550	17 2	6,037	19 0	4,840	13 7
Lato Suspense Account.....	673	2 9	5	0 0	2,895	0 9	3,180	13 6
Deposits, 31st clause, Lands Acts Amendment Act.	99,259	15 6	29,597	16 0	4,134	2 6	2,673	0 0
Rent of Ruus .....	5,268	8 3	5,080	14 11	2,699	18 4	2,538	5 2
Rent of Mineral and Auriferous Lands.....	1,127	10 0	1,179	2 0	2,609	2 9	1,404	15 0
Licenses.....	156	5 4	.....	.....	1,394	7 9	1,644	4 1
Railway Revenue.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,489	12 1

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
8th February, 1882.

J. PEARSON,  
Accountant.

## APPENDIX N.

No.

New South Wales.

(Place)

(Date)

188 .

I HEREBY authorize you to pay to\* (unless or until otherwise ordered) all moneys now due, or which may hereafter become due to me from the Treasury, on account of the Public Service, taking his acquittance, or the acquittance of the Manager or other proper Officer of the said Bank, as my acquittance and discharge for any moneys so paid according to this authority.

The Honorable the Treasurer.

(Signature)

Witness—

\* Insert the name of Party or Bank in the above blank.

Note.—In all cases where the signature is not known at the Treasury the witness must be a Magistrate, Clergyman, or Clerk of Petty Sessions. The witness should in all cases be satisfied of the identity of the person signing the order.

## APPENDIX O.

## Memorandum for the Paymaster, Colonial Treasury.

Mr.

is authorized to sign as a Receiving Teller in this Bank.

Bank of

188 .

## APPENDIX P.

## The Inspector of Public Revenue Collectors' Accounts to The Chief Inspector.

No. 8.

Sir,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 22 July, 1878.

In accordance with the terms of your memorandum of the instant, I have made an inquiry into the state of the expenditure accounts of the Lands Department.

The two cash books in operation were entered up to the 4th April and 4th May, showing arrears of two and three months respectively. They have now been brought up to date.

So far as these books show, the various advances have been duly adjusted, but there still remains to Mr. Stephen's credit in the Bank the sum of £25 Os. 4d., which the Acting Accountant cannot explain.

I did not feel justified in addressing myself to a lengthy detailed examination of this balance—an operation rendered more difficult by the absence of the necessary information under the head of "cheque No." in the Bank cash book.

Failing such examination, the Acting Accountant might be called upon to explain the discrepancy.

The actual balance (if any) after provision for outstanding claims should be paid into the Treasury.

The Appropriation Ledger was simply a blank. It has now however been entered up to date, but the balances on the Departmental votes do not altogether agree with those shown by the Treasury registers.

As the officer having present charge of these books has apparently not possessed a clear perception of their proposed uses, I may perhaps state specifically the manner in which they are intended to be kept and the transactions they are presumed to record.

With the exception of the Land Agents' salaries and commissions, the Lands Department takes cognizance of all claims chargeable against the appropriations placed under its control.

These claims are liquidated either by direct payment by the Treasury, on certificate and approval of the Lands Department or by the latter from funds placed from time to time at its disposal.

The "large cash book" (so-called) is intended to represent the Departmental Register, and should show, in detail, all the vouchers sent to the Treasury for direct payment to the claimants, and the advances placed to the Under Secretary's credit.

The item No. of the Appropriation, and the sub-head of Estimate, must invariably be given in each case, to admit of the compilation from this book alone of the Appropriation Ledger debits.

The Bank Cash-book should be used to record the Bank transactions, and the adjustment of accounts with the Auditor General.

The advances given on the Dr. side should not be dated until the actual deposit in the Bank is made.

When the final adjustment takes place, the dates should be noted under the entry of the advances.

Upon the Cr. side will be shown in detail the dates of each cheque, the cheque No., the name of the claimant, the period of service, and the sum drawn.

There are at present in use some six or seven cheque-books for payment out of the several appropriations.

The Under Secretary for Lands has but one public account; and it would, I think, be better to adopt the plan of using one Departmental cheque-book.

The

The ordinary inspection of accounts, and the discovery of unrepresented cheques, would be rendered far more easy than under the present system.

The Appropriation Ledger should be prepared with headings of the sub-heads of the passed Estimates.

The transactions shown in the Departmental Cash-book should be abstracted and entered daily in the Dr. column.

A special reason for the necessity for this ledger lay in the fact that it would enable the Head of the Department to obtain information as to the balances existing upon the several votes which he might wish to operate upon.

Had the Ledger been complete to date, the £2,500, voted for 1878 on account of extra clerical assistance would not have been exceeded by £1,590 without the fact having been brought prominently before the Minister.

It would perhaps be well if a monthly abstract of the balances on the Departmental votes for salaries and contingencies were prepared and submitted to the Under Secretary.

I have, &c.,  
CHAS. PINHEY.

Minute of Chief Inspector upon Mr. Pinhey's report on the Expenditure Accounts of the Lands Department.

24 July, 1878.

THIS report, it will be observed, is not one of the ordinary description.

It is not the duty of the Treasury Inspectors, unless specially instructed to do so, to take cognizance of the expenditure accounts of any public officer.

In this case, however, I thought it right to request Mr. Pinhey to see that the system which I suggested, at the instance of the Minister for Lands, was being carried out.

I regret to find, from his report, that it has not, as it appears that one of the principal books—the Appropriation Ledger—had not even been commenced.

Although the books have been written up since Mr. Pinhey first looked into the matter, they still exhibit discrepancies which it is absolutely necessary should be discovered and explained as early as possible.

Perhaps it would be advisable therefore to forward the report of the Inspector to the Under Secretary for Lands, who will no doubt take the necessary steps for having the accounts at once investigated, with a view to ascertain how the difference between the books of his office and those of the Treasury arises, and what cheques are still payable out of the balance of £25 0s. 4d. at his credit in the Bank of New South Wales.

Besides these discrepancies, Mr. Pinhey refers to other matters which it is important Mr. Stephen should be made aware of, as he is the officer more immediately responsible for the Departmental expenditure of the Lands Department.

JAMES THOMSON, C.I.

True copy,—CHAS. PINHEY.

#### APPENDIX Q.

Expenditure Accounts, Lands Department.

2 August, 1877.

HAVING gone carefully through the papers in this case, I am somewhat at a loss to make out the precise object of the reference to me. The gentlemen appointed to investigate the accounts, and inquire into other matters referred to in the Auditor General's letters and query papers, appear to me to have done their duty in a very careful and efficient manner, and have really left almost nothing for me to do beyond suggesting how the present difficulties might be met.

Assuming that the amounts charged as petty cash payments are not fictitious, I do not see there need be much difficulty now in squaring up the accounts to the satisfaction of the Auditor General. There is no doubt, however, that culpable negligence, almost unpardonable, has been exhibited by the officers entrusted with the management of the financial affairs of the Department, for which they should in my opinion be severely censured, and deprived for the future of any responsibility of a similar nature.

I gather from the papers that the salary and the pay abstracts, to the number of forty-five or forty-six, have with a few exceptions been completed and forwarded to the Auditor General, and that if the Under Secretary for Lands will sign the form of certificate prepared by that officer for petty expenses he is willing to pass them.

With respect to the other matters requiring to be dealt with, I beg to make the following suggestions, viz. :—

- 1st—That the sum of £18 9s. 2d. be paid from the Treasurer's Advance Account to meet the two dishonored cheques referred to in paper No. 3,017 of 28th July, until the amount on the Additional Estimate for 1877 is duly appropriated by Parliament.
- 2nd—That a sum of £58 18s. 11d. paid out of an advance from the vote of 1875, for Services of 1876, be charged against the vote for unforeseen expenses and repaid to the vote of 1875, as required by the Auditor General.
- 3rd—That in future all vouchers for payments from advances for contingent expenses be forwarded to the Treasury, under the following regulations, viz. :—The advance not to exceed £100. When payments are made therefrom to the extent of £75, the vouchers in support of these are to be forwarded to the Treasury, when the amount which they represent will be repaid, thereby restoring the advance to the original amount.
- 4th—That a cash book be kept in the Lands Department, in which shall be recorded particulars of every payment made from these Treasury Advances.
- 5th—All petty cash payments under £1 must be certified as correct by the Under Secretary, who must also certify the abstract of adjustments sent to the Treasury.
- 6th—That two accounts be kept in the Bank, one for Salaries and one for Contingencies, and that no cheque be drawn on either unless it is clearly ascertained that there are funds available at the Bank.
- 7th—That the officer entrusted with the keeping of the accounts and the drawing of cheques be called upon to furnish the fidelity bond of a Guarantee Society for a sum of £250.

If these suggestions are approved and acted upon, I feel satisfied the accounts can never fall into the disgraceful state of arrear they have of late been allowed to fall into.

JAMES THOMSON.

True copy,—F. KIRKPATRICK, 8/2/82.

#### APPENDIX R.

The Inspector of Public Revenue Collectors' Accounts to The Chief Inspector.

Sir,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 30 August, 1880.

I have the honor to enclose a copy of a report on an inquiry into the conduct of the business of the Account Branch of the Lands Department.

This inquiry was conducted by Mr. Charles Oliver, the Inspector of Land Officers, and myself, under the instructions of Mr. Secretary Huskins, indorsed, so far as I was concerned, by the approval of the Hon. the Treasurer.

I have, &c.,  
CHARLES PINHEY.

Submitted for the information of the Treasurer.—J.T., 30/8/80. Read.—J.W., 30/8/80. Mr. Thomson.—G.E., 30/8/80.

Messrs.

Messrs. C. Pinhey and C. Oliver to The Minister for Lands.

The Account Branch.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 24 August, 1880.

In accordance with the direction of the Minister for Lands, by memoranda enclosed, dated the 11th and 13th instant, we have inspected the books of the Account Branch, and otherwise made a searching inquiry into its working.

In July 1878 a recommendation was made by the Treasury as to how the accounts of the Department of Lands should be kept, which has been very imperfectly carried out.

The books—notably the Departmental Register—have not been properly kept or periodically balanced, nor can it be said that sufficient care and intelligence have been exercised in the business of the Branch as a whole.

No rule appears to have existed as to the drawing of cheques or the custody of the cheque-books, which were nominally in Mr. Croft's possession, but always obtainable by Evans. Although Mr. Croft states that all cheques were either drawn or examined by him, it is not shown that he was in the habit of regularly initialling them as correct, nor is it clear that any specific direction was given upon this point. The recognized rule of payment by cheque has been frequently departed from, large sums, as per schedule attached, having been drawn from the Bank and payments therefrom made in cash. This innovation seems to have resulted from the inability of the Under Secretary, owing to pressure of other matters, to sign a large number of cheques, and those cash payments have at times extended to lodgments in Banks to the credit of officers having banking accounts, necessitating the withdrawal of large sums in cash from one Bank to place in others. In connection with the adjustment of advances grave irregularities have been committed, and represented to the Department by the ordinary queries from the Audit Office, but owing to their being intercepted by Evans, in transit from the Record Room to the Account Branch, they have not, as appears from the evidence before us, been seen either by the Under Secretary or the Accountant.

Having replied to the specific questions of the Minister we now beg to deal with the account matters as a whole, and as far as possible with the individual responsibilities of the officers connected with the Account Branch. Evans' defalcation of £818 15s. appears to have been effected thus:—Various cheques were required to be drawn for the purpose of lodgment in different Banks; Evans drew these cheques, and when drawn they were, without being seen, examined or initialled by Mr. Croft, sent by Evans to the Under Secretary for signature, through Mr. Newman, who acts as his clerk. The cheques were presented to the Under Secretary by Mr. Newman, and signed. At the time, Mr. Stephen, having noticed that they were not crossed, gave a direction that they were to be crossed by the Accountant before leaving the office. In this batch of cheques was the one which was subsequently manipulated by Evans, who at a later period in the day presented another cheque for signature in lieu of that which he altered, and alleged that the Under Secretary had omitted to sign it with the others. Having obtained Mr. Stephen's signature to the second cheque, it was substituted for that by which the fraud was committed, and the batch was rendered complete. Presuming that the cheques were presented to Mr. Stephen for signature in the usual form, it is not surprising that the cheque made use of for the purpose of fraud was not at the time detected; yet had that promptitude which should be observed in the lodgment of amounts to the credit of officers interested, and the production of the Bank receipts for such lodgments, been in this instance insisted upon by Mr. Croft, to whom the cheques were apparently handed by Mr. Stephen for immediate lodgment, and then passed on without examination to Evans, the fraud would have been readily detected, if ever attempted, notwithstanding that a signature had been surreptitiously obtained with that intention. Moreover, Mr. Croft, not having examined the cheques before submission for signature, should have taken the opportunity of doing so upon their being handed to him, which would no doubt have resulted in the informality in the drawing of the cheque, afterwards altered and cashed by Evans, being detected. Apart from the defalcation of £818 15s., there is a deficiency (as shown by balance-sheet herewith) of £171 5s. 1d., in connection with the Incidental and Petty Cash payments. In the absence of any entries in the Account Books, information in writing, at the date of the transactions, or receipts of payment, we have been compelled to accept the statement of Mr. Croft, that all the cheques drawn against the advances made by the Treasury, either for petty cash or direct payments to claimants, were, without exception, handed to Evans, who thus personally became responsible for the whole expenditure.

The mode of obtaining advances from the Treasury under this head was extremely reprehensible. The successive applications for advances appear to have been prepared by Mr. Croft upon the representation of Evans, who informed him that the previous advance had been exhausted, and that the adjustment vouchers were in his possession, and about to be forwarded to the Auditor General. Mr. Croft did not examine these accounts or assure himself that they had been forwarded; and this failure of duty undoubtedly gave Evans the opportunity of converting a considerable portion of the advances to his own use, and may be almost looked upon as a premium on the temptation to their wrongful use.

The unadjusted advances—now aggregating £250—range from January, 1879, to June last; and, in view of this fact, it is deemed desirable to point out that it was within the province of the Auditor General, under the Audit Act of 1870, to have reported to the Treasurer the failure to adjust, which would have prevented subsequent advances being made, pending such adjustment. Although the direct responsibility of what happened later cannot be attributed to the Auditor General having omitted this duty, there can be little question that, had any inquiry—from whatever source originating—been instituted into the non-adjustment of advances, the discovery of the speculation which had been practised would have prevented the large subsequent embezzlement.

It is admitted by the Accountant that the Treasury recommendation as to the method of keeping the accounts was referred to him for his guidance and that he to the best of his ability endeavoured to carry it out; yet, although we have made repeated inquiries for the papers they cannot be found, and therefore, in their absence, we are unable to state the nature of the directions (if any) given to the Accountant, apart from the recommendations made in the Treasury Inspector's report.

There is no doubt that the system of drawing cheques has been very lax, and that ordinary care has not been taken to ensure their being correctly drawn and properly presented for signature. It appears that the Under Secretary never gave any instruction for their being countersigned, and that he is not certain that he directed them to be initialled, but always considered that cheques coming from the Account Branch came from Mr. Croft. No written instructions appear to have been given as to crossing cheques requiring to be lodged in Banks. Mr. Stephen, however, states that he has always given verbal instructions to that effect when he has observed the omission. It appears from information afforded by Mr. Croft that sometimes he initialled the cheques, at others he did not. Without going further into the question of drawing and presenting cheques for signature, we deem that sufficient has been reported to show clearly that no definite instructions in reference thereto have been given, and that no system has been insisted upon.

With regard to the advances on account of incidental expenses and petty cash, it may be said that no apparent effort has been made to control the expenditure under these heads. Evans seems to have had the almost unchecked control of the whole expenditure. Sums for petty expenses were placed in his hands, and he was permitted to draw cheques for incidental expenses without due inquiry being made as to the genuineness of the claim; in fact, in connection with this expenditure, as well as other matters of account, he appears to have acted rather as the Accountant than his assistant.

We have experienced great difficulty in determining the responsibility of the officers actually taking part in the business of the Account Branch. It appears that, prior to Mr. Croft's appointment as Accountant, Mr. L. G. Thompson was requested to supervise the Account Branch until the appointment of a responsible officer, and that he did so, but, by his own statement, he considered his responsibility ceased when Mr. Croft was formally appointed. Mr. Thompson also states that he fully instructed Mr. Croft in his duties prior to his appointment, and when handing over the duties to him did not consider it necessary to further instruct him. While making these statements, he admits that he has since acted in the capacity of "referee" in matters of account, but disclaims any responsibility. The Under Secretary states that he requested Mr. Thompson to supervise the Branch when Mr. Croft was first appointed as Acting Accountant, and that he "looked upon Mr. Thompson as between him and the Accountant, although he was never recognized as Head of the Account Branch," and that the direction to supervise the business thereof has not been officially withdrawn. Mr. Croft, on the other hand, looks upon Mr. Thompson as his superior officer and the real Head of the Account Branch; he also states that he generally receives his instructions from him, and in reference to the petty cash distinctly remembers Mr. Thompson handing it over to Evans, which statement Mr. Thompson contradicts.

The conflicting testimony as to the recognized Head of the Account Branch, and the consequent difficulty of offering a decisive opinion upon whom the responsibility should rest, may be regarded rather as the result of a complete absence of any system controlling the business of the Branch, and the failure to issue any specific regulations for its conduct, than from the desire of the officers to evade distinct responsibility.

The position of Mr. Thompson relatively to the Account Branch appears to have been an anomalous one, which the

Under



## APPENDIX S.

TRANSACTIONS between Joseph Sutton and H. V. Harris.

Date.	Name of Claimant.	Payment.	Agent's fee.	Date.	Name of Claimant.	Payment.	Agent's fee.
1880.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
June 17...	Alex. Milligan .....	9 0 0	0 10 0	Feb. 7...	Thomas Robertson .....	74 0 8	1 10 0
Aug. 12...	Francis Pepper .....	19 10 0	1 0 0	Mar. 30...	William Rudd .....	103 6 0	1 10 0
" 27...	Daniel Murray .....	20 5 0	1 0 0	June 3...	William Richards .....	187 6 0	2 2 0
" 30...	Daniel Murray .....	24 0 0	1 0 0	Sept. 14...	William Connell .....	78 10 0	0 10 0
Sept. 1...	J. C. Anderson .....	59 2 5	1 1 0	Oct. 31...	J. W. Carr .....	12 10 0	0 10 0
Oct. 12...	George Lee .....	115 2 6	1 1 0				
Nov. 23...	Thomas L. Learmonth...	125 16 10	1 1 0				

J. SUTTON.

## APPENDIX T.

STATEMENT showing the Balances of Appropriations for Services under the control of the Secretary for Lands, for the year 1881, on the 30th November last, according to the books of the Lands and Treasury Departments respectively; and the differences between these Balances.

Head of Service.	Balances, 30th November, 1881, according to the books of the		Differences between Balances.	
	Lands Department.	Treasury Department.	Treasury Balances over Lands Balances.	Treasury Balances short of Lands Balances.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>Department of Lands—</b>				
Salaries .....	2,157 14 2	2,066 0 10		91 13 4
Contingencies .....	1,247 14 2	1,289 16 4	42 2 2	
<b>Conditional Land Sales—</b>				
Salaries .....	3,277 11 6	3,215 17 3		61 14 3
Contingencies .....	2,336 14 1	2,281 9 5		105 4 8
Land agents, appraisers, and others .....	4,345 8 1	3,258 16 5		1,086 11 8
Oyster beds .....	370 6 5	300 5 11		70 0 6
Fencing public cemeteries* .....				
Compensation as refund value of improvements on land resumed by the Crown under the Lands Acts Further Amendment Act of 1880 .....	975 8 2	600 8 2		375 0 0
Fees to Commissioners of the Court of Claims .....	100 4 0	100 4 0		
Legal expenses in cases instituted by or against the Government under the Crown Lands Acts .....	235 2 0	254 0 0	18 18 0	
Necropolis—for improving, draining, trenching, and planting .....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0		
Necropolis—travelling expenses of General Committee .....	9 8 6	9 8 6		
Pamphlets—towards completion of land reserve .....	128 0 0	128 0 0		
Recreation grounds—for fencing, laying out, and improving public .....	85 0 0	185 0 0	100 0 0	
Rent of offices .....	328 15 0	328 15 0		

\* The appropriation for this Service, according to the books of the Lands Department, was exceeded on 30th November by the sum of £638 6s. 0d., which corresponded with the amount paid by the Treasury Department out of the Treasurer's Advance Vote on that date.

F. KIRKPATRICK,  
Inspector of Public Revenue Collectors' Accounts.

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
18. February, 1882.

## APPENDIX U.

MEMORANDUM respecting the discrepancies between the balances of the Appropriations for Services under the control of the Secretary for Lands, for the year 1881, on the 30th November last, according to the books of the Lands and Treasury Departments respectively.

## DEPARTMENT OF LANDS.—SALARIES.

Difference as per statement .....	£91 13 4
This difference arises in the following manner, viz. :—	
Transfer of Mr. Low's salary from Appropriation for Contingencies .....	£90 8 11
Payment on 12th May to Mr. Low, charged in the books of the Lands Department to the Appropriation for Contingencies .....	1 4 5
	<u>£91 13 4</u>

## DEPARTMENT OF LANDS.—CONTINGENCIES.

Difference as per statement .....	£42 2 2
This difference arises as follows, viz. :—	
Transfer of expenditure in the books of the Treasury Department from Contingencies to Salaries, as above .....	£90 8 11
Add amounts charged to this Account in the books of the Lands Department in error,—	
1st June, 1881. R. H. D. Low .....	£1 4 5
18th October, 1881. Fairfax & Sons—advertising .....	0 16 0
22nd November, 1881. Advance .....	5 0 0
	<u>7 0 5</u>
Carried forward .....	<u>£97 9 4</u>

Deduct

	Brought forward.....	£97 9 4	
Deduct amounts paid and charged to this Account in the books of the Treasury, but not entered in the books of the Lands Department, viz. :-			
4th July, 1881.	G. T. Hunt .....	£16 5 0	
28th July "	Advance in January .....	*£10 0 0	
	Less repayment by cash .....	6 11 6	
		3 8 6	
5th August.	G. T. Hunt .....	16 5 0	
18th November.	C. Oliver—advance .....	15 0 0	
25th "	A. C. Kayser.....	4 8 8	
		55 7 2	
			£42 2 2

\* This advance was made from the Treasurer's Advance Vote.

CONDITIONAL LAND SALES—SALARIES.

Difference as per statement .....	£61 14 3
This discrepancy is caused by the undermentioned sums not having been entered in the books of the Lands Department, viz. :-	
1st July, 1881, C. Oliver, to pay W. Wallace, Inspector, April to 26th May.....	£53 12 7
1st September, 1881, C. Oliver—Advance to pay Inspectors, August .....	£375 0 0
Less—Amount entered in the books of the Lands Department.....	366 18 4
	†£8 1 8
	£61 14 3

† The sum of £8 1s. 4d. was repaid to the Treasury Department on 2nd September, 1881, and credited to Unclaimed Moneys Account—Trust Fund.

CONDITIONAL LAND SALES—CONTINGENCIES.

Difference as per statement .....	£105 4 8
This difference is caused by the undermentioned payments not having been entered in the books of the Lands Department, viz. :-	
10th May, 1881. C. Oliver, to pay G. T. Hunt.....	£16 5 0
10th June, 1881. W. M. Ollivier, salary, 1st June .....	0 15 9
18th November, 1881. Commissioner for Railways .....	11 16 5
18th " " " " .....	13 6 6
18th " " " C. Oliver, advance.....	10 0 0
25th " " " C. Oliver, to pay—	
G. Walker, rebinding extracts .....	2 0 0
A. W. Street, Inspector, September .....	6 6 0
G. Smith, travelling expenses, October .....	32 10 0
Amounting to.....	£92 19 8

And the following sums chargeable to this account, but entered in error in the books of the Lands Department to the appropriation for Land Agents, Appraisers, and others, viz. :-

28th July, 1881. W. Johnson, Jan. to June .....	£3 5 0	
5th August, 1881. G. Maunsell, June.....	9 0 0	
	12 5 0	
	£105 4 8	

LAND AGENTS, APPRAISERS, AND OTHERS.

Difference as per statement.....	£1,086 11 8
This difference arises as follows, viz. :-	
Payments by the Treasury Department, not entered in the books of the Lands Department :-	
6th April, 1881. B. C. Garland—fees .....	£0 10 6
7th " " E. H. Dawson—fees.....	0 10 6
11th " " M. Porter—January to March .....	1 5 0
13th " " Commissioner for Railways.....	2 4 3
6th May, " W. H. Christie—fees .....	2 2 0
9th " " A. Dewhurst—fees .....	0 10 6
25th " " O. Langtree—fees .....	2 2 0
8th July, " C. Lear—April to June .....	1 5 0
8th " " W. C. Edwards—April to June .....	9 8 0
14th " " Commissioner for Railways .....	0 3 4
26th " " S. L. Cohen—Travelling expenses .....	0 12 6
14th Oct., " H. T. Makin—salary, September .....	25 0 0
15th Nov., " G. B. Carter—fees .....	0 10 6
18th " " Commissioner for Railways.....	8 0 3
18th " " " " .....	2 12 3
25th " " C. Oliver, to pay A. Ling and others, appraisement fees, &c.....	19 4 6
	£76 1 1

Amounts short entered in the books of the Lands Department :-

28th January, 1881. R. H. Matthews.....	£1 1 0
28th " " J. Ryan .....	2 2 0
5th April, " J. R. Edwards .....	16 13 4
13th " " F. W. Vyner .....	0 5 0
22nd " " A. P. D. Hamilton.....	12 10 0
	£32 11 4

Amount short charged owing to an error in the addition of the items in the Lands Abstract Ledger, page 142..... 1,000 0 0

£1,108 12 5

Deduct—Amounts charged in the books of the Lands Department to this account in error, viz. :-

28th July. W. Johnson .....	£3 5 0
5th August. G. Maunsell .....	9 0 0
19th " H. Hosie.....	2 2 0
	£14 7 0

Carried forward..... £14 7 0 £1,108 12 5

Amount



Brought forward .....	£14 7 0	£1,108 12 5
Amount entered in the books of the Lands Department in excess of the amount paid on 7th April, to L. S. Donaldson .....	0 1 3	
Amount charged in excess in the books of the Lands Department, owing to an error in the addition of the items in the Abstract Ledger, page 133.....	5 0 0	
Claims charged in the books of the Lands Department, but unpaid by the Treasury, on 30th November, viz. :—		
10th May, H. A. D. O'Connor .....	£2 2 0	
18th May, E. Sawtell .....	0 10 6	
	2 12 6	
		22 0 9
		£1,086 11 8

## OYSTER BEDS.

Difference as per statement.....		£70 0 6
This difference arises in the following manner, viz. :—		
Payments by the Treasury Department not entered in the books of the Lands Department—		
23rd May, John Stirling .....	*£32 0 0	
28th September, George Montgomery, boatman .....	*31 10 8	
29th September, W. J. Langham, Inspector.....	*6 9 10	
	£70 0 6	

\* These vouchers were forwarded to the Treasury by the Colonial Secretary's and Harbours and Rivers Departments.

## COMPENSATION AS REFUND VALUE OF IMPROVEMENTS ON LAND RESUMED BY THE CROWN UNDER THE LANDS ACTS FURTHER AMENDMENT ACT OF 1880:—

Difference as per statement .....		£375 0 0
This difference is caused by the following sums (which, with the exception of the item of 19s., are all fraudulent claims) having been paid by the Treasury on the under-mentioned dates, but not entered in the books of the Lands Department until recently, viz. :—		
17th June, John Retalleck .....	£65 0 0	
23rd June, P. F. H. Hay .....	38 16 0	
6th August, P. J. King .....	50 0 0	
6th September, W. Scott .....	18 10 0	
13th do. C. Leary .....	0 19 0	
14th do. W. Connell .....	28 0 0	
14th do. do .....	45 10 0	
6th October, F. Hanson.....	35 0 0	
21st do. D. McBean .....	8 0 0	
31st do. J. W. Carr .....	12 10 0	
11th November, W. H. Lee .....	72 15 0	
	£375 0 0	

## LEGAL EXPENSES—IN CASES INSTITUTED BY OR AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT UNDER THE CROWN LANDS ACTS.

Difference as per statement .....		£18 18 0
This difference is caused by an amount having been entered in error to this account in the books of the Lands Department on 24th March, for witnesses' expenses, in the case of Hoskings v. Hunter, to the extent of .....		£18 18 0

## RECREATION GROUNDS—FOR FENCING, LAYING OUT, AND IMPROVING PUBLIC.

Difference as per statement .....		£100 0 0
This difference is caused by a payment to the Trustees of the North Yass Recreation Reserve, having been entered in error to this account in the books of the Lands Department, in place of to the special appropriation for this Service for the year 1880, to the extent of .....		£100 0 0

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
18th February, 1882.

F. KIRKPATRICK,  
Inspector of Public Revenue Collectors' Accounts.

## APPENDIX V.

MEMORANDUM of Differences between the Register of Refunds of Lease Rents kept at the Lands Department, and the sums found to have been paid at the Treasury, as per Audit Office Ledger, in 1881, on authorities dated 1880 and 1881.

Vouchers paid but not registered.

No. of Voucher.	Date of Authority.	Amount paid.	Name.	Date of payment.
		£ s. d.		
504	26 Nov., 1880 .....	0 10 0	F. Korff, L. A. ....	8 Jan., 1881.
2545	16 Aug., „ .....	4 10 0	R. Kennedy .....	3 Feb., „
15416	29 Sept., „ .....	6 0 0	W. C. Morris .....	20 June, „
15795	8 July, „ .....	5 0 0	A. T. Tuckey .....	24 „ „
18256	26 May, 1881 .....	0 10 0	T. Walker.....	22 July „
18901	19 April, „ .....	0 10 0	T. Corcoran .....	29 „ „
21513	30 July, „ .....	47 0 0	C. G. Beale, L. A. ....	26 Aug., „
29174	11 Nov., „ .....	0 14 6	C. Icely.....	26 Nov., „
30207	27 Oct., „ .....	5 5 0	H. M'Cadden .....	9 Dec., „
30651	25 Nov., „ .....	16 5 2	V. J. Dowling .....	15 „ „
30652	18 „ „ .....	2 13 5	A. Ross .....	15 „ „
31349	11 „ „ .....	1 4 5	J. Sewell .....	28 „ „
31580	1 Dec., „ .....	0 10 0	A. Ross .....	30 „ „
31585	9 „ „ .....	1 17 6	W. M'Laughlin .....	30 „ „

Vouchers

Vouchers differing from Register.

Voucher.	Date.	Registered.	Paid.	Remarks.
5129	23 Dec., 1880 .....	£ s. d. 3 18 10	£ s. d. 3 8 10	As authorized.
8162	2 Feb., 1881 .....	W. Taaffe .....	R. Taaffe .....	Do.
8244	15 June, 1880 .....	1 6 11	1 6 10	Do.
11019	16 Feb., 1881 .....	10 19 2	9 17 3	As corrected by Lands Department; but not altered in Register.
14486	22 Dec., 1880 .....	1 0 0	0 10 0	Do.
22071	29 Jan., " .....	41 11 6	40 19 0	Do.

Department of Lands,  
20th February, 1882.

MEMORANDUM of Differences between the Register of Refunds of Lease Rents kept at the Lands Department and the sums found to be paid at the Treasury as per Audit Office Ledger in 1880, on authorities dated 1880.

Vouchers paid, but not found registered.

No. of Voucher.	Date of authority.	Amount paid.	Name.	Date of Payment.
3618	14 Jan., 1880.....	8 0 0	J. Lavery.....	10 Feb., 1880.
4658	3 Feb., " .....	18 0 0	E. Williamson .....	20 " "
4906	12 Jan., " .....	1 0 0	M. Hart .....	23 " "
5329	31 " " .....	0 17 5	J. H. Cobb .....	27 " "
5682	27 " " .....	5 17 5	S. J. Fletcher .....	2 March, "
7297	27 " " .....	1 0 0	A. Judd.....	19 " "
8456	10 March, " .....	1 10 0	W. Sharp .....	6 April, "
8797	11 " " .....	19 13 9	J. Peter.....	9 " "
9088	1 " " .....	2 0 0	R. Maher .....	12 " "
10166	12 " " .....	1 4 6	M. Nash .....	27 " "
12034	26 April, " .....	18 0 0	M. Thomas .....	13 May, "
12746	10 March, " .....	13 12 10	R. Hepburn .....	21 " "
13968	23 " " .....	3 0 0	P. Byrnes .....	4 June, "
14239	12 Jan., " .....	3 2 1	M. Donley.....	8 " "
14952	3 June, " .....	3 11 11	J. Stanton.....	16 " "
14998	6 May, " .....	15 10 0	Watt & Thomson.....	17 " "
15140	23 April, " .....	8 8 9	R. C. McAlister .....	18 " "
15825	4 June, " .....	0 15 0	C. W. Weekes, L.A. ....	29 " "
16153	18 May, " .....	3 11 4	A. Jackson .....	2 July, "
16156	18 " " .....	1 10 0	T. Mewburn .....	2 " "
16616	27 Jan., " .....	2 10 0	W. R. Smith .....	7 " "
16870	13 April, " .....	2 17 3	A. M. Carrigan.....	9 " "
17835	19 June, " .....	1 0 0	J. T. Wilshire, L.A. ....	19 " "
17836	19 " " .....	1 0 0	Do. ....	19 " "
17837	19 " " .....	1 0 0	Do. ....	19 " "
18641	9 July, " .....	15 0 0	W. Wood .....	27 " "
18701	15 " " .....	18 0 0	A. S. Darby .....	27 " "
19006	21 June, " .....	2 16 1	R. Hargrave .....	30 " "
20804	18 " " .....	3 15 0	A. E. Marsh .....	17 Aug., "
21226	21 " " .....	2 15 2	H. Evans .....	20 " "
23361	16 Aug., " .....	3 0 0	C. Clifford .....	15 Sept., "
24402	13 " " .....	5 5 0	T. Hart .....	30 " "
27703	7 Oct., " .....	10 9 2	Buchanan and Mort.....	3 Nov., "
30267	2 Mar., " .....	1 15 9	J. O'Connor .....	8 Dec., "
* 28404	16 Aug., " .....	1 0 0	W. Mann .....	13 Nov., "

\* Voucher not found and not sent to Lands Office.

Vouchers differing from Register.

Voucher.	Date.	Registered.	Paid.	Remarks.
5691	31 Jan., 1880 .....	£ s. d. 9 0 0	£ s. d. 6 0 0	As corrected by Lands Department; but not altered in Register.
7813	2 Mar., " .....	7 1 1	7 1 0	As authorized.
8514	12 Feb., " .....	A. Marning .....	P. Marning .....	Do.
11860	30 April, " .....	5 17 3	5 16 3	Do.
13210	8 " " .....	6 9 2	6 19 2	As corrected by Lands Department; &c.
13212	9 " " .....	7 0 0	7 0 8	As authorized.
14242	20 Jan., " .....	Wm. Lund .....	Chas. Lund .....	Do.
15530	3 May, " .....	2 3 10	2 13 10	Do.
17247	8 April, " .....	2 7 6	2 6 7	Do.
22296	22 July, " .....	3 0 0	3 5 8	Do.
22491	7 April, " .....	24 0 0	27 0 0	As corrected by Lands Department, &c.
24249	18 May, " .....	1 13 6	1 13 9	As authorized.
31313	26 Oct., " .....	8 0 0	6 0 0	As corrected by Lands Department, &c.

Department of Audit,  
20th February, 1882.

## APPENDIX W.

Correspondence referring to certain discrepancies between the Refund Register in the Lands Department and the Audit Office Ledgers.

The Auditor General to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Department of Audit, 21 February, 1882.

The accompanying returns, marked 1 and 2, represent the discrepancies which have been found to exist between the Refund Register in the Lands Department and the postings in the ledgers of the Department of Audit, for the years 1880 and 1881. I do myself the honor to request that you will be good enough to cause such explanation to be given as circumstances permit, and to report for the information of the Board of Inquiry whether any, and if any, which of the payments have been fraudulently obtained. The supporting vouchers accompany the returns, and the Board would be obliged by immediate attention being given to the inquiry.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

C. ROLLESTON,  
Auditor General.

Leases 82/1682.

The Under Secretary for Lands to The Auditor General.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 25 February, 1882.

Referring to your letter of the 21st instant, inquiring whether any of the payments authorized by the refund vouchers forwarded by you had been fraudulently obtained, I have the honor to inform you that, with the exception of four cases quoted in the margin, all the refunds included in the schedules furnished by you are correct.

As regards the unauthorized refunds, I would mention that—

- (1.) The refund voucher to Williamson is a palpable forgery, and should have been detected by the Treasury and Audit Office officials, the signature not being that of Mr. Wilson, and the reason given for the refund being simply absurd.
- (2.) That to J. Peter is also a forgery. The papers in the case cannot be found. The reason given for refund is erroneous, and I also find that satisfactory proof can be produced of this amount having been paid by Mr. Perry to Mr. Harris himself.
- (3.) The refund voucher to Mr. Thomas is also a forgery. It is stated to be in lieu of one prepared on the 19th April, 1880, but no such document ever issued from this Department, nor is there any notation on the papers.
- (4.) That to W. Wood for £15 was obtained by fraud. It is represented as being a refund on 76/11 Oxley, a forfeited lease, and the authority for cancellation is given as L.A. 75/2698. This however is a lease application by William Goedde, gazetted as 76/12, and the rent paid thereon, viz., £9, was authorized for refund in 1878, though from the papers it appears doubtful whether it was issued. In the Lease Register 76/11 is noted as cancelled by L.A. 75/2697, which is an application for a lease of land in the Wellington District. This is a fraud.

I have further to add that it appears that the £47 refunded to Mr. Beale, Crown Land Agent, Coonamble, was duly entered, at the time the voucher issued, in the Refund Book, on the 10th page of letter B, and has therefore been included in the 1st Schedule in error.

I have also to state that the entry of refund on Hart's lease was not made because the receipt in August was illegal, and the Treasury was authorized by B.C. to return the amount to the Land Agent.

The omissions and corrections specified by you will be duly made on the return of the Refund Book, for which purpose the vouchers have been retained. They appear to have been caused during the hurry of business, through oversight on the part of some of the subordinate officers of the Lease Branch.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,  
CHARLES OLIVER,  
Under Secretary.

## APPENDIX X.

Four Vouchers for Refunds alleged to be forgeries.

Special Payments Form No. 6 (b)

Pay Voucher No. 8,797.

REVENUE REFUNDED.

Lands Department, Sydney, 11 March, 1880.

Papers No. L.A. 76-3280

Sir,

I am directed to request that you will be good enough to refund to Mr. John Peter, care of Mr. James Perry, of No. 18 Bridge-street, Sydney, the sum of nineteen pounds thirteen shillings and nine pence, credited at the Treasury on the 8th September, 1876, £6; 13 Feb., 1878, £2 8s. 9d.; and 4 Oct., 1878, £11 5s.; being the rent paid on the pre-emptive lease particularized in the margin, cancelled, as the same is entirely surrounded by land conditionally purchased or already under lease.

I have, &c.,

F. H. WILSON,  
pro Under Secretary.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Receiver 12—G.E.

The Auditor General, for verification.

The Treasury,  
B.C., 15th March, 1880. }  
G.E.

Under Secretary.

The above amount of £19 13s. 9d. was credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund on the above dates.

Department of Audit, Sydney, }  
B.C., 18/3/80.

C.R.,  
Auditor General.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

RECEIVED, on the 9th April, 1880, the above sum of nineteen pounds thirteen shillings and nine pence sterling, on behalf of JAMES PERRY.

Special Payments Form No. 6 (b)

REVENUE REFUNDED.

Pay Voucher No. 12,034.

Lands Department, Sydney, 26 April, 1880.

Papers No. L.A. 76/3,072

Sir,

I am directed to request that you will be good enough to refund to Mrs. Margaret Thomas, care of Mr. W. Dymock, of 40, Park-street, Sydney, the sum of eighteen pounds, credited at the Treasury on the 10th November, 1876, 120/; 5th October, 1877, 120/; 4th October, 1878, 120/; being the rent paid on the pre-emptive lease particularized in the margin, cancelled, the conditional purchase having been declared void, applicant being a non-resident.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

F. H. WILSON,  
pro Under Secretary.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Receiver, 27.—A.E., for U.S. Examiner, 5.

The Auditor General, for verification.

The Treasury,  
B.C., 27th April, 1880. }  
G.E.

A.E., for U.S.

The above amount of £18 was credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund on the above dates.

Department of Audit, Sydney, }  
B.C., 4/5/80.

C.R.,  
Auditor General.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

RECEIVED, on the 13th day of May, 1880, the above sum of eighteen pounds sterling, on behalf of Margaret Thomas.

WALTER DYMOCK.

To

To the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer.

I HEREBY authorize the amount of eighteen pounds, payable to me at the Colonial Treasury, New South Wales, for refund of lease rent, to be paid on my behalf to\* Mr. W. Dymock, 40, Park-street, City.

\* Here insert name of party or Bank.

£18.

(Signature) MARGARET THOMAS,  
(Address) Darlington,  
(Date) 28th April, 1880.

Witness—J. GRAHAM, J.P.

NOTE.—In all cases where the signature is not known at the Treasury, the witness must be a Magistrate, Clergyman, or Clerk of Petty Sessions. The witness should in all cases be satisfied of the identity of the person signing the order.

The Paymaster, Treasury, to Mrs. Margaret Thomas.

Madam, The Treasury, New South Wales, 11 May, 1880.  
I beg to inform you that an order in your favour is payable at this office. Particulars are given in margin.

Should you desire the amount paid into a Bank, you will please state so; and further, if the money is to be transmitted to a branch, you will have the kindness to give the name of the place.

If you should make the amount payable to an individual, you will please direct such person to call at or communicate with this office.

An order is attached at foot, which you can fill up in accordance with the above instructions, and then return this paper to the Treasury.

I am, Madam, your obedient servant,  
J. D. CRONIN,

To Mrs. Margaret Thomas, care of Mr. W. Dymock, 40, Park-street. For the Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade.

The Honorable the Treasurer, I hereby authorize the sum of £ due to me at the Treasury to be paid on my behalf to  
(Signature)

Witness—

NOTE.—In all cases where the signature is not known at the Treasury, the witness must be a Magistrate, Clergyman, or Clerk of Petty Sessions. The witness should in all cases be satisfied of the identity of the person signing the order.

Special Payments Form No. 6 (b)

Pay Voucher No. 18,641.

Papers No. L.A. 75-2,698.

REVENUE REFUNDED.

Lands Department, Sydney, 9 July, 1880.

Sir,

I am directed to request that you will be good enough to refund to Mr. William Wood, of Euabalong, the sum of fifteen pounds, credited at the Treasury on the 8th October, 1875, and 16th February, 1877, being the rent paid on the pre-emptive lease particularized in the margin, cancelled, as applicant's conditional purchase is completely surrounded by purchased land, leaving no way of access to vacant Crown Land. (29) 180/ 120/- C.W.A. Treasury, N.S.W. July, 21, 1880. Examining Branch.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

F. H. WILSON,  
Pro Under-Secretary.

The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade.  
Receiver, 12.—A.E., for U.S. Examiner, 20.

The Auditor-General for verification.

The Treasury, }  
B.C., 16th July, 1880. }

G.E.,  
Under-Secretary.

The above amount of £15 was credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund on the above date.

Department of Audit, Sydney, }  
19/7/80. }

Order attached.—C.R.,  
Auditor-General.

The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade.

RECEIVED, on the 27th day of July, 1880, the above sum of £15 sterling, on behalf of W. Wood.

636d

A. J. CAMPBELL,  
Pro W. Wood,  
Euabalong.

Duty stamp.—A.J.C., 27/7/80.

To the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer.

I HEREBY authorize the amount of fifteen pounds, payable to me at the Colonial Treasury, New South Wales, for rent on my pre-emptive lease, to be paid on my behalf to\* Mr. A. J. Campbell, of 128, Pitt-street, Sydney.

\* Here insert name of party or Bank.

£15

(Signature) WILLIAM + WOOD,  
his mark  
(Address) Euabalong,  
(Date) July 23rd, 1880.

Witness—J. GEO. FREW, J.P.

NOTE.—In all cases where the signature is not known at the Treasury the witness must be a Magistrate, Clergyman, or Clerk of Petty Sessions. The witness should in all cases be satisfied of the identity of the person signing the order.

Special Payments Form No. 6 (b)

Pay Voucher No. 4,658.

Papers No. L.A. 77-49.

REVENUE REFUNDED.

Lands Department, Sydney, 3 February, 1880.

841  
5 Feb., 1880.

Sir,

I am directed to request that you will be good enough to refund to Mr. Edward Williamson, of Summer Hill, the sum of eighteen pounds, credited at the Treasury on the 8th January, '77, 11th October, '77, and 5th October, '78, being the rent paid on the pre-emptive lease particularized in the margin, cancelled, as the conditional purchase by virtue of which the lease was granted has been declared void for want of improvements. 120/ 120/ 120/- Treasury, N.S.W. Feb. 17, 1880. Examining Branch.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

F. H. WILSON,  
Pro Under-Secretary.

The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade.  
Receiver, 5.—A.E., for U.S. Examiner, 13.

Dept. of Audit,  
Feb. 11, 1880.  
N.S.W.  
V. 9,299.

The Auditor-General, for verification.  
 The Treasury,  
 B.C., 9th February, 1880. }  
 C.M.E.

G.E.,  
 Under-Secretary.

The above amount of £18 was credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund on the above dates.  
 Department of Audit, Sydney, }  
 B.C. 12/2/80.

The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade.

C.R.,  
 Auditor-General.

RECEIVED, on the 20th day of February, 1880, the above sum of eighteen pounds sterling, on behalf of E. Williamson.

JOSEPH SUTTON.

To the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer.

Open on 18 Feb., 1880, I HEREBY authorize the amount of eighteen pounds, payable to me at the Colonial Treasury, New South Wales, for refund of rent, to be paid on my behalf to\* Joseph Sutton, of the Exchange, Sydney.

V. 12/2/80.

\*Here insert name of party or Bank.

£18

(Signature) EDWARD WILLIAMSON,  
 (Address) Summer Hill Railway Station,  
 (Date) 16th February, 1880.

Witness—ALEX. BLAKE, J.P.

NOTE.—In all cases where the signature is not known at the Treasury the witness must be a Magistrate, Clergyman, or Clerk of Petty Sessions. The witness should in all cases be satisfied of the identity of the person signing the order.

## No. 2.

## The Auditor-General to The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Harris Defalcations Board, City of Sydney Improvement Board Offices,  
35 Castlereagh-street, Sydney, 1 March, 1882.

Sir,  
As Chairman of the Board appointed by the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer to inquire into and report upon the frauds committed by H. V. Harris, the late accountant in the Department of Lands, &c., &c., I have the honor to submit the report of the Board, which was unanimously agreed to on the 27th ultimo, together with the minutes of evidence taken during the inquiry, appendices, and minutes of proceedings. Also the expenses incurred by the Board for secretary and shorthand writer, and incidentals amounting to £128 7s. 6d.

I have, &c.,  
C. ROLLESTON.

*Minutes on No. 2.*

Forward to the Secretary for Lands for his perusal.—J.W., 3/3/82. The Under-Secretary for Lands.—G.E., 3/3/82, B.C. Submitted for the information of the Secretary for Lands. I have to respectfully request that I may be allowed to make observations on the report of the Board on the evidence taken.—C.O., 7/3/82. Approved.—JOHN R. See separate memo.—C.O., 7/3/82.

## No. 3.

## Memorandum by Mr. Under-Secretary Oliver.

By permission of the Secretary for Lands, I beg to offer the following observations on the report of the Board appointed to inquire into the frauds committed by H. V. Harris, late accountant of the Department of Lands.

The Board has arrived at five conclusions, with which I will deal as they are referred to in the different paragraphs of the report.

The fourth paragraph, which immediately follows the general conclusions, is the first calling for remark, as being not altogether free from question. I regret to say that a claim can only be made against the Guarantee Society for £967 6s. 9d., the amount of Harris' frauds while under bond, and not £1,000, as stated by the Board. The allusion to the comparison of books, &c., made by "two officers unconnected with the Department of Lands," appears to me to convey a wrong impression. These two officers really only completed researches upon which I had entered before the Board was appointed, and they pursued a course suggested by me. The further frauds, alleged to have been discovered by them, were so pronounced by me, neither of these gentlemen being in a position to certify whether they were frauds or not.

The £1,212 4s. 6d. (out of a total amount of £1,435 12s. 1d. misappropriated) obtained over the counter at the Treasury I purpose referring to hereafter.

The evidence of Mr. Fearon, the teller of the Bank of New South Wales, who paid the forged cheques appears (paragraph 5) to have been quite sufficient foundation for the Board to become "inclined to believe it quite possible that Harris placed these cheques before Mr. Oliver, and that he signed them in full reliance upon Harris' integrity, &c." Could it be supposed that Mr. Fearon would give any other evidence than he did? There can be no question that he thought the signatures mine or he would not have cashed the cheques. Moreover, an admission by him would inevitably have rendered the Bank liable for the repayment of the amount thus improperly paid. He is, however, not prepared to swear that I signed the cheques (question 2259). The Board has, I feel, gone somewhat out of its way to weaken the evidence given by me on the point of these forgeries, by taking the least important portion of it on this subject. It is stated that I am prepared to swear that they are forgeries, "chiefly, however, on the ground that they were drawn for fictitious claims." I gave more than one substantial reason for the conclusion arrived at by me, which must have been overlooked by the Board. Take as examples answers to questions 32, 156, 157, 158, and 2340: "I insisted on having the same notation in the butt, so that I have, as far as possible, a fac-simile of the cheque in the book." "I never sign a cheque unless the cheque-book is produced." "Certainly they are forgeries, and I am prepared to prove it to the satisfaction of an intelligent jury." "There were no such sums payable, and although in many instances the signatures are very like mine it was impossible for me to have signed any cheques in the books from which these cheques were taken at that date." "I am not in the habit of signing any cheques except in the cheque-book, and I am always particular that the accountant initials the butts of the cheques." "Not only do I examine the documents (vouchers), but satisfy myself that the butts of the cheques are properly prepared." "The only occasion on which a cheque was presented to me for signature without the papers I sent it back, and the papers were produced." As supporting the evidence quoted, I deem it necessary to invite attention to the answer given by Mr. Ireland to question 385: "Was it his habit to take the book to the Under-Secretary to sign? Yes, in every case." In addition to this evidence, I may mention that the cheque-books in use have *four cheques* on a page, and those from which the forged cheques were drawn only *one*, and in no instance was the butt of the cheque filled up as always required by me. It is necessary also to state that while examining the teller of the Bank of New South Wales, who cashed the forged cheques, on the subject of the forgeries, the Board did not appear to deem it requisite to take advantage of any evidence which could have been given by Mr. Fitzgerald, teller of the London Chartered Bank, whose signature had been so closely imitated by Harris that he (Mr. Fitzgerald) at first pronounced it to be genuine. (See answer to question 2340.) So important do I consider the forging of Mr. Fitzgerald's signature, as contrasted with the conclusions of the Board, that I append a copy of his sworn evidence at the Police Court, and it is worthy of mention that to the forgery therein asserted Harris pleaded guilty, and received a sentence of five years. Added to what I have already stated, I have to remark that I exhibited to the Board a number of blank forms found in one of Harris' drawers, to which my signature had been forged in such a remarkably clever manner as to have defied, in nearly every instance, detection. On this paragraph (5) I think I have written sufficient, although much more could be added, and I therefore respectfully submit that the conclusion of the Board is not borne out by the evidence adduced.

The

Appendix B.

The next paragraph (6) of the report is devoted to the new form of cheque, and the failure to lock up or destroy the old forms. The omission to apprise the Bank of the change of the form of the cheque is one for which I think the Treasury is responsible. That Department duly approved of the change, and, by the published administrative arrangements, alone had authority to communicate it to the Bank, and therefore any omission on that head rests with the Treasury. In support of this statement I would refer to correspondence (marked B) on the subject of the new form of cheque, which I have obtained from the Government Printer. With regard to the obsolete cheque-books not having been locked up, it may be observed that it is incorrect to suppose that they were never locked up, the fact being that they were, by my direction, placed in the safe of which the accountant, Harris, had a key, and consequently command of them. So far I think the paragraph has been disposed of, but I cannot allow its seeming peculiar inconsistency, as compared with the preceding paragraph (5), to pass unnoticed. If the Board are inclined to believe that, notwithstanding the apparent overwhelming evidence to the contrary, I did sign the cheques declared by me to be forgeries, "from my full reliance in Harris' integrity," why should that individual have resorted to the dangerous course of using the obsolete cheque forms when he could have, if the Board's assumption be correct, with much less risk, equal ease, and greater safety, obtained my signature to a cheque drawn on the proper form? The next paragraph will be commented upon when dealing with the £1,212 4s. 6d. obtained over the Treasury counter.

The Board's comments on the fraud of £187 6s. (paragraph 8) on the Colonial Treasurer's advance account are justifiable in every particular, and clearly indicate that Harris was a forger of the greatest possible ability and tact.

The next three paragraphs require, it appears to me, no remark on my part, with the exception of the observation that it would be unwise to take proceedings against Mr. Sutton unless it is deemed that he had criminal knowledge of Harris' proceedings, and should be prosecuted. The Board does not appear to be of this opinion, and it would be scarcely worth while attempting to recover the sums paid to him on behalf of Messrs. Robertson and Rudd respectively, as the amounts form part of the claim against the Guarantee Bond, and cannot be twice recovered. The attempt, if made, to recover from Mr. Sutton would only reduce the demand made on the Company, and risk the loss of the sum of £177 7s. by failure to prove the liability of the former. It is here, however, deemed necessary to draw attention to what appears to be a very marked disagreement in the report. Paragraph 13 states that the frauds have been perpetrated by "clever forgeries, not only of the names of the officers of the Lands Department, but of presumed claimants and others," yet in paragraph 5 it is asserted that the Board are inclined to believe my signatures are not forgeries, as pronounced by me, and as disclosed by the evidence. Why my signature is (by paragraph 5) selected as an exception is somewhat remarkable.

Paragraph 14 deals with the account books. The failure by Harris to keep the books properly had been discovered by me long before the appointment of the Board was contemplated. There was, however, no fault worthy of notice in the system. The fault consisted in Harris' failure to carry it out.

Paragraph 15 requires special notice, as I fear it is calculated to mislead. The recommendations made by Mr. Pinhey, Inspector of Accounts, and myself, when Inspector of Land Offices, were in every way provided for by me, and Harris fully instructed. That he did not carry out those instructions was likewise discovered by me before the Board was appointed. The disregard of the recommendations was on Harris' part solely. It is, however, necessary to specially note that the precautions taken to prevent a repetition of the Evans' frauds were, as far as possible, perfect, and fraud, to any extent, except by skilful forgery of signatures, rendered impossible. The recommendations made by Mr. Pinhey and myself as to signing cheques, obtaining advances on account of petty cash, and the adjustment of all advances, have been strictly adhered to. The only departure from the recommendation was in the conduct of correspondence, and was rendered necessary by circumstances fully explained to the Board. Regarding my reply as to Harris' qualifications as an accountant, I am forced to observe that it has been scarcely fairly dealt with. The question (2329) was: "I suppose you are satisfied now that Mr. Harris was not competent for the position of accountant?" and I replied "Oh, I think he was highly competent, though I do not think he did his work properly." It would, however, appear that there is nothing to justify his competency being questioned. As bearing on this point attention is invited to the certificate of Mr. Rennie, Inspector of Accounts, Department of Audit, and Mr. Hall, late Examiner of Revenue Accounts there (at the time acting as Assistant Inspector); I also received a letter from the Auditor-General, written in reply to one from me, before Harris was appointed, on the subject of his qualifications and general character, and, although it is not now forthcoming, will, I have no doubt, be admitted by that gentleman. Too much I think has been made of the account business of the Department of Lands. It is by no means so intricate as to require extraordinary professional skill on the part of the officer in charge. Moreover, the way in which the books were kept had very little, if anything, to do with the frauds committed. With regard to the Bank pass book it is observed that it was the duty, as it had always been, of the accountant and his assistant to examine it, and the course should have been under ordinary circumstances sufficient. However, the frauds by forged cheques form but a small part of the amount obtained by Harris, being £185 6s. 9d. as against other frauds amounting to £1,250 5s. 4d.

Appendix C.

Paragraph 16 deals with the system of refunds. It was thought unsatisfactory by certain witnesses as a system, but not as regards that portion of the system which appertains to the Department of Lands. The "system," so far as this Department is concerned, was the result of an arrangement, in writing and duly approved of, with the Treasury in 1875. While referring specially to this arrangement I deem it necessary to state that the answer to question 1638 is, in an important feature, and so far as it relates to me, incorrect, but at the same time I think it was not intended to refer to me personally. The magnitude of the business of the Department of Lands demanded that the late Under-Secretary should be relieved of as much clerical work as possible, and it was therefore determined that the mere signing of the refund vouchers should be delegated to the officers in charge of the branches from which they issued. The authorization of the refund is altogether another matter, and, except in cases of small amounts, about which there can be no question, is one vested entirely in the Under-Secretary, and, in the case of conditional purchases, in the Chief Commissioner, subject to the approval of the Secretary for Lands when necessary. This rule is strictly adhered to by me. The fault of the system, it appears to me, is the alleged irresponsibility of the Treasury and Audit Office for passing fictitious claims. The observation "there appears to have been no means of detecting them" (frauds), might, I venture to say, be supplemented by the addition of "or attempt made."

made." As to there being "nothing to prevent any one individual from doing all that is necessary himself," it is observed that the remark is applicable to any case of forgery, which is, as a rule, the act of one individual.

I perceive that the Board (paragraph 17) are of opinion that the system of refunds obtaining in the Conditional Sales Branch has been less open to abuse, although, as far as I am aware, it is in reality in all material points identical with that of the other branches of the Department, the only difference being that Harris was not employed in connection with it, and therefore had no knowledge of the books or business.

It is difficult to understand (paragraph 18) in what particular way the system was conducted in a loose manner, in the Pre-Lease Branch especially. No doubt Harris's knowledge of the Audit Office "style" of verifying these documents (refund vouchers) assisted him;—in fact, had he not known how easy it was to meet the requirements of the Audit Office he never would, I feel assured, have attempted the frauds. It is there the system is loose, there being literally no check, attention only being given to the question of whether the sum purported to be authorized to be refunded had been collected, and no attempt made to ascertain the accuracy or otherwise of the authority. The second sentence of this paragraph reads as follows:—"The vouchers which he fraudulently prepared when engaged in the latter capacity (accountant) bore the alleged forged signature of Mr. Oliver, the Under-Secretary for Lands, whose name was accepted for refunds at the Treasury and Audit Office without question, notwithstanding the names of the officers authorized to sign refund vouchers had been previously duly notified to those Departments." The object of this sentence is difficult to comprehend, particularly as I am under the impression that only one of such vouchers bore my name, purporting to be in my writing. I have not the vouchers before me, but I believe I am correct. The two concluding sentences of the paragraph alluded to are as follows:—"From the evidence of several witnesses the Board is very much inclined to believe that some of the signatures attached to the refund vouchers prepared by Harris are genuine, although fraudulently obtained. They are more inclined to this opinion from the fact that the officers themselves could not declare positively that they were forgeries"—are not, so far as I can gather, supported by evidence. In every case where forgery occurs it is testified to, and where the signatures—only two—were obtained by fraud the fact is stated. The evidence in the cases of forgery seems to be very conclusive, and the opinion pronounced by the Board as above to the contrary scarcely harmonizes with the belief expressed in paragraph 13 that many of the frauds were "perpetrated by clever forgeries, not only of the names of officers," &c., &c.

I do not think that much importance attaches to the allegation (paragraph 19) that the refund voucher forms "have apparently not been under the special charge of any one in particular." Surely it must be admitted that an individual desiring to forge would not be stopped by the apparent difficulty of obtaining printed forms. He would find means of obtaining them—indeed he could without the slightest difficulty have them printed. The forms themselves are of no value, the essential element being the forgery.

While apparently great prominence has been given to the alleged shortcomings of the Department of Lands in connection with the Harris frauds, no mention is made of the responsibilities, alleged or real, of the Treasury and Audit Office. I venture to assert that had it not been for my researches prior to the appointment of the Board, and reported to the Secretary for Lands, the forgeries passed by the Treasury and Audit Office would have remained undiscovered.

Out of a total amount of £1,435 12s. 1d. obtained by Harris, the sum of £1,212 4s. 6d. was paid over the Treasury counter, in response, in every instance, to one or more forged documents. Of this sum £187 6s. is accounted for in paragraph 8, although nothing is said of the forged order on the Treasury for payment. It, however, occurs to me that the remaining £1,024 18s. 6d. deserved some notice from the Board. The system, so far as the Department of Lands is concerned, has been condemned; but I would respectfully inquire what becomes of the value of the Audit Office check or the responsibility of the Treasury for paying on forged documents, even including the authorities required by that Department for the final receipt of the sums by agents on behalf of the persons alleged to be entitled to them? Without these latter documents the frauds could not have been consummated. The blank forms of authority for the disposal of money are issued by the Treasury, and, judging from results, must be quite as accessible, or as easily obtainable, as the Lease Rent refund vouchers of the Department of Lands. The note on the foot of the authority to pay money is as follows:—"In all cases where the signature is not known at the Treasury the witness must be a Magistrate, Clergyman, or Clerk of Petty Sessions. The witness should in all cases be satisfied of the identity of the person signing the order." From inquiries made at the Colonial Secretary's Department—see reply to question 229—I found that the persons, with one exception only, whose names are attached to these authorities as attesting Magistrates, are not Justices of the Peace. Perhaps the signatures to the authorities were, as required by the foot-notes, known at the Treasury, and, therefore, no investigation thought necessary as to whether the attesting witness was a Magistrate or not. I have no desire to write more than is absolutely necessary, and will now only observe, before referring to the recommendations of the Board and the concluding portion of the Report, that, when last examined, I was informed that the "Board were anxious to give me an opportunity of making any further remarks I may have desired to offer in connection with the subject under consideration," but, after putting sixty-eight questions to me on various subjects, I was told that I was no longer required; and I was, therefore, not permitted to take advantage of the offer made by the Board.

The propositions of the Board are, I venture to submit, of such an elaborate nature as to be, on that ground alone, objectionable. The suggestion to appoint a chief clerk or assistant Under-Secretary to perform the mechanical duty of signing refund vouchers would scarcely be a warrantable arrangement in view of the very much more responsible duties now performed by other officers of the department, who have not such a position either as regards status or salary. Besides, if a chief clerk were appointed, his services would be required in connection with duties of a far higher character than attending wholly to refund work. I do not think any of the other propositions, except No. 5, require special comment. The unnecessary circumlocution in connection with the pre-lease refund voucher was alluded to by me in my evidence, and the suggested change to send them to the Audit Office instead of the Treasury is in accord with my views. The proposal that conditional purchase refund vouchers should be sent to the Treasury by the officer who signs them is highly objectionable, as these documents are now despatched direct to the persons to whom the money is refundable, in order that the vouchers, on being made payable to the Colonial Treasurer, may be tendered

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as cash, should the recipients be desirous of re-selecting. Any attempt to vary this system would result in the greatest possible inconvenience to the public, without any corresponding advantage being obtained. To carry out the proposals of the Board, which appear to be far from complete as a check, would be to cast further work on a department having to contend with a daily increasing business, and one that is, at the present moment, well nigh overwhelmed. A very simple system of check, which, however, is not put forward as perfect and beyond evasion, would be the keeping of refund registers in every branch from which refunds issue. Each refund, as signed by the officer authorized to do so, should be entered in the register, and the entry initialled by him as correct. On receipt of these vouchers at the Audit Office it should be the duty of an officer to come to this department and satisfy himself that the refund is entered in the refund register, and initial the entry—the refund vouchers of each branch to be numbered consecutively. The responsibility would then rest with the head of the branch as to the refund having been properly approved of, and, with the Audit Office, that no amount is verified for refund unless it appears in the register, and I think this is certainly a responsibility that the Audit Office should accept.

The proposition to place officers who sign refund vouchers under security should, I think, be given effect to.

With regard to paragraph 21, it is proper to mention that any alterations recently made in the Account Branch were carried out by my instructions. The officer selected for the position of accountant was specially chosen from his known reliability and general competency, and was formerly an officer of the Treasury. The recommendation of the Board as to the examination of the bank pass-book has been already provided for. The proposed intimation to the bank of the change of cheque is, as before stated, a matter for the Treasury.

17th March, 1882.

CHARLES OLIVER.

Minutes on No. 3.

My honorable colleague the Colonial Treasurer should see this paper.—JOHN R. The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade.—C.O., B.C., 6 April, 1882. Seen.—J.W., 17/4/82. The Chief Inspector of Accounts.—G.E., 20/4.

A.

Regina v. Henry Vincent Harris (Forgery and uttering).—Quarter Sessions, Sydney, 12th December, 1881.

Copy of the evidence of Arthur Fitzgerald.

ARTHUR FITZGERALD, on oath, states: I am teller in the London Chartered Bank, Sydney; no person named William Wallace has any business transactions with our bank; I do not know prisoner; the signature to E is not my signature; it closely resembles my signature; I never received the amount of money mentioned in that receipt; Wallace has no account at our bank; I never received any money on his account; the signature is so good an imitation of my own that at first sight I was inclined to think it was my signature, but I never put the initial letters after my signature, as in E; I take them to be L.C. Bk., and to mean London Chartered Bank.

A. FITZGERALD.

Sworn at Sydney, 1st December, 1881.—THOS. HALE, J.P.

B.

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

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 20 June, 1881.

I am directed to request that you will be good enough to furnish me with eight cheque-books of 200 cheques each, four forms on a page, and printed in accordance with the enclosed pattern, at your earliest possible convenience.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES OLIVER.

The Treasury cheques alone are headed "Public Account." There is no objection to a new series of "Numbers," and to the heading "Department of Lands."—G.E., 23/6/81. The Under-Secretary for Lands. Amended form herewith.—C.O., B.C., Department of Lands. The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade. The Government Printer will be good enough to print the cheques as requested.—G.E., 28/6/81.

C.

DURING the time Mr. Harris was in the Audit Department, the officers under whom he was employed all testify to his zeal, assiduity, and correctness, and also to his good conduct otherwise; and, so far as my own observation goes, I can endorse the above testimonial. I shall be glad to hear of his application being successful.

13/8/79.

EDWARD A. RENNIE,  
Deputy Auditor-General.

While endorsing the above testimonials, I may add that I believe Mr. Harris to be a qualified accountant.

Department of Audit, 13/8/79.

R. T. HALL,  
Asst. Insp. Accs.

No. 4.

Memorandum by Mr. Chief Inspector Thomson.

Inspecting Branch, The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 12 June, 1882.

Minute-Paper.

Subject:—Mr. Under-Secretary Oliver's memorandum on the report of the Board appointed to inquire into Harris' frauds, &c.

On my return from New Zealand I found the accompanying papers on my desk, having, I presume, been referred to me for the purpose of obtaining any remarks I might think necessary on Mr. Oliver's memorandum.

Having carefully read that memorandum, which deals exclusively with the report of the Board appointed to inquire into the frauds and defalcations of Harris, the late accountant in the Lands Department, and which was also authorized to devise, if found necessary, a system of refunding over payments, &c., that would admit of a more satisfactory check being established in future, I regret to say that I find that document of such a character as to preclude my dealing with it alone, and for this reason, that it is directed against the Board as well as against its recommendations. Having been a member of that Board

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it would be improper for me to attempt to combat Mr. Oliver's objections, unless in the presence of my colleagues, and even then I question whether it would be judicious to do so, as our comments thereon might be referred to Mr. Oliver for his further remarks, and then back again to the Board, and so on, so that there would really be no finality to the affair.

If the report of the Board is to be shelved, and its recommendations ignored, simply because they did not meet Mr. Oliver's views, then it must be apparent that its appointment was a mistake, and that the gentlemen forming it were less competent to come to a right conclusion than the Under-Secretary for Lands.

JAMES THOMSON,  
Chief Inspector.

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*Minutes on No. 4.*

I think the course taken by Mr. Oliver was an improper one. The Board had the confidence of the late Secretary for Lands and myself, and their report and inquiry was not directed against Mr. Oliver, but against the system.—J.W., 19/6/82. Mr. Thomson.—G.E., 20/6/82. The Under-Secretary for Lands.—G.E., B.C., 21 June, 1882.

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No. 5.

Memorandum by The Under-Secretary for Lands.

I REGRET more the minute of the Colonial Treasurer than anything the Board has written or could possibly write.

The Secretary for Lands permitted me to make the observations which I did, and they were confined to a fair and accurate criticism of a report which is opposed to evidence, and in itself contradictory.

Mr. Thomson's memo. calls for no remark on my part, further than that the first few lines are extremely disingenuous, as he had carefully perused the comments made by me before he left for New Zealand; indeed he called upon me with no other object, so far as I could divine, than that of inducing me to withdraw them.

While I cannot agree with recommendations of the Board, I am perfectly prepared, as is almost unnecessary to mention, to carry them out to the letter, if so directed.

C.O.,  
4/7/82.

Seen.—JOHN R., 8/7/82.



1882.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**CONDITIONAL PURCHASES.**

(APPLICATIONS FOR, BY AGENTS.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 26 October, 1882.*


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RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, made on the 27th September, 1882, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ A copy of the letter addressed to the Crown Lands Agent, Newcastle, by  
 “ the Department of Lands, instructing him to accept applications for  
 “ conditional purchases not tendered in person ; also copy of Ministerial or  
 “ other authority for the issue of the instructions referred to.”

(*Mr. Reid.*)

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Memo.

Department of Lands, 22 May, 1872.  
 IN case of doubt on the part of the Land Agent, Newcastle, as to legality of accepting applications for mining conditional purchases from an agent, instead of from the applicant in person, he is hereby informed that it has been held that mining conditional purchases may be made by agents for the actual purchaser. He will therefore accept any such applications which may be tendered to him by agents.

W. W. STEPHEN.

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1882.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

FREEHOLDS IN THE COLONY EXCEEDING 100,000 ACRES IN AREA.  
(NAMES OF HOLDERS.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 2 November, 1882.*

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 31st August, 1882, That there be laid upon the Table of this House, a Return showing,—

“The acreage, and names of the holders, of all freehold holdings in the Colony which have aggregated to a total exceeding 100,000 acres area at the latest date for which the same can be readily given.”

(*Mr. Heydon.*)

FREEHOLDS in the Colony exceeding 100,000 acres in area.

Name of Occupier.	Place.	Electoral District.	Acreage.
T. and S. Learmonth	Grougal	Murrumbidgee	299,300
Samuel M'Caughey	Goolgumbula	do.	128,241
Robertson Bros.	Yarrabee	do.	102,896
J. and W. J. M'Gaw	Kooba	do.	111,190
M'Leay and Clark	Kerarbary	do.	120,020
William Halliday	Brookong	do.	110,730
George Fairbairn	Warrah	Gunnedah	249,600
J. F. and H. C. White	.....	do.	200,000
Thos. Brown & Co.	Tubbal	The Murray	125,030
David M'Caughey	Coree	do.	105,080
David M'Larty, for the New Zealand and Australian Land Co. of Edinburgh	Bundure	do.	108,187
Charles Brown Fisher	Yanga	Balranald	179,460
M'Gaw & Co.	Burrabogie	do.	227,864
Peel River Land and Mineral Co. (Limited)	Goonoo Goonoo	Tamworth	312,802

Registrar General's Office,  
Sydney, 13th October, 1882.

E. G. WARD,  
Registrar-General.



1882.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LAND LAWS.

(PETITION OF FREEHOLDERS, &c., OF COROWA, COLLENDINA, &c.)

*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 31 August, 1882.*

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The Memorial of the Freeholders, Selectors, Mechanics, Storekeepers, &c., &c., &c., of Corowa, Carnsdale, Collendina,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners view with alarm the large area of land that is being alienated from the Crown, and the formation of large estates, or sheep-walks, by financial Companies and others, by the existing system of auction sales, improvement purchases, and dummy selections.

That such wholesale disposal of the public estate is detrimental to the future prosperity and welfare of the Colony.

That the delay and inactivity displayed by the Lands Department in dealing with correspondence, applications from conditional purchasers, and in causing surveys to be made after selections have been approved of, is inflicting great hardship, trouble, annoyance, and loss to *bond-fide* selectors.

That the free-selectors of New South Wales constitute a large portion of our community, and are forming the nucleus of future prosperity by industry, perseverance, enterprise, and their settlement of the country districts. Nevertheless, when any important question arises in connection with the Land Laws, selectors are frequently stigmatised as "land sharks" and "dummies."

That your Memorialists are aware that "dummyism" is practised to an alarming extent in the most barefaced manner, and that sections 9 and 10 of the Crown Lands Amendment Act of 1875, by making both parties to the breach of the law liable to punishment, help to shield rather than to expose the practice.

That, in order to bar settlement, useless improvements are scattered broadcast over the country, and free-selection thereby prevented.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to take this Memorial into your favourable consideration, and advise His Excellency the Governor to appoint, as early as possible, a Royal Commission with powers to make the most searching inquiries into all reported cases of "dummyism," the general working of the Land Act, its administration and effects; and we further pray that, pending such inquiry, all auction sales may be stopped until a report has been submitted and the electors have had an opportunity of expressing an opinion at the next General Election.

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

[Here follow 164 signatures.]





1882.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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LAND LAWS.

(PETITION OF FREEHOLDERS, &c., OF MOAMA.)

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*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 6 October, 1882.*

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To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The Memorial of the Freeholders, Selectors, Mechanics, Storekeepers, &c., &c., &c., of Moama,—  
HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners view with alarm the large area of land that is being alienated from the Crown, and the formation of large estates or sheep-walks, by financial Companies and others, by the existing system of auction sales, improvement purchases, and dummy selections.

That such wholesale disposal of the public estate is detrimental to the future prosperity and welfare of the Colony.

That the delay and inactivity displayed by the Lands Department in dealing with correspondence, applications from conditional purchasers, and in causing surveys to be made after selections have been approved of, is inflicting great hardship, trouble, annoyance, and loss to *bonâ fide* selectors.

That the free-selectors of New South Wales constitute a large portion of our community, and are forming the nucleus of future prosperity, by industry, perseverance, enterprise, and their settlement of the country districts. Nevertheless, when any important question arises in connection with the Land Laws, selectors are frequently stigmatised as "land sharks" and "dummies."

That your Memorialists are aware that "dummyism" is practised to an alarming extent in the most barefaced manner, and that sections 9 and 10 of the Crown Lands Amendment Act of 1875, by making both parties to the breach of the law liable to punishment, help to shield rather than to expose the practice.

That, in order to bar settlement, useless improvements are scattered broadcast over the country, and free-selection thereby prevented.

That your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to take this Memorial into your favourable consideration, and advise His Excellency the Governor to appoint, as early as possible, a Royal Commission with powers to make the most searching inquiries into the general working of the Land Act, its administration and effects; and we further pray that, pending such inquiry, all auction sales may be stopped until a report has been submitted and the electors have had an opportunity of expressing an opinion at the next General Election.

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

Moama, September, 1882.

[Here follow 204 signatures.]

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1882.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LAND LAWS.

(PETITION OF FREEHOLDERS, &c., OF KINDRA AND BERRY JERRY.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 20 October, 1882.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The Memorial of the Freeholders, Selectors, Mechanics, Storekeepers, &c., &c., &c., of Kindra and Berry Jerry,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners view with alarm the large area of land that is being alienated from the Crown, and the formation of large estates or sheep-walks, by financial Companies and others, by the existing system of auction sales, improvement purchases, and dummy selections.

That such wholesale disposal of the public estate is detrimental to the future prosperity of the Colony.

That the delay and inactivity displayed by the Lands Department in dealing with correspondence, applications from conditional purchasers, and in causing surveys to be made after selections have been approved of, is inflicting great hardship, trouble, annoyance, and loss to *bond fide* selectors.

That the free-selectors of New South Wales constitute a large part of our community, and are forming the nucleus of future prosperity, by their industry, perseverance, enterprise, and their settlement of the country districts; nevertheless, when any important question arises in connection with the Land Laws, selectors are frequently stigmatised as "land sharks" and "dummies."

That your Memorialists are aware that "dummyism" is practised to an alarming extent in the most barefaced manner, and that sections 9 and 10 of the Crown Lands Amendment Act of 1875, by making both parties to the breach of the law liable to punishment, help to shield rather than to expose the practice.

That, in order to bar settlement, useless improvements are scattered broadcast over the country, and free-selection thereby prevented.

That your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to take this Memorial into your favourable consideration, and advise His Excellency the Governor to appoint, as early as possible, a Royal Commission with powers to make the most searching inquiries into the general working of the Land Act, its administration and effects; and we further pray that, pending such inquiry, all auction sales may be stopped until a report has been submitted and the electors have had an opportunity of expressing an opinion at the next General Election.

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

[Here follow 36 signatures.]



1882.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SALE OF CROWN LANDS BY AUCTION.  
(PETITION AGAINST—R. C. LUSCOMBE.)

*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 26 September, 1882.*

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

The Petition of the undersigned Colonists, in public meeting assembled, Temperance Hall, Sydney,—

MOST RESPECTFULLY AND HUMBL Y SHOWETH :—

1. That your Petitioners view with alarm the continued formation of large freehold estates in this Colony, and the slow progress of the settlement of the people on the soil.

2. That your Petitioners attribute these results to the land auction system now in force, and to the other facilities and inducements now presented by the law for the monopoly of land by large holders, and to the insufficient encouragement given to smaller settlers.

3. That your Petitioners are convinced that the remedy for these evils will be found in an immediate stoppage of all sales of Crown Lands by auction, or auction selection other than urban and suburban lands; in such alteration of the existing land laws as will check all other alienations of land except for the purpose of *bonâ fide* manhood settlement, in accordance with the true spirit of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861; and in such further alterations of the laws as will afford a stronger inducement than now exists, and a surer protection to *bonâ fide* settlers upon the soil in holdings of a moderate area.

Your Petitioners therefore most humbly and earnestly pray that your Honorable House may be pleased to cause such alterations in the existing law and regulations as to carry out the above objects.

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

Signed for and on behalf of meeting,

25 Sept., 1882.

R. C. LUSCOMBE.



1882.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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LAND BILL.  
(MESSAGE No. 10.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 10 October, 1882.*

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AUGUSTUS LOFTUS,  
*Governor.*

*Message No. 10.*

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th section of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the expediency of making provision to meet the requisite expenses in connection with a Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the alienation and occupation of Crown Lands, and for dealing with certain lands set apart for public purposes.

*Government House,  
Sydney, 10th October, 1882.*

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1882.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## CROWN LANDS.

RESERVED FROM SALE UNTIL SURVEYED, FOR THE PRESERVATION OF WATER SUPPLY OR OTHER PUBLIC PURPOSES.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 25 Vict. No. 1, sec. 4.

ABSTRACT of Crown Lands reserved from sale until surveyed, for the preservation of Water Supply or other public purposes, in accordance with the 4th section of the Act 25 Victoria No. 1.

No. of Papers.	No. of Reserve.	Locality.		Area.	Government Gazette in which the description is published.	Folio.
		County.	Parish.			
81-21984	1754	Jamison .....	Dobikin, Woolabrah, Boorah, Edgeroi, Myall Hollow, and Melburra.	about 7 sq. m.	19 Dec., 1881 ...	6468
18107	2859	Wakool .....	Merwin .....	595 acres	" ...	"
21983	160	Murray .....	Bala .....	20 "	" ...	6460
20377	640	Cowper .....	Oliver and Wadell .....	1820 "	" ...	"
"	641	" .....	" .....	3 sq. m.	" ...	"
21682	2508	Monteagle .....	Yundoo .....	1100 acres	" ...	"
18107	2858	Wakool .....	Merwin .....	320 "	" ...	"
"	2860	" .....	" .....	360½ "	" ...	"
20377	638	Cowper .....	Wadell .....	480 "	" ...	6470
21298	1513	Narromine .....	Goan .....	2560 "	" ...	"
21985	159	King .....	Ware .....	40 "	" ...	"
20377	639	Cowper .....	Oliver .....	50 "	" ...	"
23167	2517	Monteagle .....	Young .....	25 prechs.	4 Jan., 1882 ...	53
"	2518	" .....	" .....	2 acres	" ...	"
"	2519	" .....	" .....	11 prechs.	" ...	"
22800	2897	Hume .....	Kentucky .....	2000 acres	" ...	"
17230	991 ex.	Urana .....	Brookong .....	111 "	" ...	54
23155	113	Phillip .....	Fitzgerald .....	77 "	9 " ...	125
"	114	" .....	" .....	50 "	" ...	"
"	115	" .....	" .....	53½ "	" ...	"
"	116	" .....	" .....	43 "	" ...	"
22477	150	Brisbane .....	Howard .....	240 "	" ...	"
22893	168	Bathurst .....	Arkel .....	2a. 2r.	" ...	"
23257	466	Yungnulgra .....	Unnamed .....	240 acres	" ...	"
"	467	" .....	" .....	160 "	" ...	"
"	468	" .....	" .....	640 "	" ...	"
"	469	" .....	" .....	1280 "	" ...	"
"	470	" .....	" .....	480 "	" ...	"
"	471	" .....	" .....	160 "	" ...	"
"	472	" .....	" .....	260 "	" ...	126
"	473	" .....	" .....	160 "	" ...	"
23259	475	Yancowinna .....	" .....	640 "	" ...	"
"	476	" .....	" .....	640 "	" ...	"
"	477	" .....	" .....	960 "	" ...	"
22897	1399	Leichhardt .....	Mundurr .....	940 "	" ...	"
22761	2509	Dowling .....	Wardry .....	63 "	" ...	"
22756	1174 ex.	Gordon .....	Burgoon .....	300 "	" ...	"
22477	145	Brisbane .....	Howard .....	20 "	" ...	"
"	146	" .....	" .....	60 "	" ...	"
"	147	" .....	" .....	60 "	" ...	"
"	148	" .....	" .....	102 "	" ...	"
"	175	" .....	" .....	27 "	" ...	127
"	176	" .....	" .....	169 "	" ...	"
"	177	" .....	" .....	171 "	" ...	"
23257	474	Yungnulgra .....	Unnamed .....	40 "	" ...	"
22900	397 ex	Benarba .....	Tillaloo .....	960 "	" ...	"
22758	1187 W. ex	Mouramba .....	Carlisle .....	400 "	" ...	"
23161	2520	Monteagle .....	Gungewalla .....	80 "	" ...	"
22759	483 S. ex	Mitchell .....	Tootool .....	105 "	" ...	"
22770	2890	Hume .....	Buchargingah .....	80 "	" ...	"
23258	2895	Denison .....	Narrow Plains .....	121 "	" ...	"

No. of Papers.	No. of Reserve.	Locality.		Area.	Government Gazette in which the description is published.	Folio
		County.	Parish.			
81-22149	1755	Jamison	Coolga, Cubbaroo, Drildool, Merah, Merah North, Weeta Wa & Tulladunna	about 15½ sq. miles.	9 Jan., 1882	127
22896	163	King	Jerrara	5 acres.	"	128
22901	164	"	Romner	60 "	"	"
23160	1414	Leichhardt	Brewan	2100 "	"	"
23166	1415	"	Youendah	2700 "	"	"
23255	217 ex.	Jamieson	Merah and Drildool	530 "	"	"
22149	1756	"	Cubbaroo	350 "	"	"
22475	161	King	Crockwell	9½ "	"	"
23252	2892	Goulburn	Bowna	8½ "	"	"
"	2893	"	"	2a. 3r. 34p.	"	"
23153	1417	Leichhardt	Unnamed	2700 acres.	"	129
23154	1759	"	"	2300 "	"	"
23256	14 N. ex.	Fitzroy	Moonee	320 "	"	"
"	130	"	Coff	320 "	"	"
2899	2899	Boyd	Burt and Banandra	5½ sq. miles.	"	"
23016	2900	"	Ourendumbee and Howell	2440 acres.	"	"
23163	62	Westmoreland	Norway	17 "	"	"
23253	808	Rous	Byron	66 "	"	"
22772	2835	Goulburn	Woomargama	276 "	"	130
22150	95	Wellington	Mumbil and Ironbarks	480 "	"	"
23256	129	Fitzroy	Moonee	50 "	"	"
22899	1411	Gregory	Mobala	22 "	"	"
22762	1517	Kennedy	Derribong	20 "	"	"
22769	1516	Ashburnham	Borce Nyrang	12 "	"	"
23261	2894	Mitchell	Burradana, Pullctop, and Westby.	15½ sq. miles.	"	"
22149	1757	Jamison	Tulladunna	280 acres.	"	131
22772	2886	Goulburn	Mitchell	704 "	"	"
23156	1092 ex.	Sandon	Davidson	104 "	"	"
23162	1260	Hardinge	Tenderden & New Valley	640 "	"	"
11932	75	Cumberland	Concord	80 "	"	"
22478	140	Argyle	Marulan	23 "	"	"
22479	639	Dampier	Noorooma	1½ "	"	"
22477	143	Brisbane	Cranbourne	7 "	"	132
23165	2893	Selwyn and Wallace	Twynam	40 "	"	"
22754	2510	Cooper and Burke	Bygoo, Yalgogoring Ramsay, and Warri.	5280 "	"	"
"	2511	Cooper	Lewes, Ariah, Wallandry, and Bygoo.	4160 "	"	"
"	2512	"	North Bolara and Yalgogoring.	3520 "	"	"
22895	1404	Leichhardt	Bogewang and Mourabio	2120 "	"	"
"	1405	"	Brewan	1800 "	"	"
"	1406	"	Kidgar	2720 "	"	"
"	1407	"	Colomy and Unnamed	1840 "	"	"
22480	167	Camden	Yarrawa	100 "	"	133
23152	640	Wellesley	Bungarby	23 "	"	"
22771	2514	Harden	Birrena, Bookham & Talmo	3820 "	"	"
22768	2889	Urana	Waugh	2 "	"	"
23259	478	Yancowinna		1170 "	"	"
22754	2516	Bourke	Ramsay	60 "	"	134
23164	1412	Leichhardt	Eulah and Budgeon	1040 "	"	"
22894	1213 N. ex.	Canbelego	Lynch	220 "	"	"
22477	151	Brisbane	Howard	164 "	"	"
22474	162	King	Boorowa	10 "	"	"
22477	144	Brisbane	Howard	24 "	"	"
"	149	"	"	60 "	"	135
23157	1263	Gough	Glen Innes	200 "	"	"
23254	807	Rous	Brunswick	108 "	"	"
23389	147	Macquarie	Cairncross	24½ "	16	236
23688	1401	Leichhardt	Buchanan and Warrana	1120 "	"	"
22906	1403	"	Moolambong	400 "	"	"
23488	1181 N. ex.	Harden	Moppity	40 "	"	"
23579	131	Dudley	Yarravel	1 ac. 11 p.	"	"
22008	1518	Oxley	Narrar	400 acres	"	"
22907	1395	Leichhardt	Wingadec, Oural, & Soora	3860 "	"	237
"	1396	"	Wingadec	1760 "	"	"
"	1398	"	Dahomey	4160 "	"	"
23686	1402	"	Buchanan & Moorambilla	670 "	"	"
22904	1408	"	Bullarora	1340 "	"	"
23267	494	Tara	Warrawenia	640 "	"	"
23391	679 W. ex.	Forbes	Werriganowry	67 "	"	"
22905	1410	Leichhardt	Bullarora, Thara, Colli-noine, and Winnaba.	1040 "	"	"
21196	1758	Jamison	Cubbaroo	5 square miles	"	238
22909	1259	Gough	Ben Lomond	115 acres	"	"
"	1262	"	"	485 "	"	"
23693	1204	Benarba	Yarrouah	8000 "	"	"
23685	2901	Bucleuch	Mundonga	85 "	"	"
"	2902	"	"	200 "	"	"
23260	713	Gough	Paradise	32½ "	"	"
"	1246	"	"	141 "	"	"
23181	1258	Sandon	Armidale	65 "	"	"
22910	1202	Benarba	Narrawall	1350 "	"	239
23693	1205	"	Yarrouah	3200 "	"	"

No. of Papers.	No. of Reserve.	Locality.		Area.	Government Gazette in which the description is published.	Folio.
		County.	Parish.			
81-23483	642	Wallace	Ingegoodbee	about 1700 acres	16 January, 1882...	239
23687	2876	Denison	Severnaka	655 "	"	"
23685	2903	Buccleuch	Mundongo	310 "	"	"
23582	337 ex	Ararawatta	Swamp Oak	170 "	"	"
"	1247	"	North Nullamanna and Swamp Oak.	600 "	"	"
23581	1261	Hardinge	Single and Clerk	4000 "	"	"
23578	1264	Sandon	Albert and Dumaresq	800 "	"	"
23390	2513	Forbes	Merriganowry	160 "	"	240
22904	1409	Leichhardt	Bullarora, Tahrone, and Thara.	1670 "	"	"
23485	632 ex	Wallace	Abington	120 "	"	"
23263	2896	Buccleuch	Blowing	71 "	"	"
16971	164	Bathurst	Walli	20 "	"	"
23487	2521	Harden	Mooney Mooney	4 a. 3 r. 10 p.	"	"
23496	2522	Monteagle	Woodonga	28 acres	"	"
23691	2523	Bourke	Tooyal	28 "	"	"
23577	1519	Ashburnham	Boree Cabonne	3 a. 3 r. 21 p.	"	241
"	1520	"	"	5 a. 1 r. 8 p.	"	"
"	1521	"	"	2 a. 3 r. 8 p.	"	"
23476	643	Wallace	Abington	200 acres	"	"
23489	644	Arakland	Pambula	120 "	"	"
23477	645	Wallace	Clyde	500 "	"	"
23181	646	"	Moyaugul and Grose	1875 "	"	"
23482	648	"	Grose	1230 "	"	"
23580	809	Rous	Kyogle	6 "	"	"
23579	132	Dudley	Yarravel	1 a. 2 r. 9 p.	"	"
22907	1394	Leichhardt	Wingudee	488 acres	"	242
22907	1397	"	"	720 "	"	"
23580	59 N. ex.	Rous	North Casino	600 "	"	"
23111	1413	Ewenmar	Carrigan	84 "	"	"
23481	131	Murray	Goorooyaroo	2 a. 2 r. 35 p.	"	"
23269	1203	Murchison	Pallal	339 acres	"	243
19933	2864	Townsend	South Deniliquin	12 "	"	"
14395	1760	Inglis	Moonbi	9 a. 0 r. 7 p.	"	"
22898	664 ex.	Hardinge	Tienga	14000 "	"	"
23690	1522	Narromine	Backwater	400 "	"	"
23268	647	Finch	Gingie	2 "	"	244
82- 202	653	Beresford	Umuralla	1200 "	23	395
206	545 B. ex.	Narran	Terrabola	1200 "	"	396
205	184	Brisbane	Murrurundi	2 roods.	"	"
199	1761	Baradine	Newman	3700 acres	"	397
"	1762	"	Dangar	4000 "	"	"
201	649	Beresford	Rivers	320 "	"	"
200	652	"	"	150 "	"	"
1247	658	Cowley	Cooleman	640 "	1 Feb., 1882	620
729	2916	Cadell	Tatalla	309 "	"	"
320	1525	Narromine	Wentworth	160 "	6 "	674
1664	1561	Oxley	Garale, Iugar, and Goba- bla.	8000 "	8 "	755
"	659	Cowley	Cooleman	1200 "	"	"
1582	2536	Bourke	Derry	1120 "	"	756
114	78	Cumberland	St. Matthow	1 a. 24 p.	13	834
811	1428	Gregory	Merrindo	960 "	"	835
417	410 ex.	Counllie	Bogaroo	90 "	"	"
"	424 ex.	"	"	600 "	"	"
964	1072a	White	Manum	748 "	"	"
489	2751 W. ex.	Buccleuch	Wagara	25 "	"	"
493	2891	Goulburn	Forest Creek	60 "	"	"
827	1267	Ararawatta	Burgundy and Nulla- manna	300 "	"	"
615	1067 E. ex.	Ashburnham	"	57 "	"	"
321	1524	Gordon	Calona	640 "	"	"
427	1526	Gregory	Kulamboga	2400 "	"	"
318	1528	Oxley	Cookandoon	640 "	"	"
319	1529	Gordon	Gil Gal and Redbank	360 "	"	836
"	1530	"	The Springs and Benalong	1280 "	"	"
"	1531	"	The Springs and Gil Gal	1280 "	"	"
1359	1539	Cunningham	Monwonga	2500 "	"	"
814	1429	Ewenmar	Emogandry	10 "	"	"
81-39186	1431	"	Carrigan	36 "	"	"
82- 618	165	King	Bunton	160 "	"	"
1098	1765	Leichhardt	Warragau	1120 "	"	"
617	160a	King	Bala	20 "	"	837
494	63	Westmoreland	Crete	104 "	"	"
1096	811	Rous	Cudgen	360 "	"	"
82426	1418	Leichhardt	Cooyah, Warrab, Bulgah, and Matourea	2880 "	"	"
952	1347 N. ex.	Jamison	Long Point and Cubbaroo North.	2400 "	"	"
1346	656	Wallace	Bulgandara	1100 "	"	"
1245	650	Finch	Felinbone	1120 "	"	"
614	1523	Oxley	Cagildry and Bugabda	2040 "	"	"
822	1430	Ewenmar & Gregory	Bullgreen, Healy, and Mellerstam.	1920 "	"	"
624	117	Phillip	Cumbo, Wilpiugong, Moo- larben, and Price.	4500 "	"	838

No. of Papers.	No. of Reserve.	Locality.		Area.	Government Gazette in which the description is published.	Folio.
		County.	Parish.			
82- 624	118	Phillip .....	Price, Botobolar, Hawkins, and Fitzgerald.	about 4000 acres	13 Feb., 1882	838
"	119	" .....	Price .....	85 "	"	"
1352	294 ex.	Caira .....	Yarrawal .....	40 "	"	"
314	436 ex.	Benarba .....	Colymungoul .....	500 "	"	"
816	793 ex.	Burnett .....	Strathmore .....	60 "	"	"
620	1763	Nandewar .....	Moonbil, Killarney, and Narrabri.	3280 "	"	839
1351	143	Murray .....	Monkellan .....	270 "	"	"
1087	1432	Leichhardt .....	Gidginbilla .....	58 "	"	"
81- 417	439 ex.	Courallie .....	Bogree .....	255 "	"	"
82- 626	2524	Clarendon .....	Merrybundinah .....	74 "	"	"
620	1764	Jamison .....	Melburra .....	350 "	"	"
821	2911	Wakool .....	Gyurme .....	141 "	"	"
1349	1543	Oxley .....	Narrar .....	10 "	"	"
951	183	Brisbane .....	Brawboy and Maubus .....	400 "	"	840
953	106 ex.	Phillip .....	Dungarce .....	40 "	"	"
113	1210	Murchison .....	Delingera .....	100 "	"	"
627	2523	Mouramba .....	M'Gregor and Yanko .....	2430 "	"	"
1085	2526	Monteagle .....	Willawong & Grogullalong	1800 "	"	"
1238	2915	Cadell .....	Tautonan .....	640 "	"	841
955	1251 S. ex.	Sandon .....	Hillgrove .....	775 "	"	"
1347	1538	Cunningham .....	Gunning .....	4400 "	"	"
81-23497	641	Wallace .....	Mowambah and Ingebirah	700 "	"	"
82- 1341	655	Boresford .....	Bredbo .....	320 "	"	"
1350	657	Wellesley .....	Lawson .....	70 "	"	"
619	1532	Gordon .....	Wandawondong .....	1440 "	"	"
615	1564	Ashburnham .....	Wise and Eugowra .....	800 "	"	"
114	76	Cumberland .....	St. Matthew .....	2a. 1r. 2p.	"	"
1236	122 ex.	Northumberland .....	Awaba .....	40 acres.	"	842
490	2905	Urana .....	Jerilderie South .....	5a. 1r. 8p.	"	"
"	2906	" .....	" .....	12a. 0r. 16p.	"	"
"	2907	" .....	Jerilderie .....	20a. 2r. 8p.	"	"
"	2908	" .....	Jerilderie South .....	31a. 3r. 8p.	"	"
812	729 N. ex.	Gregory .....	Bulgeragu .....	200 acres.	"	"
954	1534	Clyde .....	Unnamed .....	540 "	"	"
"	1535	" .....	" .....	1550 "	"	"
1098	1422	Leichhardt .....	Migal .....	1440 "	"	"
1348	1542	Oxley .....	Dooran .....	450 "	"	"
425	2910	Townsend .....	Winter .....	2 "	"	843
962	1533	Narromine .....	Narromine .....	2 "	"	"
1343	1540	Gregory .....	Gunnell .....	161 "	"	"
114	77	Cumberland .....	Saint Matthew .....	1u. 3r. 28p.	"	"
825	2912	Wynyard .....	Nacka Nacka .....	12a. 0r. 37p.	"	"
1095	2913	Hume .....	Moorwatha .....	10 acres.	"	"
1099	2914	" .....	Baraga .....	10 "	"	"
1593	2917	Mitchell and Urana	" .....	1450 "	"	"
958	68	Roxburgh .....	Melrose .....	25½ "	"	"
1098	1421	Leichhardt .....	Migal .....	600 "	"	844
817	69	Roxburgh .....	Rylestone .....	10 "	"	"
"	70	" .....	" .....	13 "	"	"
828	2904	Townsend .....	Blackwood .....	53½ "	"	"
819	813	Rous .....	Mooball .....	320 "	"	"
"	812	" .....	" .....	320 "	"	"
818	814	" .....	Mullumbimby .....	110 "	"	"
815	815	" .....	Tunstall .....	50 "	"	"
1354	1541	Oxley .....	Warren .....	1423 "	"	"
2520	529 ex.	Goulburn .....	Mountain Creek .....	180 "	15	883
963	168	Bathurst .....	Malongulli .....	1½ "	20	998
1592	2528	Clarendon .....	Wantabadgery .....	1a. 3r. 13p.	"	999
"	2529	" .....	" .....	1a. 3r. 28p.	"	"
"	2530	" .....	" .....	2a. 0r. 19½p.	"	"
"	2531	" .....	" .....	2a. 0r. 19½p.	"	"
"	2532	" .....	" .....	2a. 0r. 19½p.	"	"
"	2533	" .....	" .....	2½ acres.	"	"
"	2534	" .....	" .....	2a. 0r. 19½p.	"	"
1422	71	Roxburgh .....	Cullen Bullen .....	5 acres	"	"
1423	71 ex.	" .....	" .....	5 "	"	"
1580	2536	Harden .....	Cowcumbala .....	11½ "	"	1000
1584	2533	Mossgiel .....	Weeribinyah, Yaradah, and Lang Cal-Cal.	1920 "	"	"
1581	1756 N. ex.	Jamison .....	Cubbaroo and Warrambool	2560 "	"	"
613	654	Wallace .....	Coolamatong .....	200 "	"	"
81-23262	648	Yanda .....	Unnamed .....	240 "	"	"
82- 1342	652	Robinson .....	Tory and Bolah .....	3200 "	"	"
963	169	Bathurst .....	Malongulli .....	1½ "	"	"
1579	498	Tongowoko .....	Unnamed .....	960 "	"	"
1418	133	Dudley .....	Dudley .....	268 "	"	1001
"	134	" .....	Kemp .....	300 "	"	"
1421	1536	Gordon .....	Dilga .....	40 "	"	"
1424	1537	" .....	Roche .....	1336 "	"	"
81-23480	647	Wallace .....	Blakefield .....	650 "	"	"
82- 963.	165	Bathurst .....	Malangulli .....	7½ "	"	"
"	167	" .....	" .....	15 "	"	"
"	170	" .....	" .....	424 "	"	"
81-13239	166	" .....	" .....	4 "	"	"
23478	77 ex.	Camden .....	Cumbertine .....	40 "	"	1002

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		County.	Parish.			
82-1345	479	Livingstone	Clifford	about 3640 acres	27 Feb., 1882	1143
"	480	"	"	5½ square miles	"	"
"	481	"	Unnamed	4½ "	"	"
"	482	"	"	3 "	"	"
"	483	"	"	6 "	"	"
"	484	"	"	3600 acres	"	"
"	485	"	"	6 square miles	"	1144
"	486	"	"	5300 acres	"	"
"	487	"	"	2: 80 "	"	"
"	488	"	"	3000 "	"	"
"	489	"	"	4 square miles	"	"
1344	490	Young	Culpaulin	4480 acres	"	"
"	491	"	"	5 square miles	"	"
"	492	"	Bonley	4 "	"	"
"	493	"	King	4½ "	"	"
"	494	"	Mulvenery and Corega	1900 acres	"	"
"	495	"	Corega	5¼ square miles	"	"
"	496	Tandora	Pamamaroo and Tandore	2300 acres	"	"
1353	497	Booroondarra	Finlay	1144 "	"	"
1345	489	Livingstone	Unnamed	2550 "	"	"
"	493	"	"	2200 "	"	1145
"	495	"	"	3000 "	"	"
"	496	"	Moudy	2400 "	"	"
"	497	"	"	920 "	"	"
"	498	"	Unnamed	630 "	"	"
"	499	"	Pipla	3090 "	"	"
"	500	"	Pipla and Nartooka	6 sq. m.	"	"
"	501	"	Gemini	1660 acres	"	"
"	502	"	"	3 sq. m.	"	"
"	503	"	Unnamed	2500 acres	"	"
"	504	"	Steel	2610 "	"	"
"	505	"	Unnamed	2460 "	"	"
"	506	"	Wambah	600 "	"	"
2101	123	Northumberland	Awaba	3½ "	"	1146
959	1442	Gowen	Naman	610 "	"	"
2110	1270	Hardinge	Williams	5 "	"	"
2106	623 ex.	Courallie	Wallacol	310 "	"	"
2100	1209	Benarba & Stapylton	Wadden and Bencrang	230 "	"	"
2105	1208	Courallie	Medgan	36 "	"	"
1914	819	Rous	Terranora	40 "	"	"
1913	1269	Vernon	Norton	40 "	"	"
697	121 N. ex.	Fitzroy	Bonville & Wonga Wonga	20 sq. m.	"	1147
319	1530	Gordon	The Springs and Binalong	1280 acres	"	"
2609	183	Durham	Rosemond	124 "	1 March, 1882	1213
2960	2928	Cowley	Taemas	210 "	"	"
2618	144	Murray	Nanima	63½ "	"	"
2108	111	Gloucester	Topi Topi	26a. 2r. 13p.	"	1214
2962	166	King	Crosby	183 acres	"	"
2963	661	Cowley	Umburra	224 "	"	"
2961	2927	"	Narrangullen	206½ "	"	"
2441	1433	Leichhardt	Wyabery	2560 "	6	1271
2442	1434	"	Brewan and Wyabery	2300 "	"	"
2439	1562	Clyde	Unnamed	2560 "	"	"
2440	1563	"	"	2260 "	"	"
2617	1114a ex.	Wakool	Corry	43 "	"	"
2427	2922	Wynyard	Livingstone	50 "	"	"
1416	122	Phillip	Cumbo	76 "	"	1272
"	123	"	"	45 "	"	"
823	386 S.E. ex.	Leichhardt	Tobin	1120 "	"	"
2436	1199	Gregory	Girilambone	1360 "	"	"
823	1304 W. ex.	Leichhardt	Tahrone	490 "	"	"
2621	820	Drake	Coombadjba	24 "	"	"
1769	123a. ex.	Wentworth	Merche	640 "	"	"
1768	507	Tara	Wannawanna	5 sq. m.	"	"
1770	509	Kilferu	Willabah East	306 acres	"	"
1751	912 W. ex.	Forbes	Broula	184 "	"	"
2428	1112 N. ex.	Harden	Cullinga	15 "	"	1273
1756	219 N. ex.	Jamison	Drildool & Cubbaroo North	2880 "	"	"
"	219 S. ex.	"	Drildool	290 "	"	"
1757	220 ex.	"	Long Point and Cubbaroo North.	1200 "	"	"
1765	1190 S.E. ex	Denham	Barwon and Roberts	1280 "	"	"
"	1771	"	Roberts	160 "	"	"
1755	283a. ex.	Narran	Cowga	420 "	"	"
1752	655	"	Terewah and Gillgi	9½ sq. m.	"	"
"	656	"	Terewah and Thulumah	8 "	"	"
"	657	"	Gillgi	5 "	"	"
"	658	"	"	5 "	"	"
2221	1635	Cunningham	Kalinga and Julandery	1660 acres.	"	"
1416	120	Phillip	Cumbo	72 "	"	1274
"	121	"	"	45 "	"	"
829	1419	Leichhardt	Woolingar	960 "	"	"
2430	2541	Clarendon	Boree	40a. 1r.	"	"
2219	1772	Leichhardt	Colmia	2300 "	"	"
2610	1273	Gough	Macintyre	350 "	"	"
2949	1599	Gordon	Veech and Catombal	430 "	"	"
1761	366	Wellesley	Wangellic	151½ "	"	"

No. of Papers.	No. of Reserve.	Locality.		Area.	Government Gazette in which the description is published.	Folio.
		County.	Parish.			
82- 2433	72	Roxburgh	Hearne	about 480 acres.	6 March, 1882.	1275
824	909 ex.	Ewemuar	Carrigan	240 "	"	"
1776	2540	Monteagle	Thuddungarra and Burramunda.	2000 "	"	"
2226	1773	Denham	Berryabar	1950 "	"	"
81- 3461	2921	Selwyn	Burra and Hay	2000 "	"	"
79- 3109	175	Bathurst	Colville	2a. 1r. 20p.	"	1276
81-13729	64	Westmoreland	Irene	20 acres.	"	"
82- 1059	2525	Harden	Bowning	75 "	"	"
2429	2542	"	Murrumbolah	3 "	"	"
829	1420	Leichhardt	Yarragoora	800 "	"	"
81- 2215	49 S. ex.	Argyle	Baw Baw	70 "	"	1277
2223	51a.	Brisbane	Timgroo	215a. 2r.	"	"
254	185	"	Tongo	25 acres.	"	"
2606	150	Macquarie	Kbatambuhl	53 "	"	"
2001	315a ex.	Courallie	Yarraman	560 "	"	"
82- 1764	442 ex.	Courallie and Stapylton.	Medgun and Moppin	870 "	"	"
2607	1211	Benarba	Wirrit	800 "	"	"
2611	1212	Burnett	Hollingsworth	320 "	"	"
2220	892 ex.	White	Manum	30 "	"	"
2775	1775	Jamison	Nundy and Edgeroi	868 "	"	"
2422	2918	Wynyard	Woomahringong	11 "	"	"
2601	1271	Hardinge	Williams	38 "	"	1278
2610	1274	Gough	Macintyre	320 "	"	"
1779	1549	Narromine	Momo	42 "	"	"
2426	2919	Wynyard	Gregado	12 "	"	"
"	2920	"	"	108 "	"	"
2619	1275	Gough	Newstead	50 "	"	"
106	1527	Oxley	Narrar	18 1/2 "	"	"
2225	1634	Ashburnham	Currajong	160 "	"	"
2604	182	Durham	Glendon	40 "	"	"
2616	821	Clarence	Gulmarrad	300 "	"	1279
2614	1276	Gough	Stonehenge	7a. 3r. 9p.	"	"
2224	186	Brisbane	Wingen	411a. 3r.	"	"
2605	111	Gloucester	Bohnook	40 acres.	"	"
2423	174	Bathurst	Waldegrave	6 "	"	"
2615	1272	Vernon	Boulton	162a. 3r.	"	"
3533	167	King	Derringullen	120 acres.	8	1335
3668	145	Murray	Pialigo	65a. 1r. 34p.	"	"
3452	663	Wallace	Buchenderra	200 acres.	"	"
2650	1288	Gough	Strathbogie North	10a. 3r. 17p.	"	"
3219	73	Roxburgh	Airy	27 acres.	"	"
3453	666	Cowley	Cuppacumbalong	60 "	"	1336
3454	2932	Buccleuch	Yarrangobilly	80 "	"	"
3455	2933	"	"	640 "	"	"
3156	1776	Benarba	Markham	2000 "	13	1423
3534	664	Cowley	Coolceman	550 "	"	1424
"	665	"	"	750 "	"	"
3757	637	Narran	Unnamed	1280 "	15	1484
"	659	"	"	1150 "	"	"
3754	827	Clarence	Ulmarra	70 "	"	"
3745	1449	Leichhardt	Cambara	850 "	"	"
3746	1291	Clive	Burney Downs	370 "	"	"
3801	1640	Gordon	Enrimbula	40 "	"	1485
3998	1778	Jamison	Bunna	960 "	"	"
1911	172	Bathurst	Shadforth	25 "	20	1577
3391	22a	Durham	Beltrees	1166 "	"	"
3088	112	Gloucester	Telerarec	4 1/2 "	"	"
3076	1439	Gowen	Coonabarabran	12 "	"	"
"	1440	"	"	40 "	"	"
"	1441	"	"	20 "	"	"
3204	1443	Gregory	Gerwa	800 "	"	"
2620	816	Rous	Comaki	13a. 0r. 18p.	"	"
2932	254 ex.	Burnett	Hollingsworth	160 "	"	"
2933	310 ex.	Benarba	Moorina	2720 "	"	1578
1244	409 ex.	Conrallie	Bogree	17 "	"	"
"	411 ex.	"	"	32 "	"	"
1239	444 ex.	"	Yarraman	40 "	"	"
2935	549 ex.	Burnett	Bledger and Bullala	650 "	"	"
2933	795 ex.	Stapylton	Moppin	1200 "	"	"
"	850 ex.	Benarba	Boonooma	1530 "	"	"
"	905 ex.	Stapylton	Goorara and Bengerang	760 "	"	"
"	942 N. ex.	"	Goorara	1280 "	"	"
"	942 W. ex.	Benarba	Boonooma	170 "	"	"
"	942 E. ex.	Stapylton	Gerrara	1300 "	"	"
2934	1213	Burnett	Oregon	360 "	"	"
1570	2546	Bland	Yarran	40 "	"	"
1135	2924	Wakool	Bookit	14 "	"	1579
2761	1278	Vernon	Glen Morrison	720 "	"	"
2760	1279	"	Andy	430 "	"	"
2759	1280	"	Branga and Fletcher	380 "	"	"
2946	1281	"	Inglebra	160 "	"	"
2763	1645	Ashburnham	Bindogandriand Beurgamil	640 "	"	"
2753	168	Camden	Broughton and Wallaya	2280 "	"	"
2938	2545	Monteagle	Yundoo	9a. 0r. 12p.	"	"
2765	126	Bligh	Curryall	1100 "	"	1580

No. of Papers.	No. of Reserve.	Locality.		Area.	Government Gazette in which the description is published.	Folio.
		County.	Parish.			
				about		
82-2420	188	Brisbane	Wingen	150 acres	20 Mar., 1882	1580
3084	825	Clarence	Ulmara	40 "	"	"
3206	2930	Buccleuch	Wagara	70 "	"	"
1912	1265	Sandon	Gyra	54 "	"	"
1237	649	Clyde	Richardson and Bogan	320 "	"	"
1766	1548	Cunningham	Mulgutherie	1100 "	"	"
1911	173	Bathurst	Colville	4½ "	"	"
3208	460a	Richmond	Whiporie	651 "	"	"
3085	824	Rous	Tomki	160 "	"	"
3086	124	Northumberland	Gosford, Kincumber, and Tuggerah.	6½ sq. m.	"	1581
2434	2538	Bland	Madamah	7520 acres	"	"
3207	2926	Buccleuch	Coleman	5500 "	"	"
2758	1277	Vernon and Parry	Glen Morrison, Inglebra, &c.	400 "	"	"
2947	1282	Vernon	Glen Morrison	90 "	"	"
2756	134	Murray	Ginninderra	5a. 1r. 8p.	"	"
"	135	"	"	5a. 1r. 8p.	"	"
"	136	"	"	5a. 2r. 32p.	"	"
3087	826	Clarence	Great Marlow	2r. 8p.	"	"
1244	427 ex.	Courallie	Bogree and Caroro	220 acres	"	1582
2937	2453	Monteagle	Congera and Gungewalla.	1010 "	"	"
2764	566 ex.	Sandon	Hillgrove and Metz	700 "	"	"
2445	1641	Ashburnham	Eugoura, Wise, Cookamedgera.	3456 "	"	"
2761	1642	"	Parkes	120 "	"	"
2762	1643	"	Goobang, &c.	1000 "	"	"
2620	817	Rous	Coraki	6 "	"	"
"	818	"	"	4a. 2r. 26p.	"	"
2766	822	"	Terranora	3½ acres	"	1583
"	823	"	"	12 "	"	"
81-41930	1644	Oxley	Uarrar	217 "	"	"
82-2419	187	Brisbane	Maubus	1a. 31p.	"	"
2936	1214	Burnett	Gravesend	270 acres	"	"
2939	2544	Monteagle	Yundoo	51 "	"	"
3083	1286	Sandon	Lawrence	66 "	"	"
2936	1215	Burnett	Rales and Gravesend	930 "	"	"
2756	132	Murray	Ginninderra	6½ "	"	1584
"	133	"	"	6½ "	"	"
3089	1285	Gough	Blair Hill	380 "	"	"
3080	1287	Clarence	Coventry	640 "	"	"
2768	584	Clyde	Unnamed	2000 "	"	"
2767	585	"	Briarie	2400 "	"	"
1097	2527	Cooper	Cuba	12 "	"	"
2957	660	Dampier	Congo	9 "	"	"
2756	137	Murray	Ginninderra	1 rood	"	1585
"	138	"	"	10½ acres	"	"
"	140	"	"	13 "	"	"
"	141	"	"	18½ "	"	"
"	142	"	"	66a. 11p.	"	"
2752	169	Camden	Bumballa	900 acres	"	"
1780	1769	Nandewar	Narrabri	110 "	"	"
1911	171	Bathurst	Shadforth	12 "	"	"
4197	669	Beresford	Sherlock and Milford	870 "	22 March, 1882	1641
4198	670	"	Good Good, Stannard, and Rose Valley.	1150 "	"	"
3954	829	Richmond	Donaldson	133 "	"	"
3513	2936	Denison	Tocumwal	180 "	"	1642
3610	593	Robinson	Toy and Balah	3200 "	27 "	1695
3751	2547	Bland	Bolungerei	786½ "	"	"
"	599	Clyde	Yarrowin	6400 "	"	"
"	616	"	"	1280 "	"	"
3755	2551	Forbes	Melyra & Wallah Wallah.	156 "	"	"
3751	594	Clyde	Yarrowin	190 "	"	1696
3753	1445	Leichhardt	Dinoa	262 "	"	"
"	1446	"	Dinos, Coonamble, and Taloon.	640 "	"	"
"	1447	"	Dinoa	1280 "	"	"
3818	1636	Gordon	Cardington	160 "	"	"
4837	2942	Hume	Burrungong	518 "	29 "	1783-4
4784	1679	Gordon	Redband	1100 "	"	1784
4777	128	Northumberland	Eglinton	1280 "	"	"
4539	2941	Buccleuch	Bungongo	640 "	"	"
4693	671	Beresford	Hill	900 "	"	"
3816	1289	Huws	Myra	160 "	3 April, 1882	1901
"	1290	"	Dowitt	160 "	"	"
3511	592	Yanda	Winbar	1000 "	"	"
3077	1656	Oxley	Beardina	15 "	"	"
81-5633	2934	Townsend	Yulgadoori	272½ "	"	"
82-3749	2549	Forbes	Morongla	58 "	"	1902
"	2550	"	"	21 "	"	"
2109	149	Macquarie	Kinebela	14a. 2r.	"	1903
"	148	"	"	11a. 1r.	"	"
3813	510	Menindee	Bintulia	1750 acres	"	"
3512	604 ex.	Courallie	Talmoi and Bullerana	600 "	"	"
3510	662	Beresford	Binjura	1 "	"	"
3148	2931	Urana	Clear Hill	386 "	"	"



No. of Papers.	No. of Reserve.	Locality.		Area.	Government Gazette in which the description is published.	Folio.
		County.	Parish.			
82-2948	1283	Vernon	Inglebra	about 320 acres	3 April, 1882	1903
3820	1292	"	Andy	280 "	"	"
4202	830	Richmond	South Ballina	180 "	"	"
1087	1432a	Leichhardt	Gidginbilla	58 "	"	"
2217	1774	Jamison	Galathera and Tarlec	1750 "	"	1904
2218	1587	Oxley	Ingar	800 "	"	"
"	1588	"	Bilginbah	257 "	"	"
3750	2925	Urana	Clear Hill	1900 "	"	"
3744	1448	Leichhardt	Warrabah West and Mogil	1920 "	"	"
3909	2936	Mitchell	Wanberrima	3300 "	"	1905
3077	1657	Oxley	Beardina	1200 "	"	"
5165	80 ex.	Camden	Burrawang	750 "	6	2005
5170	124	Phillip	Wollar	67½ "	"	"
4044	1731 W. ex.	Nicholson	Bowerabine	640 "	"	"
4498	1662	Gordon	Narragal	4 "	"	"
4121	828	Clarence	Uimarra	260 "	"	2006
5164	560 ex.	Narran	"	5 sq. m.	"	"
4051	2554	Blaxland	Mount Hope	1390 acres	"	"
4043	2553	Sturt	Alleyne	560 "	"	"
4949	2562	Mossgiel	St. Monan's	160 "	"	"
3962	2935	Denison	Warmatta	640 "	"	"
5170	125	Phillip	Wollar	120 "	"	2007
3158	1784	Baradine	Dangur	2000 "	"	"
3386	1444	Leichhardt	Cooneyah Warrah	140 "	17	2131
3209	511	Wentworth	Mourquong	2750 "	"	"
4033	1608	Oxley	Balcombe and Curtis	2280 "	"	"
"	1609	"	Terrington and Tabratong	1720 "	"	"
1777	438 ex.	Stapylton	Benson	160 "	"	2132
"	444 ex.	"	Moppin	150 "	"	"
"	445 ex.	"	"	320 "	"	"
4235	2555	Montcagle	Cocomingla	380 "	"	"
4033	1605	Oxley	Balcombe	1152 "	"	"
"	1607	"	Tabratong	640 "	"	"
"	1611	"	"	610 "	"	"
4496	2556	Bourke	Lupton	800 "	"	"
"	2557	"	"	302 "	"	"
3960	2935	Bucleuch	Wagara	380 "	"	"
4049	135	Raleigh	North Bellingen	180 "	"	2133
820	1266	Gough	Tent Hill	380 "	"	"
4033	1132 N. ex.	Oxley	Terrington and Balcombe	2160 "	"	"
"	1604	"	Tabratong and Balcombe	3432 "	"	"
"	1606	"	Tabratong and Curtis	6400 "	"	"
4040	2552	Franklin	Embagga	650 "	"	"
2754	69 f. E. ex.	Pottinger	Lawson	130 "	"	"
1241	2923	Denison	Bull Plain	112 "	"	"
4038	1294	Vernon	Boulton	45 "	"	2134
4497	146	Murray	Bullongong Run	30 "	"	"
4594	2558	Sturt	Baillie	320 "	"	"
4596	2940	Hume	Collendina	75 "	"	"
"	2939	"	"	5 "	"	"
4399	1684	Ashburnham	Beargamil and Goobang	960 "	"	"
4050	1685	Narromine	Draggy	640 "	"	"
4033	1610	Oxley	Tabratong	500 "	"	"
3819	1293	Vernon and Hawes	Fletcher, Salway, Shelwing, Yarrawitch, Bushbrook, Mukki, &c.	59 sq. m.	"	"
3205	2929	Bucleuch	Wyangle	360 acres	"	2135
4596	2938	Hume	Collendina	10 "	"	"
1777	1206	Stapylton	Moppin	1500 "	"	"
"	1207	"	Moppin and Benson	470 "	"	"
1753	654	Robinson	Cobar and Mopone	400 "	"	"
4399	1682	Ashburnham	Beargamil	130 "	"	"
3817	1683	"	Molong	63a. 2r. 4p.	"	"
3965	1655	Oxley	Nyngan	16 perches	"	"
4042	1450	Leichhardt	Dahomey	480 acres	"	2136
4201	1173	Murchison	Tange	250 "	"	"
4041	989 N. ex.	Narromine	Enawcena	215 "	"	"
4034	2497	Montcagle	Bribarec	44 "	21	2233
5941	2571	Forbes	Broula and Warrangong	640 "	"	"
5284	148	Murray	Boambelo	89½ "	26	2313
4791	1451	Leichhardt	Gungahman	227 "	"	"
5651	149	Murray	Bywong	35 "	"	"
5370	2565	Gipps	Bogandillon	7440 "	"	2314
"	2566	"	"	41900 "	"	"
5939	1455	Ewenmar	Bobarah	480 "	"	"
5190	76	Roxburgh	Goongal	40 "	3 May, 1882	2479
6461	2957	Hume	Bungowannah	52a. 1r.	"	"
"	2958	"	"	11a. Or. 25p.	"	"
5372	1689	Canbelego	Gidlabone	1900 "	"	"
5285	2563	Blaxland	Matakana South	40 "	8	2528
6002	674	Bercsford	Brest	640 "	"	2529
5105	2943	Hume	Gray	18 "	"	"
6146	2950	Cadell	Forthole	160 "	"	"
81-19689	675	Bercsford	Coolringdon	8 "	"	2530
20820	2568	Clarendon	Wantool	10 "	"	"
18941	2569	Montcagle	Burrangong	8a. 21p.	"	"
82-5723	2949	Wynyard	Borambula	25 acres	"	"

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		County.	Parish.			
82-793	2953	Townsend	Willuralh	about 54 acres	8 May, 1882	2530
796	2954	"	Yallakool	64 "	"	"
4237	130	Northumberland	Gosford	81½ "	"	"
1781	1770	Nandewar	Narrabri	25 "	"	"
628	180	Brisbane	Wingen	62 "	"	2531
"	181	"	"	210 "	"	"
"	182	"	"	60 "	"	"
4790	50a	Brisbane & Durham	Wandewoi and Mamaran	277 "	"	"
81-23692	1400	Leichhardt	Buchanan	3180 "	"	"
82- 2102	1423	Gregory	Quabothoo	480 "	"	"
1781	385 N. ex.	Nandewar	Narrabri	290 "	"	"
2956	2946	Townsend	Bullabella	160 "	"	"
4782	660	Clyde	Unnamed	1300 "	"	"
5043	662	"	Tulloch	3420 "	"	2531-2
81-21444	1515	Ashburnham	Brymedura	320 "	"	2532
82- 628	179	Brisbane	Wingen	760 "	"	"
5839	129	Northumberland	Oorinbah	10½ sq. m.	"	"
4550	1779	Denham	Murkadool	640 "	"	"
3614	667	Cowley	Naas	640 "	"	"
"	668	"	Yarara	640 "	"	"
5038	958 ex.	Arrawatta	North Nullamanna and Weean.	2000 "	"	"
5106	832	Buller	"	240 "	"	2533
"	834	"	"	580 "	"	"
5194	2944	Wynyard	Livingstone	11 "	"	"
4039	723 ex.	Ewenmar	Collic.	1½ "	"	"
5191	2945	Hume	Corowa, Buraja, & Lowes	780 "	"	"
5167	315 N. ex.	Ashburnham	Bowan	25 "	"	"
3959	657 ex.	Gregory	Geerigan	120 "	"	"
5196	1691	"	Boonagrill	1600 "	"	"
2102	1424	"	Quabotoo	680 "	"	2534
1781	1768	Nandewar	Narrabri	1100 "	"	"
4943	1308	Arrawatta	Buckley	236 "	"	"
4780	661	Clyde	Unnamed	2300 "	"	"
5037	1686	Kennedy	Albert, Hawarden, and Beaconsfield.	2280 "	"	"
"	1687	"	Albert and Hawarden	1440 "	"	"
"	1688	"	Albert, Bulbodney, Hartington, and Hawarden	1920 "	"	"
5106	831	Buller	"	640 "	"	"
"	833	"	"	640 "	"	"
"	835	"	"	640 "	"	"
4595	2559	Sturt	Ballingall	320 "	"	"
4789	1216	Couralie	Biniguy	700 "	"	2535
1781	T.S.R. 656 N. ex.	Nandewar	Narrabri	500 "	"	"
"	656 S. ex.	"	"	220 "	"	"
4951	370 ex.	Clive	Angoperan, Bolivia, Strathern, and Tenterfield	13½ sq. m.	"	"
5042	1295	Hardinge	Darhysleigh, Cameron, and Chapman.	19 2 acres.	"	"
"	1296	Gough	Clive and Inverell	1680 "	"	"
"	1307	Gough & Arrawatta	Swanvale and Buckley	700 "	"	"
4947	2561	Waradgery	Hay	416 "	"	"
4944	2560	Band & Clarendon	Cumbanong, Hurley, Trevethin, and Ironbong	344½ "	"	"
5286	1777	Leichhardt	Gidginbilla	2430 "	"	2536
1767	2539	Bland	Milong	20 "	"	"
1781	1766	Nandewar	Narrabri	63a. 2r.	"	"
4948	1452	Gregory	Gerwa	7 acres	"	"
"	1453	"	"	5 "	"	"
3756	128	Northumberland	Wallarah	7½ sq. m.	"	"
4955	87a	Brisbane	Page	100 acres	"	2537
5192	672	Beresford	The Brothers	40 "	"	"
"	673	"	"	40 "	"	"
5195	2943	Buccleuch	Wagara	40 "	"	"
5289	2564	Blaxland	Mount Hope	40 "	"	"
4776	74	Roxburgh	Bandamora	6 "	"	"
4775	75	"	"	3 "	"	"
4781	1299	Hardinge	Elderbury	9½ "	"	"
5287	147	Murray	Merigan	20 "	"	"
4778	82	Cumberland	Gordon	40 "	"	2538
3157	499	Ularara	Unnamed	290 "	"	"
5564	1657	Flinders	Babinda	1600 "	"	"
"	1658	"	Unnamed	1760 "	"	"
"	1659	"	"	1920 "	"	"
"	1660	"	"	2400 "	"	"
"	1661	"	"	2160 "	"	"
5168	1678	Narromine	Narromine	10 "	"	"
4945	1690	Ashburnham	Forbes	5 "	"	"
1775	653	Cowper	Bourke	405 "	"	2539
4783	176	Bathurst	Napier	157 "	"	"
1781	1787	Nandewar	Narrabri	20 "	"	"
4779	1297	Vernon	Oorundunby	176 "	"	"
5167	1653	Ashburnham	Cargo	65 "	"	"
"	1654	"	Toogong	10 "	"	"
628	178	Brisbane	Wingen	20a. 3r. 33p.	"	"

No. of Papers.	No. of Reserve.	Locality.		Area.	Government Gazette in which the description is published.	Folio.
		County.	Parish.			
				about		
82- 6110	2961	Mitchell and Urana		2900 acres	8 May, 1882	2540
81-20069	126	Phillip	Moolarben	20 "	"	"
82- 6888	1226	Stapylton	Linnebon	640 "	10 "	2585
	7346	Yanda	Yandagulla	640 "	17 "	2777
	7085	Ewenmar	Driel	640 "	"	"
	3902	Fitzroy	Moonce and Coff	24 square miles	22 "	2840
	6235	Gough	Deepwater	3 acres	"	2841
"	1302	"	"	4½ "	"	"
"	1304	"	"	5½ "	"	"
"	1303	"	"	5½ "	"	"
81- 254	1812 ex.	Harden	Moppity	22 "	"	"
82- 4603	432 S. ex.	Denham	Merrywinbone	1280 "	"	"
	1834	Townsend	Tumudgery	7 "	"	"
	2955	"	"	68 "	"	"
	6810	Vernon	Emu	400 "	"	"
	6314	"	St. Leonards	50 "	"	"
	593	Oxley	Narrar	1376 "	"	"
	6312	Benarba	Gingham	440 "	"	2842
	6423	Burnett	Coolatai	1½ "	"	"
"	1221	"	Pepperbox	1½ "	"	"
	6769	Murchison	Pallal	63 "	"	"
	5653	Clarke	Pryanda	450 "	"	"
	3958	Oxley	Beablebar	960 "	"	"
"	1697	"	"	960 "	"	"
	5143	Canbelego	Unnamed	960 "	"	"
	5160	"	Giralambone	720 "	"	"
	4975	151	Murray	Goorooyaroo	10a. 2r. 20p.	"
	5790	1463	Napier	Malcolm	180 acres	"
	6719	1224	Arwatta	Russell	15 "	2843
	6281	2952	Wynyard	Gumly Gumly	10 "	"
	5323	1456	Leichhardt	Yonendah and Mourabie	1600 "	"
81-12410	1225	Benarba	Carbeenbri	31 "	"	"
82- 6422	2570	Bland	Boonabah and Warralonga	246 "	"	"
	4378	Olive	Tenterfield	111½ "	"	"
	6311	836	Rous	"	"	"
	5785	462 W. ex.	Wynyard	Murraguldrrie	232 "	2844
	6282	1700	Ashburnham	Frajere	6 "	"
	6424	1219	Benarba	Meero	11 "	"
	6313	1783	Pottinger	Brown	160 "	"
	4603	432 N. ex.	Denham	Merrywinbone	440 "	"
	1258 ex.	2002 ex.	Mouramba	Devon	40 "	"
	6381	172	Camden	Cambewarra	170 "	2883
"	"	173	"	"	100 "	"
"	"	174	"	Cambewarra and Bumberra	350 "	"
	7419	2895 ex.	Denison	Marrow Plains	135 "	2884
"	6381	2968	"	"	480 "	"
	5720	171	Camden	Cambewarra	600 "	"
	81-22209	1300	Clive	Bolivia	800 "	"
	21763	2959	Townsend	Mundiwa	20 "	2924
	82- 5953	1312	Gough	Ben Lomond	29½ "	"
"	"	79	Cumberland	Concord	3a. 34p.	2925
"	"	80	"	"	5a. 2r. 20p.	"
"	"	81	"	"	1a. 30p.	"
	5713	1780	Jamison	Woolabrar	300 "	"
	5725	1217	Benarba	Tellaraga and Single	800 "	"
	5729	75	Georgiana	Kiamma	30 "	"
	5715	168	King	Preston	15 "	"
	1258	ex. 2002 ext.	Mouramba	Devon	40 "	2926
	5714	2948	Wynyard	Nacka Nacka	2 "	"
	6644	646 N. ex.	Rous	Bexhill	60 "	3026
	6380	117	St. Vincent	Farnham	50 "	"
81-23898	680	Wellesley	Heydon	8 "	"	3020
	23896	681	"	Gicar	8 "	"
82-6147	678	Wallaco	Gordon	110 "	"	"
	7139	280 ex.	Richmond	Bungawalbin	290 "	3030
	6717	1229	Benarba	Boolmuckledi	160 "	"
81-18931	142	Argyle	Marulan	3 "	"	"
82- 2240	127	Phillip	Wollar	2 "	"	"
	1916	1033 S. ex.	Pottinger	Kickerbill	120 "	"
	5712	1781	Jamieson	Dobikin	200 "	"
"	"	1782	"	"	142 "	"
81-19220	113	Gloucester	Tillegra	8 "	"	"
	23895	679	Wellesley	Burrinbucco	8a. Or. 23p.	"
82- 6510	182a	Durham	Glendon	105 acres	"	3031
	7073	1180 E. ex.	Gregory	Quambone	18 "	"
"	"	1181 W. ex.	"	"	68 "	"
	6440	1459	Leichhardt	Coonamble	320 "	"
	3357	513	Tara	Eurilla	5 square miles	"
	3356	514	"	Waltragile	2,550 acres	"
	4318	515	"	Cal Lal	4 square miles	"
"	"	516	"	Walkmunga and Cal Lal	4 "	"
	7036	1310	Buller	Maryland	40 acres	"
	6581	275a	Clarendon	Boree	640 "	"
	6580	1010a	Forbes	Kangaroooby and Conimbla	870 "	"
	6202	1462	Lincoln	Daley	1,800 "	3032
	6218	1466	Ewenmar	Driel	640 "	"

No. of Papers.	No. of Reserve.	Locality.		Area.	Government Gazette in which the description is published.	Folio.
		County.	Parish.			
82-7083	1227	Stapylton	Goorara	about 1280 acres	15 June, 1882	3032
7279	1786	Jamison	Woolabrar and Boorah	4 square miles	"	"
5823	332 W. ex.	Ashburnham	Manildra	290 acres	"	"
6205	1692	Oxley	Garfield	640 "	"	"
5823	1694	Ashburnham	Currajong	25 "	"	"
6527	173	King	Wallah	1000 "	"	"
895	2971	Wynyard	Borambula	288 "	"	"
420	94 ex.	Dudley	Willawarrin	38½ "	"	3033
6439	1454	Gregory	Ninia & Wullungambone	2400 "	"	"
6438	1457	Leichhardt	Tooral and Oural	518 "	"	"
3358	333 ex.	Wentworth	Arcoa	680 "	"	"
194	2572	Harden	Demondrille	17 "	"	"
6438	1458	Leichhardt	Oural and Toora	21 "	"	"
6935	682	Auckland	Panbula	1 "	"	3034
81-23245	2969	Wynyard	Adclong	5½ "	"	"
82-7126	2573	Waljeers	Benanimie	21 "	"	"
7035	1788	White	Gurleigh	2000 "	"	"
6643	837	Rous	Blakebrook	11½ "	"	"
6777	1311	Sandon	Armidale	7½ "	"	"
4255	150	Murray	Ginninderra	3a. 1r. 5p.	"	3035
7906	151	Macquarie	Kinchela and Berhanghi	1950 acres	7	3081
6381	175	Camden	Jamberoo and Kangaloon	1600 "	"	"
6525	676	Auckland	Brogo	98a. 2r. 30p.	12	3137
"	677	"	"	50a. 2r. 20p.	"	"
6830	110 ex.	Bathurst	Orange	15a. 0r. 28p.	"	3138
7229	1313	Clive	Clifton	230 acres	"	"
7684	839	Richmond	West Coraki	25 "	"	"
7534	1316	Hawes	Couatwong	80 "	"	3139
2777	698	Clyde	Langmore	540 "	"	"
6560	1693	"	Unnamed	1280 "	"	"
6876	25 ex.	Wellesley	Jettiba	640 "	"	"
6203	1461	Lincoln	Caledonia	1232 "	"	3140
7591	298 ex.	Courallie	Wirriguldonga	14 "	"	"
7521	1230	"	Wallanoll	31 "	"	"
7232	2574	Mossgiel	Pittenween	1893 "	"	"
7520	2964	Wakool	Millen	110 "	"	"
7234	1314	Clive	Glenlyon	23 "	"	"
"	1315	"	"	27 "	"	"
6027	1130 ex.	Kennedy	Ossory	61½ "	"	"
7536	1317	Buller	Acacia	640 "	"	"
7230	1228	Murchison	King	16 "	"	"
7539	684	Cowper	"	10 square miles	"	3141
"	685	"	"	10 "	"	"
"	686	"	"	800 acres	"	"
"	687	"	"	12½ square miles	"	"
"	688	"	"	7½ "	"	"
"	689	"	"	7 "	"	"
"	690	"	"	5½ "	"	"
"	691	"	"	14½ "	"	"
"	692	"	"	5½ "	"	"
"	693	"	"	14 "	"	"
"	694	"	"	5½ "	"	3142
7233	175	King	Lampton	3½ acres	"	"
81-21393	683	Wellesley	Nelson	29 "	"	"
82-7537	1787	Denham	Murra Murra	340 "	"	3143
671	2393 ex.	Harden	Douglas	96 "	"	"
7683	840	Richmond	Richmond	30 "	"	"
5727	96	Wellington	Wellington	5 "	19	3247
"	97	"	"	4½ "	"	"
"	98	"	"	10 "	"	"
9020	92	Cumberland	Bulgo	156 "	16	3199
"	93	"	Bulgo and Heathcote	100 "	"	"
7231	680 ex.	Arrawatta	Gramin	80 "	19	3247
229	2577	Mossgiel	Elie	15 "	"	"
7590	2575	Monteagle	Coolgong and Tyagong	353 "	"	3248
7540	697	Finch	Combaddery and Ginge	700 "	"	"
229	2576	Mossgiel and Waljeers	Elie and Mossgiel	253 "	"	"
6011	2966	Wakool	Barham	386 "	"	"
6275	2982	Wynyard	Tumut	8½ "	"	3249
7540	695	Finch	Ginge	2600 "	"	"
8168	901 ex.	Burnett	Cox	280 "	"	"
7535	1318	Clive	Limestone	640 "	"	"
7540	696	Finch	Ginge	1280 "	"	"
7592	1467	Gregory	Ninia	1260 "	"	"
6509	1465	Leichhardt	Wingadec	900 "	"	3250
7533	838	Rous	Terranora	78 "	"	"
9261	2592	Nicholson	Beaconsfield and Gonowlia	1656 "	21	3301
"	2593	"	Meu Mia South	1400 "	"	"
"	2594	Sturt	Wycheproof	1280 "	"	"
"	2595	Nicholson	Synnont and Gonowlea	984 "	"	"
"	2591	Sturt and Nicholson	Gonowlea, Beaconsfield, Wycheproof, Buckley, Terrapee and Alleyne.	1500 "	"	"
7259	837 S. ex.	Ewenmar	Galargambone	870 "	"	3302
8964	468 ex.	Narran	Birruma	2580 "	"	"
6906	169	King	Biala	4 "	26	3333
"	170	"	Grabben Gullen	2½ "	"	"

No. of Papers.	No. of Reserve.	Locality.		Area.	Government Gazette in which the description is published.	Folio.
		County.	Parish.			
82-5906	172	King	Lambton	about 20a. 3r.	26 June, 1882	3333
5501	157	Murray	Wettangera	640 acres.	"	"
6434	1436	Leichhardt	Goorianawa	640 "	"	"
"	1435	"	Parmidman	640 "	"	"
"	1437	"	Quanda Quanda	640 "	"	"
"	1438	"	"	640 "	"	"
6204	1460	Lincoln	Caledonia	2092 "	"	"
4554	1231	Benarba	Werrit and Culgildool	1280 "	"	"
7441	2586	Monteagle	Burrangong	3r. 8p.	"	"
7417	684	Wellesley	Hayden	45 acres.	"	"
5501	155	Murray	Warroo	600 "	"	3334
"	156	"	"	640 "	"	"
8301	2567	Bland	Combaning, Terrora, and Wallundry.	11 square miles.	"	"
8430	1790	Jamison	Bolcarrol, Burcarroll, and Queerbri.	1500 acres.	"	"
8427	1320	Clarke and Sandon	Snowy, Poganbilla, Woolomombi, and Chandler.	440 "	"	"
7048	1702	Ashburnham	Gunningbland and Nelungalong.	850 "	"	3335
5501	158	Murray	Werriwa	500 "	"	"
7801	2965	Wakool	Genoc	640 "	"	"
4547	616 ex.	Clyde	Yarrowin and Thudie	8 square miles.	"	"
5358	683	Narran	"	2500 acres.	"	"
8298	1704	Kennedy	Weridgery and Limestone	1120 "	"	"
"	1705	"	Coradgery and Wombin	467 "	"	"
1187	2585	Dowling	Gurangully	2a. 0r. 19p.	"	"
5501	154	Murray	Krawaree	500 acres.	"	3336
"	174	Murray and King	Morumbateman and Mudoonen.	720 "	"	"
8428	65	Westmoreland	Thornshope	200 "	"	"
7048	1709	Ashburnham	Warregal	85 "	"	"
8167	2963	Wakool	Biabinette	1800 "	"	"
7686	686	Wallace	Bulgandara	130 "	"	"
8289	2962	Townsend	Dahvilly	200 "	"	3337
8251	190	Brisbane	Guaagua	179½ "	"	"
5501	152	Murray	Curandooly	550 "	"	"
6906	171	King	Grabben Gullen	40 "	"	"
5501	153	Murray	Jeir	600 "	"	"
6294	170	Camden	Cumberland	99¼ "	"	"
7773	35	Hunter	Wareng	342 "	"	3338
7386	43 ex.	Northumberland	Milbrodale	500 "	"	"
8299	1789	Buckland	Telford	60 "	"	"
6994	83	Cumberland	Field of Mars	15a. 0r. 9½p.	"	"
7685	152	Macquarie	Stewart	19½ acres.	"	"
9651	522	Tara	Cal Lal	1200 "	28	3379
8353	844	Rous	"	83 "	3 July, 1882	3527
8704	845	"	"	145 "	"	"
4939	2973	Wynyard	"	810 "	"	"
8429	1238 S.W. ex.	Gregory	"	1520 "	"	"
8711	128	Bligh	"	1600 "	"	"
7295	76	Georgiana	"	12a. 0r. 26p.	"	3528
8563	180	King	"	16½ acres	"	"
4805	2972	Wynyard	"	2a. 3r. 10p.	"	"
8705	688	Dampier	"	250 acres	"	"
"	689	"	"	55 "	"	"
8710	2967	Wakool	"	¼ square miles	"	"
3995	785	Buckland	"	20 acres	"	"
8707	192	Brisbane	"	180¼ "	"	3529
5373	615 ex.	Finch	"	1½ square mile	"	"
8429	1701	Gregory	"	4000 acres	"	"
9077	501	Booroondorra	"	399½ "	"	"
7891	687	Beresford	"	800 "	"	"
7744	1470	Gowen	"	160 "	"	3530
8706	127	Bligh	"	2 "	"	"
4966	429 ex.	Irrara	"	3 square miles	"	"
9820	2597	Mouramba	"	4 acres	5	3573
"	2598	"	"	4 "	"	"
"	2599	Blaxland	"	4 "	"	"
"	2600	"	"	4 "	"	"
"	708	Robinson	"	4 "	"	"
8708	1321	Gough	"	80 "	10	3637
8753	706	Canbelego	"	960 "	12	3675
10140	378 ex.	Caira	"	3100 "	"	"
"	523	"	"	3 square miles	"	"
8970	153	Macquarie	"	122 acres	"	"
10012	2605	Bland	"	50 "	"	3676
8753	1706	Canbelego	"	640 "	"	"
10173	1236	Burnett	"	350 "	"	"
9380	1360 S. ex.	Ewenamar	"	480 "	"	"
10200	62 ex.	Roxburgh	"	40 "	"	"
9351	853	Richmond	"	1½ "	17	3741
"	854	"	"	3 "	"	"
8703	847	Rous	"	37½ "	"	3742
9630	695	Wallace	"	750 "	"	"
8968	2974	Wakool	"	500 "	"	"
"	2975	"	"	350 "	"	"

No. of Papers	No. of Reserve.	Locality.		Area.	Government Gazette in which the description is published.	Folio.
		County.	Parish.			
82-8968	2976	Wakool		800 acres	17 July, 1882	3742
"	2977	"		600 "	"	"
"	2978	"		800 "	"	"
6559	1562 ex.	Clyde		800 "	"	"
"	1563 ex.	"		1920 "	"	"
9351	850	Richmond		4 "	"	3743
"	851	Rous		3 "	"	"
"	852	"		1½ "	"	"
9350	2981	Wakool		5500 "	"	"
9680	696	Wallace		500 "	"	"
7777	2611	Blaxland		15000 "	"	"
9351	855	Rous		7½ "	"	3744
9330	78	Georgiana		100 "	19	3779
9356	194	Brisbane		20 "	"	"
9463	1708	Ashburnham		306 "	"	"
9329	77	Georgiana		140 "	"	3780
8999	1707	Clyde		320 "	"	"
8903	2587	Forbes		260 "	24	3834
"	2588	"		270 "	"	"
"	2589	"		560 "	"	"
8699	694	Cowley		175 "	"	"
7316	195	Brisbane		40 "	"	"
8679	176	Camden		6a. 1r. 14p.	"	3835
6916	700	Irrara and Culgoa		8 square miles	"	"
"	701	"		10 "	"	"
"	702	"		10 "	"	"
"	703	"		5 "	"	"
"	704	"		5 "	"	"
7110	1468	Leichhardt		840 acres	"	"
9470	1473	Napier		425 "	"	"
8923	846	Clarence		90 "	"	"
82-8550; 81-52197 C.S.	685	Beresford		250 "	"	"
Ms. 82- 9233	907	Clyde		320 "	"	"
9632	177	King		2 "	"	3836
"	181	"		4 "	"	"
9472	1469	Napier		1100 "	"	"
9473	1792	Leichhardt		470 "	"	"
7824	1793	"		1350 "	"	"
"	1794	"		2280 "	"	"
9631	2979	Wakool		1100 "	"	"
7267	1322	Hawes		640 "	"	"
7268	1323	"		580 "	"	"
9072	1326	Hardinge		40 "	"	"
9074	1271 S ex.	Narromine		120 "	"	3837
9632	176	King		4 "	"	"
"	179	"		3 "	"	"
"	182	"		4 "	"	"
7894	1791	Jamison		250 "	"	"
8965	1324	Sandon		17 "	"	"
8901	2537	Cooper		160 "	"	"
"	2579	"		160 "	"	"
6917	705	Culgoa		4,400 "	"	"
8450	691	Wellesley		600 "	"	3838
9076	692	Wallace		320 "	"	"
8582	693	Wellesley		600 "	"	"
9471	154	Macquarie		480 "	"	"
7824	1772W. ex.	Leichhardt		150 "	"	"
10458	76a.	Wellington		17a. 2r. 20p.	"	"
2717	742 ex.	Birnelt		150 acres	"	3839
C.S. 914 Survey	2596	Nicholson		90 "	"	"
Ms. 8107	848	Richmond		3 "	"	"
107	849	"		25½ "	"	"
9629	144	Argyle		34 "	"	"
8106	132 S. ex.	Richmond		77 "	"	"
"	496 S. & E. ex.	"		158 "	"	"
8678	29 E. ex.	Murray		185 "	"	"
7889	1327	Clarke		640 "	"	3840
9229	1337	Clive and Gough		14000 "	"	"
9763	2960	Wynyard		40a. 3r.	"	"
Aln. 5400	2983	Denison		74½ "	"	"
Ms. 8924	841	Rous		93 "	"	"
"	842	"		69 "	"	"
"	843	"		89 "	"	"
9475	521	Kilfera		200 "	"	"
8449	690	Wallace		150 "	"	3841
9078	1325	Gough		4½ "	"	"
9232	78	Roxburgh		84a. 1r. 37p.	"	"
7091	191	Brisbane		370 "	"	"
7194	518	Menindee		320 "	"	"
9474	520	Kilfera		200 "	"	"
8702	2970	Wakool		74 "	"	3842
9632	178	King		4½ "	"	"
10345	177	Camden		105 "	26	3907
10346	118	St. Vincent		1a. 2r. 14p.	"	"
10375	700	Wallace		750 "	"	3908
10795	2607	Mouramba		200 "	"	"

No. of Papers.	No. of Reserve.	Locality.		Area.	Government Gazette in which the description is published.	Folio.
		County.	Parish.			
82-10374	699	Wallace	.....	420 acres	26 July, 1882	3908
10795	1710	Cunningham	.....	200 "	"	"
"	1711	"	.....	200 "	"	"
"	1712	"	.....	200 "	"	"
"	1713	"	.....	200 "	"	"
"	1714	Flinders and Cunningham	.....	200 "	"	"
10398	701	Boresford	.....	3000 "	"	"
10643	156	Macquarie	.....	160 "	"	"
8911	177	Bathurst	.....	7a. 1r.	31	3979
9990	68	Westmoreland	.....	955 acres	"	3980
9249	15	Argyle	.....	250 "	"	3981
"	145	"	.....	750 "	"	"
"	146	"	.....	600 "	"	"
"	147	"	.....	350 "	"	"
"	148	"	.....	300 "	"	"
"	79	Georgiana	.....	400 "	"	"
"	161	Murray and Argyle	.....	30000 "	"	"
9901	2984	Hume	.....	130 "	"	3982
8689	1338	Ararat	.....	850 "	"	"
10092	2602	Bland	.....	2 "	"	"
8443	1335	Hardinge	.....	220 "	"	"
9936; Aln. 81-12412	163 S. ex.	Leichhardt	.....	104 "	"	3983
Ms. 82-9381	781 W. ex.	Ewenmar	.....	675 "	"	"
10085	1479	Gregory	.....	610 "	"	"
9451	1480	Gowen	.....	250 "	"	"
10096	863	Richmond	.....	700 "	"	"
8760	86 fur. W. ex.	Ararat	.....	280 "	"	"
10090; Aln. 82-4800	1234	Courallie	.....	480 "	"	"
Ms. 82-6635	862	Rous	.....	250 "	"	"
9935	1797	Jamison	.....	2400 "	"	"
7210	502	Tongowako	.....	12 square miles	"	3984
8761	1336	Ararat	.....	6400 acres	"	"
9902	1709	Oxley	.....	6250 "	"	"
10095	856	Clarence	.....	3 "	"	"
10093	159	Macquarie	.....	52 "	"	"
10090; Aln. 4800	1235	Courallie	.....	250 1/2 "	"	"
Ms. 8863	370 ex.	Clive	.....	100 "	"	3985
10037	618 ex.	Cunningham	.....	100 "	"	"
10096	155	Macquarie	.....	838 "	"	"
C.S. 2163 Sur.; M.S. 9937	1795	Jamison	.....	55 "	"	"

1882.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(RESERVED FROM SALE UNTIL SURVEYED, FOR THE PRESERVATION OF WATER SUPPLY OR OTHER PUBLIC PURPOSES.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 25 Vict. No. 1, sec. 4.

ABSTRACT of Crown Lands reserved from sale until surveyed, for the preservation of Water Supply or other public purposes, in accordance with the 4th section of the Act 25 Victoria No. 1.

No. of Papers.	No. of Reserve.	Locality.		Area.	Government Gazette in which the description is published.	Folio.
		County.	Parish.			
Ms. 82-11709	2616	Bland		5a. Ir. 8p.	2 Aug., 1882	4019
"	2617	"		12a. Or. 16p.	"	"
"	2618	"		2a. Ir. 3Sp.	"	4020
9054	857	Rous		56 acres	7	4074
10088	858	Clarence		40	"	"
"	859	"		25	"	"
9588	861	Rous		220	"	"
"	865	"		380	"	"
9754	2096	Wynyard		140	"	"
Aln. 82- 2716	1232	Burnett		460	"	"
Ms. 82- 9058	1333	Clive		50	"	"
10477	2606	Forbes		188	"	4075
9057	860	Clarence		154	"	"
Aln. 82- 2716	162 N. ex.	Burnett		100	"	"
Ms. 82-10479	432 a.	Forbes		868	"	"
C.S. 81-46112	2603	"		640	"	"
Ms. 82- 9312	1334	Sandon		100	"	"
10097	1331	"		16	"	4076
"	1332	"		65	"	"
"	1328	"		14	"	"
"	1330	"		7	"	"
"	1329	"		42	"	"
10199	2604	Clarendon		2	"	"
10124	1233	Courallie		220	"	"
10480	503 W. ex.	Pottinger		170	"	4077
11606, 12031	702	Wallace		140	9	4143
11272	703	Beresford		400	"	4144
11271	704	"		550	"	"
11876	52 N. ex.	Argyle		40	"	"
10852	404 a. ex.	Burnett	Burnett	45	14	4200
10854	1189 ex.	Benarba	Carra	720	"	"
9477	1237	Burnett	Myalla	800	"	"
10631	512	Caira	Balranald	1,000	"	"
9965	1896 ex.	Clarendon	Billabong	13	"	4201
10850	321 W. ex.	Rous	Ettrick	170	"	"
9251	99	Wellington	Warne	860	"	"
10312	2601	Clarendon	Cooba	54	"	"
17328	1715	Ashburnham	Nanima	54	"	"
11483	1717	Clyde and Gregory	Cowal and Waughandry	2,400	"	"
9477	1238	Burnett	Myalla	560	"	4202
6055	1484	Lincoln	Coalbaggie	5	"	"
10794	1431	"	Gamba	960	"	"
"	1482	"	Mirrie and Boston	1,280	"	"
"	1483	"	Richardson	1,880	"	"
12035	720	Gunderbooka & others		170 square miles	16	4249
12230	710	Yanda	Mittagoma	4	"	"
12035	715	Gunderbooka	Pera	2,700 acres	"	"
"	716	"	Boyong and Pera	3,000	"	"
"	717	"	Boyong	2,800	"	"
"	718	"	"	2,500	"	4250
"	719	"	"	2,600	"	"
1932	133	Phillip	Gulgong	20	21	4309
3163	1496	Lincoln	Blackheath	20	"	"



No. of Papers.	No. of Reserve.	Locality.		Area.	Government Gazette in which the description is published.	Folio.
		County.	Parish.			
82- 2813	1807	Parry	Goonoo Goonoo	20 acres	21 Aug, 1882	4309
13180	1339	Clarke	Poganbilla	20 "	"	"
11702	1727	Ashburnham	Molong	20a. Or. 20p.	"	"
7781	1802	Baradine	Pilliga	330 acres	"	"
8288	697	Auckland	Bournda and Wallagoot	120 "	"	"
"	698	"	Bournda	80 "	"	"
10642	2608	Start	Kooba and Munro	1,920 "	"	4310
"	2609	"	Munro	1,280 "	"	"
11133	1800	Parry	Wombramura	51 "	"	"
11132	1801	"	"	104 "	"	"
10091	1474	Leichhardt	Magometon & Walla Walla	3,460 "	"	"
"	1475	"	Ellis	2,000 "	"	"
"	1478	"	Ellis and Walla Walla	2,320 "	"	"
10689	1486	Gregory	Geralgumbone and Bibb- jibbery.	1,440 "	"	"
9315	1805	Parry	Callaghan	640 "	"	"
10098	1476	Leichhardt	Magometon and Buchanan	2,300 "	"	4311
11136	1116	White	Mollec	320 "	"	"
	further ex.					
6295	1726	Ashburnham	Forbes	10 "	"	"
6842	711	Finch	Scott	2,500 "	"	"
10098	1477	Leichhardt	Buchanan	1,920 "	"	"
9988	1472	"	Bimble	1,280 "	"	"
3164	1497	Lincoln	Bolaro	10a. 2r. 27p.	"	4312
81-22216	1340	Gough	Beardy Plains	20 acres	"	"
21840	1721	Narromine	Burrabadine	20 "	"	"
82- 7013	169	Murray	Urillia	300 "	"	"
8762	1239	Arrawalra	East Yetman	1,080 "	"	"
9988	1471	Leichhardt	Yuma	670 "	"	"
7424	712	Culgoa	Beri	840 "	"	"
Aln. 82- 8636	129	Phillip	Moolarben	280 "	"	4313
C.S. 899 cor.	183	King	Jerrara	6a. 1r. 8p.	"	"
Aln. 82- 8636	123	Phillip	Moolarben	264½ acres	"	"
"	130	"	"	24 "	"	"
Ms. 81-23704	184	King	Bunton	8 "	"	"
12994	2627	Cooper	Hulong	12a. Or. 16p.	23	4363
82-12994	2628	"	"	15a. 3r. 24p.	"	"
"	2629	"	"	12a. Or. 16p.	"	"
"	2630	"	Dallas	640 "	"	"
"	2634	"	Hulong	2a. Or. 32p.	"	4364
"	2635	"	"	3r. 13p.	"	"
"	2636	"	"	2a. Or. 19p.	"	"
"	2637	"	"	"	"	"
"	2638	"	"	"	"	"
"	2639	"	"	"	"	"
"	2642	"	"	321½ acres	"	"
"	2631	"	"	3 "	"	4365
"	2632	"	"	21a. 3r. 7p.	"	"
"	2633	"	Hulong and Bringan	11a. Or. 14p.	"	"
"	2640	"	Hulong	1a. 3r. 33p.	"	"
"	2641	"	"	5a. 1r. 8p.	"	"
12995	1500	Gowen	Orandebinia	160 acres	"	4366
12860	133	Bligh	Bellaleppa	83½ "	"	"
"	136	"	"	70½ "	"	"
"	138	"	Boramnil	77½ "	"	"
"	140	"	"	107½ "	"	"
"	141	"	Bellaleppa	94½ "	"	"
"	130	"	"	368½ "	"	"
12995	1499	Gowen	Kirban	160 "	"	"
12860	134	Bligh	Bellaleppa	6½ "	"	4367
"	137	"	Boramnil	47½ "	"	"
"	131	"	Bellaleppa	220 "	"	"
"	132	"	"	75½ "	"	"
"	135	"	"	196½ "	"	"
"	139	"	"	227½ "	"	"
9831	2612	Monteagle & Harden	Marina and Moppity	135 "	28	4422
1930	134	Phillip	Cooyal	10 "	"	4423
6651	135	Cook	Marungaroo	5a. 2r. 12p.	"	"
2459	111 ex.	Northumberland	Pottinger	5,000 acres	"	4432
13339	3111	Wakool	Whymoul and Burham	4,600 "	30	4529
13375	1820	Jamison	Mera	850 "	"	4530
13242	710	Dampier	Wapengo	27 "	"	"
13054	2270 W. ex.	Denison	Bull Plain	20 "	"	"
"	3112	"	Denison	80 "	"	"
13193	2643	Harden	Cunningar	25½ "	"	"
13422	81	Georgiana	Garrynian	630 "	"	"
12597	879	Rous	Whian Whian	60 "	"	"

1882.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(RESERVED FROM SALE UNTIL SURVEYED, FOR THE PRESERVATION OF WATER SUPPLY OR OTHER PUBLIC PURPOSES.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 25 Vic. No. 1, sec. 7.

ABSTRACT of Crown Lands reserved from sale until surveyed, for the preservation of Water Supply or other public purposes, in accordance with the 4th section of the Act 25 Victoria No. 1.

No. of Papers.	No. of Reserve.	Locality.		Area.	Government Gazette in which the description is published.	FoNo.
		County.	Parish.			
Ms. 82-4796	1488	Lincoln	Bald Hill	about 40 acres	4 Sept., 1882	4587
11624	389 ex.	Murchison	Little Plain	" 36 "	" "	" "
11704	1143 ex.	Jamison	Waterloo	" 80 "	" "	" "
4172	2613	Waljeers	Waljeers	" 249½ "	" "	" "
12188	2624	Harden	Moppity	" 31 "	" "	" "
11831	2988	Wynyard	Minjary	" 1ac. 1r. ...	" "	" "
"	2992	"	"	" 3ac. 3r. ...	" "	" "
"	2993	"	"	" 2ac. 2r. ...	" "	" "
10344	3000	Cowley	Coree	" 820 acres	" "	" "
9252	1640 ex.	Gordon	Eurimbula	" 240 "	" "	" "
10983	131	Northumberland	Blaxland	" 16 "	" "	4588
4796	1495	Lincoln	Barbigal & Woorooboomi.	" 300 "	" "	" "
11451	1808	Pottinger	Brigalo	" 470 "	" "	" "
11830	713	Narran	Unnamed	" 5½ sq. miles	" "	" "
11829	714	Clyde	"	" 4 "	" "	" "
1978	1724	Narromine	Minore	" 40 acres	" "	" "
12052	1742	Clyde	Willi Culing	" 47 "	" "	" "
"	1743	"	"	" 47 "	" "	" "
11831	2990	Wynyard	Minjary	" 13a. 2r. 16p.	" "	" "
"	2991	"	"	" 5½ acres	" "	" "
11357	3004	Cowley	Mullion	" 180 "	" "	" "
11758	122 ex.	Northumberland	Awaba	" 200 "	" "	4589
11699	1732	Ashburnham	Dulladerry	" 300 "	" "	" "
"	1733	"	"	" 160 "	" "	" "
"	1734	"	"	" 24 "	" "	" "
"	1735	"	Brymedura	" 120 "	" "	" "
"	1736	"	"	" 100 "	" "	" "
"	1737	"	Coonambro	" 1,000 "	" "	" "
"	1738	"	Cookamidgeera	" 1,800 "	" "	" "
"	1739	"	Muginoble	" 1,920 "	" "	" "
4796	1490	Lincoln	Woorooboomi	" 40 "	" "	" "
11619	1347 S. ex.	Jamieson	Cubaroo North & Drildool	" 1,200 "	" "	" "
"	1729	Ashburnham	Boree Nyrang & Bald Hill	" 1,370 "	" "	4590
4796	1489	Lincoln	Yarindury	" 318 "	" "	" "
"	1491	"	"	" 45 "	" "	" "
"	1492	"	Bald Hill	" 224 "	" "	" "
"	1493	"	"	" 50 "	" "	" "
"	1494	"	Macquarie	" 456 "	" "	" "
11704	929 ex.	Jamison	Waterloo	" 125 "	" "	" "
10984	72	Cumberland	North Colah	" 80 "	" "	" "
11752	157	Macquarie	Cogo	" 258 "	" "	" "
11831	2985	Wynyard	Minjary	" 2 "	" "	4591
"	2986	"	"	" 1n. 0r. 16p.	" "	" "
"	2987	"	"	" 4½ acres	" "	" "
"	2989	"	"	" 2½ "	" "	" "
11355	2615	Bourke	Cottee	" 40 "	" "	" "
11623	1806	Jamison	Mellburra & Myall Hollow	" 640 "	" "	" "
11750	3001	Selwyn	Round Hill	" 640 "	" "	" "
7732	1343	Gough	Strathbogie North	" 3a. 3r. 6p.	" "	" "
11831	2994	Wynyard	Minjary	" 85 acres	" "	" "
81- 1515	2622	Clarendon	Houlaghan	" 8 "	" "	4592
82- 1958	2623	Bland	Dudauman	" 8 "	" "	" "
10570	3003	Hume	Henty	" 675½ "	" "	" "

No. of Papers.	No. of Reserve.	Locality.		Area.	Government Gazette in which the description is published.	Folio.
		County.	Parish.			
Ms. 82- 11699	1730	Ashburnham .....	Dulladerry, Terarra, and Bunbury.	about 6,500 acres	4 Sept., 1882 ..	4502
10743	179	Bathurst .....	Galbraith and Lowry .....	" 750 "	" "	" "
12051	3005	Cowley .....	Mullion .....	" 3,180 "	" "	" "
6023	80	Georgiana .....	Garrynian and Gurnang ..	" 250 "	" "	" "
3157	503	Ularara .....	Unnamed .....	" 1 acre	" "	4593
10434	3007	Denison .....	Mulwala .....	" 3r. 13p. ...	" "	" "
11759	129	Bligh .....	Warung and Gunna .....	" 3,770 acres	" "	" "
11617	864	Rous .....	Meerschaum .....	" 930 "	" "	" "
11756	197	Brisbane .....	Killoe .....	" 225 "	" "	" "
10235	2999	Wynyard .....	Gunningdroo .....	" 73 "	" "	" "
8862	1780	Gordon .....	The Gap .....	" 2 "	" "	" "
11699	1731	Ashburnham .....	Dulladerry and Terarra ..	" 2,300 "	" "	4594
11748	178	Camden .....	Kiama .....	" 21p. ....	" "	" "
10099	71 ex.	Roxburgh .....	Cullen Bullen .....	" 5 acres	" "	" "
11699	1728	Ashburnham .....	Borec Nyrang .....	" 100 "	" "	" "
4796	1487	Lincoln .....	Bald Hill .....	" 580 "	" "	" "
9813	508	Wentworth & Tara ..	Tugima, Cudmore, Avoca, &c.	" 15 sq. miles	" "	" "
12190	158	Macquarie .....	Prospect .....	" 132½ acres	" "	4595
11758	69a	Northumberland ..	Mulbring and Teralba .....	" 10 sq. miles	" "	" "
11706	3002	Wynyard .....	Willie Ploma .....	" 75 acres	" "	" "
12538	2653	Nicholson .....	Redbank & Bellingerambil	" 6,100 "	6	4637
13596	1778	Cambelego .....	Conrebore and Neiley .....	" 1,540 "	" "	" "
12538	2654	Nicholson .....	Huntawong .....	" 640 "	" "	4638
13595	1346	Gough .....	Severn .....	" 650 "	" "	" "
9681	2590	Cooper .....	Bolaro .....	" 77 "	11	4685
1066	2520	Clarendon .....	North Gundagai .....	" 10 "	" "	" "
13421	857 ex.	Buller .....	Curry Wylie, Ruby, Mary-land, Bookookoorara, and Marsh.	" 40 sq. miles	13	4765
14317	150	Argyle .....	Collector and Currowang ..	" 150 acres	" "	" "
14175	523 ex.	Caira .....	Toorong .....	" 480 "	" "	4766
13620	2645	Mossgiel .....	Weejugalah .....	" 320 "	" "	" "
"	2646	" .....	Wooroola .....	" 283 "	" "	" "
13066	718	Wallace .....	Coolamatong .....	" 300 "	" "	" "
3982	114	Gloucester .....	Forster .....	" 60 "	" "	" "
"	115	" .....	Forster, Wang Wauk, and Wallingat.	" 320 "	" "	" "
13700	721	Wallace .....	Abington .....	" 100 "	" "	" "
13455	728	Gunderbooka .....	Unnamed .....	" 640 "	" "	4767
13491	719	Wallace .....	Jinderboine .....	" 160 "	" "	" "
13692	720	" .....	Beloka .....	" 870 "	" "	" "
"	730	Robinson .....	Cobar .....	" 217 "	" "	" "
13053	726	Culgoa & Gunderbooka	Bunta, Warrara, and Gar-rindule.	" 2,560 "	" "	" "
13006	2625	Monteagle .....	Young .....	" 3a. 11p. ....	18	4851
12807	866	Rous .....	Brunswick .....	" 3 acres	" "	4852
"	867	" .....	" .....	" 5 "	" "	" "
"	868	" .....	" .....	" 5 "	" "	" "
"	872	" .....	" .....	" 20 "	" "	" "
11640	725	Narran .....	Hammond .....	" 2,560 "	" "	" "
13277	1775	Oxley .....	Warren .....	" 5 "	" "	" "
12807	869	Rous .....	Brunswick .....	" 26 "	" "	" "
"	870	" .....	" .....	" 1 acre	" "	" "
6613	132	Phillip .....	Moolarben .....	" 55a. 3r. ....	" "	" "
12427	1741	Gregory .....	Bena and Colano .....	" 447 acres	" "	" "
13005	2626	Mossgiel .....	Boobooran & Scholefield ..	" 1,088 "	" "	4853
7418	722	Narran .....	Denman .....	" 1,120 "	" "	" "
"	723	" .....	" .....	" 1,280 "	" "	" "
13004	1774	Ashburnham .....	Cudal .....	" 167 "	" "	" "
6613	131	Phillip .....	Moolarben .....	" 270 "	" "	" "
13621	1345	Gough .....	Glen Innes .....	" 92 "	" "	" "
12807	873	Rous .....	Brunswick .....	" 2 "	" "	" "
"	871	" .....	" .....	" 16 "	" "	4854
"	874	" .....	" .....	" 12 "	" "	" "
14736	3015	Wynyard .....	Bulalgece .....	" 40 "	20	4913
13821	712	Wallace .....	Murroo .....	" 640 "	" "	" "
"	713	" .....	Abington .....	" 140 "	" "	" "
14347	163	Murray .....	Ballallaba .....	" 140 "	" "	" "
12539	1803	Darling .....	Baldwin .....	" 46 "	25	4938
12809	3008	Wynyard .....	South Gundagai .....	" 60a. 1r. ....	" "	" "
13218	1773	Kennedy .....	Coradgery .....	" 130 acres	" "	" "
12674	164	Argyle .....	Baw Baw .....	" 137 "	" "	" "
12812	3006	Wynyard .....	Bangus .....	" 34 "	" "	" "
10848	1783	Gregory .....	Stanhope & Cannonba North	" 2,140 "	" "	" "
13622	198	Brisbane .....	Lincoln .....	" 9½ "	" "	4939
13618	199	" .....	Cherson .....	" 80 "	" "	" "
"	200	" .....	Castle Sempill .....	" 35 "	" "	" "
12537	1065 S. ex.	Ewenmar .....	Wenamung .....	" 420 "	" "	" "
13416	519	Tara .....	Warpa .....	" 2½ sq. miles	" "	" "
C.S. 82-3699 sur.	181 S. ex.	Harden .....	Coppabella .....	" 25 acres	" "	" "
Ms. 82-13325	1203 N. ex.	Jamison .....	Weeta Waa .....	" 3,600 "	" "	" "
13481	882a	Wellesley .....	Gecar .....	" 30 "	" "	" "
12808	1233 ex.	Gough .....	Glen Innes .....	" 260 "	" "	" "
"	1342	" .....	" .....	" 46 "	" "	" "
11103	1044 ex.	Ashburnham .....	Mandagery and Murga ..	" 855 "	" "	" "
8622	504	Irrara & Thoulcanna	Unnamed .....	" 6,400 "	" "	4990

No. of Papers.	No. of Reserve.	Locality.		Area.	Government Gazette in which the description is published.	Folio.
		County.	Parish.			
Ms. 82- 8622	505	Irram & Thoulcanna	Unnamed .....	about 6,400 acres	25 Sept., 1882 ...	4990
"	506	"	"	" 6,400 "	"	"
12545	1485	Leichhardt .....	Gelambula .....	" 1,520 "	"	"
12537	1498	Erwinmar .....	Wemabung .....	" 1,168 "	"	"
13415	453 ex.	Rous .....	Tunstall .....	" 42 "	"	"
12676	298 S. ex.	Wallace .....	Beloka .....	" 76 "	"	"
13616	1846 E. ex.	Wakool .....	Poon Boon .....	" 80 "	"	"
12672	2998	Cowley .....	Mullion .....	" 320 "	"	"
12430	1744	Oxley .....	Tabratong .....	" 224 "	"	"
12607	1770	Gordon .....	The Gap .....	" 6½ "	"	"
10848	1784	Gregory .....	Canonba North .....	" 800 "	"	"
11360	162	Murray .....	Carrandooly and Fairy Meadow	" 2,500 "	"	4991
13470	1818	Denham .....	Pockataroo .....	" 640 "	"	"
12660	3009	Wynyard .....	Woomalrigong .....	" 2,960 "	"	"
13325	1817	Jamison .....	Weeta Waa .....	" 1,900 "	"	"
12808	1341	Gough .....	Glen Innes .....	" 390 "	"	"
11642	179	Camden .....	Kemble and Calderwood...	" 100 "	"	4992
"	180	"	Calderwood .....	" 120 "	"	"
"	181	"	"	" 320 "	"	"
12979	170	Murray & Argyle ..	Merrigan and Mulwarce ..	" 3,200 "	"	"
10644	2610	Forbes .....	Bundaburrah .....	" 190 "	"	4993
Aln. 82- 7059	131 ex.	Argyle .....	Uringalla .....	" 80 "	"	"
"	162	"	"	" 100 "	"	"
"	163	"	"	" 240 "	"	"
"	877	Rous .....	Blakebrook .....	" 20 "	"	"
Ms. 82-12460	2614	Nicholson .....	Melbergen .....	" 1,000 "	"	"
12783	1344	Buller .....	"	" 640 "	"	"
13325	1816	Jamison .....	Merah Nrh. & Weeta Waa	" 2,000 "	"	"
12457	709	Dampier .....	Congo .....	" 5 "	"	4994
13825	507	Yancowinna .....	Unnamed .....	" 2 "	"	"
12609	1771	Oxley .....	Beelban .....	" 3,540 "	"	"
13617	711	Wellesley .....	Jettiba .....	" 35 "	"	"
11979	878	Rous .....	East Gundurimba .....	" 10 "	"	"
13414	525	Tara .....	Taranga .....	" 295 "	"	"
12535	875	Clarence .....	Umarra .....	" 310 "	"	4995
13825	508	Yancowinna .....	Unnamod .....	" 320 "	"	"
11625	664 ex.	Gough .....	Anderson .....	" 40 "	"	"
11692	884	Clarence .....	Umarra .....	" 290 "	"	"
13619	2648	Cooper .....	Bungambil .....	" 320 "	"	"
12673	1772	Narromine .....	Mullah Back & Triangi ..	" 160 "	"	"
9318	367 ex.	Jamison .....	Belar, Bibil, and Gommel	" 4,800 "	"	4996
11193	1769	Cunningham .....	Burrawong .....	" 350 "	"	"
Aln. 82- 1626	876	Rous .....	Lismore .....	" 23½ "	"	"
Ms. 82-10905	2647	Monteagle .....	Young .....	" 14 "	"	"
12457	705	Dampier .....	Congo .....	5a. 3r. 10p. ....	"	"
"	706	"	"	7a. 3r. ....	"	"
"	707	"	"	2 roods .....	"	"
"	708	"	"	"	"	"
14763	738	Clyde .....	Galar .....	about 4,848 acres	27	5069
"	739	"	"	" 1,608 "	"	"
"	740	"	Cowabeo .....	" 960 "	"	"
"	741	"	"	" 960 "	"	"
"	742	"	Galar .....	" 2,016 "	"	"
14947	743	Gunderbooka .....	"	" 36 sq. miles	"	"
11758	69a	Northumberland .....	Mulbring and Teralba .....	" 10 "	"	5070
14791	2665	Bland .....	Euroka .....	" 97 acres	"	"
"	2666	"	Barbingal .....	" 880 "	"	"
"	2663	"	Euroka and Barbingal .....	" 425½ "	"	"
"	2664	"	Euroka, Barbingal, and Caragabal.	" 279 "	"	"



1882.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## CROWN LANDS.

(RESERVED FROM SALE UNTIL SURVEYED, FOR THE PRESERVATION OF WATER SUPPLY OR OTHER PUBLIC PURPOSES.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 25 Vic. No. 1, sec. 4.

ABSTRACT of Crown Lands reserved from sale until surveyed, for the preservation of Water Supply or other public purposes, in accordance with the 4th section of the Act 25 Victoria No. 1.

No. of Papers.	No. of Reserve.	Locality.		Area.	Government Gazette in which the description is published.	Folio.
		County.	Parish.			
Ms. 82-13822	714	Wallace	Jimenbuen	90 acres	2 Oct., 1882	5264
13820	715	"	Coonhoonbula	40 "	"	"
12865	136	Cook	Clwyd & Marangaroo	650 "	"	5265
12456	881	Rous	Dunoon	890 "	"	"
14432	11 N. ex.	Argyle	Jerralong & Oallen	575 "	"	"
2828	137	Cook	Hartley	15 "	"	"
81-10303	524	Caira	Paika	20 "	"	"
82-13823	2644	Franklin	Ideraway & Kirindi	17 sq. miles	"	"
15550	726	Wallace	Marrinumbia	525 acres	4	5323
15549	728	Wellesley	Hayden	370 "	"	"
15548	3012	Wakool	Whymoul & Barham	1,200 "	"	"
14079	186	King	Crosby	77 "	"	5324
"	187	"	Manton	11½ "	"	"
15549	727	Wellesley	Hayden	5,100 "	"	"
15083	82	Georgiana	Jeremy & Thomson	735 "	"	"
14559	1352	Clarke	Ryanda	185 "	"	5325
13611	196	Brisbane	Temi	220 "	9	5374
13417	115 ex.	Culgoa	Corrella	960 "	"	"
13008	2662	Gipps	Moonbia	3,300 "	"	"
11359	151	Argyle	Currowang	365 "	"	5375
13477	3011	Wakool	Mia Mia	588 "	"	"
15821	2672	Sturt	Currahoole	640 "	11	5438
16498	896	Rous	Cudgen	700 "	18	5547
7728	2669	Dowling	"	about 3 "	23	5635
15913	269 ex.	Beresford	Murrumbucka & Cosgrove	450 "	25	5681
15914	732	Wallace	Townsend	450 "	"	"
"	733	"	"	120 "	"	"
15915	739	"	Clyde	800 "	"	"
"	740	"	"	350 "	"	"
"	741	"	"	225 "	"	5682
15913	742	Beresford	Murrumbucka	400 "	"	"
"	743	"	Brest	242 "	"	"
15915	745	Wallace	Coonhoonbula	300 "	"	"
"	748	Wellesley	Jettiba	380 "	"	"
15912	752	"	Currowang	105 "	"	"
"	754	"	Delegete	640 "	"	"
15910	758	Wallace	Wallgrove	300 "	"	"
"	759	"	"	400 "	"	"
15916	763	Wellesley	Maffra	500 "	"	"
"	764	"	Bungarby & Ironmungy...	300 "	"	"
"	766	Beresford	Undoo	800 "	"	"
15915	772	Wallace	Mowamba	160 "	"	"
15912	753	Wellesley	Delegete	500 "	"	5683
15910	756	Wallace	Bolaira & Wallgrove	800 "	"	"
"	757	"	Chippendale	600 "	"	"
"	761	"	Buckenderra & Eucumbene	700 "	"	"
15916	762	"	Wilson	1,000 "	"	"
"	765	Wellesley	Bungee	140 "	"	"
16394	165	Murray	Gundaroo & Purrorumba...	4,000 "	"	"
"	166	"	Purrorumba	900 "	"	"
15916	260 N. ex.	Wellesley	Wellington	540 "	"	5684
15914	260 S. ex.	"	"	65 "	"	"
"	734	Wallace	Bullenbalong & Gygederick	550 "	"	"

No. of Papers.	No. of Reserve.	Locality.		Area.	Government Gazette in which the description is published.	Folio.
		County.	Parish.			
Ms. 82-15914	735	Wallace	Bullenbalong	about 280 acres	25 Oct., 1882	5684
"	736	"	Kalkite	" 500 "	"	"
"	737	"	Gungarlin	" 500 "	"	"
"	738	"	Nimmo	" 600 "	"	"
15916	767	Beresford	Abercrombie & Billingra...	" 150 "	"	"
16087	768	Wallace	Wullwyc	" 15 "	"	"
14785	2652	Bourke	Ashbridge, Derlin, & Dulah	" 62,000 "	"	5685
15915	746	Beresford & Wellesley	Palmerston & Boco	" 160 "	"	"
15089	2671	Blaxland	Whoey & Eribendery	" 1,590 "	"	"
15913	744	Beresford	Cosgrove	" 500 "	"	"
15910	755	Wallace	Caddigat	" 225 "	"	"
15912	751	Wellesley	Currawang	" 575 "	"	5686
16217	888	Clarence	Banyabba & Lawrence	" 40 "	"	"
16086	769	Wallace	Beloka	" 100 "	"	"
"	770	"	Marrinumbia & Wilson	" 95 "	"	"
15915	747	Wellesley	Jettiba	" 300 "	"	"
15910	760	Wallace	Adaminaby	" 500 "	"	"
16514	3011A	Wakool	Mia Mia	" 588 "	30	5739

1882.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(SITES FOR CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 25 Vict. No. 1, sec. 4.

ABSTRACT of all Sites for Cities, Towns, and Villages, declared under the 4th section of the Act 25 Victoria, No. 1.

City, Town, or Village.	Area for City, Town, or Village.	Area for Suburbs.	Locality.	Government Gazette in which published.
Village of Malongulli ...	250 acres .....	200 acres .....	County Bathurst, parish Malongulli.	20 February, 1882.
Extension to Suburbs of Coraki.	.....	130 „ .....	County Rous, parish Coraki ...	20 March, „
Village of Solferino .....	20 acres .....	40 „ .....	County Drake, parish Churchill	„ „ „
Village of Ginninderra...	135 „ .....	400 „ .....	County Murray, parish Ginninderra.	„ „ „
Town of Emu .....	680 „ .....	950 „ .....	County Cook, parish Strathdon	31 July, 1882.





1882.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## CROWN LANDS.

(ABSTRACT OF SITES FOR CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 25 Vic. No. 1, sec. 4.

ABSTRACT of Sites for CITIES, TOWNS, and VILLAGES, declared under the 4th section of the Act 25 Victoria No. 1.

City, Town, or Village.	Area for City, Town, or Village.	Area for Suburbs.	Locality.	Government Gazette in which published.
Town of Barmedman .....	199 acres .....	.....	County of Bland, Parish of Mandamah ...	2 August, 1882.
Extension to Suburban Lands at Gol Gol .....	.....	600 acres (extension.)	County of Wentworth, Parish of Gol Gol	21 " "
Extension to Suburban Lands at Blackheath.	.....	14a. 1r. 15p. "	County of Cook, Parish of Blackheath ...	" " "
Village of Mullally .....	313 acres .....	1,340 acres .....	County of Pottinger, Parish of Melville...	" " "
Village of Whitton .....	272 "	1,316 "	County of Cooper, Parishes of Hulong and Briugan.	23 " "



1882.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## CROWN LANDS.

(SITES FOR CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 25 Vict. No. 1, sec. 4.

ABSTRACT of Sites for Cities, Towns, and Villages, declared under the 4th Section of the Act 25  
Victoria No. 1.

City, Town, or Village	Area for City, Town, or Village.	Area for Suburbs.	Locality.	Government Gazette in which published.
Village of Minjary .....	130 acres ...	420 acres ...	County Wynyard, parish Minjary .....	4 Sept., 1882.
Village of Brunswick .....	260 „ ...	566 „ ...	County of Rous, parish of Brunswick .....	18 „ „



1882.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(AUTHORIZED TO BE DEDICATED TO RELIGIOUS AND PUBLIC PURPOSES.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 25 Vic. No. 1, sec. 5.

ABSTRACT of Crown Lands authorized to be dedicated to Religious and Public Purposes, in accordance with the 5th section of the Act 25 Victoria No. 1.

Place.	County.	Allotment	Section.	Portion.	Locality.	Area.	To what purpose dedicated.	No. o Papers.	Cat. No. of Plan.
Alfredtown	Wynyard			95	Parish of Tywong	a. r. p. 2 0 0	Public School Site	Ms. 81-19,854	P 797-1,978
Bathurst	Bathurst	9, 10, 11 & 12	84		City of Bathurst	1 3 30	" "	77-13,720	P 299-1,978
Bective	Gowen			201	Parish of Coonabarabran.	2 0 0	" "	81-13,734	{ P 817-1,978 G 127-1,977
Bega	Auckland				Parish of Bega	173 2 0	Public Recreation	77- 4,696	A 795-2,098
Binalong	Harden	14 & 15	31		Town of Binalong	1 0 32	Sites for Church of England Church and Parsonage.	80- 5,336	C 888-1,984
Binneguy	Courallie			96	Parish of Biniguy	1 2 8	Public School Site	81- 8,598	P 820-1,978
Boorowa	Monteagle			420	" Geegullalong	200 0 0	Public Recreation	82- 872	L 378-1,834
Borambula	Wynyard			91	" Borambula	2 0 0	Public School Site	" 5,723	P 826-1,978
Bourke	Cowper	2 of Wharf	Reserve		Town of Bourke	0 2 0	Site for Municipal Buildings.	81-13,699	B 15-1,821
Bowna	Goulburn				Village of Bowna	8 1 8	Site for General Cemetery.	" 21,388	C 945-1,984
Box Ridge	Roxburgh			73	Parish of Waterbeach.	2 0 0	Public School Site	80- 6,532	P 632-1,978
Brassi	Townsend			90	" Brassi	2 0 0	" "	81- 8,746	P 774-1,978
Brisbane Valley.	Westmoreland			196	" Balfour	2 0 0	" "	" 11,273	P 782-1,978
Brungle	Buccleuch			250	" Brungle	1 0 0	" "	" 10,875	P 780-1,978
Brushgrove	Clarence	1	10		Village of Brushgrove.	0 2 0	Site for School of Arts	82- 384	B 4-1,900
Bunaloo	Cadell			101	Parish of Bunaloo	2 0 0	Public School Site	81- 9,815	P 778-1,978
Burrumbucco	Wellesley			75	" Burrumbucco	2 0 0	" "	" 23,895	P 850-1,978
Casino	Rous				Town of Casino	abt 3 2 11	Public Recreation	" 20,966	C 5-1,590
"	"				" "	5 0 0	Market Reserve	82- 768	C 2-1,590
Church Creek	Wellesley			170	Parish of Hayden	2 0 0	Public School Site	81-23,898	P 853-1,978
Coepolly	Buckland				" Coepolly	8 1 8	Site for General Cemetery.	" 22,201	C 943-1,984
Collic	Ewenmar			18 & 19	" Collic	1 2 0	Sites for Church of England Church and Parsonage.	82- 4,030	C 885-1,984
Colombo	Urana			182	" Waugh	2 0 0	Public School Site	81-20,786	P 649-1,978
Conargo	Townsend			54	" Conargo	2 0 0	" "	" 20,785	P 776-1,978
Coolamigal	Roxburgh			26a	" Coolamigal	0 3 32	Site for Roman Catholic Burial Ground.	79- 9,527	C 777-1,984
Coolringdon	Beresford			130	" Coolringdon	2 0 0	Public School Site	81-19,689	P 833-1,978
Coonabarabran	Gowen			142	" Coonabarabran.	10 0 0	Public Recreation	82- 3,224	
Coonamble	Leichhardt			212	" Coonamble	225 0 0	" "	" 4,035	B 68-1,834
Cooraki	Richmond				Village of Cooraki	32 0 0	" "	81-18,112	C 67-1,834
Cowra	Bathurst	8 & 9	18		Town of Cowra	1 2 0	Sites for Church of England Church and Parsonage.	78- 5,396	C 616-1,984
Cudgell Creek	Monteagle			210	Parish of Burrangong.	2 0 0	Public School Site	81-18,941	P 835-1,978
Cundumbul	Gordon			117	" Cardington	2 0 0	" "	" 20,309	P 845-1,978

Place.	County.	Allotment.	Section.	Portion.	Locality.	Area.	To what purpose dedicated.	No. of Papers.	Cat. No. of Plan.
Darlington Point.	Boyd .....	.....	.....	.....	Village of Waddi ...	a. r. p. 2 0 20	Public School Sites ...	Ms. 81-18,026	P 822-1,978
Deniliquin South.	Townsend .....	.....	.....	.....	Parish of South Deniliquin.	abt. 1,026 acres.	Permanent Common...	82- 3,027	M 255-1,834
Dumaresq .....	Sandon .....	.....	.....	57	" Dumaresq ...	3 3 6	Public School Site.....	81-15,928	P 827-1,978 & S1066-1,660
East Cullinga	Harden .....	.....	.....	466	" Cullinga.....	2 0 0	" "	" 18,904	P 787-1,978
German Hill...	Ashburnham .....	.....	.....	207	" Barton .....	2 0 0	" "	80- 6,795	P 662-1,978
Glencee .....	Gough .....	.....	.....	37	" Ben Lomond .....	2 0 0	" "	82- 381	P 856-1,978
Glenlogan .....	Bathurst .....	.....	.....	76	" Glenlogan ...	2 0 0	" "	81-13,150	P 752-1,978
Glenmore .....	Gloucester .....	.....	.....	104	" Tillegra .....	2 0 0	" "	" 19,220	P 860-1,978
Gosford .....	Northumberland.	.....	77	.....	Town of Gosford...	8 2 0	Site for General Cemetery.	" 18,459	C 937-1,984
Graham's Town.	Wynyard ...	.....	.....	114 & 115	Parish of Adelong...	1 2 0	Sites for Church of England Church and Parsonage.	" 22,597	C 831-1,984
Grenfell .....	Monteagle...	.....	.....	.....	" Brundah...	10 0 0	Public Recreation.....	82- 536	M 1817-1,780
Gulgong .....	Phillip .....	.....	.....	.....	" Guntawang...	26 1 10	" "	" 9,293	G 67-2,089
Gunnedah .....	Pottinger .....	.....	.....	.....	Town of Gunnedah...	10 0 0	" "	81-23,479	L 145-1,834
Hall's Creek ...	Murchison .....	.....	.....	49	Parish of Dinoga...	2 0 0	Public School Site.....	" 14,584	P 768-1,978
Hanging Rock	Parry.....	.....	.....	218	" Nundle...	0 2 0	Site for Mechanics' Institute.	82- 5,225	P 999-1,764
Harvey's Flat	Westmoreland.	.....	.....	239	" Norway...	2 0 0	Public School Site.....	80-17,139	P 720-1,978
Inverell.....	Gough .....	.....	.....	.....	" Inverell...	1 1 26	Addition to site for Presbyterian Burial Ground.	81-20,234	C 774-730
" .....	" .....	7	64	.....	Town of Inverell...	6 0 8	Public Recreation.....	79- 8,740	I 25-1,651
" .....	" .....	1 & 2	72	.....	" .....	1 2 0	Sites for Wesleyan Church and Minister's Residence.	78-11,200	C 711-1,984
" .....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	" .....	0 0 32	Site for Town Hall ...	82- 9,337	I 20-1,651
Lake Macquarie.	Northumberland.	.....	.....	.....	Parish of Kahibah...	0 1 39	Site for Primitive Methodist Burial Ground	81-19,527	C 939-1,984
Landsdowne ...	Macquarie .....	.....	.....	39	" Yarratt...	2 0 0	Public School Site.....	" 19,003	P 836-1,978
La Perouse ...	Cumberland .....	.....	.....	.....	" Botany...	2 0 0	" "	" 2,804	P 815-1,978 & C 6-2,063
Larry's Flat ...	Gloucester .....	.....	.....	26	" Mimi.....	2 0 0	" "	82- 3,135	P 775-1,978
Lawrence .....	Clarence .....	.....	.....	16	Town of Lawrence...	1 0 32½	" "	79- 7,398	P 507-1,978
Lord's Hill ...	Wellesley .....	.....	.....	146	Parish of Geear.....	2 0 0	" "	81-23,896	P 851-1,978
Lower Wybond	Brisbane .....	.....	.....	173	" Yarraman .....	2 0 0	" "	" 11,698	P 781-1,978
Malebo .....	Bourke .....	.....	.....	122	" Tooyal .....	2 0 0	" "	" 23,691	P 806-1,978
Marina .....	Monteagle...	.....	.....	170	" Marina ...	2 0 0	" "	" 23,404	P 853-1,978
Mathoura .....	Cadell .....	.....	.....	.....	" Mathoura...	8 1 8	Site for General Cemetery.	82- 2,745	C 948-1,984
Mayfield .....	Westmoreland.	.....	.....	383	" Jocelyn ...	2 0 0	Public School Site.....	81- 3,141	P 747-1,978
Meermaal .....	Pottinger .....	.....	.....	88	" Black Jack...	2 0 0	" "	82- 8,297	P 922-1,978
Menindie .....	Menindie .....	.....	.....	.....	" Menindie ...	320 0 0	Public Recreation .....	" 10,945	D 13-1,834
Mitta Mitta ...	Clarendon .....	.....	.....	92	" Mitta .....	2 0 0	Public School Site.....	" 18,908	P 788-1,978
Moama .....	Cadell .....	2 & 3	65	.....	Mitta. Town of Moama ...	1 2 0	Sites for Church of England Church and Parsonage.	82- 5,293	C 636-1,984
Molong .....	Ashburnham .....	12	23	.....	" West Mo-long.	0 2 1	Site for Town Hall ...	81-20,370	M 35-1,842
Moolarben ...	Phillip .....	.....	.....	85	Parish of Moolarben	2 0 0	Public School Site.....	" 20,069	P 814-1,978
Morongla .....	Forbes .....	.....	.....	140 & 141	" Morongla ...	1 2 0	Sites for Wesleyan Church and Minister's Residence.	82- 1,039	C 806-1,984
Mullengullen-ga.	Argyle .....	.....	.....	82	" Quialigo...	2 0 0	Public School Site.....	77- 9,982	P 402-1,978
Mundiwa .....	Townsend .....	.....	.....	70	" Mundiwa ...	2 0 0	" "	81-22,208	P 854-1,978
Murray's Run	Northumberland.	.....	.....	7	" Hay .....	2 0 0	" "	82- 4,221	P 888-1,978
Murrumbidgee.	Lincoln .....	.....	.....	74 & 75	" Murrumbidgee.	1 2 0	Sites for Roman Catholic Church & Presbytery	81-17,352	C 809-1,984
Murrumburrah.	Harden .....	.....	.....	351	" Murrumburrah.	2 0 0	Public School Site.....	82- 2,429	P 474-1,978
Narrabri .....	Nandewar ...	3	2	.....	Town of Narrabri ...	1 0 0	Site for Church of England Church.	" 3,373	C 726-1,984
" .....	" .....	.....	.....	153 & 372	Parish of Narrabri	110 0 0	Public Recreation .....	" 3,374	N 166-1,774 L 147-1,834
Narrandera ...	Cooper .....	3 & 4	39	.....	Town of Narrandera	1 0 0	Extension to Roman Catholic Church Site and Site for Presbytery	" 7,562	N 6-1,712 Roil
Nimmitabel ...	Wellesley ...	8, 9, & 10	71	.....	" Nimmitabel	1 2 0	Sites for Church of England Church and Parsonage.	81-11,006	C 924-1,984
Nowra .....	St. Vincent	12	27	.....	Village of Nowra ...	0 2 0	Addition to Church of England Parsonage Site.	77-12,715	C 924-1,730
Oakendale ...	Durham.....	.....	.....	145	Parish of Uffington	2 1 23	Public School Site .....	82- 5,721	P 846-1,978
Oberon .....	Westmoreland.	1, 2, 9 & 10	20	.....	Village of Oberon ...	1 3 32	Church of England Church Site and Cemetery.	80- 2,559	C 908-730
Onebygamba...	Northumberland.	5	32	.....	On Bullock Island	0 1 27	Site for Mechanics' Institute.	" 8,273	N 112-844

Place.	County.	Allotment	Section.	Portion.	Locality.	Area.	To what purpose dedicated.	No. of Papers.	Cat. No. of Plan.
Parkes .....	Ashburnham	.....	.....	.....	Parish of Currajong	a. r. p. 7 2 0	Site for General Cemetery.	Ms. 78-10,404	C 717-1,984
Pilliga .....	Baradine	4 & 5	12	.....	Town of Pilliga	0 3 33	Public School Site	81-15,412	P 1-2,232
Pokolbin .....	Northumberland.	.....	.....	210	Parish of Pokolbin	2 0 0	" "	79- 7,649	P 545-1,978
Quat Quatta .....	Hume	.....	.....	147	" Buraja	2 0 0	" "	82- 1,099	P 803-1,978
Rockley .....	Georgiana	Part of	6	.....	Village of Rockley	0 1 0	Site for Mechanics' Institute.	81-22,619	R 4-1,516
Rothbury .....	Northumberland.	.....	.....	.....	Parish of Rothbury	5 3 36½	" General Cemetery.	" 22-447	C 944-1,984
Rydal .....	Roxburgh	1 & 2	16	.....	Village of Rydal	1 2 0	Sites for Church of England Church and Parsonage.	79- 9,525	C 780-1,984
Rylstone .....	"	6 & 7	2b	.....	Town of Rylstone	0 2 20	Site for Wesleyan Church.	78-13,394	R 25-1,274
Sharpe's Creek	Wynyard	.....	.....	139	Parish of Nacka Nacka.	2 0 0	Public School Site	80-16,789	P 785-1,978
South Gundurimba.	Rous	Part of	41	.....	Town of South Gundurimba.	8 2 4	Site for General Cemetery.	81-13,164	C 932-1,984
Spring Hill	Bathurst	.....	.....	.....	Parish of Shadforth	9 0 0	" "	74- 2,031	C 168-1,984
Spring Mount	"	.....	.....	58a	" Colville	2 0 0	Public School Site	79- 3,109	B 940-691
Steinbrook	Clive	.....	.....	149	" Barney Dwns.	2 0 0	" "	81-18,117	P 830-1,978
St. Leonards	Cumberland	.....	.....	.....	" Willoughby	0 0 22½	Site for Mechanics Institute.	78-14,011	S 33-1,093
"	"	.....	.....	.....	" "	0 0 23½	" Municipal Council Chambers.	"	S 34-1,093
Swallow's Nest	Westmoreland.	.....	.....	269	" Irene	2 0 0	Public School Site	81-13,729	P 805-1,978
Sweeney Creek	Clarence	.....	.....	.....	" Uhnarra	0 1 1½	Addition to General Cemetery.	" 20,491	C 942-1,984
Tanilbah	Durham	.....	.....	101	" Sedgefield	2 0 0	Public School Site	" 20,126	P 796-1,978
Tannabutta	Wellington	.....	.....	267	" Tannabutta	2 0 0	" "	" 19,043	P 789-1,978
Temora	Blund	.....	.....	.....	Town of Temora	18 3 24	Public Recreation	82- 7,828	L 346a-1,834
Tomaree	Gloucester	.....	.....	74	Parish of Tomaree	5 3 37½	Site for General Cemetery.	81- 7,152	C 927-1,984
Towac	Wellington	.....	.....	149	" Towac	2 0 0	Public School Site	80-15,776	P 722-1,978
Trajere	Ashburnham	.....	.....	95	Near Mandagery Creek (Parish of Trajere.)	2 0 0	" "	82- 6,282	P 849-1,978
Tuena	Georgiana	.....	.....	.....	Parish of Yarraman	7 2 0	Site for General Cemetery.	" 516	C 875-1,984
Tuppal Station	Townsend	.....	.....	73	" Blackwood	0 2 0	" Mechanics' Institute.	81-22,210	T 3466-1,803
Uralla	Sandon	.....	.....	.....	" Uralla	8 1 8	" Gnl. Cemetery	82- 7,270	C 678-1,984
Wagga Wagga South.	Wynyard	1 & 2	83	.....	Town of South Wagga Wagga.	1 3 12	" High School	80-16,591	W 41-1,345R
Walgett	Baradine	.....	.....	.....	Parish of Merri- tombea.	147 0 0	Public Recreation	82-11,218	L 150-1,834
Wallacetown	Clarendon	.....	.....	241	" Wallace	2 0 0	Public School Site	81-13,698	P 792-1,978
Walli	Bathurst	.....	.....	94	" Walli	2 0 0	" "	" 16,971	P 825-1,978
Warren	Oxley	3	9	.....	Town of Warren	1 2 0	" "	79- 2,883	P 535-1,978
"	"	1	11	.....	"	0 2 0	Site for Mechanics' Institute.	82- 7,262	W 3-1,773
Watson's Bay	Cumberland	.....	.....	.....	Parish of Alexandria	1 2 13	Public School Site	76- 8,337	P 309-1,978
Wattamolla	Camden	.....	.....	323a	" Cambewarra	2 0 0	" "	82- 1,403	P 858-1,978
Weebo	Hume	.....	.....	314	" Moorwatha	2 0 0	" "	" 1,095	P 802-1,978
Wectalaba	Pottinger	.....	.....	61	" Bonera	5 0 0	" "	80-13,581	P 706-1,978
Wellington	Wellington	.....	.....	6	" Wellington	2 0 0	" "	81- 5,504	P 759-1,978
"	"	.....	.....	.....	Town of Wellington (Nuunema Crescent)	14 0 4	Public Recreation	82- 8,432	W 18-2,075
Wolloman	Bligh	.....	.....	83	Parish of Wunluman	2 0 0	Public School Site	81-21,774	P 868-1,978
Wondalga	Wynyard	1,2,3 & 4	8	.....	Village of Wondalga	2 0 0	" "	" 20,023	W 1-1,893
Woodburn (near)	Richmond	.....	.....	.....	Near Woodburn (Parish of Riley.)	abt. 95 acres	Public Recreation	" 18,238	C 66-1,834
Woodonga	Monteagle	.....	.....	309	Parish of Woodonga	2 0 0	Public School Site	" 23,496	P 807-1,978
Woolomol	Inglis	.....	.....	141	" Woolomol	2 0 0	" "	" 14,396	P 819-1,978
Yathella	Clarendon	.....	.....	119	" Malebo	2 0 0	" "	" 18,914	I 214-1,690
Yaven Yaven	Wynyard	.....	.....	137	" Nacka Nacka	2 0 0	" "	82- 825	P 829-1,978





1882.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## CROWN LANDS.

(AUTHORIZED TO BE DEDICATED TO PUBLIC PURPOSES.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 25 Vic. No. 1, sec. 5.

ABSTRACT of Crown Lands authorized to be dedicated to Public Purposes, in accordance with the 5th section of the Act 25 Victoria No. 1.

Place.	County.	Allotment.	Section.	Portion.	Locality.	Area.	To what purpose dedicated.	No. of Papers.	Cat. No. of Plan.
Baerami .....	Hunter .....	.....	.....	74	Parish of Baerami...	a. r. p. 2 0 0	Public School Site .....	Ms. 82-4,686	P 890-1,978
Ben Lomond	Clarke .....	.....	.....	11	„ Bagot.....	2 0 0	„ .....	81-21,766	P 867-1,978 & C 454-1,867
Grafton .....	Clarence ...	2	50	.....	Town of Grafton ...	0 2 0	Addition to Public School Site.	82-5,473	G 59-1,359
Myanga Creck	Georgiana ...	.....	.....	210	Parish of Laggan ...	2 0 0	„ .....	„ 7,295	P 804-1,978
Narrandera ...	Cooper .....	.....	.....	250	„ Narrandera	200 0 0	Public Recreation .....	„ 12,709	L 389-1,834
Quirindi .....	Buckland ...	15	19	.....	Town of Quirindi ...	0 1 35	Site for Mechanics' Institute.	„ 9,480	Q 9-1,613
South Gundagai.	Wynyard ...	17, 18, 19 & 20	12	.....	„ South Gundagai	1 3 20	Public School Site .....	„ 4,085	G 25-1,028
Two Mile .....	Monteagle...	.....	.....	668	Parish of Brundah...	2 0 0	„ .....	„ 5,588	M 2,092- 1,780
Uralla .....	Sandon .....	11	19	.....	Village of Uralla ...	0 2 0	Site for Mechanics' Institute.	„ 11,402	U 16-1,585
Wapengo .....	Dampier ...	.....	.....	210	Parish of Tanja .....	2 0 0	Public School Site .....	81- 757	P 842-1,978



1882.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## CROWN LANDS.

(AUTHORIZED TO BE DEDICATED TO PUBLIC PURPOSES.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 25 Vic. No. 1, sec. 5.

ABSTRACT of Crown Lands authorized to be dedicated to Public Purposes, in accordance with the 5th section of the Act 25 Victoria No. 1.

Place.	County.	Allotment	Section.	Portion.	Locality.	Area.	To what purpose dedicated.	No. of Papers.	Cat. No. of Plan.
Ballarah .....	Lincoln .....	.....	.....	90	Parish of Bolero .....	a f. p. 2 0 0	Public School Site .....	82- 3,164 Ms.	P. 915-1,978
Batowrie .....	Bland .....	.....	.....	222	do. Dudauman .....	2 0 0	do. ....	1,958 "	P. 885-1,978
Bob's Creek .....	Ashburnham .....	.....	.....	238	do. Molong .....	2 0 0	do. ....	11,702 "	P. 862-1,978
Chandler .....	Clarke .....	.....	.....	77	do. Poganbilla .....	2 0 0	do. ....	81-18,180 "	P. 809 & 810-1,978
Coudoublin .....	Cunningham .....	.....	5 & 6	.....	Town of Coudoublin .....	20 0 0	Public Recreation .....	82-10,660 "	W. 105-1,834b
Eschol .....	Lincoln .....	.....	.....	2	Parish of Warrie .....	3 1 29	Public School Site .....	705 "	P. 882-1,978
Junce Reefs .....	Clarendon .....	.....	.....	125	do. Houlaghan .....	2 0 0	do. ....	1,615 "	P. 887-1,978
Medway .....	Lincoln .....	.....	.....	60	do. Blackheath .....	2 0 0	do. ....	3,163 "	P. 911-1,978
Newcastle .....	Northumber-land .....	.....	.....	.....	At Signal Hill (City of Newcastle) .....	6 1 20	Site for Public Baths .....	9,459 "	N. 114-834
Shannon Vale .....	Gough .....	.....	.....	41	Parish of Beardy Plains .....	2 0 0	Public School Site .....	81-22,216 "	P. 873-1,978
Spring Creek .....	Parry .....	.....	.....	31	do. Goonoo Goonoo .....	2 0 0	do. ....	82- 2,813 "	P. 864-1,978
Temora .....	Bland .....	.....	29	.....	Town of Temora .....	5 1 8	Site for Hospital .....	81-22,238 "	T. 7-2,244
Timor .....	Gowen .....	.....	.....	37	Parish of Gundi .....	2 0 0	Public School Site .....	23,321 "	P. 877-1,978
Tocumwal .....	Denison .....	.....	.....	.....	do. Tocumwal .....	61 1 0	Public Recreation .....	82-13,721 "	M. 316-1,834
Wagga Wagga South .....	Wynyard .....	.....	.....	.....	do. South Wagga Wagga .....	3 0 39	do. ....	10,449 "	M. 321-1,834
Wantiool .....	Clarendon .....	.....	.....	150	Parish of Wantiool .....	2 0 0	Public School Site .....	81-20,829 "	P. 843-1,978
Willandra .....	Narromine .....	.....	.....	9	do. Burrabadine .....	2 0 0	do. ....	21,840 "	P. 872-1,978



1882.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## CROWN LANDS.

(AUTHORIZED TO BE DEDICATED TO PUBLIC PURPOSES.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 25 Vic. No. 1, sec. 5.

ABSTRACT of Crown Lands authorized to be dedicated to Public Purposes, in accordance with the 3th section of the Act 25 Victoria No. 1.

Place.	County.	Allotment.	Section.	Portion.	Locality.	Area.	To what purpose dedicated.	No. of Papers.	Cat. No. of Plan.
Balranald .....	Caira .....	.....	.....	.....	Parish of Balranald	a. r. p. 1464 0 0	Permanent Common ...	Ms. 82-10,798	D 16-1,834
Katoomha.....	Cook .....	.....	.....	.....	" Megalong	10 3 27	Public Recreation .....	80-17,276	C 18-2,062
Molong .....	Wellington..	.....	.....	.....	" Copper Hill	93 2 24	" .....	82-13,129	W 17-2,075
Parramatta ...	Cumberland	.....	.....	.....	" St. John, town of Parramatta	0 1 5	" .....	82- 6,781	C 23-2,063
Tweed River (North Arm)	Rous ... ..	.....	.....	.....	Parish of Berwick ...	8 2 10	General Cemetery .....	82- 8,922	C 946-1,984
Willawarrin...	Dudley .....	.....	.....	73	" Willawarrin	2 0 0	Public School Site .....	81-14,929	P 773-1,978



1882.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## CROWN LANDS.

(AUTHORIZED TO BE DEDICATED FOR THE USE OF PASTORAL AND AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 39 Vict. No. 13, sec. 32.

ABSTRACT of Crown Lands authorized to be dedicated for the use of Pastoral and Agricultural Associations, in accordance with the 32nd section of the Act 39 Victoria, No. 13.

Place.	County.	Allotment.	Section.	Portion.	Locality.	Area.	Name of Association.	No. of Papers.	Cat. No. of Plan.
Albury .....	Goulburn ...	.....	.....	.....	Town of Albury ...	a. r. p. 5 0 3	Albury and Border Pastoral, Agricultural, and Horticultural Society.	Ms. 82-3,411	A 39-1302
Deniliquin South.	Townsend ...	.....	.....	.....	Parish of South Deniliquin.	2 1 11	Deniliquin Pastoral and Agricultural Society.	82-6,682	D 42-1458
Hillston North.	Nicholson ...	1	21	.....	At Hillston North...	3 0 0	Lachlan Pastoral Association.	82-1,189	H 5-2203
Wellington ...	Wellington	.....	61	.....	Town of Wellington	10 0 0	Wellington Pastoral and Agricultural Society.	79-13,330	W 46-1231





1882.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## CROWN LANDS.

(AUTHORIZED TO BE DEDICATED TO THE USE OF THE COOTAMUNDRA AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL ASSOCIATION, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE 32<sup>ND</sup> SECTION OF THE ACT 39 VICTORIA NO. 13.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 39 Vict. No. 13, sec. 32.

ABSTRACT of Crown Lands authorized to be dedicated for the use of Pastoral and Agricultural Associations, in accordance with the 32nd section of the Act 39 Victoria No. 13.

Place.	County.	Allotment.	Section.	Portion.	Locality.	Area.	Name of Association.	No. of Papers.	Cat. No. of Plan.
Cootamundry	Harden .....	.....	...	124	Parish of Cootamundry.	a. r. p. 16 0 20	The Cootamundra Agricultural and Pastoral Association.	Ms. 81-23,340	H. 4,340-1,716 R.



1882.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## CROWN LANDS.

(ABSTRACT OF ALTERATIONS IN DESIGNS OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 43 Vic. No. 29, sec. 22.

ABSTRACT of Alterations of Designs of Towns and Villages, under the 22nd section of the Act 43 Victoria No. 29.

Town or Village.	Government Gazette in which alteration is notified.
Design of the Village of Southgate, altered as regards section 25 .....	5 May, 1882.



1882.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## CROWN LANDS.

(ABSTRACT OF ALTERATIONS IN DESIGNS OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 43 Vic. No. 29, sec. 22.

ABSTRACT of Alterations of Designs of Towns and Villages, under the 22nd section of the Act 43 Victoria No. 29.

Town or Village.	Government Gazette in which alteration is notified.
Alteration of Design of Village of Tocumwal, by closing lane through section 13, and including that section in the proposed Recreation Reserve.....	8 September, 1882.



1882.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

APPRAISEMENT OF RUNS IN THE NEW ENGLAND  
AND CLARENCE AND MACLEAY DISTRICTS.  
(PARTICULARS.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 30 August, 1882.*

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 14th December, 1881, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ A Return showing the results of the Appraisal of Runs for 1881 and  
“ 1882 in the New England and the Clarence and Macleay Pastoral  
“ Districts, specifying the names of the runs, the names of the lessees, the  
“ area, grazing capabilities, and rent of each run; and showing also, as  
“ regards stock capabilities, the rate per head represented by the rent as  
“ determined; also the names of the appraisers, date when award was made  
“ by the appraiser, and the previous rents of the runs.”

(*Mr. Dillon, M.P.*)



APPRAISEMENT OF RUNS IN THE NEW ENGLAND AND CLARENCE AND MACLEAY DISTRICTS.

RETURN showing the results of the Appraisements of Runs for 1881 and 1882 in the New England, Clarence, and Macleay Pastoral Districts, specifying the names of the Runs, the names of the Lessees, the area, grazing capabilities, and rent of each Run; and showing also, as regards stock capabilities, the rate per head represented by the rent as determined; also, the names of the Appraisers, date when award was made by the Appraisers, and the previous rents of the Runs.

Name of Run.	Lessee.	Estimated area under Lease as appraised.	Estimated grazing capabilities.		Rent determined.	Rate per thousand Sheep or Cattle.	Name of Appraiser.	Date of award.	Previous rent.
		Sections.	Sheep.	Cattle.					

CLARENCE DISTRICT—Appraisalment of Rents for Five years, commencing in 1881.

Name of Run.	Lessee.	Estimated area under Lease as appraised.	Estimated grazing capabilities.	Rent determined.		Rate per thousand Sheep or Cattle.	Name of Appraiser.	Date of award.	1880.	
				£	s. d.				£	s. d.
Acacia Creek	The Bank of New South Wales	60	1,000	94	0 0	94 0 0	C. W. Lloyd	9 Dec.	62	10 0
Bald Hills	William Alfred Braylesford Greaves	30	700	65	10 0	65 11 5	"	27 Nov.	45	0 0
Borstobrick	Edward Sackville Edwards	31	800	50	0 0	93 0 8	"	27 "	30	0 0
Broadmeadows	Charles Tennant	26	800	75	0 0	93 15 0	"	20 Oct.	50	0 0
Bunalbo or Duck Creek	Henry Barnes	235	3,500	323	0 0	93 14 3	E. Lamb	16 Aug.	130	0 0
Cangi	Charles James Walker	20	600	51	5 0	85 3 4	R. B. Dawson	31 Dec.	25	0 0
Doubtful Creek	Henry Barnes, Thos. Hawkins Smith, and H. F. Smith.	26	600	47	0 0	94 0 0	E. Lamb	9 Aug.	25	0 0
Dyraaba	Henry Barnes	62	800	75	0 0	93 15 0	"	9 "	27	0 0
Etrick Forest	H. Barnes, T. H. Smith, and H. F. Smith	34	700	62	10 0	89 5 8	"	9 "	20	0 0
Fairfield	G. Smith, M. Smith, A. Smith, and J. Hynes.	69	1,000	94	0 0	94 0 0	"	13 Sept.	40	0 0
Froester	J. G. Dickson and J. W. Dickson	141	2,400	200	0 0	83 6 8	"	13 "	65	0 0
Glen Fernaigh	Richard Hargrave	24	400	37	10 0	93 15 0	C. W. Lloyd	27 Nov.	20	0 0
Greenwich	W. Freeman	22	450	42	0 0	93 6 8	"	27 "	22	10 0
Guy Fawkes River	Edward Parko	43	800	75	0 0	93 15 0	"	27 "	40	0 0
Head of Richmond	Commercial Banking Company of Sydney	25	400	30	0 0	75 0 0	E. Lamb	9 Aug.	20	0 0
Keelgyrah	W. C. Bundock	17	500	47	0 0	94 0 0	"	10 "	35	0 0
Koorelah	Bank of New South Wales	70	1,350	126	10 0	93 14 1	C. W. Lloyd	9 Dec.	65	0 0
Maryland	M. H. Marsh	55	900	84	10 0	93 17 9	"	9 "	100	0 0
Matildadale	Geo. Wm. Neale	20	250	20	0 0	80 0 0	R. B. Dawson	23 "	12	0 0
New Koorelah	Mercantile Bank of Sydney	77	2,000	187	10 0	93 15 0	E. Lamb	9 Aug.	90	0 0
Newton Boyd	Bank of New South Wales	77	1,200	112	10 0	93 15 0	C. W. Lloyd	20 Oct.	50	0 0
Rosebank or Corindi	Samuel Cohen	150	160	15	0 0	93 15 0	R. B. Dawson	23 Dec.	10	0 0
Rozeberry	H. Barnes, J. Page, Executors of the late G. Sparke.	120	2,000	187	10 0	93 15 0	E. Lamb	9 Aug.	60	0 0
Sandlands	Chas. A. Brunner	39	1,500	140	10 0	93 13 4	"	14 Sept.	80	0 0
Stratheden	Henry Barnes	9	200	18	15 0	93 15 0	"	9 Aug.	11	0 0
Tabulam West	Marianna Chauvel	72	1,000	94	0 0	94 0 0	"	10 "	32	0 0
Toooloom	Bank of New South Wales	110	1,500	140	10 0	93 13 4	"	9 "	92	10 0
Tyringham	J. Perrott	29	600	50	0 0	23 6 8	C. W. Lloyd	27 Nov.	80	0 0
Wiangaree West	W. C. Bundock	20	700	65	10 0	93 11 5	E. Lamb	10 Aug.	45	0 0
Woodenbong	Bank of New South Wales	93	2,500	224	10 0	89 16 0	"	9 "	100	0 0
Yulgilbar West	E. D. S. Ogilvie	186	2,200	206	10 0	93 17 3	R. B. Dawson	31 Dec.	100	0 0

The awards made by the Appraisers named were in no case confirmed by the Minister charged with the appraisalment, but were determined by him at the amounts stated after report and recommendation received from Messrs. W. P. Mylecharane, J. R. Canvin, and F. A. Thompson. The estimate of grazing capabilities shown is that made by Messrs. Mylecharane, Canvin, and Thompson.

MACLEAY DISTRICT—Appraisalment of Rents for Five years, commencing in 1881.

Name of Run.	Lessee.	Estimated area under Lease as appraised.	Estimated grazing capabilities.	Rent determined.		Rate per thousand Sheep or Cattle.	Name of Appraiser.	Date of award.	1882.	
				£	s. d.				£	s. d.
Belimbayang	Charles Sutherland	20	160	15	0 0	93 16 0	F. A. Thompson	18 Jan.	10	0 0
Belimbopine and Yarrabandini	Sydney Vergo	20	600	26	5 0	43 15 0	R. W. Cox	4 Oct.	18	0
Bellbrook	F. G. Pantou	14	500	14	0 0	28 0 0	"	16 Aug.	10	0 0
Congarina	P. Byrnes	10	400	10	0 0	25 0 0	"	16 "	10	0 0
Corringala	G. Kesby and J. Kesby	14	300	14	10 0	48 6 8	"	4 Oct.	10	0 0
Chullathin	T. Clark, son, and M. Clark	0	300	10	0 0	33 6 8	"	16 Aug.	10	0 0
Elstneur	A. W. Macnaught	15	500	15	0 0	30 0 0	"	16 "	10	0 0

The awards made by the Appraisers named were all confirmed by the Minister charged with the appraisalment, and rent fixed accordingly—the estimates of grazing capabilities being those made by the Appraisers.

NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT—Appraisalment of Rents for Five years, commencing in 1881.

Name of Run.	Lessee.	Estimated area under Lease as appraised.	Estimated grazing capabilities.	Rent determined.		Rate per thousand Sheep or Cattle.	Name of Appraiser.	Date of award.	1880.	
				£	s. d.				£	s. d.
Aberbaldie	R. McDonald and Rev. T. Johnstone	.....	.....	10	0 0	.....	R. W. Cox	9 Sept.	12	0 0
Aberfoil	James White and Francis White	143	18,000	252	0 0	14 0 0	"	25 Aug.	170	0 0
Abington	W. H. and G. P. Morse	75	15,000	140	0 0	9 6 8	"	4 "	105	0 0
*Aikins' Flat	W. Bowman and A. Bowman, E. Bowman and A. Bowman.	75	1,800	193	0 0	93 6 8	Edwd. Lamb	13 Sept.	45	0 0
*Alfreda	Charles and James Coventry	46	700	65	10 0	93 11 5	R. W. Cox	15 "	20	0 0
*Annandale	John Sloman	64	700	65	0 0	92 17 1	Edwd. Lamb	13 "	23	0 0
*Arthurs' Seat	London Chartered Bank of Australia	29	3,000	56	0 0	18 13 4	C. W. Lloyd	11 Nov.	25	10 0
*Auburn Vale	Anne Murray	50	6,000	112	10 0	18 15 0	"	16 "	26	10 0
*Balala	W. H. Morse, G. P. Morse, and T. S. Morse Tourle.	45	7,000	130	0 0	18 11 5	R. W. Cox	4 Aug.	225	0 0
Balbain	W. A. B. Greaves	30	3,800	90	0 0	23 1 6	"	4 "	52	0 0
*Bannockburn	Alex. Crulekshank	15	2,500	47	0 0	18 16 0	C. W. Lloyd	16 Nov.	39	0 0
*Barney Downs	J. G. Dickson and J. W. Dickson	53	1,200	106	0 0	88 6 8	E. Lamb	13 Sept.	50	0 0
*Bendemeer	T. A. Perry	21	2,000	37	10 0	18 15 0	R. W. Cox	4 Aug.	25	0 0
*Blair Hill	Christopher Leigh	6	800	15	0 0	18 15 0	C. W. Lloyd	20 Oct.	10	0 0
*Bolivia	E. Ivby	9	.....	250	0 0	89 8 0	"	6 Dec.	110	0 0
*Bonshaw	Commercial Banking Company	140	3,500	323	0 0	54 13 4	"	11 Nov.	120	0 0
*Bourah Bourah Creek	Thomas Walker	75	1,100	103	0 0	93 7 3	E. Lamb	13 Sept.	20	0 0
Bouralong	W. H. Marsh	146	10,000	207	0 0	20 14 0	R. W. Cox	4 Aug.	201	0 0
Branga Park	R. A. Wauch and A. Wauch	13	2,200	25	0 0	11 7 3	"	9 Sept.	52	0 0
Branga Plains	J. Fletcher	45	6,000	78	15 0	13 2 6	"	9 "	75	0 0
*Bukkulla	A. Dodds and B. Lee	10	1,500	28	0 0	18 13 4	C. W. Lloyd	11 Nov.	13	15 0
*Byron Plains	A. Crulekshank	3	1,000	18	15 0	18 15 0	"	16 "	75	0 0
Calligan Swamp	John Fletcher	46	4,200	60	0 0	14 8 6	R. W. Cox	9 Sept.	58	0 0
Claruvaux	Donald Gunn	1	Not stated	10	0 0	.....	C. W. Lloyd	20 Oct.	28	0 0
Clekness	Bank of New South Wales	47	7,000	94	0 0	13 8 6	H. W. Cox	4 Aug.	80	0 0
*Clifton	J. B. Watt and W. O. Gilchrist	107	18,000	187	5 0	14 8 0	Edward Lamb	13 Sept.	122	10 0
*Congo	H. Nivison	13	1,400	26	0 0	13 11 5	R. W. Cox	9 "	38	0 0

Name of Run.	Lessee.	Estimated area under Lease as appraised.		Estimated grazing capabilities.		Rent determined.	Rate per thousand Sheep or Cattle.	Name of Appraiser.	Date of award.	Previous rent.
		Sections.	Sheep.	Cattle.	£ s. d.					
Cooplacurvinga	J. K. Mackay	50	3,000	...	51 0 0	17 0 0	W. P. Mylcharane	15 Oct.	25 0 0	
Copes Creek	E. G. Swinton	25	2,000	...	37 10 0	18 15 0	C. W. Lloyd	16 Nov.	18 0 0	
Deepwater	J. Windeyer and J. D. Macanah	122	10,000	...	187 10 0	18 15 0	"	20 Oct.	25 0 0	
Dinton Vale	M. C. Machardy	1	200	...	10 0 0	50 0 0	"	11 Nov.	10 0 0	
Dundee	Australian Mortgage Land and Finance Company.	14	...	450	35 0 0	77 15 6	"	20 Oct.	10 0 0	
Dunmore	J. Mitchell	14	1,875	...	35 0 0	13 13 4	R. W. Cox	4 Aug.	25 0 0	
Edgerton	J. H. Keys and F. White	97	...	2,800	202 10 0	93 15 0	C. W. Lloyd	11 Nov.	90 0 0	
Elismore	Catherine Campbell	41	4,000	...	75 0 0	18 15 0	"	16 "	30 0 0	
Enu Creek	G. R. Gill	24	1,000	...	30 0 0	18 15 0	R. W. Cox	9 Sept.	14 0 0	
Enmore	Australian Joint Stock Bank	33	3,000	...	56 0 0	18 13 4	"	9 "	42 0 0	
Europambella North	C. D. Fenwick	28	3,000	...	56 0 0	18 13 4	"	9 "	57 0 0	
Eversleigh	A. H. Belfield and Rev. S. Hungerford	1	160	...	10 0 0	92 10 0	"	4 Aug.	20 0 0	
Falconer West	Bank of New South Wales	12	2,000	...	30 0 0	15 0 0	"	4 "	22 0 0	
Frazer's Creek	Bank of New South Wales	130	...	2,800	202 10 0	93 15 0	C. W. Lloyd	11 Nov.	105 0 0	
Gara Creek	Mercantile Bank of Sydney	51	3,000	...	56 0 0	18 13 4	R. W. Cox	15 Sept.	12 0 0	
Giro	J. K. Mackay and A. Cobb	20	1,500	...	20 10 0	13 13 4	W. P. Mylcharane	15 Oct.	30 0 0	
Glen Elgin	Bank of New South Wales	61	...	1,600	160 0 0	93 15 0	C. W. Lloyd	20 "	90 0 0	
Glen Morrison	Agnes Dalgleish Connal	20	2,150	...	35 0 0	11 2 2	R. W. Cox	9 Sept.	35 0 0	
Glenrock	A. Campbell, snr., and J. J. Campbell, and R. Shujson.	61	6,000	...	95 0 0	15 16 8	W. P. Mylcharane	15 Oct.	70 0 0	
Gostwyck	H. Dangar	Withdrawn	...	...	10 0 0	...	R. W. Cox	9 Sept.	16 0 0	
Graham's Valley	English Scottish and Australian Chartered Bank.	17	...	550	51 10 0	93 7 3	C. W. Lloyd	20 Oct.	45 0 0	
Guy Flux	J. Browne	45	4,200	...	67 0 0	15 10 0	R. W. Cox	25 Aug.	45 0 0	
Guyra East	J. Smith	3	500	...	10 0 0	20 0 0	"	4 "	10 0 0	
Guyra West	W. Mills	12	1,650	...	31 0 0	18 15 9	"	4 "	20 0 0	
Hanning	R. Murray	14	1,400	...	26 0 0	18 11 5	"	4 "	23 0 0	
Hernani	R. Hargrave	69	...	1,400	181 0 0	93 5 8	"	15 Sept.	45 0 0	
Hillgrove	R. Hargrave	30	3,000	...	66 0 0	18 13 4	"	15 "	45 0 0	
Ingalba	John and Agnes Dalgleish Connal	18	2,000	...	37 10 0	18 15 0	"	9 "	44 0 0	
Inverell	Catherine Campbell	20	2,000	...	25 0 0	12 10 0	C. W. Lloyd	10 Nov.	10 0 0	
Jeogola	D. Bell	67	...	1,000	94 0 0	94 0 0	R. W. Cox	15 Sept.	60 0 0	
Kangaroo Hills	W. Coventry	53	...	1,300	122 0 0	93 18 10	"	15 "	32 0 0	
Karoolla North	E. S. Wyndham and P. P. Wright	4	800	...	15 0 0	18 15 0	C. W. Lloyd	11 Nov.	10 0 0	
Karoolla South	E. S. Wyndham and P. P. Wright	17	...	400	33 0 0	82 10 0	"	11 "	20 0 0	
Kentucky	J. Fletcher	8	800	...	15 0 0	18 15 0	R. W. Cox	9 Sept.	25 0 0	
Kingsgate East	E. Flood	74	...	800	75 0 0	93 15 0	C. W. Lloyd	20 Oct.	40 0 0	
Kingsgate West	E. Flood	25	...	400	37 10 0	93 15 0	"	20 "	12 0 0	
King's Plains	Australian Joint Stock Bank	1	200	...	10 0 0	50 0 0	"	11 Nov.	16 0 0	
Kingstown	Australian Joint Stock Bank	22	3,000	...	44 0 0	14 13 4	R. W. Cox	4 Aug.	10 0 0	
Kulki	Charlotte Starkey	16	2,000	...	37 10 0	18 15 0	C. W. Lloyd	11 Nov.	18 10 0	
Laurel	Australian Joint Stock Bank	All withdrawn.	...	...	10 0 0	...	R. W. Cox	4 Aug.	50 0 0	
Lindsay	A. H. Belfield and Rev. S. Hungerford	7	800	...	15 0 0	18 15 0	"	4 "	30 0 0	
Llangothlin East	Bank of New South Wales	56	5,400	...	84 0 0	15 11 1	"	4 "	60 0 0	
Llangothlin West	Bank of New South Wales	23	3,000	...	72 0 0	24 0 0	"	4 "	60 0 0	
Loanga	D. Bell	31	3,000	...	56 0 0	18 13 4	"	4 "	60 0 0	
Longford	G. L. Gibson	64	6,000	...	112 10 0	18 15 0	"	4 "	75 0 0	
Lyndhurst	Bank of New South Wales	18	250	...	27 0 0	108 0 0	"	25 "	20 0 0	
Maldenhead	W. Bowman, A. Bowman, E. Bowman, & A. Bowman.	77	...	2,000	173 5 0	86 12 6	E. Lamb	15 Sept.	85 0 0	
Marengo	Jacob Brown	70	...	750	70 0 0	93 6 8	R. W. Cox	15 "	40 0 0	
Maroowan	P. M'Innes	17	...	365	34 0 0	93 3 0	C. W. Lloyd	20 Oct.	16 0 0	
Mongoola	Australian Joint Stock Bank	72	...	1,700	160 0 0	94 14 1	E. Lamb	18 Sept.	100 0 0	
Mt. Creek North	F. R. White	All withdrawn.	...	...	10 0 0	...	R. W. Cox	10 "	10 0 0	
Mt. Creek South	F. R. White	13	1,450	...	27 0 0	18 12 5	"	9 "	10 0 0	
Mole River	J. F. M'Mullen	147	...	1,900	177 10 0	93 8 5	E. Lamb	13 "	80 0 0	
Moona Plains	Elizabeth Crawford	20	...	320	30 0 0	93 15 0	R. W. Cox	9 "	30 0 0	
Moredun	A. Wauchope	63	10,000	...	123 0 0	12 6 0	"	4 Aug.	65 0 0	
Mount Mitchell	The City Bank	33	...	2,000	187 10 0	93 15 0	C. W. Lloyd	20 Oct.	110 0 0	
Mount Mitchell	J. Barker	30	...	800	75 0 0	93 15 0	"	20 "	60 0 0	
Mount Sellar	G. J. and E. Everett	25	3,000	...	50 0 0	12 10 0	R. W. Cox	4 Aug.	30 0 0	
North Gyra	D. S. Anderson and C. Legh	7	550	...	10 0 0	18 3 4	"	15 Sept.	10 0 0	
Nuandic	E. Blaxland	102	3,600	...	151 10 0	18 18 0	"	15 "	117 0 0	
Nullamanna	Bank of New South Wales	32	3,000	...	56 0 0	18 13 4	C. W. Lloyd	11 Nov.	27 10 0	
Newstead	Mary S. Anderson	13	2,000	...	33 2 8	16 11 3	"	16 "	10 0 0	
Oakwood	A. and R. Anas	95	...	1,000	96 0 0	90 0 0	"	20 Oct.	40 0 0	
Oban	C. and J. Coventry	43	3,900	...	64 10 0	16 10 9	R. W. Cox	4 Aug.	55 0 0	
Ollera	G. J. and E. Everett	9	1,200	...	22 10 0	18 15 0	"	6 Oct.	60 0 0	
Ornbar	J. Jurd	51	3,000	...	52 0 0	17 6 3	"	4 Aug.	70 0 0	
Paradise Creek	Commercial Banking Company of Sydney	1	1,500	...	23 0 0	18 13 4	C. W. Lloyd	16 Nov.	45 0 0	
Paradise Creek East	Commercial Banking Company of Sydney	28	4,000	...	75 0 0	18 15 0	"	16 "	45 0 0	
Pindari	P. C. Campbell and J. J. Rae Gibson	147	7,835	...	147 0 0	18 17 0	"	11 "	40 0 0	
Rampsbeck	H. A. Thomas	40	3,500	...	65 10 0	18 14 3	R. W. Cox	15 Sept.	40 0 0	
Ranger's Valley	Australian Mortgage, Land, and Finance Company (Limited) of Sydney.	46	5,500	...	103 0 0	18 14 6	C. W. Lloyd	20 Oct.	48 13 0	
Retreat	H. B. Thomkins	56	5,440	...	34 0 0	15 11 1	R. W. Cox	4 Aug.	65 0 0	
Rimbada	D. Bell	29	3,100	...	58 0 0	18 14 2	F. A. Thompson.	12 Dec.	23 0 0	
Roek Vale	John Gill	10	...	200	18 15 0	93 15 0	R. W. Cox	25 Aug.	20 0 0	
Rocky Creek	H. Gordon	67	4,500	...	84 10 0	18 15 6	C. W. Lloyd	11 Nov.	65 0 0	
Salisbury	M. H. Marsh	5	800	...	15 0 0	18 15 0	R. W. Cox	9 Sept.	30 0 0	
Serpentine River	T. W. B. and P. Britton	70	...	750	70 0 0	93 6 8	"	25 Aug.	85 0 0	
Spring Mount	J. Ryan	9	1,200	...	22 10 0	18 8 4	"	4 "	10 0 0	
St. Leonards	R. A. Wanch and A. Wanch	32	3,000	...	50 0 0	16 13 4	"	9 Sept.	60 0 0	
Stonehenge	English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank.	2	600	...	10 0 0	16 13 4	C. W. Lloyd	20 Oct.	20 0 0	
Stony Batter	A. W. Blaxland, A. R. Hays, & S. S. Hays	93	9,500	...	178 0 0	18 14 8	R. W. Cox	4 Aug.	145 0 0	
Stony Creek	M. Kelly	26	2,400	...	49 0 0	20 8 4	"	4 "	35 0 0	
Strathogie	H. Gordon	59	5,000	...	94 0 0	18 16 0	C. W. Lloyd	21 Oct.	78 0 0	
Surveyor's Creek	J. Scott	41	4,000	...	75 0 0	18 15 0	R. W. Cox	9 Sept.	60 0 0	
Swamp Oak (Frazer's Crk.)	Australian Joint Stock Bank	33	2,500	...	47 0 0	18 16 0	C. W. Lloyd	11 Nov.	25 0 0	
Tara	Australian Joint Stock Bank	21	2,100	...	40 0 0	19 0 11	R. W. Cox	4 Aug.	46 0 0	
Tenterden	G. J. and E. Everett	81	10,000	...	187 10 0	18 8 0	"	4 "	120 0 0	
Tenterfield	Thos. Walker	119	11,000	...	200 0 0	18 14 6	E. Lamb	13 Sept.	164 0 0	
Terrible Vale	W. T. Taylor	All withdrawn.	...	...	10 0 0	...	R. W. Cox	9 "	10 0 0	
Thalgarah	H. E. Biggs	acres—21	5	...	10 0 0	2000 0 0	"	25 Aug.	10 0 0	
The Peak	John Gill	32	3,250	...	61 0 0	18 15 5	"	15 Sept.	30 0 0	
Tiengah	S. H. Darby	121	16,000	...	300 0 0	18 15 0	"	4 Aug.	145 0 0	
Tilbuster	W. Coventry	All withdrawn.	...	...	10 0 0	...	"	25 "	20 0 0	
Toryburn	C. Blaxland	7	800	...	15 0 0	18 15 0	"	4 "	20 0 0	
Upper Barnard (Corobord)	J. K. Mackay and A. Cobb	57	3,600	...	61 0 0	16 13 10	W. P. Mylcharane	15 Oct.	40 0 0	
Upper Tie	John Brown	31	...	450	38 15 0	85 2 2	R. W. Cox	9 Sept.	35 0 0	
Wallumumby	John Fletcher	83	...	1,100	103 0 0	93 7 3	"	25 Aug.	70 0 0	
Wanscombe	Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney	25	5,000	...	59 0 0	11 15 0	"	4 "	50 0 0	
Ward's Mlstake	W. Nowland	102	...	2,400	204 0 0	85 0 0	"	25 "	100 0 0	
Waterloo	Rev. D. K. McIntyre	All withdrawn.	...	...	10 0 0	...	C. W. Lloyd	20 Oct.	10 0 0	
Wellington	P. C. Campbell and J. J. Rae Gibson	46	3,250	...	60 10 0	18 12 3	"	20 "	15 0 0	
Wellington Vale	R. R. C. Robertson	113	8,000	...	150 0 0	18 15 0	"	21 "	68 0 0	

NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT—Appraisement of Rents for Five years, commencing in 1881—(continued.)

Name of Run.	Lessee.	Estimated area under Lease as appraised.		Estimated grazing capabilities.		Rent determined.	Rate per thousand Sheep or Cattle.	Name of Appraiser.	Date of award.	Previous rent.
		Sections.	Sheep.	Cattle.						
<b>NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT—Appraisement of Rents for Five Years, commencing in 1881—(continued.)</b>										
*Westholm .....	M. C. Mchardy .....	7	1,200	.....	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	C. W. Lloyd .....	1880.	£ s. d.	
*Winterbourne .....	G. R. Gill .....	48	3,800	.....	22 10 0	18 15 0	" .....	11 Nov...	10 0 0	
*Yarrow Creek East .....	E. Flood .....	43	.....	1,000	71 10 0	18 16 4	R. W. Cox .....	9 Sept...	60 0 0	
*Yarrow Creek North .....	E. Flood .....	25	.....	500	94 0 0	94 0 0	C. W. Lloyd .....	20 Oct...	130 0 0	
*Yarrow Creek West .....	E. Flood .....	49	.....	1,000	47 0 0	94 0 0	" .....	20 " ..	32 0 0	
*Yarrowick .....	W. J. Dangar .....	26	2,000	.....	94 0 0	94 0 0	" .....	20 " ..	50 0 0	
					37 10 0	18 15 0	R. W. Cox .....	15 Sept...	25 0 0	

\* Of runs marked thus the awards of the Appraisers named were not confirmed by the Minister charged with the appraisement, but were determined by him at the amounts stated after report and recommendation received from Messrs. W. P. Mylcharane, J. R. Canvin, and F. A. Thompson. All others were confirmed by the Minister, and rent fixed accordingly. The estimate of grazing capabilities shown is that made by the Appraiser in the cases where his award was confirmed. In the other cases the estimate made by Messrs. Mylcharane, Canvin, and Thompson has been given.

**CLARENCE DISTRICT—Appraisement of Rents for Five years, commencing in 1882.**

Name of Run.	Lessee.	Sections.	Sheep.	Cattle.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Name of Appraiser.	1881.	
								Date of award.	Previous rent.
Boorook .....	The Australian Joint Stock Bank .....	102	.....	1,650	154 0 0	93 6 8	F. A. Thompson..	10 Nov...	85 0 0
Cheviot Hills North .....	Harry Smith .....	65	.....	1,000	94 0 0	94 0 0	" .....	10 " ..	37 10 0
Cheviot Hills South .....	Merton Smith .....	37	.....	600	57 0 0	95 0 0	" .....	10 " ..	23 0 0
Little Nymboida .....	Peter Shea .....	6	.....	100	15 0 0	93 15 0	" .....	15 " ..	12 0 0
Marydale .....	Australian Joint Stock Bank .....	25	.....	270	25 0 0	92 11 10	" .....	15 " ..	15 0 0
Milera .....	A. Stewart .....	112	.....	1,700	160 0 0	94 2 4	" .....	10 " ..	70 0 0
Newbold Grange .....	C. J. Walker .....	81	.....	1,750	104 0 0	93 14 3	" .....	10 " ..	85 0 0
Ogilvie's Cattle Station .....	W. & E. D. S. Ogilvie .....	12	.....	300	28 0 0	93 6 8	" .....	10 " ..	17 10 0
Rocky River .....	Harry Smith .....	140	.....	1,600	150 0 0	93 16 0	" .....	10 " ..	55 0 0
Southgate .....	J. Zuill & W. Zuill, jun. ....	72	.....	1,100	103 0 0	93 12 9	" .....	10 " ..	18 0 0
Undercliff .....	A. K. Cullen .....	106	.....	1,600	150 0 0	93 16 0	" .....	10 " ..	56 0 0
Winterville .....	Australian Joint Stock Bank .....	78	.....	850	80 0 0	94 2 4	" .....	15 " ..	25 0 0

The awards made by the Appraisers named were all confirmed by the Minister charged with the appraisement, and the rent fixed accordingly, the estimates of grazing capabilities being those made by the Appraiser.

**MACLEAY DISTRICT.**

Name of Run.	Lessee.	Sections.	Sheep.	Cattle.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Name of Appraiser.	1881.	
								Date of award.	Previous rent.
Cowar North .....	J. McLennon .....	38	.....	250	24 0 0	96 0 0	F. A. Thompson..	17 Dec...	10 0 0
Klybuca .....	S. Vorge, H. Christian, & C. Christian ..	27	.....	300	27 10 0	91 13 4	" .....	18 Jan...	15 0 0
Taylor's Arin .....	L. I. Boshell .....	144	.....	500	72 0 0	144 0 0	" .....	18 " ..	10 0 0
Yarrowell .....	C. Sutherland & G. Kesby .....	7	.....	100	10 0 0	100 0 0	" .....	18 " ..	10 0 0

The awards made by the Appraiser named were all confirmed by the Minister charged with the appraisement, and the rent fixed accordingly, the estimates of grazing capabilities being those made by the Appraiser.

**NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT—Appraisement of Rents for Five years, commencing in 1882.**

Name of Run.	Lessee.	Sections.	Sheep.	Cattle.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Name of Appraiser.	1881.	
								Date of award.	Previous rent.
Aitkens' Flat .....	W. A. E. and A. Dowman .....	84	.....	1,800	163 0 0	93 6 8	F. A. Thompson..	27 Oct...	168 0 0
Annandale .....	J. Sloman .....	64	.....	700	65 0 0	92 7 1	" .....	27 " ..	65 0 0
Bahala .....	W. H. C. P. Morse and T. S. Morse Tourle	37	2,000	.....	37 10 0	18 15 0	" .....	12 Dec...	130 0 0
Beverly .....	T. Cooper .....	85	.....	1,500	140 10 0	93 13 4	" .....	17 Oct...	105 0 0
Black Swamp .....	A. Bowman .....	69	.....	740	69 0 0	98 4 10	" .....	27 " ..	12 10 0
Cowar .....	J. McLennon .....	40	.....	250	24 0 0	96 0 0	" .....	17 Dec...	18 0 0
Glen Barnett .....	A. Robson .....	47	.....	500	47 0 0	94 0 0	" .....	12 " ..	15 0 0
Kentucky .....	J. Fletcher .....	7	800	.....	15 0 0	18 16 0	" .....	12 " ..	15 0 0
Longford .....	G. L. Gilson .....	64	6,000	.....	112 10 0	18 16 0	" .....	12 " ..	112 10 0
Longreach .....	A. J. Darby .....	22	2,400	.....	45 0 0	18 16 0	" .....	17 Oct...	30 0 0
Lower Styx .....	T. W. B. and P. Britton .....	10	.....	100	10 0 0	100 0 0	" .....	12 Dec...	10 0 0
Mengoola .....	Australian Joint Stock Bank .....	71	.....	1,700	160 0 0	94 2 4	" .....	27 Oct...	160 0 0
Morven .....	Bank of New South Wales .....	147	.....	1,550	147 0 0	94 10 9	" .....	27 " ..	35 0 0
Mole River .....	J. F. M'ullen .....	143	.....	1,900	177 10 0	93 8 6	" .....	27 " ..	177 10 0
North Gyra .....	D. L. Anderson and C. Legh .....	7	550	.....	10 0 0	18 3 7	" .....	12 Dec...	10 0 0
Retreat .....	H. B. Tomkins .....	66	5,500	.....	103 0 0	18 14 6	" .....	12 " ..	84 0 0
Shannon Vale .....	Bank of New South Wales .....	78	.....	1,200	112 10 0	93 15 0	" .....	27 Oct...	75 0 0
Terrabrunalah .....	J. K. Mackay .....	120	.....	1,300	120 10 0	92 13 10	" .....	20 Dec...	40 0 0
Upper Coplacurrapa .....	J. K. Mackay .....	68	.....	730	68 10 0	93 16 8	" .....	20 " ..	25 0 0
Upper Mumble .....	J. K. Mackay .....	105	.....	1,100	105 10 0	95 18 2	" .....	20 " ..	24 0 0
Wellington Vale .....	R. R. C. Robertson .....	112	8,000	.....	150 0 0	18 15 0	" .....	27 Oct...	150 0 0
Whitmore .....	Australian Mortgage Land and Finance Company (Limited) of Sydney.	10	1,100	.....	20 10 0	18 12 9	" .....	27 " ..	10 0 0

The awards made by the Appraiser named were all confirmed by the Minister charged with the appraisement, and the rents fixed accordingly, the estimates of grazing capabilities being those made by the Appraiser.

1882.

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

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**MR. COLIN SIMSON'S RUNS NEAR HAY.**  
 (RESERVES AND PURCHASED LAND ON.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 26 October, 1882.*

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RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, dated 12th September, 1882, That there be laid upon the Table of this House, a Return showing,—

- “(1.) The date on which Mr. Colin Simson was returned as Member for Balranald.
- “(2.) The date on which he ceased to be Member for Balranald.
- “(3.) The number of Reserves on his Mungadel or other Runs near Hay, the date or dates on which such Reserves were made, and the purposes for which they were made.
- “(4.) The area of each Reserve, and the total area of all Reserves on Mr. Colin Simson's Mungadel or other Runs near Hay.
- “(5.) The date or dates on which each of the Reserves on Mr. Colin Simson's Mungadel or other Runs near Hay were cancelled; the reasons for which they were so cancelled.
- “(6.) The names of the purchaser or purchasers of the land contained in each and all of the above Reserves.
- “(7.) The area of land which Mr. Colin Simson was allowed to purchase out of each of above Reserves, and total area out of all the Reserves in virtue of improvement, or any other purpose except auction, whilst he was Member of Parliament for the Electorate of Balranald.
- “(8.) The area of land purchased by auction by Mr. Colin Simson, whilst he was Member of Parliament, out of each Reserve, and the total area so purchased out of all the Reserves by him.”

(Mr. McElhone.)

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## MR. COLIN SIMSON'S RUNS NEAR HAY.

PARTICULARS of Reservations on "Mungadingadal" and "Mungadingadal Back Block" Runs leased to Mr. Colin W. Simson.

Date of Mr. Colin Simson's return as Member for the Balranald District.	Date on which Mr. Colin Simson ceased to be Member for Balranald.	Number of Reserves.	Date of Notifications.	Area in acres.	Purpose of reservation.	Date of cancellation.	Reason for cancellation.	Name of purchaser of land forming part of such Reserve.	Area purchased at auction.	Area purchased otherwise than at auction.	Total area purchased by Mr. Simson out of such Reserve.	Area purchased at auction whilst Mr. Simson was a Member of Parliament.	Area purchased otherwise than at auction whilst Mr. Simson was a Member of Parliament.	Total area purchased by Mr. Simson out of such Reserves whilst he was Member of Parliament.			
				a. r. p.					a. r. p.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.			
12 November, 1877..	9 November, 1880..	813	9 December, 1873	1,600 0 0	Water supply .....	20 May, 1878	No longer required in the public interest.	C. W. Simson	1,278 1 0	.....	1,278 1 0	1,278 1 0	.....	1,278 1 0			
			do	3,200 0 0	do .....	do		do	2,050 2 0	.....	2,650 2 0	2,650 2 0	.....	2,650 2 0			
			do	640 0 0	do .....	13 do		do	647 2 0	.....	647 2 0	647 2 0	.....	647 2 0			
			do	640 0 0	do .....	do	do	Included in 816a.									
			23 September, 1874	1,271 0 0	Access to water .....	do	No longer required in the public interest.	C. W. Simson	1,243 2 0	*225 3 0	1,460 1 0	697 3 0	*225 3 0	923 2 0	.....	923 2 0	
			844	24 2 0	Water supply and camping	†											
			1,079	1,600 0 0	Public purposes .....	† ‡											
			1,002	640 0 0	Water supply .....	13 May, 1878	No longer required in the public interest.	C. W. Simson	606 1 0		606 1 0	446 1 0		446 1 0			
			1,003	640 0 0	do .....	do		do	640 0 0		640 0 0						
			1,303	3,520 0 0	Water supply and access ..	do		do	\$2,575 1 0		2,575 1 0	900 1 15		900 1 15			
			1,306	4,300 0 0	Travelling stock .....	†											
			1,850	30 0 0	Camping and water supply	† ‡											
			1,078	210 0 0	Water supply .....	25 June, 1878	No. 1,984 notified in lieu.										
			1,984	340 0 0	Camping and water supply	† ‡											
			1,995	640 0 0	Future public purposes .....	†											
			1,996	640 0 0	do .....	†											
			2,063	20 December, 1878	754 0 0	Public purposes .....	†										
							20,608 2 0					9,641 1 0	225 3 0	9,867 0 0	6,710 2 15	225 3 0	6,936 1 15

\* Improvement purchase. † Still in existence. ‡ Also reserved from lease. § 909½ acres still unsold.

1882.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**CUSTOMS REGULATION ACT OF 1879.**  
 (REGULATIONS UNDER.)
 

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Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 42 Vict. No. 19, sec. 131.

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The Treasury, New South Wales, 11 May, 1882.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to make the following amended Regulations, under the "Customs Regulation Act of 1879."

JAMES WATSON.

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 REGULATIONS UNDER THE "CUSTOMS REGULATION ACT OF 1879."

1. Upon the arrival of any ship within a league of any port on the seaboard, the Master or Pilot, as the case may be, shall cause to be hoisted and exhibited on a conspicuous part of the rigging the numeral flags indicating her port of departure; and if such ship shall arrive in the night, the Master shall cause such flags to be so hoisted and exhibited at sunrise next morning, and keep such hoisted during the hours of daylight until boarded by the proper officer of Customs.

2. Drawback on the exportation of duty-paid wine, beer, and sugar will be allowed as heretofore until further notice.

3. Upon examinations and inquiries made by the Collector or other principal officer of Customs, or other persons appointed by the Colonial Treasurer or Collector of Customs to make such examinations and inquiries for ascertaining the truth of facts relative to the Customs, or the conduct of Officers or persons employed therein, any person examined before them or him as a witness shall give evidence on oath or affirmation, to be administered or taken by such Collector or other principal officer or such other person as shall examine him, and who are hereby authorized to administer such oath and take such affirmation.

4. The proper ensign for the Customs shall be the red English ensign with the addition of a white cross, being in form and proportion the same as the white English ensign, but with the colours of the flag and cross reversed, and with the letters CH in the outer lower quarter of the flag; and the pendant shall be the red pendant.

5. Every entry which the Master of any Coaster is required by the 126th and 129th sections of the "Customs Regulation Act, 1879," to make in the Cargo-book shall be duly signed by the said Master.

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1882.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CUSTOMS.

(REVENUE COLLECTED AT DENILIQVIN, AND IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT MOAMA,  
FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 1 November, 1882.*

ANNUAL value of Imports and Exports at Moama for the last five years.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
1877 ... ..	825,208	1,226,504
1878 ... ..	625,348	844,624
1879 ... ..	427,723	941,700
1880 ... ..	461,279	1,025,776
1881 ... ..	571,135	855,743

AMOUNT of Customs Revenue collected at Deniliquin annually for the last five years.

Year.	Amount.
	£
1877 ... ..	24,712
1878 ... ..	20,327
1879 ... ..	18,070
1880 ... ..	17,935
1881 ... ..	21,287

30 October, 1882.

JAMES POWELL,  
Collector of Customs.





1882.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

WINE DUTIES.  
(CORRESPONDENCE.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 30 August, 1882.*

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir, 5, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, S.W., 24 March, 1882.

I have the honor to inform you that having heard that the Imperial Government contemplated proposing to Parliament some alterations of the Customs Duties upon Wines imported into this country, Sir Arthur Blyth, Agent-General for South Australia, and myself, waited upon Lord Kimberley, Secretary of State for the Colonies, to urge upon His Lordship, that in any modifications that might be intended, the interests of the Wine Producing Colonies of Australasia should not be overlooked or disregarded.

His Lordship was good enough to listen to our representations and promised to submit the matter for consideration of the Government, and suggested that we should address a letter to him upon the subject, which we accordingly did, and I transmit a copy for your information.

I also transmit a newspaper report of a deputation of gentlemen representing the wine trade that waited upon Lord Kimberley on the 4th instant.

I have, &c.,

SAUL SAMUEL.

The Colonial Treasurer.—JOHN R., 15/5/82. The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.—  
B.C. 15/5/82.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

The Agents-General for New South Wales and South Australia to The Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

My Lord, 5, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, S.W., March, 1882.

Understanding that it is not improbable that changes may be made in the Customs Duties upon wines imported into England from Foreign Countries, we have the honor to ask your Lordship to be so good as to bring under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government the interests of the wine growing Colonies of Australia, and we respectfully hope that in any contemplated alterations of the Tariff, those interests may not be overlooked or disregarded. We would further respectfully urge that the Australian Colonies may in this regard be placed upon equally favourable terms with any Foreign Countries exporting wine to England.

We have, &c.,

SAUL SAMUEL,

Agent-General for New South Wales.

ARTHUR BLYTH,

Agent-General for South Australia.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

COLONIAL WINE DUTIES.

The Earl of Kimberley yesterday afternoon received at the Colonial Office a deputation of gentlemen representing the Cape and Australian Colonies, with respect to the modification of the present wine duties.—Sir H. Holland, M.P., who introduced the deputation, said the present tariff provided that wines below twenty-six degrees proof spirit paid 1s. per gallon, and wine between twenty-six and forty-two degrees a duty of 2s. 6d. In regard to the Cape and Australian wine its natural strength was above twenty-six degrees, and the present duty therefore became differential and favourable to the cheap French wines, which contained less spirit. What was desired was that the uniform rate of 1s. per gallon for wine of twenty-six degrees should be retained, but instead of a leap to 2s. 6d. a sliding scale should be substituted of 1d. for every degree above twenty-six.—Sir Donald H. Currie, M.P., Mr. Alderman M'Arthur, M.P., Mr. W. G. Soper, vice-chairman of the South African Association, Mr. Montefiore, and Mr. Staveley Hill, M.P., also spoke, claiming that the present was a favourable time for the revision of the wine duties, and asserting that

that the Colonies desired not a better but an equal footing to other wine-producing countries.—Lord Kimberley, in reply, said it was a fiscal matter. The whole question was essentially a financial one, and as such might be referred to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. It had been assumed by all the speakers that the present wine duties were differential. Of course they were aware this was entirely denied. It was a very old controversy, which had been going on ever since the conclusion of the French treaty. By some it was asserted that the duties were not differential, but equal. He denied the inference which had been made, that the duties were meant to favour the French, for they were intended, he recollected, to operate equally and fairly. In respect to the failure to renew the French treaty, and the reconsideration of duties, he need scarcely say that if he were in the secret of Mr. Gladstone's Budget, it would be absolutely impossible for him to give the smallest information, but he should suppose that when these wine duties came to be revised—as he dared say they would be at some time—the object of any Chancellor of the Exchequer would be so to revise them as to place them upon a perfect equality, and if the result of such revision were to be more favourable to colonial wines, of course he should be extremely glad. He apprehended his duty was to bring under the notice of the Chancellor of the Exchequer the strong feeling which existed on the part of the colonists—(hear, hear)—first that the present duties operated differentially against them; and, secondly, that if these duties could be revised so as to be more favourable to wine of greater natural alcoholic strength, it must operate favourably to colonial trade, the increase of which was to be desired by everybody. In conclusion, he stated that the matter had not been overlooked, for the Agents-General for South Australia and New South Wales had been in communication with him, and he knew it was their intention to memorialize the Government on the subject.

1882.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## EDUCATION.

(REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR THE YEAR 1881.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 43 Vic. No. 23, sec. 36.

## REPORT of the Minister of Public Instruction for the Year 1881.

DURING the portion of the year 1881 anterior to 13th November, the work of the Department had been carried on by my predecessor, Sir John Robertson, who was the first Minister under the Public Instruction Act. As remarked in the report submitted by him upon the matters dealt with in 1880, much remained to be accomplished in reorganizing the system of public instruction upon the new basis laid down in the Public Instruction Act; and upon this point, as well as upon the current questions of the Department, much attention was bestowed. To this end, Regulations were framed respecting Exemption from payment of School Fees, the Duties of Public School Boards, the Collection of School Fees, General Religious Instruction in schools, and the Standard of Education required under the 20th section of the Public Instruction Act. Appendix I.

In reporting upon the progress made during the past year, it seems desirable to supply information as to the extent to which the task of providing the means of education for the whole Colony has been effected. For this purpose, the results of the Census of 1881 have given considerable facilities, though it is to be regretted that, in other respects, the statistics available are not sufficiently exact to supply more than an approximation to the truth.

## II.—THE SCHOOL POPULATION OF THE COLONY.

According to the Census of 1881 the total number of children in the Colony, of ages from six to fourteen years inclusive, was 147,318; and for the education of these—the statutory school population—provision of some kind requires to be made in Public Schools and Private Schools, or by Home Tuition. Besides the children of statutory school ages, others of ages above or below, but especially the latter, are usually found attending school. In fact, but for the presence of children below six and above fourteen years, many schools in country districts could not be maintained and would have to be abandoned. Practically, therefore, the school population of the Colony consists of children ranging from four to fourteen or fifteen years of age. The Census gave 40,871 as the number of children between four and six years of age, and 16,279 as the number from fourteen to fifteen years of age; consequently in 1881 the school population of ages from four to fifteen years inclusive was 204,468; and as children of these ages are required, or permitted, to attend school, it may be assumed that school accommodation in some form will have to be provided for the whole number.

It may be useful to record here the numbers of children in the Colony of the respective ages between four and fifteen years as the basis of any comparison that may hereafter be found desirable. They are the following:—

From 4 to 5 years...	...	...	...	20,092	}	40,871
" 5 to 6 "	...	...	...	20,779		
" 6 to 7 "	...	...	...	20,109	}	147,318
" 7 to 8 "	...	...	...	19,557		
" 8 to 9 "	...	...	...	18,869		
" 9 to 10 "	...	...	...	18,621		
" 10 to 11 "	...	...	...	18,973		
" 11 to 12 "	...	...	...	17,186		
" 12 to 13 "	...	...	...	15,565		
" 13 to 14 "	...	...	...	16,438		
" 14 to 15 "	...	...	...	16,279...	16,279	

## III.—EXISTING MEANS OF EDUCATION.

The means already provided for the education of this population may be conveniently classed under two heads, viz.—those provided at the public expense, and those provided at the cost of private individuals. The means provided at the public expense include the Sydney Grammar School, Schools established under the Public Instruction Act, and Schools in Charitable Institutions. The means provided at private expense may be classed as High Schools, Elementary Schools, and Home Tuition; and in addition there are the special cases of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind Asylum and the Ragged Schools.

The existing means are exhibited clearly in the following table:—

<i>(a) Means provided at the public expense—</i>	
The Sydney Grammar School ... ..	1
Public High Schools (to be established) ... ..	...
Public Schools ... ..	1,018
Provisional Schools ... ..	234
Half-time Schools and Third-time Schools ... ..	93
Evening Schools ... ..	57
Certified Denominational Schools ... ..	144
Orphan Schools ... ..	2
Industrial Schools ... ..	2
<i>(b) Means provided at private expense—</i>	
School for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind ... ..	1
Ragged Schools ... ..	3
Private Schools (Statistical Register for 1881) ... ..	507
Home Tuition ... ..	...
Total number of Schools ... ..	2,062

In the foregoing list it will be observed that no High Schools have yet been brought into operation under the Department. A partial explanation of this fact may be found in the considerations presented in Sir John Robertson's report for the previous year. It was therein pointed out that, in view of the probable expense, it was considered necessary to obtain from the residents in any locality where a High School was desired some guarantee for the permanency of the institution; that schools of this kind were apparently intended by the Act to be large schools; that in proportion to the size of the school, so great would be the loss of funds in the event of its failure; that if a High School was to fulfil the aim for which it was intended, the pupils must be fitted by their previous training to receive and profit by instruction in the advanced subjects enumerated in the 25th section of the Act; and that it was further considered essential to provide that High Schools should not interfere with the ordinary Public Schools or with Superior Schools, by withdrawing from them pupils whose proper place was in one or other of these classes of schools.

Without improperly withdrawing children from other kinds of schools, it has apparently been found difficult to obtain in any locality a sufficient number of pupils for a High School. For this reason, probably, but few applications for the establishment of this kind of school have yet been made. Further, as regards the few applications made, they could not be finally dealt with, the preliminary requirements not having been met in any case.

For the 1,546 Schools (or 1,667 Departments) established under the Public Instruction Act, schoolrooms are provided to accommodate about 124,721 pupils. These schoolrooms are provided in 827 vested buildings, 477 non-vested and rented buildings, 93 Half-Time and Third-Time School buildings (the property of the promoters of the schools), 144 Certified Denominational School buildings, and 36 School tents; and, as shown in a subsequent part of this report, arrangements have been made for supplying the accommodation expected to be needed hereafter. Taking the schools in the aggregate, ample accommodation of some kind is already provided for the ordinary school attendance. The distribution of this accommodation is, however, somewhat unequal, being in some places insufficient, while in others it is superabundant. In the former cases steps are being taken to adjust the available accommodation to the number of pupils likely to attend.

No means exist at present of ascertaining the amount of accommodation supplied by Private Schools, or the number of pupils by whom they are ordinarily attended. A Return is made annually to the Registrar-General of the number of such schools and scholars, but means of verification are wanting, and the statistics regarding these schools must therefore partake of the character of uncertain approximations instead of precise numbers.

As the Public Evening Schools are conducted in the same buildings as the Day Schools, the number of pupils attending them is fully provided for, and there is no necessity to take them further into account.

## IV.—ATTENDANCE AT THE SCHOOLS PROVIDED.

In order to secure the attendance of the statutory school population at the schools provided, it is enacted in section 19 of the Public Instruction Act that the Governor may, by proclamation in the Gazette, constitute and define Public School Districts and appoint a Public School Board for any such District; and that one of the duties of every Public School Board shall be "to use every endeavour to induce parents to send their children regularly to school, and to report the names of parents or guardians who refuse or fail to educate their children." In section 20 it is further provided that the children of the statutory school ages shall, unless just cause of exemption be shown, be compelled to attend school for a period of not less than seventy days in each half-year;

year; and section 21 provides that by proclamation in the Gazette, any Public School District may be declared to be a portion of the Colony where the obligation enacted by section 20 may be enforced. Towards carrying out these provisions, fifty-eight Public School Districts had been, or were about to be, constituted and defined at the end of 1881; twenty-seven Public School Boards had been appointed; fifty-one Districts had been proclaimed as portions of the Colony where the attendance of children at school might be enforced; and thirty-five of these Districts had been placed under the charge of School Attendance Officers. The Principal School Attendance Officer reports that the thirty officers appointed to work under his supervision are, with some exceptions, well qualified for their work, and perform it with proper temper, with earnestness, and with success; that they are well received and cordially supported by the inhabitants of the Districts where they labour; that 22,584 cases of non-attendance or irregular attendance at school on the part of children included in the statutory school population of the Colony had been investigated; and that, as a result of the investigations held, 9,814 children had shown marked improvement in their school attendance. The Principal Officer further reports that, as a District must have been six months proclaimed under section 21 of the Public Instruction Act before parents residing in it can be prosecuted for neglecting to send their children to school, no such prosecutions could have taken place in 1881 in any Country District. In the Sydney Districts, however, there have been thirty-five such prosecutions, and thirty-three convictions have been obtained.

Notwithstanding the apparent success reported to have been achieved by the Attendance Officers in the various districts where they labour, the Principal Officer anticipates that proper school attendance will not be secured unless parents found guilty of neglect are duly prosecuted and punished under section 21 of the Public Instruction Act. In concluding his report the Principal Officer remarks as follows:—"This year's experience has shown that, without a most stringent application of the law, the desired result and that contemplated by the Act will not be fully obtained. Parents may listen approvingly to remonstrance and promise compliance with the law, but they will come to regard expostulation, however earnest or persuasive, as mere sentiment, so long as they think there will be no punishment."

It is necessary to bear in mind that, up to the end of 1881, but a small proportion of the Colony had been divided into School Districts; for though fifty-eight such Districts had been, or were about to be, constituted and defined, and fifty-one had been proclaimed as portions of the Colony where the obligatory provision of the Public Instruction Act could be enforced, they covered but a comparatively small space, though it was, undoubtedly, the most thickly populated.

The gross enrolment of pupils for the year in the ordinary schools under the Department was 176,969, but a deduction estimated at 30,863 or 17·43 per cent. has to be made for multiple enrolments, leaving 146,106 as the net enrolment of distinct individual pupils. The following statement will explain the method by which this net enrolment of pupils has been obtained:—

By returns obtained from 1,400 schools it was found that 86,704 individual pupils were present in such schools on the 18th December, 1881.

Of these, 70,849 had attended 1 school only in the year.
13,696           "       2 schools           "
1,858           "       3           "
and 301       "       4           "

The names of these pupils would therefore appear on the school rolls as follows:—

70,849 would appear once, showing ...	70,849 names.
13,696           "       twice           "	27,392   "
1,858           "       three times, showing ...	5,574   "
and 301       "       four times       "	1,204   "   and thus

86,704 pupils were represented by an enrolment of 105,019 "

Further, in the last quarter of the year there were on the class rolls—and therefore in actual attendance for some portion of the quarter—128,796 pupils; and as 86,704 of these same pupils caused an enrolment of 105,019 names *in the year*, the whole 128,796 pupils would, in the same proportion, cause an enrolment of 156,002 names—*i.e.*, a net enrolment of 128,796 pupils caused a year's gross enrolment of 156,002 names, the difference between these enrolments being 27,206, or 17·43 per cent. of the gross enrolment. But the total number of names in the year's gross enrolment is 176,969; and as the enrolment of 156,002 of these names was caused by 128,796 distinct pupils, the remaining 20,967 enrolled names would, in the same proportion, represent 17,310 pupils—*i.e.*, the year's gross enrolment of 176,969 names represents a net enrolment of 146,106 (128,796 + 17,310) pupils. As none of the pupils represented by 20,967 of the enrolled names attended school beyond the third quarter of the year, it would follow, *ceteris paribus*, that such pupils had among them on this account a smaller proportion of multiple enrolments, and that, therefore, a smaller deduction than 17·43 per cent. of the names should be made in estimating the net enrolment of pupils represented. This probable difference, which at most would be only about 4 per cent. of the year's gross enrolment, has, however, been ignored in estimating, from the gross enrolment, the net enrolment of individual pupils as 146,106. In Public Schools only, the deduction to be made is 17·06 per cent.; in Provisional Schools, 6·9 per cent.; in Half-time Schools, 9·06 per cent.; in Certified Denominational Schools, 21·85 per cent.; in all Schools, 17·43 per cent., and in all Schools other than Certified Denominational, 16·53 per cent. of the gross enrolment of names.

The

The quarterly enrolment and daily average attendance of pupils during the year were as follows :—

Appendix VI.

For March quarter there were 121,175 pupils enrolled, and 82,457, or 68 per cent. of enrolment, in average daily attendance ;  
 „ June quarter there were 125,639 pupils enrolled, and 80,772, or 64·2 per cent. of enrolment, in average daily attendance ;  
 „ September quarter there were 126,416 pupils enrolled, and 81,781, or 64·6 per cent. of enrolment, in average daily attendance ;  
 „ December quarter there were 128,796 pupils enrolled, and 86,533, or 67·2 per cent. of enrolment, in average daily attendance ;  
 giving an average enrolment of 125,506, and an average daily attendance of 82,890, or 66 per cent. of enrolment, for the year.

The following tables exhibit the enrolments and attendances in the last two years, and the increase for 1881 :—

	Enrolment in 1880.	Enrolment in 1881.	Increase for 1881.	Average daily attendance for 1880.	Average daily attendance for 1881.	Increase in average attendance for 1881.
For March quarter ...	101,534	121,175	19,641	69,090	82,457	13,367
„ June „ ...	103,949	125,639	21,690	69,064	80,772	11,708
„ September „ ...	115,071	126,416	11,345	77,801	81,781	3,980
„ December „ ...	114,811	128,796	13,985	72,041	86,553	14,512
The years' averages...	108,841	125,506	16,665	71,999	82,890	10,891

	Gross enrolment.	Average quarterly enrolment.	Net enrolment.	Average attendance as a percentage of the gross enrolment.	Average attendance as a per centage of the average quarterly enrolment.	Average attendance as a percentage of the net enrolment.
For the year 1881 ...	176,969	125,506	146,106	46·83	66·04	56·73
„ „ 1880 ...	149,112	108,841	123,107	48·23	66·15	58·40
Increase for 1881.....	27,857	16,665	22,999	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease
Increase per cent. ...	18·68	15·31	18·68	1·4	·11	1·67

Attendance of pupils for the period required by statute.

	Number of day-school pupils attending thirty-five days or above.	Number of day-school pupils attending less than thirty-five days.	Number of pupils who entered after the commencement of the quarter, or left before its termination.	Percentage of enrolment attending thirty-five days, or above.	Percentage of enrolment attending less than thirty-five days.	Percentage of enrolment, entering after the commencement of the quarter, or leaving before its termination.
In March quarter ...	57,538	62,901	26,669	47·8	52·2	22·1
„ June „ ...	73,804	45,812	26,624	63·2	36·8	21·0
„ September „ ...	72,640	52,875	27,760	57·8	42·2	22·1
„ December „ ...	83,339	42,867	22,420	66·6	33·4	17·5

Of the total number of children (144,667) enrolled in the year for attendance at day schools, 84,965, or 58·73 per cent., had their names on the school rolls during the whole year ; 59,702, or 41·26 per cent., entered after the commencement of the school year or left before its termination ; 57,727, or 39·90 per cent., attended 140 days or above, in the year ; 86,940, or 60·09 per cent., attended less than 140 days in the year.

The net enrolment for the year in day schools was 144,667, the total number of school days in the year was 230, and the average daily attendance for the year was 82,436. These numbers give an average of 131 days' attendance in the year for each pupil of the net enrolment ; if, however, the average quarterly enrolment for the year be taken in place of the net enrolment for the year, the numbers give an average of 152 days' attendance for each pupil.

Of the net enrolment of 146,106 pupils, 3,502, or 2·4 per cent., were estimated to be under four years of age ; 25,275, or 17·3 per cent., between four and six years ; 85,913, or 58·8 per cent., between six and twelve years ; 21,626, or 14·8 per cent., between twelve and fourteen years ; and 9,790, or 6·7 per cent., over fourteen years of age. If from the total number enrolled we deduct the 28,777 under six years of age, and the 9,790 above fourteen years of age, we shall have as the remainder 107,539, which is the estimated number of children of the statutory school ages enrolled in the year for attendance at the ordinary schools under the Department. To this number may be added 300 for the Sydney Grammar School, 441 for the two Orphan Schools, 371 for the two Industrial Schools, 478 for the Ragged Schools and the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, and 13,481 for 507 private schools, the same correction for ages having been applied in each case ; and the total thus obtained, 122,610, is the estimated number of children of the statutory school ages actually enrolled in the year for school attendance. Subtracting this total from 147,318, the statutory school population as returned in the Census, the remainder, 24,708, is the number either taught at home or untaught. The Census returns, however, give 19,792 as the number of children of all ages under instruction at home in 1881. If from this number we deduct 5,226, or 26·4 per cent., as being children

children under six years or above fourteen years of age, and add the remainder, 14,566, to 122,610, we shall obtain 137,176 as the estimated number of children of the statutory school ages who were actually under instruction in 1881. If this number be deducted from 147,318, the remainder, 10,142, is the estimated number of children of the statutory ages who, in 1881, were entirely untaught.

The following table exhibits the number of children of different ages attending schools under the Department, and the proportions such numbers form of the whole school population and of the total population of the Colony:—

Ages of Pupils.	Net enrolment of pupils under different ages.	Percentage under different ages of enrolment.	Percentage of population under different ages enrolled for school attendance.	Percentage of total population of Colony enrolled under different ages for school attendance.
Under four years of age .....	3,502	2·4	3·8	·46
Between four and six years of age.....	25,275	17·3	61·8	3·36
"    six and twelve years of age...	85,913	58·8	75·8	11·43
"    twelve and fourteen years of age .....	21,626	14·8	63·3	2·87
Over fourteen years .....	8,351	6·7	.....	1·30
"    Evening Schools...	1,439			
Totals .....	146,106	100·0	.....	19·42+

Nearly 20 per cent. (equal to 1 in 5) of the total population of the Colony were enrolled for attendance at schools under the Department in 1881.

22 per cent. of the total population of the Colony were enrolled for attendance at schools—private schools and schools supported by the State—in 1881.

Fully 24 per cent. of the total population of the Colony were returned as being under instruction in school or at home in 1881.

73 per cent. of the total statutory school population of the Colony were enrolled for attendance at schools under the Department in 1881.

93 per cent. of the total statutory school population of the Colony were returned as being under instruction in school or at home in 1881.

Only a small proportion of the statutory school population can now be said to be entirely untaught; but owing to the great irregularity which prevails in school attendance, the teaching actually received by many pupils is to a considerable extent ineffective. From the information herein furnished, it has been seen that about 41 per cent. of the year's enrolment of children in schools under the Department did not attend school at all during portions of the school year, and that of the year's average quarterly enrolment even, more than half failed to attend the 140 days (out of 230) required by statute. This irregularity is undoubtedly the chief obstacle to educational progress; but, as the arrangements made for carrying into effect the obligatory attendance provisions of the Public Instruction Act are brought into full operation throughout the Colony, the obstacle will in part be removed, and regularity of attendance, at least to the degree required by the statute, will no doubt be secured.

#### V.—CHANGES EFFECTED IN EXISTING SCHOOLS, AND THE NUMBER OF NEW SCHOOLS ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR.

There were 1,357 schools in operation at the end of 1880, and in 1881 the number was increased to 1,546. Six of the Public Schools on the list for 1880 were not re-opened in 1881, but the number in operation was increased by the conversion of sixty-three Provisional Schools and eleven Half-time Schools, and by the establishment of seventy-eight entirely new schools. The number of Provisional Schools was increased by the conversion of three Half-time Schools, and by the establishment of seventy-six entirely new schools. Six Half Time and three Third Time Schools were established in the year; but as fourteen Half Time Schools were converted into Public Schools or Provisional Schools, the number of Half Time and Third Time Schools in operation in 1881 shows a decrease of five when compared with the number of Half Time Schools on the list at the end of 1880. Thirty-three additional Evening Schools were brought into operation in the year. One of the Certified Denominational Schools on the list for 1880 was not subsequently re-opened, and twelve of those in operation in 1881 were closed before the end of the year.

Full particulars as to the changes effected in schools in the year, and as to the establishment of new schools, will be found in the following tables:—

	Public Schools.	Provisional Schools.	Half-time Schools.	Evening Schools.	Certified Denominational Schools.	Total.
1. Schools in operation at the end of 1880 .....	872	218	98	24	145	1,357
2. Public and Provisional Schools added, by conversions, in 1881 .....	74	3	.....	.....	.....	77
3. Schools, entirely new, established in 1881 .....	78	76	9	33	.....	196
4. Total number of schools in operation in 1881...	1,018	234	93	57	144	1,546
5. Applications for the establishment of new schools in 1881, and how such applications were dealt with.....						
Received .....	128	134	14	58	.....	333
Granted .....	75	99	6	45	.....	225
Declined .....	35	21	4	6	.....	66
Under consideration .....	18	13	4	7	.....	42

Schools



## Schools in operation and pupils attending them in each Quarter of the year.

	March Quarter.		June Quarter.		September Quarter.		December Quarter.	
	Schools.	Attendance.	Schools.	Attendance.	Schools.	Attendance.	Schools.	Attendance.
Public Schools .....	889	89,084	917	92,443	960	94,637	1,007	98,603
Provisional Schools .....	210	5,264	216	5,639	232	5,998	227	5,712
Half-time Schools .....	92	1,686	87	1,634	85	1,573	83	1,474
Evening Schools .....	29	736	39	1,023	40	901	33	770
Certified Denominational Schools .....	144	24,305	140	24,900	136	23,307	133	22,777
Totals .....	1,364	121,175	1,399	125,639	1,453	126,416	1,483	128,796

## VI.—TEACHERS.

In 1881, 2,558 teachers—males, 1,320, and females, 1,238—were employed in the schools under the Department, viz.:—1,535 as teachers in charge of schools, 237 as assistants, 677 as pupil-teachers, and 109 as work-mistresses. The teachers in charge were—males, 1,057, and females, 478; the assistants—males, 30, and females, 207; and the pupil-teachers—males, 233, and females, 444. 1,038 of the teachers in charge, and 223 of the assistants, had obtained classification by examination; while 497 of the teachers in charge, and 14 of the assistants, were unclassified. Of the 677 pupil-teachers, 78 were in Class I, 148 in Class II, 150 in Class III, and 301 in Class IV.

The following table exhibits the number of teachers under the different grades of classification, as obtained by examination:—

Teachers.	Total Number of Teachers.	Number of Teachers under different Grades.								
		Class I.		Class II.		Class III.			Not classified.	
		A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.		
Teachers in charge { Males .....	1,057	...	7	80	153	252	174	119	272	
{ Females .....	478	1	1	29	74	41	39	68	225	
Assistants { Males .....	30	...	1	8	7	7	4	2	1	
{ Females .....	207	...	...	2	61	54	52	25	13	
Totals .....	1,772	1	9	119	295	354	260	214	511	
				Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.			
Pupil-Teachers ... { Males .....	233			25	48	55	105			
{ Females .....	444			53	100	95	196			
Totals .....	677			78	148	150	301			
				Special Salaries. £96-£180.	Salary of £144.	Salary of £126.	Salary of £108.	Salary of £84.	Salary of £60.	Salary of £24.
Work-mistresses .....	102			13	7	8	10	10	26	28
Assistants .....	7			...	...	...	...	...	7	...
Totals .....	109			13	7	8	10	10	33	28
Total number of Teachers .....	2,558			...	...	...	...	...	...	...

## Teachers' Emoluments.

Public Schools are by regulation arranged in ten classes, according to the number and proficiency of the pupils attending them, and the number of departments into which they are divided; and there are seven divisions, or grades, of classified teachers. Each teacher is paid salary according to the class of the school in which he or she is employed, but, to be eligible to hold a permanent appointment in a school of a certain class, the teacher must obtain, by examination, a corresponding grade of classification. In Provisional Schools the classification depends upon the number of pupils only, and each teacher is paid the rate of salary allotted to the class of school under his or her charge. As a rule, the teachers of these schools do not hold a classification.

Assistant teachers are employed in the first four classes of schools only, and are paid the salaries awarded to the positions they hold, but to be eligible for these positions they must have gained the necessary grades of classification. Pupil-teachers are arranged in four classes, are required to pass an examination in each year, and are paid salaries increasing annually according to the classification thereby obtained. They are appointed to the first six classes of schools only. Work-mistresses are employed in the first five classes of schools, and, as in the case of ordinary teachers, their salary varies according to the class of school in which they are engaged. In schools below the fifth class in charge of married teachers, needlework is usually supervised by the teachers' wives, an additional sum of £12 per annum being paid in such cases.

The



Up to that time a teacher's salary was dependent upon his certificate alone, and there was no Regulation requiring that a large and important school should be in charge of a high class teacher, though the justice of the principle had been recognized, and to a considerable extent acted upon by the Council of Education. By giving practically the force of law to this arrangement, teachers will feel assured that merit must eventually place them in positions of such trust and emolument as their qualifications entitled them to fill. As a matter of fact, some important schools were under the management of teachers with comparatively low grade certificates; and, on the other hand, some teachers with high certificates were appointed to low class schools.

The case of teachers in high-class schools was further affected by those provisions of the Public Instruction Act that relate to Superior Schools, and by the Regulations which were framed to give effect to those provisions. By the Act (section 6) it is provided that in Superior Schools additional lessons in the higher branches of education may be given; and the Regulations prescribe Mathematics, Physical Science, Latin, and Drawing, for boys, and French, the Piano, and Drawing, for girls, as the branches to be taught. For instruction in these advanced subjects, extra fees are to be paid by the parents at the rate of 7s. per month. It was clearly incumbent upon the Minister to ascertain that the teachers upon whom devolved the duty of imparting this higher instruction possessed the necessary qualifications for that purpose; and examination was the only possible means of establishing their fitness for this duty. The teachers in the Service might have anticipated the necessity for examination by a perusal of the Regulations of 17 June, 1880, which deal with the question of salaries, and provide that classification by examination is necessary for holding certain positions and the receipt of certain salaries. Moreover, the Regulations for Superior Schools were published on 20th December, 1880, and the teachers should, in strictness, have been examined at that time, so as to be prepared to commence teaching the higher branches when the Regulations came into force. Under all the circumstances, however, it was deemed advisable to give the teachers ample time for preparation, and the examination was therefore deferred for a period of twelve months, thus affording them eighteen months from the publication of the Regulations of June, 1880, and twenty months from the date when the Act came into force. The teachers summoned to examination were those whose classification was not in accordance with Regulation, and others who voluntarily sought to obtain promotion. In view of the object for which this examination was required, it was considered that classifications gained by teachers under the late Council of Education, in virtue of certain conditions specified by Regulation, could not be held to establish a teacher's ability to give instruction in the advanced subjects to be taught in Superior Schools; and teachers holding such classifications were accordingly informed of the necessity for their attendance at examination.

## Appendix IV.

The examinations were fixed to take place on the same dates, at various convenient centres throughout the Colony; the same questions were given, and in the same order in each place; and the teachers concerned could thus observe that identical facilities for success were at the disposal of all.

The total number of persons examined in the year was 1,914. These were examined for appointment as teachers, or pupil-teachers, for classification, or for promotion. Of the whole number, 718 were applicant pupil-teachers, sixty-three were applicants for employment as teachers, forty-seven were applicants (other than pupil-teachers) for admission to the Training School, 590 were pupil-teachers, due by length of service for promotion in class, or to the Training School, and 496 were applicants for classification as teachers, or for promotion in such classification. Of the 718 applicant pupil-teachers, 337 were successful in their examination, and 381 failed; of the sixty-three applicants for employment as teachers, thirty were successful and thirty-three failed; of the forty-seven applicants (other than pupil-teachers) for admission to the Training School, seventeen were successful and thirty failed; of the 590 pupil-teachers due for promotion in class, or to the Training School, 422 were successful and 168 failed; and of the 496 applicants for classification as teachers, or for promotion in classification, 297 were successful, and 197 failed.

The results of the Examinations held are exhibited more fully in the following table:—

Persons examined.	Results.		
	Passed Examination successfully.	Failed.	Total number examined.
1. Pupil-teacher applicants .....	337	381	718
2. Applicants for employment as teachers.....	30	33	63
3. Applicants (other than pupil-teachers) for admission to the Training School .....	17	30	47
4. Pupil-teachers due for promotion—in class, or to the Training School .....	422	168	590
<i>i.e.</i> , for promotion to Class III, 143 passed.....			
"    Class II, 121 " .....			
"    Class I, 84 " .....			
"    Training School 74 " .....			
5. Applicants for classification as teachers, or for promotion in such classification .....	297	199	496
<i>i.e.</i> , for classification in, or promotion to, I. A, 1 passed.....			
"    "    I. B, 4 " .....			
"    "    II. A, 24 " .....			
"    "    II. B, 63 " .....			
"    "    III. A, 58 " .....			
"    "    III. B, 86 " .....			
"    "    III. C 61 " .....			
Total .....	1,103	811	1,914

*The Training School.*

The Training School is still conducted under the temporary organization of former years, but steps have now been taken towards effecting very important improvements. Before the close of the current year part of the operations of the Institution will, it is expected, be carried on under a re-organization of a satisfactory character, which may be further advanced towards completion in 1883. The steps already taken towards this end are—the purchase of the Hurlstone Estate, near Ashfield, as the site for a new Institution for the Training of Teachers, the alteration, for temporary occupation, of the existing buildings on the estate, and the drawing up, by the architect, of plans for the erection of proposed permanent buildings. Upon completion of the proposed permanent buildings all the students in training will be provided with board and residence in the Institution, and meantime the female students will be so accommodated in the existing buildings altered for the purpose. In view of this arrangement a lady teacher has been engaged in the mother country to take the position of Training Mistress, and her arrival in the Colony may be expected in October next. It is further intended that students shall remain in the Institution a minimum period of twelve months, and that when circumstances permit the period of training shall be extended to two years—as is the practice in similar Institutions in England.

Full information respecting the work done in the Training School in 1881 will be found in the Training Master's appended report. Appendix IV.

## VII.—INSPECTION.

The Inspectoral Staff in 1881 consisted of the Chief Inspector, seven District Inspectors, and sixteen Inspectors—two of the latter having been appointed in the year; and, for the purposes of inspection, the Colony was divided—as in 1880—into seven Districts, viz. :—The Metropolitan District, and the Districts of which Armidale, Bathurst, Goulburn, Maitland, Wagga Wagga, and Wellington are the principal centres of population. Each of these Districts was under the charge of a District Inspector, assisted by one or more Inspectors.

Of the 1,610 day schools, or departments, in operation in the year, 1,546 were fully inspected; and 86,741 pupils, or 59 per cent. of the year's enrolment, were present at the Inspectors' examinations.

Of the total number of pupils (86,741) present at Inspection, 85,191, or 98·2 per cent., were examined in Reading; 85,323, or 98·3 per cent., in Writing; 78,397, or 90·3 per cent., in Arithmetic; 43,206, or 49·8 per cent., in Grammar; 47,962, or 55·2 per cent., in Geography; 22,645, or 26·1 per cent., in Scripture Lessons; 81,012, or 93·3 per cent., in Object Lessons; 41,662, or 48 per cent., in Drawing; 58,894, or 67·8 per cent., in Vocal Music; 3,139, or 3·6 per cent., in Euclid; 2,172, or 2·5 per cent., in Algebra; 567, or 0·65 per cent., in Mensuration; 1,126, or 1·29 per cent., in Latin; 48,050, or 55·3 per cent., in Drill; and 26,615 girls were examined in Needlework. A few pupils were also examined in History, French, and Trigonometry.

Of the 85,191 pupils examined in Reading, 11,704, or 13·7 per cent., were examined in the Alphabet; 27,509, or 32·2 per cent., in Monosyllables; 23,667, or 27·7 per cent., in Easy Narrative; and 22,311, or 26·1 per cent., in Ordinary Prose. Of the 85,323 pupils examined in Writing, 40,136, or 47 per cent., wrote on slates, and 45,137, or 52·9 per cent., wrote on paper. Of the 78,397 pupils examined in Arithmetic, 55,765, or 71·1 per cent., were examined in the Simple Rules; 15,256, or 19·4 per cent., in the Compound Rules; and 7,376, or 9·4 per cent., in the Higher Rules. Of the 43,206 pupils examined in Grammar, 23,598, or 54·6 per cent., were examined in the elementary part of the subject; and 19,608, or 45·3 per cent., in the more advanced part. And of the 47,962 pupils examined in Geography, 28,413, or 59·2 per cent., were examined in the elementary part of the subject; and 19,549, or 40·7 per cent., in the more advanced part.

It may be found useful to compare the results of examination for the years 1879 and 1881—the year 1879 being the last complete year the schools were under the late Council of Education, and 1881 the first complete year they have been under the Department of Public Instruction.

Table showing the numbers of pupils examined and the percentages that passed in the different subjects, in the years 1879 and 1881 :—

Subjects.	Pupils examined in		Percentage passed in	
	1879.	1881.	1879.	1881.
READING .....	66,165	85,191	71·4	72·0
{ Alphabet .....	8,201	11,704	56·9	64·0
{ Monosyllables .....	22,004	27,509	70·4	71·7
{ Easy Narrative .....	19,984	23,667	73·1	70·9
{ Ordinary Prose .....	15,976	22,311	78·2	78·7
WRITING .....	64,460	85,323	80·9	80·5
{ On slates .....	30,148	40,186	75·9	78·2
{ On paper .....	34,312	45,137	85·3	82·5
ARITHMETIC .....	58,300	78,397	43·5	52·8
{ Simple Rules .....	41,903	55,765	43·9	54·8
{ Compound Rules .....	10,707	15,256	41·8	46·0
{ Higher Rules .....	5,690	7,376	44·0	51·7
GRAMMAR .....	34,462	43,206	53·6	59·4
{ Elementary .....	19,316	23,598	54·9	59·9
{ Advanced .....	15,146	19,608	52·0	58·9
GEOGRAPHY .....	39,307	47,962	54·5	62·5
{ Elementary .....	24,186	28,413	53·0	61·3
{ Advanced .....	15,121	19,549	56·9	64·2
SCRIPTURE LESSONS .....	16,524	22,645	70·7	72·9
OBJECT LESSONS .....	60,624	81,012	60·6	66·3
DRAWING .....	32,020	41,662	66·5	65·5
VOCAL MUSIC .....	42,466	58,894	74·6	73·6
EUCLID .....	2,521	3,139	70·4	57·7
ALGEBRA .....	1,615	2,172	48·3	57·2
MENSURATION .....	730	567	47·6	68·6
LATIN .....	892	1,126	59·7	62·5
NEEDLEWORK .....	19,250	26,615	80·5	79·7
DRILL .....	.....	48,050	.....	66·1

Appendix III. Further particulars as to the condition of the schools inspected will be found in the accompanying reports from the Chief Inspector and his assistants.

#### VIII.—LOCAL SUPERVISION.

As already stated, 58 school districts had at the close of the year been defined and constituted under the Public Instruction Act. Fifty-one of these districts had also been proclaimed as portions of the Colony where the obligatory attendance provisions of the Act might be enforced, and to 27 of them Public School Boards had been, or were about to be, appointed.

The following is a general description of the positions of the 58 constituted districts :—

Districts 1 to 11 are in the County of Cumberland—1 to 8, including Sydney and its suburbs; 9, Penrith and the localities around it; 10, Windsor and Richmond and their surrounding localities; and 11 taking in Campbelltown and its neighbourhood. Districts 12 to 21 occupy the country drained by the Hunter River and its principal tributaries. District 22 takes in the country around Camden and Picton; and 23, Mittagong and its vicinity. North Illawarra is included in district 24; South Illawarra in district 25; and district 26 comprises all the localities about Shoalhaven and Ulladulla. Araluen and Braidwood are included in district 27; and the country about Binda, Crookwell, Goulburn, and Queanbeyan in districts 28 to 30. District 31 takes in Bowenfels, Wallerawang, and the surrounding localities; and 32 includes the country lying between Rydal and Bathurst. District 33 includes the Fish River localities; 34, Bathurst and its neighbourhood; and 35, Orange and the adjacent country. Districts 36 to 39 occupy the country of which Rylstone, Hill End, Mudgee, and Wellington are the principal centres of population; and 40 and 41 take in Gosford and Wollombi, and all the adjacent coast country lying between the Hawkesbury River on the south and Lake Macquarie on the north. Districts 42 to 44 include the Clarence River country; 45 includes the basin of the Manning River; 46, Camden Haven and the River Hastings; 47, the Macleay River; 48, the Rivers Nambucca and Bellinger; 49, the Tweed River; and 50 and 51, the Richmond River. Districts 52 to 57 are in the south-western portion of the Colony, and include localities on, or adjacent to, the River Murray and its tributaries; and district 58 is in the County of King, and includes Gunning and Wheeo, with their surrounding localities.

Of the 58 school districts referred to, 21 were constituted and defined in 1880, and 37 in 1881; and of the 51 districts proclaimed under the obligatory attendance provisions of the Act, 10 were so proclaimed in 1880, and 41 in 1881.

Appendix II.

In an Appendix to this Report detailed descriptions are given of these districts, together with the schools in each, and the names of the present members of the Public School Boards.

#### IX.—PERMANENT SCHOOL ACCOMMODATION.

Additional school sites to the number of 175 were obtained in the year, the total number now vested in the Minister being 1,182. Of the 175 sites, 108 were grants from public lands; 35 were obtained by resumption under the Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act; and 32 were purchased or obtained as free gifts from the owners. The cost of the sites resumed and purchased, so far as it has been determined, is £27,538 4s. 8d., but in a few cases the question of price has yet to be decided by legal process. On these sites

sites 827 school buildings are already erected—44 having been completed in the year, and 65 others were in course of erection at the close of the year; while for the erection of 40 more, to be completed before 31st December, 1882, contracts have been taken. Further, at the close of the year, large additions had been erected, or were in course of erection, to 15 existing school buildings, and arrangements had been made for the completion of similar additions to 12 others before the end of 1882. The 149 new buildings, and the additions to 27 existing buildings will, when completed, afford permanent school accommodation for 14,198 additional pupils; and early in 1883 further accommodation will be provided by other new buildings then to be ready for occupation. As a temporary provision, 127 buildings have been leased for school purposes, and 36 school tents have been provided. With these additions to the existing Public Schools, sufficient accommodation will be provided both for increased attendance at new schools and for supplying the places of such Denominational Schools as are likely to be discontinued at the close of 1882.

The condition of the existing school buildings is fairly satisfactory. During the year 360 buildings have been repaired, or improved, and weathersheds have been erected at 164 schools.

Up to the present time, the promoters of Provisional Schools have been required to provide the necessary school buildings and furniture. Although the cost of such buildings as would suit the purpose to a reasonable degree is not great, it has been found in many instances more than the people resident in the locality could raise; and in these cases, the schools applied for have not been brought into operation, and the children have in consequence been denied the means of education. As, in general, this takes place in the poorest localities where the people are least capable of self-help, it seems desirable to grant some assistance towards the expense of school-building, especially in cases where the schools are likely to be permanent and ultimately to become Public Schools. Some addition would, in that event, be made to the outlay upon buildings, but such increase of expenditure would, it is believed, be amply justified by the benefit conferred upon the children to be educated.

#### X.—FINANCE.

The Accountant's statement of Receipts and Disbursement will be found in Appendix XVI. Appendix XVI.

School fees to the amount of £47,097 2s. 11d. were collected in the year. Of this sum, £749 17s. 7d. was received by teachers of Evening Schools as part of their remuneration, and £46,347 5s. 4d. was paid into the Consolidated Revenue in accordance with the provisions of the 11th section of the Public Instruction Act.

The total amount actually expended under the Public Instruction Act in the year was £474,157 5s. 7d., the following being the different items:—

	£	s.	d.
1. General Management .....	9,312	6	1
2. Chief Inspector's Branch .....	17,512	6	0
3. Examiners' and Training Branch .....	9,170	2	3
4. Architect's Branch .....	5,499	11	5
5. School Attendance Officers' Branch .....	5,331	2	5
6. Teachers' Salaries and Allowances .....	303,830	8	5
7. „ Travelling Expenses .....	1,054	8	6
8. „ Forage Allowances .....	380	17	8
9. Fuel Allowance for Schools .....	448	9	3
10. School Materials .....	5,576	4	6
11. Sites for Schools .....	27,538	4	8
12. New School Buildings, including Furniture .....	52,982	8	1
13. School Tents .....	2,574	10	0
14. Additions and Repairs to School Buildings.....	24,664	3	4
15. Rents for School Buildings .....	8,282	3	0
Total as per Balance Sheet .....	£474,157	5	7

Taking each of the items enumerated as a percentage of the total amount expended, it will be found that—

The General Management cost .....	1.96	per cent. of the Total Expenditure.
The Chief Inspector's Branch .....	3.69	„ „
The Examiners' and Training Branch .....	1.93	„ „
The Architect's Branch .....	1.15	„ „
The School Attendance Branch .....	1.12	„ „
Teachers' Salaries and Allowances .....	64.07	„ „
„ Travelling Expenses.....	.22	„ „
„ Forage Allowances .....	.08	„ „
Fuel Allowances for Schools.....	.09	„ „
School Materials .....	1.17	„ „
School Sites .....	5.80	„ „
New School Buildings and Furniture .....	11.17	„ „
School Tents.....	.54	„ „
Additions and Repairs to Buildings .....	5.20	„ „
Rents for School Buildings .....	1.74	„ „

Further, if the first five of these items be grouped under the head of "Administration," the next three under the head of "Teachers' Salaries and Allowances," and the last seven under the head of "Buildings and Material Appliances," we find that the amounts expended under these heads were:—

Administration .....	£46,825	8s. 2d. = 9.8 per cent., or 1s. 11½d. in each £ of the total expenditure.
Teachers' Salaries, &c. ....	£305,265	14s. 7d. = 64.4 per cent., or 12s. 10½d. in each £ of the total expenditure.
Buildings, &c. ....	£122,066	2s. 10d. = 25.7 per cent., or 5s. 1¼d. in each £ of the total expenditure.
	99.9	19s. 11¾d.

In the following tables the expenditures under the three heads in 1881 are compared with similar expenditures for 1879.

	As a percentage of the Total Expenditure.		As a rate per £ of the Total Expenditure.		Increase or Decrease in 1881.	
	In 1881.	In 1879.	In 1881.	In 1879.	In the percentage.	In the rate per £.
Expenditure on Administration...	9.8	7.5	1 11½+	1 6 +	2.3	0 5½
Expenditure on Teachers' Salaries, &c. ....	64.4	58.2	12 10½+	11 7½+	6.2	1 3
Expenditure on Buildings, &c. ....	25.7	34.2	5 1½+	6 10 +	8.5	1 8½

The average cost of a child's education is shown in the following statement :—

Cost per child calculated upon the—	1879.	1881.	Decrease or increase in 1881.
Aggregate enrolment for the year ...	£3 4 2½	£2 13 7	Decrease £0 10 7½
Net enrolment .....	3 17 9	3 4 10½	„ 0 12 10½
Average quarterly enrolment .....	4 11 1½	3 15 6½	„ 0 15 6½
Average daily attendance for .....	6 17 8½	5 14 4½	„ 1 3 3½
Average cost per child of <i>net enrolment</i> for—			
Administration .....	0 5 10½	0 6 4½	Increase 0 0 6½
Teachers' Salaries, &c. ....	2 5 2½	2 1 9½	Decrease 0 3 5½
Buildings and Material Appliances.....	1 6 7½	0 16 8½	„ 0 9 11

In 1879 the amount of fees collected in day schools and retained by teachers as a portion of their income was £73,227 13s. 8d.; and in 1881, under the reduced scale of payments provided for in the Public Instruction Act, the amount of such fees collected and paid into the Consolidated Revenue was £46,347 5s. 4d. If for each year the amount of fees paid be deducted from the total expenditure, it will be found that the whole cost *to the State* was—for 1879, £358,920 13s. 9d., and for 1881, £427,810 0s. 3d.

The average cost *to the State* of a child's education is shown in the following table :—

Cost per child calculated upon the—	1879.		1881.		Decrease in 1881.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Aggregate enrolment for the year...	2	13 3½	2	8 4	4	11½
Net enrolment for the year .....	3	4 6½	2	18 6½	6	0 ½
Average quarterly enrolment for the year .....	3	15 5½	3	8 2	7	3½
Average daily attendance for the year ...	5	14 4½	5	3 2½	11	2

If the amount of school-fees paid into the Consolidated Revenue in 1881 be deducted from the total sum paid to teachers as salaries and allowances, it will be found that the cost *to the State* for teachers' salaries and allowances in the year was £258,918 9s. 3d., or at the rate of £1 15s. 5½d. per child of the year's net enrolment. The similar cost for 1879 was £178,232 14s. 3d., or at the rate of £1 12s. 0½d. per child of the year's net enrolment.

#### XI.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

In 1881 there were under the Department 1,489 day schools (or 1,610 departments) and 57 evening schools. The number of pupils enrolled in the year for attendance at these schools was 146,106, or 20 per cent. (nearly) of the total population of the Colony; the average daily attendance was 82,890; about 40 per cent. of the pupils enrolled attended 140 days or above in the year; and school-fees amounting to £46,347 5s. 4d. were collected in day schools for payment into the Consolidated Revenue. 2,558 teachers were employed in the year; 1,914 teachers and applicants for employment were examined; 1,546 schools, or departments, were fully inspected; and 86,741 pupils were examined. 58 School Districts were constituted and defined, and steps were taken for placing these districts under the supervision of Public School Boards; 51 of such districts were legally proclaimed under the provisions for enforcing school attendance; and for the effective carrying out of these provisions 35 of the districts were placed under school attendance officers. The Department has now 827 vested school buildings. 44 additional school buildings were erected in the year, 65 were in course of erection at the close of the year, and arrangements for the erection of 40 others had then been completed. Additions and repairs to 375 school buildings were also effected in the year; 164 weather-sheds were erected, and 36 school tents were provided for temporary use. The total amount actually expended in the year under the Public Instruction Act was £474,157 5s. 7d., 9.8 per cent. of this sum having been expended in Administration, 25.7 per cent. on Buildings and Material Appliances, and 64.4 per cent. in Teachers' Salaries and Allowances.

F. B. SUTTON.

Department of Public Instruction,  
30 June, 1882.

DEPARTMENT

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

## APPENDICES TO THE MINISTER'S REPORT FOR 1881.

APPENDIX I.—Additional Regulations framed under the Public Instruction Act in 1881.

- a. Regulations respecting exemption from payment of School Fees.
- b. Regulations respecting the Duties of Public School Boards.
- c. Regulations respecting the collection of School Fees.
- d. Regulations respecting general Religious Teaching in Schools.
- e. Regulations respecting the Standard of Education required under the 20th Section of the Act.

APPENDIX II.—Public School Districts constituted and defined; similar Districts proclaimed under the 21st Section of the Act; and Public School Boards appointed.

APPENDIX III.—The Chief Inspector's Report, with its Annexes.

- Annex A. District Inspector M'Creddie's Report.
- " B. Inspector Jones' Report.
  - " C. Inspector Morris's Report.
  - " D. Inspector Murray's Report.
  - " E. Inspector W. H. Johnson's Report.
  - " F. District Inspector Dwyer's Report.
  - " G. Inspector O'Byrne's Report.
  - " H. Inspector Dawson's Report.
  - " I. Inspector Kevin's Report.
  - " J. District Inspector Maynard's Report.
  - " K. Inspector M'Cormack's Report.
  - " L. Inspector Smith's Report.
  - " M. District Inspector Allpas's Report.
  - " N. Inspector Long's Report.
  - " O. District Inspector Bradley's Report.
  - " P. Inspector Thompson's Report.
  - " Q. Inspector Willis's Report.
  - " R. District Inspector Bridges' Report.
  - " S. Inspector T. Dwyer's Report.
  - " T. District Inspector Hicks's Report.
  - " U. Inspector Hookins' Report.
  - " V. Inspector Jas. M'Creddie's Report.
  - " W. Inspector M'Intyre's Report on Evening Schools.

APPENDIX IV.—The Chief Examiner's Report, with its Annexes.

- Annex A. Examination Papers, Applicant Pupil-Teachers.
- " B. Examination Papers, IV Class Pupil-Teachers.
  - " C. Examination Papers, III Class Pupil-Teachers.
  - " D. Examination Papers, II Class Pupil-Teachers.
  - " E. Examination Papers, I Class Pupil-Teachers.
  - " F. Examination Papers, Training School Applicants, Lower Class.
  - " G. Examination Papers, Training School Applicants, Upper Class.
  - " H. Examination Papers, Training School Students, Lower Class.
  - " I. Examination Papers, Training School Students, Upper Class.
  - " J. Examination Papers, III Class Teachers.
  - " K. Examination Papers, II Class Teachers.
  - " L. Examination Papers, I Class Teachers.
  - " M. Training Master's Report.

APPENDIX V.—The Principal School Attendance Officer's Report.

APPENDIX VI.—General Abstract of School Attendance for each quarter of the year.

APPENDIX VII.—Attendance of Children at the Public Schools for the quarter ending 31st December, 1881, or for the last quarter of that year during which the Schools were in operation.

APPENDIX VIII.—Attendance of Children at the Provisional Schools for the quarter ending 31st December, 1881, or for the last quarter of that year during which the Schools were in operation.

APPENDIX IX.—Attendance of Children at Half-Time or Third-Time Schools for the quarter ending 31st December, 1881, or for the last quarter of that year during which the Schools were in operation.

APPENDIX X.—Attendance of Pupils at the Evening Public Schools for the quarter ending 31st December, 1881, or for the last quarter of that year during which the Schools were in operation.

APPENDIX XI.—Attendance of Children at the Certified Denominational Schools for the quarter ending 31st December, 1881, or for the last quarter of that year during which the Schools were in operation.

APPENDIX XII.—Applications for the Establishment of Public Schools received during the year 1881.

APPENDIX XIII.—Applications for the establishment of Provisional Schools, received during the year 1881.

APPENDIX XIV.—Applications for the establishment of Half-time Schools, received during the year 1881.

APPENDIX XV.—Applications for the establishment of Evening Public Schools, received during the year 1881.

APPENDIX XVI.—Receipts and Disbursements of the year 1881.



## APPENDIX I.

## ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS FRAMED UNDER THE PUBLIC INSTRUCTIONS ACT IN 1881.

- a. Regulations respecting exemption from payment of school fees.
- b. Regulations respecting the duties of Public School Boards.
- c. Regulations respecting the collection of school fees.
- d. Regulations respecting general religious teaching in schools.
- e. Regulations respecting the standard of education required under the 20th section of the Act.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 8 April, 1881.

## (a.) REGULATIONS UNDER THE 13TH, 17TH, AND 19TH SECTIONS OF THE PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ACT OF 1880.

THE following Regulations under the 13th, 17th, and 19th sections of the Public Instruction Act of 1880, have been made by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, in accordance with the provisions of that Act, in substitution of articles 48, 49, 50, 51, and 68 of the Regulations of 4th May, 1880.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

## REGULATIONS UNDER THE 13TH SECTION OF THE PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ACT.

1. Parents or guardians desiring to be relieved from the payment of school fees must apply to the Minister in the form prescribed for that purpose.
2. In any case where, after due inquiry, the inability of parents or guardians to pay school fees is satisfactorily shown, a certificate of exemption from such payment will be issued under the authority of the Minister for a period not exceeding three months.

## FORM A.

## APPLICATION TO BE RELIEVED FROM THE PAYMENT OF SCHOOL FEES.

I, \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ hereby apply to be relieved from payment of School Fees for my \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ for the period of \_\_\_\_\_ from date, on the ground that \_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature of applicant)

## (b.) REGULATIONS UNDER THE 13TH, 17TH, AND 19TH SECTIONS OF THE PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ACT OF 1880, RESPECTING THE DUTIES OF PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARDS.

1. Every Public School Board at the first meeting thereof shall elect from the members a Chairman, whose duty will be to correspond with the Minister on behalf of the Board; and the Board may in like manner appoint such other honorary officers, being members of the Board, as the Board may deem expedient.
2. A Public School Board may, by resolution passed at a duly constituted meeting thereof, appoint any member or members to perform the duty prescribed by the 19th section of the Public Instruction Act, of visiting any of the schools placed under the supervision of the Board; and it shall be the duty of the member or members so appointed to report the results of any such visitation to the Board.
3. In the inspection of schools placed under the supervision of a Public School Board in accordance with the aforesaid section of the Act, the Board may be represented by a quorum thereof, and the Board may, if it see fit, report the result of such inspection to the Minister; the Board is not however to interfere with the professional duties entrusted to the Inspectors as set out in the Regulations under the head of duties of Inspectors.
4. The grounds upon which any Public School Board should exercise the power conferred on it by the section beforementioned to suspend a teacher for misconduct should be the following:—Unfitness on the part of such teacher to perform his duties, from intemperance, immoral conduct, gross neglect of duty, or continued absence from duty without leave.
5. Public School Boards shall report to the Minister any case in which a teacher is suspended by them before leaving the school under inspection at the time, and apprise the Inspector having charge of such school by letter.
6. Public School Boards should use every endeavour to induce parents to send their children regularly to school, and should report, in cases coming under their notice, the names of any parents or guardians who refuse or fail to educate their children, for which purpose necessary forms will be provided.
7. When the course laid down in the Regulations under the 13th section of the Public Instruction Act for relieving parents and guardians from payment of school fees by the Minister is not convenient, application may be made by parents or guardians to the Public School Board of the district; and if satisfied as to the inability of the applicants to pay school fees, such Public School Board may issue a certificate of exemption from payment thereof for a period not exceeding three months, and shall thereupon report the case to the Minister.
8. In fixing, in consultation with any teacher, the hour for Special Religious Instruction in accordance with section 17 of the Public Instruction Act, the Public School Board should take care that the daily routine of the school as laid down in the Regulations is not unduly interfered with.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 8th April, 1881.

## (c.) REGULATIONS UNDER THE 11TH SECTION OF THE PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ACT OF 1880, AS TO THE PAYMENT OF SCHOOL FEES.

THE following Regulations under the Public Instruction Act of 1880 have been made by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, in accordance with the 37th section of that Act.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

## REGULATIONS AS TO THE PAYMENT OF SCHOOL FEES UNDER THE 11TH SECTION OF THE PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ACT.

In all schools established or aided under the provisions of the Public Instruction Act,—

1. The fee payable for each child shall be three-pence per week up to four children of one family, and for four or any larger number from the same family the total amount of fees shall not exceed one shilling.
- 2.

- 2. Such fees shall be paid to the teachers in charge on or before school closing on Friday in each week.
- 3. The teachers shall demand and receive such fees, and shall record the receipt thereof at the time in the roll-books of the schools.
- 4. All sums received by teachers as school fees shall be remitted by such teachers respectively to the Cashier of the Department of Public Instruction, for payment into the Consolidated Revenue Fund, together with statements in the forms appended hereto marked A and B.

No. of Receipt, Form A,  
 DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.  
 RETURN of Fees for the month ending Post Town  
 School at

Children who paid 3d. per week :—						£ s. d.	Remarks.
1st week.	2nd week.	3rd week.	4th week.	5th week.	Total.		
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		
Arrears for month of _____ children at 3d.							
Children who are members of _____ families of five children and upwards paying 1s. per week per family :—							
1st week.	2nd week.	3rd week.	4th week.	5th week.	Total.		
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		
Arrears for month of _____							
Less commission on P.O. Order (if any), and Postage on Forms A and B.....							
Amount remitted to Cashier on.....							

Number of free pupils in attendance during month  
 Children in attendance who have not paid fees, as per statement at back  
 I certify the above statement to be a true return of all fees received by me for the period stated.  
 18 Teacher.

*This Voucher, in duplicate, should be forwarded, addressed to the Accountant, on the last Friday in each month.*

LIST of Persons whose payments of School Fees are in arrear, with the amount due in each case.

Name.	Address.	Number of Children.	Amount.

No. of Receipt, Form A 1.  
 DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.  
 RETURN of FEES for the Week ending School at  
 School at

Children at 3d. per week .....	£ s. d.	Remarks.
Arrears— children for _____ week .....		
Children who are members of _____ families of five children and upwards, paying 1s. per week per family .....		
Arrears— children of _____ families for _____ week ...		
Less commission on P.O. Order (if any) and postage on Forms A and B.....		
Amount remitted to Cashier on .....		

Number of free pupils in attendance during week  
 Children in attendance who have not paid fees, as per Statement at back  
 I certify the above statement to be a true Return of all Fees received by me for the period stated.  
 18 Teacher.

*This Voucher, in duplicate, should be forwarded, addressed to the Accountant, on Friday in each week.*

LIST of Persons whose payments of School Fees are in arrear, with the amount due in each case.

Name.	Address.	Number of Children.	Amount.

MEMORANDUM from \_\_\_\_\_ Teacher of the \_\_\_\_\_ Form B.  
 at \_\_\_\_\_ Post town \_\_\_\_\_ School  
 To the Cashier,  
 Department of Public Instruction,  
 Sydney.

Enclosed herewith is the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ pounds \_\_\_\_\_ shillings and \_\_\_\_\_ pence,  
 being the amount of fees collected by me for the month ending \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_ 18 .

*This Form is to be forwarded to the Cashier, with the Fees collected, on the last Friday in each month.*

(d.) REGULATIONS UNDER THE 7TH & 18TH SECTIONS OF THE PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ACT OF 1880.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 16th June, 1881.

THE following Regulations under the Public Instruction Act of 1880 have been made by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, in accordance with the 37th section of that Act. JOHN ROBERTSON.

1. The general religious teaching, for which provision is made in 7th section of the Public Instruction Act, shall be that contained in the Books of Lessons, including the Scripture Lessons, compiled and published under the authority of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, that is to say—

First Book of Lessons.  
 Second Book of Lessons.  
 Sequel No. 1 to the Second Book of Lessons.  
 Sequel No. 2 to the Second Book of Lessons.  
 Third Book of Lessons.  
 Fourth Book of Lessons.  
 Supplement to the Fourth Book of Lessons.  
 Scripture Lessons, Old Testament, No. 1.  
 Scripture Lessons, Old Testament, No. 2.  
 Scripture Lessons, New Testament, No. 1.  
 Scripture Lessons, New Testament, No. 2.

2. Such Books of Lessons and Scripture Lessons shall be read by the pupils of the various classes as prescribed in the course of school instruction laid down in the Regulations.

3. If the parents or guardians of any pupil object to the reading of such Books of Lessons or Scripture Lessons by such pupil, they shall so inform the principal teacher of the school attended by such pupil; and the principal teacher, upon receipt of such notification, shall not require such pupil to read the said books.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 21 February, 1881.

(e.) REGULATIONS UNDER THE 20TH SECTION OF THE PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ACT OF 1880.

THE following Regulation has been made by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, in accordance with the 37th section of that Act.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

REGULATION UNDER THE 20TH SECTION OF THE PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ACT OF 1880.

The standard of education required by the 20th section of the Public Instruction Act, as a just cause for exempting any child from the obligation provided therein to attend school, shall be the following:—

1.—*Reading.*

To read the Fourth Book of any series authorized for use in Public Schools, or, at the option of the Inspector, any other book of equal difficulty.

2.—*Writing.*

To write in a neat and legible hand, and without serious errors in spelling, a passage of twelve lines, to be dictated slowly from such book.

3.—*Arithmetic.*

To work correctly questions of ordinary difficulty in Simple and Compound Rules, Reduction, and Simple Proportion.

## APPENDIX II.

PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICTS constituted and defined; similar Districts proclaimed under the 21st section of the Act; and Public School Boards appointed.

## Public School District No. 1.

County of Cumberland: To include Bourke Ward, Cook Ward, Fitzroy Ward, Macquarie Ward, Phillip Ward, and a north-eastern portion of Gipps Ward, City of Sydney. Bounded on the west from the landing-place at Dawes' Battery Point by the centre of the road; thence to George-street; thence by George-street to Parramatta-street; thence by Parramatta-street to the Newtown Road, being the boundary of the City of Sydney as defined by Act 33 Victoria No. 9, published as a Supplement to the Government Gazette of the 20th of April, 1870, number 89; thence by that city boundary southerly, easterly, and generally northerly to Rushcutter's Bay; thence by the waters of Port Jackson westerly, to the point of commencement.

The following is a list of schools in this district:—

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo,	Devonshire-street,
Chippendale,	Macquarie-street South,
Cleveland-street,	Riley-street,
Crown-street,	William-street.

## CERTIFIED DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

Christ Church Church of England,	Surry Hills Wesleyan,
Darlinghurst Church of England,	St. Andrew's Church of England,
Haymarket Roman Catholic,	St. James's Church of England,
Parramatta-street Roman Catholic,	St. Mary's Roman Catholic,
Redfern Church of England,	Victoria-street Roman Catholic,
Surry Hills Church of England,	Hebrew (Castlereagh-street).
Surry Hills Roman Catholic,	

## PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD.

Hon. William Maddison Alderson, M.L.C.,	Hon. Arthur Kenwick, M.D., M.P.,
Messrs. William Jonathan Green,	Hon. John Stewart, M.L.C.,
James Greenwood, M.A.,	Hon. John Bowie Wilson, J.P.
Daniel O'Connor, M.P.,	

## Public School District No. 2.

County of Cumberland: To include Brisbane Ward, Denison Ward, and the greater portion of Gipps Ward, City of Sydney; also the Municipal Districts of Balmain, Glebe, and Leichhardt. Bounded on the east from the landing-place at Dawes' Battery Point by the centre of the road; thence to George-street; thence by George-street to Parramatta-street; thence on the south by Parramatta-street to Orphan School Creek; thence by Orphan School Creek downwards to Johnstone's Creek; and by Johnstone's Creek upwards to the centre of the Parramatta Road, again by the centre of that road westerly to Long Cove Creek; thence by Long Cove Creek downwards to the Parramatta River; and by the Parramatta River and the waters of Port Jackson, to the point of commencement, including Cockatoo Island, Goat Island, Schnapper Island, and Spectacle Island.

The following is a list of schools in this District:—

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Balmain,	Glebe,
Balmain West,	Leichhardt,
Biloela,	Sussex-street,
Fort-street,	Ultimo.

## CERTIFIED DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

Balmain Church of England,	Pymont Roman Catholic,
Balmain Roman Catholic,	St. Philip's Church of England,
Glebe Church of England,	Trinity Church of England,
Parramatta-street Church of England,	Kent-street North Roman Catholic,
Pymont Church of England,	Kent-street South Roman Catholic.

## PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD.

Messrs. John Broomfield,	Messrs. John Harris,
Owen Spencer Evans, M.D.,	John Young, J.P.,
Peter Francis Pagan,	Hon. John Lucas, M.L.C.
John Hay Goodlet, J.P.,	

## Public School District No. 3.

County of Cumberland, parishes of Alexandria and Botany: To include Bondi, Botany, Coogee, Double Bay, Paddington, Randwick, Rose Bay, Watson's Bay, Waverley, and Woollahra. Bounded on the west from Rushcutter's Bay by the Lacrozia Creek, being the boundary of the City of Sydney as defined by Act 33 Victoria No. 9, published as a Supplement to the Government Gazette of the 20th April, 1870, No. 89; thence by that boundary southerly, easterly, again southerly and westerly to the east boundary of the Municipality of Waterloo; thence by part of that boundary south to its south-east corner; thence by the south boundary of that Municipality and part of the south boundary of the Borough of Alexandria westerly to Shea's Creek; thence by Shea's Creek downwards to Cook's River, and by Cook's River downwards to Botany Bay; thence by Botany Bay easterly to the South Pacific Ocean; thence by that ocean northerly to Port Jackson, and by the waters of Port Jackson, to the point of commencement, including Shark Island and Clark Island.

The following is a list of schools in this District:—

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Botany,	Randwick Asylum,
Botany Heads,	Watson's Bay,
Coogee,	Waverley,
Paddington,	Woollahra.

CERTIFIED

## CERTIFIED DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

Botany Wesleyan,  
Paddington Church of England,  
Paddington Roman Catholic,

Randwick Church of England,  
St. Mark's Church of England,  
Waverley Roman Catholic.

## PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD.

Messrs. John Fitzgerald Burns, M.P.  
John Davies, C.M.G., M.P.,  
Alexander Gordon,

Messrs. William George Laidley,  
John Macpherson, J.P.,  
Hon. Charles Moore, M.L.C.

## Public School District No. 4.

County of Cumberland, parishes of Alexandria and Petersham: To include Alexandria, Camperdown, Darlington, Marrickville, Macdonaldtown, Newtown, Petersham, Redfern, St. Peter's, and Waterloo. Bounded on part of the north by the centre of Cleveland-street from its junction with the Newtown Road easterly to the eastern boundary of the Municipal District of Redfern; thence by the eastern boundaries of the Municipalities of Redfern and Waterloo southerly to the south-east corner of the latter district; thence by the southern boundary of the Municipality of Waterloo and part of the southern boundary of the Borough of Alexandria westerly to Shea's Creek; thence by Shea's Creek downwards to Cook's River, and by Cook's River upwards to a point where the western boundary of the Municipality of Marrickville meets it; thence by that boundary northerly to the centre of the New Canterbury Road; thence by that road forming a southern boundary of the Borough of Petersham south-westerly to the eastern boundary of the Borough of Ashfield; thence by that boundary northerly to Long Cove Creek, and by Long Cove Creek downwards to the centre of the Parramatta Road; thence by that road easterly to Johnstone's Creek; thence by Johnstone's Creek downwards to Orphan School Creek, and by Orphan School Creek upwards to the centre of the Parramatta Road; thence by that road easterly to the Newtown Road, and by that road southerly to Cleveland-street, at the point of commencement.

The following is a list of schools in this district:—

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Camperdown,  
Darlington,  
Marrickville,  
Newtown,  
Petersham,

Redfern,  
St. Peter's,  
Surry Hills South,  
Tempe.

## CERTIFIED DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

Camperdown Roman Catholic,  
Cook's River Roman Catholic,  
Newtown Church of England,  
Newtown Roman Catholic,

Petersham Church of England,  
Petersham Roman Catholic,  
Waterloo Church of England,  
Waterloo Roman Catholic.

## PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD.

Hon. Stephen Campbell Brown, M.L.C.,  
Messrs. Samuel Cook,  
Robert Fowler, J.P.,  
Henry Hudson,

Percy Charles Lucas, J.P.,  
James Francis Smith,  
John Williamson.

## Public School District No. 5.

County of Cumberland, parishes of Concord and St. George. To include Ashfield, Burwood, Canterbury, Concord, Five Dock, Homebush, Kogarah, Longbottom, Lord's Forest, and West Botany: Commencing at the junction of Salt-pan Creek with George's River, and bounded thence by Salt Pan Creek and the west boundaries of the parishes of St. George and Concord, as shown by maps in the Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney, northerly (crossing the Liverpool Road) to the Parramatta Road; thence by that road westerly to Haslem's Creek; thence by Haslem's Creek downwards to the Parramatta River; thence by the Parramatta River downwards to Long Cove; thence by Long Cove, Long Cove Creek, and an eastern boundary of the Borough of Ashfield southerly by a southern boundary of the Borough of Petersham, and by a western boundary of the Municipality of Marrickville easterly to Cook's River; thence by Cook's River downwards to Botany Bay; thence by the western shore of Botany Bay southerly to George's River, and by George's River to Salt-pan Creek, at the point of commencement.

The following is a list of the schools included in this district:—

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Ashfield,  
Belmore,  
Botany West,  
Burwood,  
Canterbury,  
Concord,

Drumitt Town,  
Five Dock,  
Hurstville,  
Kogarah,  
Moorfields.

## CERTIFIED DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

Ashfield Church of England,  
Burwood Church of England,  
Enfield Church of England,

Concord Roman Catholic,  
Rocky Point Wesleyan.

## LIST OF PRESENT MEMBERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD.

Messrs. William Deane,  
William Henson, M.P.,

John Pope, J.P.

## Public School District No. 6.

County of Cumberland, parishes of Bankstown, Cabramatta, Holsworthy, St. John, Liberty Plains, Minto, Prospect, Sutherland, St. Luke, and Wattamolla, to include Blacktown, Cabramatta, Denham Court, Fairfield, Irishtown, Liverpool, Macquarie Field, Newington, Parramatta South, Port Hacking, Railway Station at junction of the Great Western and Southern Railway Lines, Smithfield; bounded on the north from the sea by Botany Bay and George's River to Salt-pan Creek; thence by the west boundaries of the parishes of St. George and Concord, as shown on the maps in the Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney, northerly (crossing the Liverpool Road); thence by that road westerly to Haslem's Creek; thence by that creek downwards to the Parramatta River; thence by that river westerly to the eastern boundary of the Borough of Parramatta; thence by part of the eastern, the southern, and part of the western boundaries of that Borough to the centre of the Great Western Railway-line; thence

thence by that railway-line westerly to a point where it intersects Eastern Creek ; thence by Eastern Creek upwards to the south-west corner of the parish of Prospect ; and by the south boundary of that parish easterly, and the west boundary of the parish of St. Luke southerly to the junction of the Old Orphan School Road with the Old Cowpasture Road, and by the former road westerly to South Creek, by South Creek upwards to the Bringelly Road, by that road easterly to the Cowpasture Road at Carne's Hill, and by that road southerly to the cross-road at the south-west corner of the parish of Minto ; on the south-west by that cross-road to the Campbelltown Road, and by the south boundary of the parish of Minto to George's River ; thence by that river downwards to a point where the south boundary of the parish of Holsworthy meets it ; thence by that boundary bearing east to Woronora Creek ; thence by the south-west boundary of the parish of Sutherland south-easterly to Port Hacking Creek by that creek upwards to a point where the south boundary of the parish of Wattamolla meets it ; thence by the south boundary of that parish easterly to the sea ; and thence on the east by the sea northerly to Botany Bay aforesaid, at the point of commencement.

The following is a list of the schools included in this district :—

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Bankstown, Glodswood, Granville, Guildford, Holsworthy,	Liverpool, Rookwood, Saggart Field, Smithfield.
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CERTIFIED DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

Liverpool Church of England, Cabramatta Roman Catholic,	Irishton Roman Catholic, Liverpool Roman Catholic.
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LIST OF PRESENT MEMBERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD.

Messrs. Laughlin Buggy, Alban Gee, Arthur Todd Holroyd,	Messrs. John Nobbs, Charles Ambrose Scrivencor, Frederick W. Suttor, J.P.
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Public School District No. 7.

County of Cumberland, parishes of Broken Bay, Gordon, Manly Cove, Narrabeen, and Willoughby, to include Greenwich, Lane Cove (eastern side), St. Leonards, Manly, Middle Harbour, Mossman's Bay, Pittwater, and Solitary Island : Bounded on the north by the Hawkesbury River from the sea at Broken Bay westerly to Cowan Creek ; thence by Cowan Creek and the western boundaries of the parishes of Broken Bay and Gordon, as shown on the maps in the Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney, southerly to the Lane Cove River ; thence by the Lane Cove River downwards to the Parramatta River, and by the Parramatta River and the waters of Port Jackson to the South Pacific Ocean ; thence by the South Pacific Ocean northerly to the Hawkesbury River, at the point of commencement.

The following is a list of the schools included in this district :—

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Greenwich, Hornsby, Lane Cove, Longueville,	Manly, Mossman's Bay, North Sydney, St. Leonards.
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CERTIFIED DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

St. Leonard's Church of England, St. Leonard's Roman Catholic.	Lane Cove Roman Catholic,
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LIST OF PRESENT MEMBERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD.

Messrs. George William Barker, Alfred Hilder, J.P., William Henry M'Keown.	Messrs. John Baker Smithers, J.P., William Tunks, J.P., Robert Dalzell Ward, M.D., John Woods, J.P.
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Public School District No. 8.

County of Cumberland, parishes of Berowra, North Colah, South Colah, Field of Mars, Frederick, Hunter's Hill, Marramarra, St. John. To include Dural, Field of Mars, Gladesville, Hunter's Hill, Lane Cove (western side), North Colah, Parramatta, Pennant Hills, Ryde, and South Colah : Commencing on the Hawkesbury River at a point where the west boundary of the parish of Frederick, county of Cumberland, as shown on maps in the Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney, meets that river, and bounded thence on the west by the western boundary of that parish and the parishes of Marramarra, Berowra, North Colah, South Colah, and Field of Mars, southerly to the north boundary of the Borough of Parramatta ; thence by part of the north, the west, the south, and part of the east boundary of that Borough westerly, southerly, easterly, and northerly to the Parramatta River ; thence by that river downwards to the Lane Cove River ; and by the Lane Cove River upwards to the west boundary of the parish of Gordon ; thence by the west boundaries of the parishes of Gordon and Broken Bay ; and by Cowan Creek northerly to the Hawkesbury River ; and by the Hawkesbury River upwards, to the point of commencement.

The following is a list of the schools included in this district :—

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Baulkham Hills, Castle Hill, Dundas, Dural, Gladesville,	Hunter's Hills, Parramatta, Parramatta South, Pennant Hills, Ryde,
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Ryde North.

CERTIFIED DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

Parramatta Church of England, Pennant Hills Church of England, Villa Maria Roman Catholic.	Parramatta North Church of England, Ryde Roman Catholic,
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LIST OF PRESENT MEMBERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD.

Messrs. Thomas Barnett, John Edye Manning, J.P., Hugh Taylor.	Messrs. George Thomas Hunt, Robert Adam Ritchie,
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## Public School District No. 9.

County of Cumberland, parishes of Castlereagh, Claremont, Londonderry, Melville, Mulgoa, and Rooty Hill, to include Castlereagh, Mulgoa, Penrith, Regentville, Rooty Hill, and South Creek : Commencing on the Nepean River, at a point where the north boundary of the parish of Castlereagh, county of Cumberland, as shown on the maps in the Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney, meets that river thence by the north boundary of that parish, the northern and the north-eastern boundaries of the parish of Londonderry, and the north-eastern boundary of the parish of Rooty Hill easterly and south-easterly to Eastern Creek ; by Eastern Creek upwards to the south boundary of the parish of Prospect ; thence by part of the south boundary of that parish easterly to the north-west corner of the parish of St. Luke ; thence by the west boundary of that portion southerly to the junction of the Old Orphan School Road with the Old Cowpasture Road ; and by the former road westerly to South Creek at the north-east corner of the parish of Bringelly ; thence by the north boundary of that parish westerly to the Nepean River ; and by that river downwards, to the point of commencement.

The following is a list of the schools included in this district :—

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Castlereagh,	Penrith,
Castlereagh Upper,	Regentville,
Colyton,	Rooty Hill,
Erskine Park,	Wallgrove.
Mulgoa,	

## CERTIFIED DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOL.

Penrith Roman Catholic.

## LIST OF PRESENT MEMBERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD.

Hon. George Henry Cox, M.L.C.,	Messrs. John King Lethbridge, J.P.,
Messrs. Sydney Burdekin, M.P.,	Thomas Richard Smith, M.P.,
John Kingdon Cleve, junr., J.P.,	Edwin James Wilshire, J.P.
Samuel Jackson,	

## Public School District No. 10.

County of Cumberland, parishes of Castle Hill, Cornelia, Gidley, Ham Common, Maroota, Nelson, Pitt Town, Prospect, St. John. To include Castle Hill, Cattai Creek, Mount Macquarie, North Rocks, Pitt Town, Richmond, Riverstone, Seven Hills, and Windsor: Commencing on the Hawkesbury River at a point where the western boundary of the parish of Frederick, county of Cumberland, as shown on the maps in the Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney, meets that river ; and bounded thence on the east by the western boundaries of that parish and the parishes of Marramarra, Berowra, North Colah, South Colah, and Field of Mars, southerly to the north boundary of the Borough of Parramatta ; thence by part of the north and west boundaries of that Borough westerly and southerly to the Great Western Railway-line ; thence by that railway-line westerly to Eastern Creek ; and by that creek downwards to a point where the north-east boundary of the parish of Rooty Hill meets that creek ; thence by that boundary and the north-eastern and northern boundaries of the parish of Londonderry and the northern boundary of the parish of Castlereagh north-westerly and westerly to the Nepean River ; and thence by that river and the Hawkesbury River downwards, to the point of commencement.

The following is a list of the schools included in this District :—

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Australian Farm,	Rouse Hill,
Kellyville,	Sackville Reach,
North Rocks,	Windsor,
Pitt Town,	Wiseman's Ferry,
Richmond,	Yarramundi.

## CERTIFIED DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

Seven Hills Church of England,	Richmond Roman Catholic,
Windsor Church of England,	Windsor Roman Catholic.
Nelson Roman Catholic,	

## LIST OF PRESENT MEMBERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD.

Messrs. Joseph Callaghan, M.D.,	Messrs. Henry M'Quade,
George Thomas Collins,	Henry Newcomen,
William Deane,	William Walker.
James Bligh Johnston, junr.	

## Public School District No. 11.

County of Cumberland, parishes of Appin, Bringelly, Bulgo, Cook, Eckersley, Heathcote, Menangle, Narellan, Southend, St. Peter, and Wedderburn. To include Appin, Bringelly, Campbelltown, Cobbitty, Luddenham, Menangle, and Narellan : Commencing on the Nepean River, at a point where the north boundary of the parish of Bringelly, county of Cumberland, as shown on the maps in the Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney, meets that river ; bounded thence on the north by the northern boundary of that parish easterly to South Creek ; thence by South Creek upwards to the south-west corner of the parish of Cabramatta ; thence by the south boundary of that parish easterly to the north-west corner of the parish of Minto, at Carne's Hill ; thence by the old Cowpasture Road southerly to the Cross Road at the south-west corner of the parish of Minto ; on the south-west by that Cross Road to the Campbelltown Road ; thence by the south boundary of the parish of Minto to George's River ; thence by that river downwards to the south-west corner of the parish of Holdsworth ; thence by the south boundary of that parish easterly to Woronora Creek ; thence by a line south-easterly forming a south-western boundary of the parish of Sutherland to Port Hacking Creek ; thence by that creek upwards to the south boundary of the parish of Wattamolla ; and by the south boundary of the parish of Wattamolla easterly to the South Pacific Ocean ; thence by that ocean southerly to a point where the north boundary of the parish of Southend meets it ; thence by the north boundary of that parish westerly to the east boundary of the parish of Wedderburn ; thence by that boundary southerly to the Cataract River ; and by the Cataract and Nepean Rivers downwards, to the point of commencement.

The following is a list of the schools included in this district :—

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Appin,	Luddenham,
Bringelly,	Menangle,
Campbelltown,	Narellan.
Greendale,	

CERTIFIED

## CERTIFIED DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

Cobbity Church of England, Menangle Roman Catholic,  
Campbelltown Roman Catholic,

## LIST OF PRESENT MEMBERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD.

Messrs. James Bocking, Messrs. Edward Lummas Moore, J.P.,  
James Kinghorn Chisholm, J.P., James Payten,  
John Tangelder Gorus, J.P., Edward Bingham Woodhouse,  
John Kidd, M.P.,

## Public School District No. 12.

Counties of Northumberland and Gloucester, parishes of Newcastle, Stowell, and Stockton, to include Bullock Island, Hamilton, Newcastle, Stockton, and Wickham: Commencing at a point on the sea-coast due east from the north-east corner of J. Smith's six hundred and forty acres, parish of Stowell, county of Gloucester; and bounded thence by a line west to that point and by the north boundary of that land, and the south boundary of Kenneth Snodgrass's one thousand one hundred and twenty acres, to the east boundary of W. Russell's one thousand one hundred and fifty-five acres; thence by part of that boundary bearing south to Fullerton Cove; thence by Fullerton Cove, the eastern side of Moscheto Island, and part of the south channel of the river Hunter, to a point on the south side of that channel where the Waratah Coal Company's railway meets it; thence by that railway south-westerly crossing the Great Northern Railway to the centre of the road dividing H. Dangar's thirty-nine acres thirty-two perches from J. Moore's thirty-nine acres; thence on the west by a line southerly along the centre of that road to the centre of the cross-road forming the south boundaries of H. Dangar's and J. Moore's lands aforesaid; thence by a line to the centre of the road dividing A. Brown's two acres one rood one perch, and L. B. Winship's two acres two roods thirty-two perches from A. Brown's four acres three roods eighteen perches and M. Fenwick's one acre thirty-seven perches; thence by a line along the centre of that road southerly to a point due east from the south-east corner of M. Fenwick's one acre thirty-seven perches; thence by a line bearing south about one hundred chains; on the south by a line bearing east to the south-west corner of the Australian Agricultural Company's grant of two thousand acres and by the south boundary of that grant easterly to a north-western boundary of the Municipality of Newcastle as defined by proclamation, dated seventh June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and published in the Government Gazette of the eighth June in the same year; thence by part of that boundary bearing south twenty-seven degrees west to the north-western extremity of the south-western boundary-line of the Borough aforesaid; thence by a line bearing east twenty-seven degrees south to the sea by the sea northerly, to the point of commencement and including Bullock Island.

The following is a list of the schools included in this district:—

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Hamilton, Onybigambah,  
Newcastle, Stockton,  
Newcastle South, Wickham.

## CERTIFIED DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

Newcastle Church of England (Christ Church), Hamilton Roman Catholic,  
Newcastle Church of England (St. John's), Newcastle Roman Catholic,  
Newcastle South Roman Catholic.

## LIST OF PRESENT MEMBERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD.

Messrs. Thomas Brooks, J.P., Messrs. Joseph Creer,  
Alexander Brown, J.P., Timothy O'Sullivan,  
Samuel Chapman, Charles Frederick Stokes, J.P.

## Public School District No. 13.

County of Northumberland, parishes of Kahibah and Newcastle: To include Adamstown, Charlestown, Hanbury, Lambton, and New Lambton: Commencing on the Hunter River at a point where the Waratah Coal Company's railway meets that river; and bounded thence by part of the western and the southern boundary of the Electorate of Newcastle southerly and easterly to the South Pacific Ocean; thence by that ocean southerly to the entrance to Lake Macquarie at Kahibah; thence by that entrance to Lake Macquarie and by part of the eastern and northern shores of that lake northerly and westerly to Cockle Creek; thence by Cockle Creek upwards to a point where the eastern boundary of the parish of Teralba, as shown on the maps in the Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney, meets it, being the south extremity of the west boundary of J. Weller's 2,560 acres; thence by that boundary northerly to the north-west corner of Weller's land aforesaid; thence by the north boundary of that land and its continuation easterly to the west boundary of the parish of Newcastle; thence by that boundary northerly to the south channel of the Hunter River; and by the Hunter River easterly, to the point of commencement.

The following is a list of the schools included in this district:—

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Adamstown, Lambton,  
Charlestown, Lambton, New,  
Hanbury, Waratah,  
Hillsborough,

## CERTIFIED DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOL.

Lambton Roman Catholic.

## LIST OF PRESENT MEMBERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD.

Messrs. Thomas Croudace, Messrs. Robert Issell Perrott, P.M.,  
John James Hill, M.D., J.P., Robert Turton.



## Public School District No. 14.

County of Northumberland, parishes of Awaba, Coorumbung, Dora, Hexham, Kahibah, Teralba : To include Brookstown, Corumbung, Hexham, Minmi, Plattsburg, Teralba. Commencing on the Hunter River at a point where the west boundary of the parish of Newcastle, as shown on the maps in the Surveyor General's Office, Sydney, meets that river ; and bounded thence by that parish boundary southerly to the south-east corner of J. Weller's 2,560 acres ; thence by the south boundary of that land and the north boundary of J. Weller's 2,560 acres, forming a north boundary of the parish of Kahibah westerly to the north-west corner of the last-mentioned land ; thence by the western boundary of that land, being an eastern boundary of the parish of Teralba, bearing south to Cockle Creek ; thence by Cockle Creek downwards to Lake Macquarie ; and by the western shore of that lake southerly to Dora Creek ; thence by Dora Creek upwards to its source in the Sugarloaf Range ; and by the Sugarloaf Range northerly to the south boundary of the parish of Stockrington ; thence by that boundary easterly to the south-east corner of the parish ; and by the east boundary of that parish northerly to the east boundary of the parish of Alnwick ; thence by the south boundary of that parish easterly to the river Hunter ; and by that river and its south channel downwards, to the point of commencement.

The schools included in this district are the following :—

Cooranbong,	Plattsburg,
Hexham,	Teralba,
Minmi,	Wallsend.
Hexham Church of England,	Plattsburgh Roman Catholic,
Wallsend Church of England.	

## PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD.

Messrs. Joseph Croft,	Messrs. Thomas Russell,
Andrew Nash, J.P.,	James Fletcher, M.P.,
Edward William Holy.	

## Public School District No. 15.

County of Northumberland, parishes of Allandale, Branxton, Cessnock, Gosforth, Heddon, Mulbring, Pokolbin, Rothburg, Stanforth, to include Allandale, Bishop's Bridge, Cessnock, Greta, Lockinvar, Pokolbin. Commencing on the south bank of the Hunter River, at the confluence of Black Creek, with that river ; and bounded thence on the west by Black Creek upwards to its western source ; thence by a line bearing south-westerly to Broken Back Range ; thence by that range towards the Sugarloaf Range to the source of Mulbring Creek ; thence on the east by Mulbring Creek downwards, to its intersection with the western boundary of the parish of Stockrington, county of Northumberland, as shown on the maps in the Surveyor General's Office, Sydney ; thence by that parish boundary and the western boundary of the parish of Maitland, northerly to the Hunter River ; and thence by that river upwards, to the point of commencement.

The following is a list of schools in this district :—

Bishop's Bridge,	Greta,
Branxton,	Knockfin,
Cessnock,	Lockinvar,
Fishery Creek,	Mount Wills,
Gosforth,	Oswald,

Pokolbin.  
Lochinvar Roman Catholic.

## PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD.

Messrs. William Farthing, J.P.,	Messrs. Robert Richards Vile,
William Hungerford,	Theophilus Cooper.

## Public School District No. 16.

Counties of Gloucester and Northumberland, parishes of Eldon, Seaham, Stockton, Stowell, Sutton, Thornton, and Tomaree in Gloucester, and Newcastle in Northumberland : To include Ash Island, Moscheto Island, Raymond Terrace, Saltash, Spit Island, Tomago. Commencing at the south head of Port Stephens, and bounded thence by the southern shore of that port or inlet westerly to a point where the south boundary of the parish of Tarean, county of Gloucester, as shown on the maps in the Surveyor General's Office, Sydney, meets that shore ; thence by the south boundary of that parish and the parish of Wilmot westerly to the Williams River ; thence by the Williams River downwards to a point where the east boundary of the village reserve at Seaham meets it ; thence by that boundary south to the south-east corner of that reserve ; and by its southern boundary and westerly prolongation to the east boundary of Thomas Bartie's 2,560 acres ; thence by that boundary and its prolongation, passing through M'Clymont's 2,000 acres, and partly forming the west boundary of W. Hickey's 600 acres, bearing south to the river Hunter ; thence by that river downwards to the western extremity of Ash Island ; thence by the south channel of that river easterly, the eastern side of Moscheto Island northerly, and part of the western and northern shores of Fullerton Cove northerly and easterly to a point where the eastern boundary of W. Russell's 1,155 acres meets it ; thence by part of that boundary northerly to the south-west corner of Kenneth Snodgrass's 1,120 acres ; thence by the south boundary of that land and its easterly continuation to the South Pacific Ocean ; and by that ocean northerly to the southern head of Port Stephens aforesaid, at the point of commencement.

The following is a list of schools in this district :—

Ash Island,	Nelson's Plains,
Eagleton,	Raymond Terrace,
Mosquito Island,	Tomago,

William Town.

Raymond Terrace Church of England,	Raymond Terrace Roman Catholic.
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## PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD.

Messrs. John Shadrach Hart,	Messrs. William Shelley, J.P.,
Edward H. Richardson,	Henry Slade,
John Windeyer, J.P.	

## Public School District No. 17.

Counties of Durham and Gloucester, parishes of Barford, Butterwick, Dungog, Seaham, Tillogra, Uffington, Underbank, Wallarobba in Durham, and Alfred Fosterton, Horton, Irralong, Tillogra, Thalaba, Trevor, Underbank, Wangat, Wilmot in Gloucester, to include Clarence Town, Dungog, Seaham, Underbank : Commencing on the Williams River at a point where the north extremity of the east boundary of the village reserve at Seaham meets that river ; and bounded thence by the east boundary south to the south-east corner of that reserve ; thence by the south boundary of that reserve and its westerly continuation to the east boundary of Thomas Bartie's 2,560 acres, being the east boundary of the parish of Butterwick, county of Durham, as shown on the maps in the Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney ; thence by part of that parish boundary bearing north to the north boundary of E. Smith's 1,280 acres ; thence by the north boundary of that land, bearing west to the range dividing the waters of the Paterson and Allyn Rivers from those falling to the Williams River ; thence by that range northerly, to the range at the head of the Williams River ; thence by that range and the eastern watershed of the Williams River, easterly and southerly, to the south boundary of the parish of Wilmot, county of Gloucester ; thence by the south boundary of that parish bearing west to the Williams River, and by that river downwards, to the point of commencement.

The following is a list of the schools included in this district :—

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Bandon Grove, Brookfield, Clarence Town, Croom Park, Dungog, Glenmore,	Glenwilliam, Seaham, Stewartfield, Thalaba, Welshman's Creek.
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## PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.

Minni,	Oakendale.
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## CERTIFIED DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

Bendolba Church of England,	Dungog Church of England.
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## LIST OF PRESENT MEMBERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD.

Messrs. Robert Lloyd Alison, J.P., James Carleton, J.P., Garvin Thompson Carmichael, J.P.,	Thomas Irwin, William Johnston, J.P.
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## Public School District No. 18.

Counties of Durham and Northumberland, parishes of Butterwick and Middlehope, in Durham and Alnwick, Maitland, Mulbring, and Stockrington in Northumberland. To include Bulwarral, Butterwick, Hinton, Illalong, East Maitland, West Maitland, Morpeth, Mulbring : Commencing on the Hunter River at a point where the south boundary of the parish of Alnwick, county of Northumberland, as shown on the maps in the Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney, meets that river ; and bounded thence by part of the south boundary of that parish bearing west to a point where the east boundary of the parish of Stockrington meets it ; thence by the east boundary of that parish bearing south to its south-east corner ; thence by the south boundary of that parish bearing west to Sugarloaf Range ; thence by that range southerly to the source of Mullbring Creek ; thence by that creek downwards to its intersection with the west boundary of the parish of Stockrington aforesaid ; thence by that boundary and the west boundary of the parish of Maitland northerly to the river Hunter at the north-east corner of H. D. Owen's 1,100 acres ; thence by a line crossing that river to the south-east corner of T. Nolan's 2,000 acres ; thence by the eastern boundary of that land and its northerly continuation crossing T. Nolan's 3,800 acres bearing north to the south boundary of the parish of Houghton, county of Durham ; thence by the south boundary of that parish and the south boundary of W. Dunn's 1,300 acres and its continuation bearing easterly, forming part of the north boundary of E. Smith's 1,280 acres to the west boundary of the parish of Seaham ; thence by the west boundary of that parish forming the east boundary of Thomas Bartie's 2,560 acres, and W. Hickey's 600 acres passing through M'Clymont's 2,000 acres bearing south to the Hunter River ; thence by that river downwards to a point opposite to the south-east corner of the parish of Alnwick ; and thence by a line to that point being the point of commencement.

The following is a list of the schools included in this district :—

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Aberglasslyn, Brokenback, Buchanan, Dunmore, Four-mile Creek, Hinton, Iona,	Maitland East, Maitland West, Morpeth, Mulbring, Oakhampton, Wallalong.
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## CERTIFIED DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

East Maitland Church of England, East Maitland Roman Catholic, Morpeth Roman Catholic, Phenix Park Roman Catholic,	West Maitland Church of England (St. Paul's), West Maitland Roman Catholic, Woodville Church of England.
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## LIST OF PRESENT MEMBERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD.

Hon. John Eales, M.L.C., Messrs. William Briggs, James Nixon Brunker, M.P., James Fulford, M.P.,	Messrs. Patrick O'Keefe, John Pearse, J.P., James Brand Ritchie Robertson, J.P.
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## Public School District No. 19.

County of Durham, parishes of Allyn, Avenal, Barford, Boonabilla, Butterwick, Carrow, Colonna, Fingal, Gresford, Glendon, Houghton, St. Julian, Lewinsbrook, Middlehope, Stanhope, Tyraman, Wolfingham. To include Gresford and Paterson. Commencing on the Hunter River at the south-east corner of T. Nolan's 2,000 acres, parish of Middlehope, county of Durham ; and bounded thence by the east boundary of that land and its northerly continuation passing through T. Nolan's 3,800 acres to the south

south boundary of the parish of Houghton, as shown on the maps in the Surveyor General's Office ; thence by part of that parish boundary, the south boundary of W. Dunn's 1,300 acres, and part of the south boundary of E. Smith's 1,230 acres easterly to the range dividing the waters of the Paterson and Allyn Rivers from those of the Williams River ; thence by that range northerly to the range at the head of the Paterson River ; thence by that range, the Mount Royal Range, and the range dividing the waters of Glendon Brook from those of the Paterson River southerly to a point north of the north-east corner of Gaggin's grant of 2,000 acres on the river Hunter ; thence by a line south to that corner and by the east boundary of that land to the Hunter River ; thence by that river downwards, to the point of commencement.

The following is a list of schools in this district :—

Ballington,	Gresford,
Big Creek,	Lostock (Upper),
Binglebrah,	Lostock (Lower),
Cacrgwrlle,	Paterson,
Campsic,	Summerhill,
Eccleston,	Vacy.

#### Public School District No. 20.

Counties of Durham, Hunter, and Northumberland, parishes of Auckland, Broughton, Carrow, Darlington, Dyrring, Foy, Glendon, Goorangoola, Goetha, Herschel, Howick, Liebeg, Liddell, Marwood, Mirraime, Mount Royal, Ravensworth, Savoy, Sedgfield, Shenstone, St. Julian, Stanhope, Tangorin, Tyraman, Vane, county of Durham, Coonbaralba, Lemington, Poppong, Wambo, Whybrow, county of Hunter, Belford, Brooke, Coolamin, Dalton, Harrowby, Milbrodale, Ovingham, Rothbury, Warkworth, Wittingham, Wollombi, county of Northumberland ; to include Broke, Camberwell, Jerry's Plains, Lemington, Liddell, Patrick's Plains, Singleton, Warkworth, a southern portion of the county of Durham, the north-eastern portion of the county of Hunter, and the north-western portion of the county of Northumberland ; and bounded on the north by the range from the Mount Royal Range, westerly, dividing the waters of the Rouchel Brook, St. Hillier's Brook, and Muscle Brook from those of the Fal Brook, Foy Brook, and Saltwater Creek ; on the west by that range and the section line forming the eastern boundaries of Macartney's, Pringle's, Robertson's, and Sharp's lands, and the western boundary of the Jerry's Plains reserve, to the south-west corner of that reserve, and thence by the range dividing the waters of Parson's Creek and the Wollombi Brook from those of Doyle's Creek ; on the south by the range dividing the waters of the Macdonald River from those of Parson's Creek, the range dividing the waters of Werong and Drew's Creek and a spur range to the Wollombi Brook, and thence by a spur range and the range forming the northern watershed of Callawine and Cedar Creeks to the Broken Back Mountain, and on the east by a line north-easterly to the western source of Black Creek ; thence by that creek to the river Hunter, and by the river Hunter downwards to the south-east corner of Gaggin's 2,000 acres ; thence by the eastern boundary of that grant to the range dividing the waters of Glendon Brook from those of Lamb's Valley Creek and the Paterson River, by that range northerly to the Mount Royal Range, and by that range aforesaid, to the point of commencement.

The following is a list of schools in this District :—

Belford,	Mount Thorley,
Broke,	Oak Park,
Dunbar's Creek,	Ravensworth,
Elderslie,	Roughit,
Falbrook,	Singleton,
Goorangoola,	Sweetman's Creek,
Glendon Brook,	Vere,
Jerry's Plains,	Warkworth,
Mount Pleasant,	Webber's Creek.

Benvenne, } Half-time.  
Tainlah, }

Merannic, } Half-time.  
Woodburn, }

Singleton Church of England.

#### Public School District No. 21.

Counties of Brisbane, Durham, and Hunter, parishes of Alma, Brawboy, Brogheda, Castle Sempill, Cherson, Clanricard, Crawney, Denman, Ellis, Elliston, Guan Gua, Gundy Gundy, Hall, Halscot, Isis, Lincoln, Macqueen, Manbus, Manobalai, Melbourne, Merriwa, Murrurundi, Murulla, Myrabluan, Nerobingalpa, Page, Scone, Strathearn Park, Temi, Terell, Timor, Tinagroo, Tyrone, Wandewoi, Waverley, Webimble, Wickham, Willis, Wingon, Worondi, Wybong, and Yarraman, county of Brisbane, Althorpe, Balmoral, Beltrees, Bronte, Broughton, Chalmers, Doon, Mamaran, Moonan, Oldcastle, Omadale, Prosper, Rosanond, Ronald, Rowan, Russell, St. Aubins, Tudor, Vaux, and Wynn, county of Durham, Arndell, Baerami, Burree, Coonbaralba, Caroora, Doyle, Gungalwa, Hungerford, Hunter, Martindale, Mediwah, Monundilla, Pivibil, Tomalpin, Tonga, Wambo, White, and Wilpen, county of Hunter : To include Aberdeen, Denman, Doyle's Creek, Greig's Creek, Gundy, Kyuga, Macqueen, Musclebrook, Murrurundi, Murulla, Scone, Waverley, Wickham, an eastern portion of the county of Brisbane, a western portion of the county of Durham, and the north-western portion of the county of Hunter ; bounded on the north from the source of the river Hunter from the range dividing the waters of that river from the Manning River to the Liverpool Range ; by that range westerly to Mount Terell, on the west by the range dividing the waters of Hall's and Gummum Creeks and the range forming the western watershed of Worondi Creek southerly to the Goulburn River ; by that river upwards to the confluence of Widdin Creek ; by that creek upwards to within three miles of the confluence of Blackwater Creek ; thence by a spur range and by the range dividing the waters of Widdin Creek from those of Baerami or James's Creek to Monundilla ; and thence by the range dividing the waters of Greig's and Doyle's Creeks from those of the Macdonald River, and on the east by the range dividing the waters of Pearson's Creek and the Wollombi Brook from those of Doyle's Creek to the south-west corner of the Jerry's Plains Reserve ; and by the western boundary of that reserve and its continuation northerly, forming the eastern boundaries of Sharp's, Robertson, Pringle's and Macartney's lands to the range dividing the waters of Muscle Brook and St. Hillier's Brook from those of Saltwater Creek, Foy Brook, and Fal Brook ; thence by that range to the Mount Royal Range ; thence by that range and the range dividing the waters of the river Hunter from the river Manning to the source of the river Hunter, at the point of commencement.

The

The following is a list of schools in this district :—

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Aberdeen,	Mount Mooby,
Baerami,	Moonan Flat,
Bolltrees,	Murrurundi,
Giant's Creek,	Park,
Gundy,	Rouchel,
Gungal,	Scone,
Kayuga,	Sparkc's Creek,
Middle Creek,	Stockyard Creek,
Moonan Brook,	Timor,
Muscle Brook,	Wingen,
Muscle Creek,	Wybong.

PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.

Bowman's Creek,	Ellerston,
Carrow Brook,	Page's River,
Castle Rock,	Rouchel Vale,
Cross Creek,	Sandy Creek,
Doyle's Creek,	Upper Hunter,

Middle Wybong.

CERTIFIED DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

Musclebrook Church of England,	Scone Church of England.
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PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD.

Messrs. William E. Abbott, J.P.,	Messrs. Thomas Hungerford, M.P.,
William Bowman, J.P.,	Herbert B. Hungerford,
John M. Creel, J.P.,	Frederick R. White, J.P.

Public School District No. 22.

Counties of Camden, Cook, and Westmoreland.

To include Bargo, Brownlow Hill, Burragarang, Camden, Camden Park, Douglas Park, Mulgoa, Picton, Riversford, Warragamba, Wilton. Bounded on the north from the confluence of the Nepean and Warragamba Rivers by the range forming the northern watershed of the Warragamba and Cox's Rivers, and a line bearing west to Jamison's Valley Creek, at a point 4 miles above its confluence with Cox's River; by Jamison's Valley Creek to Cox's River, and by Cox's River upwards to the confluence of Kowmung River; on the west by Kowmung River upwards, to the nearest source to Mount Collong, by a line to that mountain by the range; thence to Mount Murrain, and thence by Murrain or Settler's Creek to the Wollondilly River; by that river downwards to the confluence of Burke's Creek; thence by Burke's Creek and the western and southern boundaries of the parish of Wanganderry, County of Camden southerly and easterly to the Nattai River; thence by that river and the south boundary of the parish of Cumbertine, easterly to the Bargo Rivulet; thence by that rivulet forming the south boundary of the parish of Bargo, easterly, and the Nepean River, forming the east boundary of that parish northerly to the Cordeaux River; thence by the Cordeaux River upwards to the confluence of Cordeaux Creek; thence by a line north to Wallandoola Creek, and by that creek downwards to the Cataract River; thence by that river downwards to the Nepean River; thence by that river downwards, to the point of commencement.

The following is a list of the schools included in this district :—

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Bargo,	Picton,
Bimlow,	St. Josephs,
Camden,	Theresa Park,
Camden Park,	Werombi,
Cawdor,	Werriberri,
Mulgoa,	Wilton.
Mulgoa Forest,	

PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.

Bargo West,	Blackgolar.
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HALF-TIME SCHOOLS.

Clifton,	Toonulli.
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CERTIFIED DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

Camden Roman Catholic,	Spaniard's Hill Roman Catholic.
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LIST OF PRESENT MEMBERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD.

Messrs. Charles Dunn, J.P.,	Richard Lewis Jenkins, J.P.
Francis Ferguson, J.P.,	Robert Alexander McInnes, J.P.

Public School District No. 23.

County of Camden.

To include Barrengarry, Berrima, Bong Bong, Bowral, Mittagong, Mossvale, Murrumba, Robertson, Sutton Forest, Wild's Meadow. Bounded from the confluence of Murrain or Settler's Creek with the Wollondilly River, by that river upwards to the confluence of Paddy's River; by that river upwards to the confluence of Uringalla Creek; by that creek upwards, and by a line thence bearing south-westerly to the source of Barber's Creek; and by that creek to its confluence with the Shoalhaven River; on the south by that river downwards to the confluence of the Kangaroo River; and by that river to its middle source in the Illawarra Range; and on the east by that range northerly to Mount Murray, and by a line thence to the confluence of Cordeaux River with the Cordeaux River; thence by the Cordeaux River downwards to the Nepean River; thence by the Nepean River forming the east boundary of the parish of Bargo, county of Camden southerly, and the south boundaries of the parishes of Bargo and Cumbertine westerly, to the Nattai River; thence by that river forming a west boundary of the last-named parish; and by the south and west boundaries of the parish of Wanganderry westerly to Burke's Creek; thence by that creek to the Wollondilly River, and by that river upwards to the point of commencement.

The following is a list of the schools included in this district:—

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Barrengarry,	Kangaroo River,
Bendeela,	Kangaroo Valley,
Berrima,	Mittagong,
Bowral,	Mittagong Lower,
Bundanoon,	Mittagong Upper,
Burrawang East,	Mossvale,
Burrawang,	Mount Murray,
Eling Forest,	Robertson,
Kangaloon East,	Sutton Forest,
Kangaloon West,	Yarrunga.

PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.

Burragowang,	High Range,
Manchester Square.	

HALF-TIME SCHOOLS.

Mandemar and Jellore.

LIST OF THE PRESENT MEMBERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD.

Messrs. William Barrett,	Messrs. William M'Court, J.P.,
Hugh Childs,	David Moffit, J.P.,
Alfred Allen Dunningcliff, J.P.,	John George Morris.

Public School District No. 24.

Counties of Camden and Cumberland.

To include American Creek, Avondale, Ballambi, Bulli, Calderwood, Charcoal Coal Cliff (Clifton), Dapto, Fairy Meadow, Five Islands, Illawarra Lake, Mount Keira, Mount Kembla, Stanwell Park, Wollongong, Woonoona: Commencing on the sea-coast at the south-east corner of the parish of Bulgo; and bounded thence on the north by the south boundaries of the parishes of Bulgo and Heathcote, County of Cumberland, westerly to a point on the eastern boundary of the parish of Wedderburn; thence by that boundary, being the west boundary of the parish of Southend, southerly to Cataract Creek; thence by that Creek to Cataract River, and by that river downwards to the confluence of Wallandoola Creek; thence by that creek upwards to a point due north of the confluence of Cordeaux Creek with Cordeaux River; thence by a line south to that confluence; thence by a line southerly to Mount Murray in the Illawarra Range, and by that range southerly to the source of the Macquarie Rivulet; on the south by that rivulet to the Illawarra Lake; and by the western, northern, and eastern shores of that lake to the sea; and thence by the sea northerly, to the point of commencement.

The following is a list of the schools included in this district:—

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Avondale,	Dapto,
Berkeley,	Fairy Meadow,
Bulli,	Marshall Mount,
Bulli Mountain,	Mount Keira,
Bulli North,	Osborne Hill,
Charcoal,	Tongarra,
Clifton,	Violet Hill,
Cordeaux River,	Wollongong.

CERTIFIED DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOL.

Woonoona Church of England.

Public School District No. 25.

County of Camden.

To include Fig-tree, Foxground, Jamberoo, Kiama, Minamurra, Mount Terry, Shellharbour, Terragong Swamp. Bounded on the north by the Illawarra Lake and the Macquarie Rivulet to its source; on the west by the Illawarra Range and the middle source of the Kangaroo River to a point due west from the head of the Crooked River; thence by that river to the sea; and on the east by the sea northerly to the Illawarra Lake aforesaid.

The following is a list of the schools included in this district:—

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Albion Park,	Jerrara,
Brandon Hill,	Minnamurra,
Broughton Vale,	Omega Retreat,
Broughton Village,	Rose Valley,
Bundywalla,	Shellharbour,
Gerringong,	Toolejooa,
Kiama,	Wattamolla.
Jamberoo,	

Public School District No. 26.

Counties of Camden and St. Vincent.

To include Borimbadal, Broughton Creek, Burrill Lake, Burroman, Cambewarra, Comarong Island, Conjola, Cooloomgatta, Croobyar, Crookhaven, Greenwell Point, Huskisson, Illaroo, Jervis Bay, Kiola, Miltou, Murremurrang, Nowra, Numba, Ulladulla, Wandrawandian, Woodburn. Bounded on the north by the Crooked River and a line west from the head of that river to the Kangaroo River; by the Kangaroo River to the Shoalhaven River; and by that river upwards; on the west by the Shoalhaven River to the confluence of the Endrick River; on the south by the range forming the northern watershed of that river easterly to the Budawang Range; thence on the west by that range dividing the Shoalhaven and coast waters southerly to the source of Budawang Creek, near Murrenburg; thence on the south by the Budawang and Currowan Creeks downwards to the Clyde River; thence by that river upwards to Cockwhy Creek; by that creek upwards to the new line of road from Ulladulla to Bateman's Bay; thence by that road southerly to the boundary dividing the parishes of Clyde and Bonandra, county of St. Vincent; thence by that boundary bearing east to the Duras Water; and by the Duras Water easterly to the sea, about 2 miles south of Point Upright; and by the sea northerly to the point of commencement.

The

The following is a list of the schools included in this district :—

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.		
Bomaderry,		Jannung,
Boolong,		Meroo,
Burrier,		Milton,
Burrill,		Nowra,
Broughton Creek,		Nowra Hill,
Cambewarra,		Pyree,
Conjola,		Terrara,
Coolangatta,		Toinerong,
Croobyar,		Ulladulla,
Greenwell Point,		Warragee.

PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.		
Huskisson North,		New Bristol,
	Yalwal.	

HALF-TIME SCHOOLS.  
Bamarang and Carrarawell.

CERTIFIED DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOL.  
Ulladulla Roman Catholic.

LIST OF PRESENT MEMBERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD.

Messrs. John Miller, J.P.,	Messrs. Francis M'Mahon, J.P.,
Alick Osborne, J.P.,	James Thomson, J.P.,
James Warden, J.P.	

### Public School District No. 27.

Counties of Murray and St. Vincent.

To include Araluen, Boro, Braidwood, Budawang, Durran Durra, Elrington, Fairfield, Jembaicumbene, Jerricknorra, Larbert, Manar, Marlow, Mongarlowe, Moodong, Narriga, Reidsdale, Tullaganda. Bounded on the north by the range forming the northern watershed of the Endrick River to its confluence with the Shoalhaven River; by that river upwards to the confluence of Boro Creek and by that creek to its source at Mount Wollowolar on the west, including Long Swamp by the Gourcock Range to Mount Tumanwong; thence by the range to Big Badja Hill; thence by the range at the source of the Shoalhaven River and by the eastern watershed of that river to the spur range forming the southern watershed of Moodong Creek; thence by that spur range to the confluence of Moodong Creek with the Deua River, and by the Deua River to the confluence of Araluen Creek; and on the east by a line bearing north-easterly to the south-west corner of portion No. 26, parish of Milo, county of St. Vincent; thence by that boundary and a line east to the eastern watershed of the Araluen Creek; and thence by the eastern watershed of that creek and the Mongarlowe River; and by the Budawang Range to the range forming the northern watershed of the Endrick River aforesaid.

The following is a list of the schools included in this district :—

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.		
Araluen,		Elrington,
Araluen Upper,		Jembaicumbene,
Araluen West,		Little River,
Bell's Creek,		Major's Creek,
Bettowynnd,		Monkittee,
Braidwood,		Nerriga.

PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.		
Monga,		Nithsdale,
Mudmelong,		Six-mile Flat.

HALF-TIME SCHOOLS.		
Bombay,		Charleyong,
Jinglemoney,		Black Creek,
Boro Upper,		Farringdon,
Boro Lower,		Harold's Cross,
Brogo,		Jerabutgulla,
Tarragandah,		Jinden,
Brushy Hill,		Larbert,
Durran Durrah,		Linekilns,
Ancambo, Narango, Wild Cattle Flat.		

CERTIFIED DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.		
Araluen Roman Catholic,		Jembaicumbene Roman Catholic,
Braidwood Roman Catholic,		Reidsdale Roman Catholic.

LIST OF PRESENT MEMBERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD.

Messrs. Thomas Atkinson, J.P.,	Messrs. George Tweedie,
Frederick Danks Dunn,	Anthony Vider.
Thomas Forsyth,	

### Public School District No. 28.

Counties of Georgiana, Westmoreland, Argyle, and King.

To include Binda, Bolong, Crookwell, Eden Forest, Gullen Laggan, Lambing Flat, Leighwood, Pomeroy, Redbank, Rhyana, Taralga, Tarlo, Upper Tarlo, Woodhouselee, Yalbraith; bounded on the north from the confluence of Murrain or Settler's Creek with the Wollondilly River, by that creek to its head at Mount Murrain by the range; thence to the main head of the Abercrombie River east to Mount Werong and by the Abercrombie River downwards, to the confluence of the Bolong River; thence on the west by the range forming the western watershed of the Bolong River, dividing its waters from those of Cook's Vale Creek and the range dividing the waters of the Abercrombie and Crookwell Rivers to a source of Kangaloola Creek, at the village reserve, and by that creek to its confluence with the Crookwell River; thence by the Crookwell River upwards, to the road from Binda to Boorowa; thence by that road south-westerly to the southern watershed of the Crookwell River; thence by that watershed easterly and southerly to the south boundary of the parish of Crookwell; thence by that boundary easterly to the range dividing the eastern and western waters, and by part of the west boundary of the county of Argyle southerly, to where the south boundary of the parish of Pomeroy meets it; thence by that boundary easterly to the Wollondilly River; thence by the Wollondilly River downwards, to the west boundary of the population reserve at Goulburn, as per

Census

Census of 1871 ; thence by part of the western, the northern, and part of the eastern boundary of that reserve, northerly, easterly, and southerly, to the centre of the Great Southern Railway-line ; thence by that railway-line to Barber's Creek ; by Barber's Creek to its source, and by a line bearing north-easterly to Uringalla Creek ; by that creek, Paddy's River, and the Wollondilly River downwards, to the confluence of Murrumbidgee or Settler's Creek aforesaid, at the point of commencement.

The following is a list of the schools included in this District :—

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.	
Arthursleigh,	Leighwood,
Binda,	Mummell,
Bolong,	Merilla,
Burra Lake,	Myrtleville,
Chatsbury,	Nelanglo,
Cotta Walla,	Norwood,
Crookwell,	Pejar,
Guttycuttygang,	Pomeroy,
Dalton,	Red Ground,
Grabben Gullen,	Taralga,
Gunning,	Winduella,
Gullen,	Woodhouselee,
Hovell's Creek,	Wawagin.
PROVISIONAL SCHOOL.	
Barber's Creek,	Rhyaana,
Laggan,	Tarle Gap.
HALF-TIME SCHOOLS.	
Bunnaby,	Grace Mount.

### Public School District No. 29.

County of Argyle.

To include Bredalbane, Bungonia, Collector, Currawang, Goulburn, Gurrunda, Marulan, Mullengullunga, Mulwaree, Mutmutbilly, Nerriminga, Towrang, Windellama : Commencing on the west boundary of the County of Argyle, where the south boundary of the parish of Pomeroy meets it ; and bounded thence by the west boundary of that county, being part of the Cullarin Range to Lake George ; on the south by Lake George to the village reserve at Kenny's ; thence by Alianoyonyiga Creek to the Alianoyonyiga Mountain, and by the ridge extending south-easterly to Mount Wollawollar ; thence by Boro Creek to the Shoalhaven River ; on the east by the Shoalhaven River downwards, to the confluence of Barber's Creek ; by Barber's Creek upwards, to the centre of the Great Southern Railway Line, and by that railway-line westerly to the eastern boundary of the population reserve of Goulburn as per Census of 1871 ; thence by part of the eastern, the northern, and part of the western boundary of that reserve northerly, westerly, and southerly, to the Wollondilly River, and by the Wollondilly River upwards, to a point where the south boundary of the parish of Pomeroy meets it ; thence by that boundary westerly, to the point of commencement.

The following is a list of the schools included in this District :—

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.	
Argyle,	Jacqua,
Baw Baw,	Kirkdale,
Breadalbane,	Mangamore,
Bungendore,	Marulan,
Bungonia,	Mullengullunga,
Caoura,	Parkebourne,
Carrick,	Rosedale,
Collector,	Shaw's Creek,
Cullarin,	Sherwin's Flat,
Currawang,	Spring Valley,
Goulburn,	Tarago,
Goulburn North,	Tirranna,
Goulburn South,	Towrang.
Inverary,	
PROVISIONAL SCHOOL.	
	Gurrundah.
HALF-TIME SCHOOLS.	
Windellama East,	Windellama West.
CERTIFIED DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOL.	
	Goulburn Roman Catholic.

### Public School District No. 30.

Counties of Murray, Cowley, and Buccleuch.

To include Bungendore, Burra, Cuppacumbalong, Currandooly, Giminderra, Gundaroo, Jinglemoney, Lake George, Nurrabundah, Merigan, Micaligo, Molonglo, Queanbeyan, Tharwa, Umbera, Wallaroo. Bounded on the north from Wollawollar Mountain by the ridge north-westerly to Alianoyonyiga Mountain ; thence by Alianoyonyiga Creek to Lake George at the village reserve at Kenny's ; thence by the northern margin of Lake George ; and by the Cullarin Range to the source of Gundaroo Creek ; and by that creek to the north boundary of the population reserve of Gundaroo as per Census of 1871 ; thence by part of that boundary bearing west, the west and part of the south boundary of the population reserve aforesaid bearing south and east to Gundaroo Creek ; thence by that creek upwards to where the south boundary of the parish of Tallagandra meets it ; thence by that boundary and the south boundaries of the parishes of Belulluck and Jeir westerly to the Murrumbidgee River ; thence by that river downwards to the spur range which commences on the left bank of the Murrumbidgee about half a mile below Yeumbera (and which forms the boundary between Yeumbera and Cavan Runs) ; thence by that range until it joins the range between the Murrumbidgee and the Cavan Mountain Creek ; on the west by the last-named range until it joins the range between the Murrumbidgee and Goodradigbee Rivers ; by the last-named range until the spur branches which divides the waters falling into the Flea Creek from those falling into the Goodradigbee River above that creek ; and by that range to its termination at the confluence of the Flea Creek with the Goodradigbee River ; thence by the spur range which commences immediately opposite to the said confluence and leads to the Main Dividing Range between the Goodradigbee and Tumut Rivers ; by that range and the range dividing the falls going direct to the Murrumbidgee from those going to the Goodradigbee, Cottar, and Cudjanby Rivers and Neece Valley Creek to Mount Clear ; thence on the south

south by a tributary of Gap Creek ; and by that creek to the Murrumbidgee River ; and by that river downwards to the confluence of Micaligo Creek ; by that creek to its head at the Tinderry Pies ; thence by a line to the head of Tinderry Creek ; by that creek to the Queanbeyan River ; and by that river to its head near Mount Tumanwong ; and on the east by the Gourcock Range to the Wollowollar Mountain aforesaid, at the point of commencement.

The following is a list of the schools included in this District :—

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Bungendore,	Majors,
Berry,	Michalego,
Canberra,	Molonglo,
Carwoola,	Mugwell,
Currockbilly,	Queanbeyan,
Derringullen,	Rye Park,
Elizabethfield,	Spring Creek,
Ginninderra,	Stone Hut,
Gundaroo,	Sutton,
Gundillion,	Tallagandra,
Hoskingtown,	Tuggranong,
Jingellic,	Yarralumla.

HALF-TIME SCHOOLS.  
Mulloon, Inglewood Forest.

CERTIFIED DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

Bungendore Roman Catholic, Queanbeyan Roman Catholic.

Public School District No. 31.

Counties of Cook, Georgina, Roxburgh, and Westmoreland : To include Ben Bullen, Bowenfells, Crown Ridge, Cullen Bullen, Emu, Eskbank, Hartley, Katoomba, Kowmung, Lithgow, Mount Victoria, Mount Wilson, Rydal, Sodwall, Springwood, Wolgan : Bounded on the north from the nearest point on the Turon River to Blackman's Crown, below the confluence of Coolamigal Creek, by a line north-easterly to Blackman's Crown ; thence by the Great Dividing Range and the range forming the eastern watershed of Coco or Cook's Creek to the Colo River at St. John's Mouth ; thence by the Colo River downwards to the confluence of Wollunganbe Creek ; on the east by the Wollunganbe Creek to its head, and by a line south-east to King George's Mountain ; thence by a line to the river Grose ; thence by that river downwards to the Nepean River ; thence by the Nepean River upwards to the junction of the Warragamba River ; thence by the range forming the northern watershed of the Warragamba River and the range forming the northern watershed of Cox's River, and by a spur to Jamison's Valley Creek ; thence by that creek to the Cox's River ; and by that river upwards to the confluence of Kowmung River ; by that river upwards to the nearest source to Mount Collong, and by a line to that mountain ; thence on the south by the range to Mount Murrain, by the range thence to the main head of the Abercrombie River east of Mount Werong, and by the Abercrombie River to the confluence of the Bolong River ; thence on the west by a line northerly to the Isabella River, at the north-east corner of Mrs. Murphy's 320 acres at Ballyroc ; by the Isabella River, to its head in the range dividing the waters of the Abercrombie and Campbell's River ; by that range easterly to the head of Fish River Creek, by that creek to the Fish River, and by that river downwards to the confluence of Solitary Creek ; by Solitary Creek to the south-west corner of the village of Rydal ; thence by the west and part of the north boundary of that village northerly and easterly to the Bathurst Road ; by that road westerly to the Great Dividing Range, by that range northerly to the source of the Williwa Creek, by Williwa Creek to the Turon River ; and by that river downwards to a point below the confluence of Coolamigal Creek aforesaid, being the point of commencement.

The following is a list of the Schools included in this District :—

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Ben Bullen,	Hartley,
Bowenfells,	Hartley Vale,
Crown Ridge,	Mount Tarana,
Coerwall,	Mount Victoria,
Cullen Bullen,	Rydal,
Emu,	Springwood,
Eskbank,	Wallerawang,
Gingkin,	Walgan.

Public School District No. 32.

County of Roxburgh : To include Dulabree, Duranana, Glammire, Green Swamp, Kelso, Kirkconnell, Macquarie Plains, Meadowlee, Peel, Raglan, Sofala, Tarana, The Lime-kilns, Wattle Flat, Wyagdon, Winburne, Yetholme. Commencing at the junction of Williwa Creek with the Turon River ; and bounded by that river downwards to the confluence of Round Swamp Creek ; thence by the range forming the western watershed of that creek, the range forming the southern watershed of Warrangunia Creek, and a spur range to Cunningham's Creek opposite to the confluence of the tributary falling into it from Mount Corealgong ; by Cunningham's Creek and the Turon River to its confluence with the Macquarie River ; thence by the Macquarie River upwards to the confluence of the Fish River ; thence by the Fish River upwards to the confluence of Solitary Creek ; thence by Solitary Creek to the south-west corner of the village of Rydal ; thence by the west and part of the north boundary of that village northerly and easterly to the Bathurst Road ; by that road westerly to the Great Dividing Range ; by that range northerly to the source of Williwa Creek ; and by that creek downwards to the Turon River, at the point of commencement.

The following is a list of the schools included in this District :—

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Box Ridge,	Mitchell's Creek,
Brewongle,	O'Connell,
Dark Corner,	Peel,
Buramana,	Raglan,
Glammire,	Sofala,
Kelso,	Thorpe's Pinch,
Kirkconnell,	Walang,
Limekilns,	Wattle Flat,
Meadow Flat,	White Rock,
Millamurra,	Wyagdon.

CERTIFIED DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOL.

Sofala Roman Catholic.

Public



## Public School District No. 33.

County of Westmoreland.

To include Jocelyn, Kendale, Langdale, Mutton's Falls, Oberon, Swatchfield, Wiseman's Creek. Bounded on the west from the confluence of Campbell's River with the Macquarie River; by the Campbell's River upwards; on the south by Campbell's River to its source in the Great Dividing Range; thence to the source of Fish River Creek on the east by the Fish River Creek to the Fish River; and by the Fish River downwards to the junction of Campbell's River with the Macquarie River aforesaid.

The following is a list of the schools included in this District :—

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Bloom Hill,	Mutton's Falls,
Emu Valley,	Oberon,
Essington,	Swatchfield,
Fish River,	Walbrook,
Mimosa Dell,	Wiseman's Creek.

## Public School District No. 34.

Counties of Bathurst and Georgiana : To include Apsley, Bathurst, Caloola, Cow Flat, Fitzgerald's Valley, George's Plains, Gilmandyke, Grantham, Mount Lawson, Mount Pleasant, Perth, Rockley, Vittoria, Walbrook : Bounded on the east and north by Campbell's River, from its source in the Great Dividing Range to its confluence with the Macquarie River, and by that river downwards to Swallow Creek; thence by that creek upwards to its source in the range dividing the waters of the Macquarie and Belubula Rivers, and by that range southerly to the range dividing the waters of the Abercrombie and Macquarie Rivers; and on the south by that range easterly to the Great Dividing Range at the source of Campbell's River aforesaid.

The following is a list of the schools included in this district :—

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Bathurst,	Mahmsbury,
Caloola,	Milltown,
Cow Flat,	Mount Lawson,
Evans' Plains,	Newbridge,
Fitzgerald's Valley,	Perth,
Grantham,	Rockley,
Lagoon,	Vittoria.

## CERTIFIED DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOL.

Bathurst Roman Catholic.

## Public School District No. 35.

Counties of Bathurst and Wellington : To include Beneree, Boreenore, Cadia, Conobolas, Forest Roofs, Frederick, Gosling Creek, Grahamstown, Guyong, Huntley, Icely, King's Plains, Lewis Ponds, Lucknow, Mullion, Ophir, Orange, Spring Grove, Spring Hill, Spring Mount, Springside : Bounded on the north by Curragurra Creek from its confluence with the Macquarie River to its source; thence by a line to the source of Larras Lake, and by Larras Lake to the Bell River; thence on the west by the Nandillion Ponds upwards to the north-west corner of Joseph Taylor's 2,560 acres, and by the western boundary of that land and its continuation to the Molong Rivulet; thence by that rivulet to the Boreenore Creek, and by that creek to its head; thence by a line southerly to the Canobolas; thence by a line southerly to the source of the Panuara Rivulet, and by that rivulet to the western continuation of the section line forming the north boundary of the Church and School estate on the Belubula River; on the south by that continuation, the north boundary of the Church and School estate, and the section line forming that boundary and dividing Smith and Simmons's lands from Orr's 1,220 acres and a village reserve easterly to the range dividing the waters of the Belubula River from those of the Macquarie River; and on the east by that range to the source of Swallow Creek; thence by that creek downwards to the Macquarie River; and by that river downwards to the confluence of Curragurra Creek aforesaid.

The following is a list of the schools included in this district :—

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Beneree,	Limestone Creek,
Boreenore,	Lucknow,
Bridgewater,	Mandurama,
Cadia,	Mandurama Ponds,
Canobolas,	Marangulla,
Forest,	March,
Fredericktown,	Mulyan,
Gosling,	Orange,
Greghamstown,	Spring Grove,
Guyong,	Spring Hill,
Guyong West,	Spring Mount,
Haverton Hill,	Spring Side,
Icely,	Tara,
Lyndhurst,	Toogong,
Lewis Ponds,	Towac.

## PROVISIONAL SCHOOL.

King's Plain.

## Public School District No. 36.

Counties of Cook, Hunter, Phillip, and Roxburgh : To include Blackman's Crown, Bylong, Capertee, Cherry-tree, Dabee, Dungaree, Ilford (or Keene's Swamp), Louee, Round Swamp, Rylstone, Warrangunia : Bounded on the north by the Goulburn River downwards from the confluence of Bylong Creek to the confluence of Widdin Creek; thence by Widdin Creek to its head at Mount Coricudgy; thence by the Great Dividing Range and the range forming the eastern watershed of Umbrella Creek to the Colo River, at Sir John's Mouth, by a line southerly crossing the Colo River, and by the range forming the eastern watershed of Coco or Cook's Creek to the Great Dividing Range; on the south by the Great Dividing Range westerly to Blackman's Crown; thence by a line south-westerly to the nearest point of the Turon River, near the confluence of Coolamigal Creek; on the west by that river downwards to the confluence of Round Swamp Creek; and thence by the range forming the western watershed of that creek, the range forming the southern watershed of Warrangunia Creek, and a spur range to Cunningham's Creek, opposite the confluence of the tributary falling into it from Mount Coralgong; thence on the west by the western boundary of the county of Roxburgh, being Cunningham's Creek upwards to a tributary which rises nearly south of the Cudgegong Creek by a line northerly to the head of Cudgegong Creek, and by that creek to its confluence with the Cudgegong River; thence by a line north passing along the west boundary of the village of Dungaree to the Great Dividing Range, and by that range easterly and the range forming the western watershed of Bylong Creek to the confluence of that creek with the Goulburn River aforesaid.

The

The following is a list of the schools included in this district :—

Ilford, Round Swamp, Rylstone.

Public School District No. 37.

County of Wellington: To include Hill End, Kangaroo Flat, Pyramul, Tambaroora, Trianbil, Toolamanang: Commencing at the confluence of Cunningham's Creek with the Turon River; and bounded thence by the Turon River downwards to the Macquarie River, and by the Macquarie River downwards to where it meets the south-west corner of G. Suttor's 1,118 acres, parish of Walters, county of Wellington; thence by the south boundary of that land easterly, the west, south, and east boundaries of G. Suttor's 640 acres southerly, easterly, and northerly, and a line in continuation thereof to the range forming the south boundary of the parish of Canning; thence by that range westerly to the east boundary of the parish of Wear; thence by that boundary northerly to Gunnell Creek at its confluence with the Cudgegong River; thence by the Cudgegong River upwards to a spur leading to the range forming the northern watershed of Meroo Creek; thence by that range easterly to Mount Bocoble; thence to Bocoble Creek, and by that creek downwards to its junction with Cudgegong Creek, and by Cudgegong Creek upwards to the range at its head; thence by that range to Cunningham's Creek, and by Cunningham's Creek downwards to the Turon River, at the point of commencement.

The following is a list of the schools included in this district :—

Avisford,	Kangaroo Flat,
Hargraves,	Pyramul,
Hill End,	Tambaroora,
Windeyer.	

Public School District No. 38.

Counties of Phillip and Wellington: To include Apple-tree Flat, Cooyal, Gulgong, Guntawang, Hargraves, Louisa Creek, Mudgee, Mullanuddy, Tamabutta, Warburton, Windeyer, Wollar, Wyaldra: Commencing on Cudgegong River, at a spur leading to the watershed dividing the Meroo Creek from the Cudgegong River; and bounded thence by that watershed easterly to Mount Bocoble; thence by Bocoble Creek downwards to the Cudgegong Creek; and by that creek to its confluence with the Cudgegong River; thence by a line bearing north passing along the west boundary of the village of Dungaree to the Great Dividing Range; and by that range easterly and the range forming the western watershed of Bylong Creek to the confluence of that creek with the Goulburn River; thence by the Goulburn River downwards to its confluence with the Cudgegong River; and by the Cudgegong River downwards, to the point of commencement.

The following is a list of the schools included in this district :—

Cooyal,	Mudgee,
Gulgong,	Wialdra,
Guntawang,	Wollar.

Public School District No. 39.

Counties of Bligh, Gordon, and Wellington: To include Arthursville, Burrandong, Bexcourt, Cudgegong, Codrington, Ganoo, Goolwa, Ironbarks, Loombah, Montefiores, Newrea, Narrigal, Ponto, Terrabella, Warne, Wellington: Bounded on the north from Wialdra Creek near its confluence with the Cudgegong River, by a road north-westerly from Guntawang to Cobbora to the range forming the western boundary of the county of Bligh; by that range which partly divides the waters of Talbragar and Macquarie Rivers south-westerly to within 10 miles of the town of Wellington, and by the boundary of the settled districts, being a curved line including all lands within 10 miles from any point of the outward limits of the said town westerly to the Macquarie River; thence by that river downwards to the Little River; thence by that river upwards to Buckinbah Creek, and by that creek upwards to Loombah Creek; thence by that creek upwards to Googodery Creek; thence by that creek upwards to the south-west corner of portion 7, parish of Catombal, county of Gordon; thence by the south boundary of that portion bearing east to its south-east corner; thence by the east and part of the north boundary of that land, the east boundary of portion 3, part of the south boundary of portion 12, and the east boundaries of portions 12 and 18 northerly and easterly to the north-east corner of the latter portion; thence by a line bearing east forming the south boundary of portion 80, parish of Codrington, to its south-east corner; thence by the east boundary of portion 80 north to its north-east corner; thence by a line forming the south boundaries of portions 81 and 87 east, and the east boundary of the latter portion north to its north-east corner; thence by a line north-easterly to the source of Two-mile Creek, and by that creek downwards to the Bell River, and by that river upwards to the confluence of Larras Lake; on the south by Larras Lake to its head; thence by a line to the head of Curragurra Creek, by that creek to the Macquarie River; thence by the Macquarie River downwards to the south-west corner of G. Suttor's 1,118 acres on Oakey Creek, parish of Walters, county of Wellington; thence by the south boundary of that land, the west and south boundaries of G. Suttor's 640 acres, and by the east boundary of that land and a line bearing north to the range forming the south boundary of the parish of Canning; thence by that range westerly to the east boundary of the parish of Wear; thence by that boundary northerly to Gunnell Creek, at its confluence with the Cudgegong River; and by the Cudgegong River upwards, to the point of commencement.

The following is a list of the schools included in this district :—

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Arthursville,	Morungulan,
Burrandong,	Newrea,
Cudgegong,	Ponto,
Goolma,	Wellington,
Ironbarks,	Woollooman.

HALF-TIME SCHOOLS.

Nubrygyn, Shepherd's Creek.

Public School District No. 40.

County of Northumberland: To include Coorumbung, Catherine Hill Bay, Gosford, Kincumber, Mangrove Creek, Norah, Ourinbah Creek, Juggarah, Wiseman's Ferry, Wyong Creek: Bounded on the north from the sea at Reid's Mistake by the entrance to Lake Macquarie and that lake westerly to Dora Creek; thence by that creek upwards to the Warrawolong Range, and by that range dividing the waters of Wollombi Brook from those of Wyong Creek westerly to Mount M'Quoid on the North Road; on the west by the centre of that road southerly to the Hawkesbury River at Wiseman's Ferry; on the south by the Hawkesbury River to Broken Bay and by Broken Bay to the sea; thence by the sea northerly to Reid's Mistake aforesaid, at the point of commencement, including the islands in Lake Macquarie and the Hawkesbury River.

The following is a list of the schools included in this district :—

Coorangbong,	Mangrove Creek,
Gosford,	Mandalong,
Kincumber,	Wyong Creek.

Public

## Public School District No. 41.

County of Northumberland : To include Ellalong, Coolamin, Laguna, Quarrybylong, Wollombi, Yango : Commencing on the range forming the southern watershed of Wollombi Brook at Mount M'Quoid ; and bounded thence by the range dividing the waters of Wollombi Brook from those of Wyong and Mangrove Creeks easterly ; on the east by the range dividing the waters of Wollombi Brook aforesaid from those of Dora and Wallis Creeks northerly to the Broken-back Range ; thence by that range and by the range forming the northern watershed of Cedar and Culawine Creeks and a spur range to the Wollombi Brook ; thence by a spur range and the range dividing the waters of Werong and Drew's Creeks to the range forming the eastern watershed of the Werong Creek ; thence by that range southerly to the range dividing Werong and Yango Creeks from Gravesend and Yengo Creeks, easterly and southerly to the southern watershed of Wollombi Brook at Mount M'Quoid aforesaid.

The following is a list of the schools included in this district :—

Ellalong,  
Laguna,

Wollombi,  
Stockyard Creek.

## Public School District No. 42.

Counties of Clarence, Drake, Fitzroy, Gresham : To include Carr's Creek, Coaldale, Copmanhurst, Gordon, Grafton North and South, Marlow, Moleville, Nymboida, Towallum : Bounded on the north by the range dividing the waters of the Clarence and Richmond Rivers from the crossing over that range of the road from Grafton to Casino westerly to Mount Neville ; thence by a line bearing south-west to the Clarence River at its junction with the Nymboi River ; thence by that river upwards to Boundary Gully ; thence by Boundary Gully upwards to its source at Mount Lofty, and by the road from Grafton to Armidale southerly to the range forming the southern watershed of the Clarence River ; on the south by that range easterly and a line bearing east to the sea near the Solitary Islands ; thence on the east by the sea northerly to the Red Rock at the mouth of the Redbank River ; thence by that river and Dirty Creek upwards to a point where the road from Grafton to Somervale crosses that creek ; thence by that road northerly and north-westerly to where it meets the road from Grafton to Yamba ; thence by that road northerly to a point due east from the south-east corner of portion No. 45, parish of Coldstream ; thence by a line west to that corner, and by that boundary and its westerly continuation to the Coldstream River, and by that river southerly to a point due east from the south-east corner of portion No. 3, parish of Lavadia ; thence by a line west to that corner, and by the east and north boundaries of that portion and part of the east boundary of reserve No. 124, northerly, westerly, and again northerly, to a point east from the south-east corner of portion No. 325, parish of Ulmarra ; thence by a line west to that corner, and by the south boundary of that portion and portion No. 304 westerly to the south-west corner of the latter portion ; thence by the north-western boundaries of portions Nos. 304, 305, and part of 306, north-easterly to a point east from the south-east corner of portion No. 55, parish of Clarence ; thence by a line west to that point ; thence by the north-east and eastern boundaries of portions Nos. 58 and 57 north-west and northerly, and by the northern and north-western boundaries of portions Nos. 57 and 59 westerly and south-westerly to the south-east corner of portion No. 71 ; thence by the eastern, northern, and western boundaries of that portion northerly, westerly, and southerly to Swan Creek ; thence by that creek downwards to the Clarence River ; thence by that river downwards to a point opposite the junction of Almy Creek ; thence by a line to that junction, and by that creek and Lagoon Creek upwards to the eastern extremity of the south boundary of portion No. 183, parish of Southgate ; thence by the south boundaries of that portion and portion No. 197, and the south boundaries of portions Nos. 23, 25, 26, 50, 14, and 12, parish of Clifden, westerly to the road from Grafton to Casino aforesaid ; and thence by that road northerly to the range, at the point of commencement.

The following is a list of the schools included in this district :—

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Almy Creek,  
Buccarumbi,  
Burragan,  
Carr's Creek,  
Clifden,  
Etonsville,  
Gerrynberryn,  
Grafton,

Grafton South,  
Murrang,  
Nymboida,  
Ramornie,  
Rushford,  
Smith's Flat,  
Southgate,  
Strontian Park.

## PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.

Coallale, Kangaroo Creek, Urara.

## CERTIFIED DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOL.

Grafton Roman Catholic.

## LIST OF PRESENT MEMBERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARDS.

Messrs. Thomas Bawden, J.P.,  
Frederick W. Chapman, J.P.,  
Thomas George Hewitt, J.P.,  
Samuel See, J.P.

Messrs. Henry Maurice, J.P.,  
Thomas Page, J.P.,  
Edward Michael Ryan, J.P.

## Public School District No. 43.

County of Clarence : To include Coldstream, Cowper, Maclean, Palmer's Island, Shark Creek, Swan Creek, Taloumbi, Ulmarra, Wooli, Yamba : Commencing on the sea-coast at the Red Rock, at the mouth of the Redbank River ; and bounded thence by that river and Dirty Creek upwards to a point where the road from Grafton to Somervale crosses that creek ; thence by that road northerly and north-westerly to where it meets the road from Grafton to Yamba ; thence by that road northerly to a point due east from the south-east corner of portion No. 45, parish of Coldstream ; thence by a line west to that corner, and by that boundary and its westerly continuation to the Coldstream River ; thence by that river southerly to a point east from the south-east corner of portion No. 3, parish of Lavadia ; thence by a line west to that corner, and by the east and north boundaries of that portion and part of the east boundary of reserve No. 124 northerly, westerly, and again northerly, to a point east from the south-east corner of portion No. 325, parish of Ulmarra ; thence by a line west to that corner and by the south boundary of that portion and portion No. 304 westerly to the south-west corner of the latter portion ; thence by the north-western boundaries of portions Nos. 304, 305, and part of 306 north-easterly to a point east from the south-east corner of portion No. 58, parish of Clarence ; thence by a line west to that point ; thence by the north-east and eastern boundaries of portions

portions Nos. 58 and 57 north-west and northerly; and by the northern and north-western boundaries of portions Nos. 57 and 59 westerly and south-westerly to the south-east corner of portion No. 71; thence by the eastern, northern, and western boundaries of that portion northerly, westerly, and southerly to Swan Creek; thence by that creek downwards to the Clarence River; thence by that river downwards and its south arm along the southern and eastern shores of Woodford Island to the sea; and by the sea southerly, to the point of commencement.

The following is a list of the Schools included in this district:—

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Coldstream, Upper,	South Arm,
Coldstream, Lower,	Swan Creek,
Cowper,	Taloumbi,
Palmer's Island,	Ulmorra,
Rocky Mouth,	Ulmorra, Lower,
Shark Creek,	Yamba.

PROVISIONAL SCHOOL.

Tynedale.

LIST OF PRESENT MEMBERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD.

Messrs. Edward S. Atkin,	Messrs. Samuel Macnaughton,
Samuel Cohen, J.P.,	William T. Pullen,
William Goodger,	John F. Small, jun.

Public School District No. 44.

Counties of Clarence and Richmond: To include Ashby, Chatsworth, Goodwood Island, Harwood Island, Iluka, Lawrence, Southgate, Woodford Island, Woombah: Commencing on the Clarence River, at the commencement of Alamy Creek with that river; and bounded thence by Alamy Creek upwards to Lagoon Creek, and by Lagoon Creek upwards to the eastern extremity of the south boundary of portion No. 183, parish of Southgate; thence by the south boundaries of that portion and portion No. 197, and the south boundaries of portions Nos. 23, 25, 26, 50, 14, and 12, parish of Clifden, westerly to the road from Grafton to Casino; thence by that road northerly to the range dividing the waters of the Clarence and Richmond Rivers; thence on the north by that range and the northern watershed of the Clarence River easterly to the sea; thence by the sea southerly to the mouth of the Clarence River; and by that river and its south arm passing along the eastern and southern shores of Woodford Island; and again by the main channel upwards to Alamy Creek, at the point of commencement.

The following is a list of the Schools included in this district:—

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Chatsworth Island,	South Arm,
Harwood Island,	Southgate, Lower,
Iluka,	Wombah,
Lawrence,	Woodford Dale,
Woodford Leigh.	

LIST OF PRESENT MEMBERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD.

Messrs. William McPherson, George Martin, James D. Whalan.

Public School District No. 45.

Counties of Gloucester and Macquarie: To include Cape Hawke, Camden Haven, Cooperook, Croki, Cundlic, Dingo Creek, Forster, Jones's Island, Killawarra, Marlee, McLean River, Mitchell's Island, Oxley Island, Taree, Tinonee, Wallis Lake, Wingham: Bounded on the south-west and west from the sea at Sugarloaf Point by the spur range passing between Myall and Smith's Lakes and the range dividing the waters falling to Wallis's Lake and the McLean River from those falling to Myall Lake and the Broadwater north-westerly to the eastern boundary of the Australian Agricultural Company's grant of 464,640 acres; thence by that boundary bearing north to the corner of that grant, near Millstone Hill; thence by a line north-westerly to the confluence of the Gloucester and Manning Rivers, and by the Manning River upwards to the confluence of the Barnard River; thence by a line north-easterly to Mount Sea View; thence by the range dividing the waters of the Manning and Hastings Rivers easterly, and by the range dividing the waters of Queen's and Watson Taylor's Lakes to the North Brother Mountain; thence by a line easterly to Camden Haven; by Camden Haven to the sea-coast; and by the sea-coast southerly, to the point of commencement.

The following is a list of the Schools included in this district:—

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Apple-tree Flat,	Glenthorne,
Bungay,	Killawarra,
Cape Hawke,	Kimbriki,
Cooperook,	Marlee,
Croki,	Mitchell's Island,
Cucambark,	Mondrook,
Cundletown,	Mount George,
Dingo Creek,	Oxley Island,
Dumaresq Island,	Redbank,
Forster,	Taree,
Forster, North,	Tinonee,
Ghinni Ghinni,	Wingham,
Woolla.	

PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.

Harrington,	Seal Rocks,
Larry's Flat,	Willow Point.

HALF-TIME SCHOOLS.

Candle Flat,	McLean's River, Upper
Pipanpinga,	McLean's River, Lower.

LIST OF PRESENT MEMBERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD.

Messrs. Charles Boyce, J.P.,	Messrs. Henry John Cornish, J.P.,
Thomas West Dugdale, J.P.,	Joseph Laurie, J.P.,
Joseph Andrews.	

Public

## Public School District No. 46.

Counties of Macquarie and Dudley: To include Blackman's Point, Innes, Laurieton, Port Macquarie, Mariaville, Rawdon Island, San Crox: Commencing on the sea-coast at Camden Haven; and bounded thence by Camden Haven and a line westerly to North Brother Mountain, and by the range dividing the waters of Queen's and Watson Taylor's Lakes and the northern watershed of the Camden Haven River westerly to the range dividing the waters of the Manning and Hastings Rivers; thence by that range westerly to Mount Sea View; thence by a line north-easterly to Mount Kippara; thence on the north by the range dividing the waters of the Macleay and Hastings Rivers easterly and a line south-east to Crescent Head; thence on the east by the sea-coast southerly to Camden Haven, at the point of commencement.

The following is a list of the schools included in this district:--

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Becchwood,	Hastings, Upper,
Blackman's Point,	Laurieton,
Brombin,	Port Macquarie,
Cornbury Park,	Rawdon Island,
Ennis,	Rollands Plains,
Forbes River,	Wauchope.

## LIST OF PRESENT MEMBERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD.

Messrs. Michael Fagan, J.P.,	James Summerville.
Thomas Platt.	

## Public School District No. 47.

Counties of Dudley and Macquarie: To include Arakoon, Belgrave, Clybucca, Cooroobongatti, Comara, Frederickton, Gladstone (or Darkwater), Kempsey East and West, Kullatine, Kinchela, Warbo, Witttrin: Commencing on the sea-coast at Crescent Head; bounded thence on the south by a line bearing north-west to the range dividing the waters of the Macleay and Hastings Rivers, and by that range westerly to Mount Kippara; thence by a line south-westerly to Mount Sea View; and thence on the west by a line north to the Hastings River, and by that river upwards to a point south of Mount Weirikumbe; thence by a line north to the Macleay River, at a point half a mile west from the west boundary of J. Wearne's 40 acres; thence by the Macleay River downwards to the confluence of Comara Creek; and thence by the western watershed of that creek, being part of the western boundary of the county of Dudley northerly, to the northern watershed of the Macleay River; thence by that range forming the southern boundary of the county of Raleigh easterly to the sea-coast, at a point about 1½ mile northerly from Grassy Head; thence by the sea-coast southerly, to the point of commencement.

The following is a list of the schools included in this district:--

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Aldavilla,	Kinchela Creek,
Belmore River,	Pelican Island,
Carangula,	Rainbow Reach,
Euroka,	Seven Oaks,
Frederickton,	Tacking Point,
Gladstone,	Turner's Flat,
Kempsey East,	Yarrahappini.
Kempsey West,	

## CERTIFIED DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOL.

Kempsey Presbyterian.

## Public School District No. 48.

Counties of Clarke, Raleigh, and Fitzroy: To include Bellingen, Bonville, Bowra, Congarinni, Coff's Harbour, Nambucca, Raleigh, Wilson: Commencing on the sea-coast where the north boundary of the county of Dudley meets it, being a point distant about 1½ mile northerly from Grassy Head; and bounded thence on the south by the north boundary of that county, being the northern watershed of the Macleay River westerly to the Kempsey and Armidale Road; thence by that road north-westerly to the junction of the road from Grafton to Armidale; thence by that road northerly to the southern watershed of the Clarence River; on the north by that range easterly and a line bearing east to the sea-coast, near the Solitary Islands; and on the east by the sea-coast southerly, to the point of commencement.

The following is a list of the schools included in this district:--

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Bellingen River,	Raleigh West,
Bowra,	South Arm,
Fernmount,	Valla,
Nambucca,	Mount George.
Raleigh East,	

## Public School District No. 49.

County of Ross: To include Brunswick, Cudgen, Murwillumbah, Point Danger, Terranora. Bounded on the north from the sea-coast at Point Danger by the boundary dividing the Colonies of New South Wales and Queensland westerly to the head of the Tweed River; on the west and on the south by the range dividing the waters of the Tweed and Brunswick Rivers from those of the Richmond River southerly and easterly to the sea-coast about 4 miles north-westerly from Cape Byron; and on the east by the sea-coast northerly, to the point of commencement.

The following is a list of the Schools included in this District:--

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Byangum, Murwillumbah, Tweed Junction.

## PROVISIONAL SCHOOL.

Point Danger.

## LIST OF PRESENT MEMBERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD.

Messrs. James Black, J.P.,	Messrs. John Ritchie,
Joshua Bray,	William Wardrop.

Public

## Public School District No. 50.

Counties of Buller, Drake, Richmond, and Rous: To include Alica, Casino, Codrington South, Coraki, Dyraba, Fairy Mount, Queebun, Tabulam, Tathan, Tomki, Tooloom, Yulgilbar. Bounded on the north from the head of the Tweed River by part of the boundary dividing the Colonies of New South Wales and Queensland westerly to the source of the Clarence River, near Mount Wilson; on the west by the Clarence River downwards to a point due north from the north-west corner of portion No. 13, parish of Emu, county of Buller, on Emu Creek; thence by a line south to that corner, and by the west boundary of that portion and its southerly prolongation to the range forming the northern watershed of Plumbugo Creek; thence by that range easterly to a point due north from the north-west corner of portion No. 129, parish of Timbarra, county of Drake; thence by that line bearing south, and by the west boundaries of that portion and portions Nos. 131, 133, 176, 177, southerly to the south-west corner of the latter portion; and thence by a line southerly to the crossing of the Fairfield Road from Solferino over Yellow Creek; thence by that road easterly and southerly to the range dividing the Clarence and Timbarra waters at Hamilton's Gap; thence by that range, Booth's range southerly, and the watershed between Mookima, Wybra Creek, and Hamilton's Ponds, southerly to the junction of Mookima, Wybra Creek, with the Clarence River; thence by that river downwards to the confluence of Nymboi River; thence by a line north-east to the range dividing the waters of the Richmond and Clarence Rivers at Mount Neville, and by that range south-easterly to the source of Camira Creek; thence by that creek and Myall Creek to the south arm of the Richmond River; thence by that arm downwards to the Richmond River, and by that river upwards to its north arm; thence by that arm upwards to the south boundary of the parish of South Gundurimba, county of Rous, as shown on the map in the Surveyor-General's Office; thence by that boundary westerly and north-westerly to the south-east corner of A. Irving's portion No. 41, parish of Tomki; thence by the western boundaries of the parish of South Lismore and South Gundurimba northerly to Back Creek, by Back Creek westerly to a point north of the north-west corner of A. Armstrong's portion No. 66, parish of Tomki; thence by a line bearing north to the road or track from Lismore to the Tweed River, along the ridge *via* Hanging Rock and Hanging Rock Creek, as shown on county map of Rous, in the Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney; thence by that road or track northerly to the range dividing the waters of the Tweed and Brunswick Rivers from those of the Richmond River; thence by that range northerly, to the point of commencement.

The following is a list of the Schools included in this District:—

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Boorook,  
Casino,  
Codrington,

Coraki,  
Murrangang,  
Tabulam.

## PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.

Tooloom,

Wooram.

## LIST OF PRESENT MEMBERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD.

Messrs. John Barling,  
Malcolm McIntyre Campbell, C.P.S.,  
Frederick G. Crouch,  
George F. Parker.

Messrs. John Grmie, J.P.,  
John C. Irving,  
Kyran Nolan,

## Public School District No. 51.

Counties of Richmond and Rous: To include Ballina North and South, Bexhill, Blakebrook, Bungawalbin, Broadwater, Gundurimba, Lismore, Nimbin, Pimlico, Tintenbar, Tucki Tucki, Tuckurimba, Tunstall, Uraba, Wardell, Woodburn: Commencing on the sea-coast at a point about 4 miles north-westerly from Cape Byron, opposite to a spur leading to the range dividing the waters of the Richmond from those of the Tweed and Brunswick Rivers; thence to that spur and by the range westerly to the road or track from Lismore to the Tweed River along the ridge *via* Hanging Rock and Hanging Rock Creek, as shown on county map of Rous, at the Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney; on the west by that track along the ridge southerly to a point due north from the north-west corner of A. Armstrong's portion No. 66, parish of Tomki, county of Rous; thence by a line due south to Back Creek; thence by Back Creek easterly to the western boundary of the parish of South Lismore, as shown on the map aforesaid; thence by the western boundaries of that parish and the parish of South Gundurimba southerly to the south-east corner of A. Irving's portion No. 41, parish of Tomki; thence by the southern boundary of the parish of South Gundurimba, as shown on the map aforesaid, south-easterly and easterly to the Richmond River north arm; thence by that arm and the Richmond River downwards to the Richmond River south arm; thence by the south arm of the Richmond River upwards to Myall Creek, and by Myall Creek and Camira Creek upwards to the range dividing the waters of the Richmond and Clarence Rivers; thence by that range and the northern watershed of the Clarence River easterly to the sea-coast, and by the sea-coast northerly, to the point of commencement.

The following is a list of the Schools included in this District:—

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Alstonville,  
Ballina,  
Blakebrook,  
Broadwater,  
Dungarubba,  
Goonellebah,  
Gundurimbah,  
Lismore,  
North Creek,  
Pimlico,

Swan Bay,  
Tintenbar,  
Tirramia Creek,  
Tunstall,  
Wardell,  
Wardell East,  
Woodburn,  
Woodlawn,  
Wyrallah,  
Yeurabar.

## PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.

Bexhill,  
Bungawalbyn,

Tucki Tucki,  
Wollongbar.

## LIST OF PRESENT MEMBERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD.

Messrs. Ernest Carter,

Edmund Ross, J.P.

Arthur F. Parker, M.D.,

## APPENDIX III.

## CHIEF INSPECTOR'S GENERAL REPORT FOR 1881.

Few changes of importance have taken place in the inspectoral arrangements since the date of last report. So long as the number of schools continues to increase at the present rate the work of inspection may be expected to grow in like ratio. Additions to the inspectoral staff, therefore, will from time to time have to be made. Two new Inspectors have been appointed during the year. The staff now consists of seven District Inspectors and sixteen Inspectors. This staff is barely sufficient to complete one inspection of all schools within the year; it is therefore not possible, except in a few urgent or special cases, to inspect schools a second time.

Table A, appended, shows the number of schools or departments fully or regularly inspected during 1881. Exclusive of 57 evening schools, 1,546 schools, out of a total of 1,610, underwent inspection. The uninspected schools, to the number of 64, chiefly lie within the Armidale, Wagga, and Bathurst Districts. The reasons assigned for the non-inspection of these schools are that they were brought into operation after the Inspectors' visits to the localities in which they lie, or that they could not be reached for want of time.

The number of schools or departments in operation at the close of 1880 was 1,460; the number open during 1881 was 1,667. There has, therefore, been an increase of 207 schools. With few exceptions, schools are well distributed throughout the Colony. Allowing 100 cubic feet of space to each child, they afford accommodation for 122,119 children. The highest number enrolled for any one quarter was 128,796, while the ordinary attendance was 95,088. Viewing the schools in the aggregate, there is therefore no lack of room for all children now under instruction. It is true that in some places this accommodation is insufficient, while in others it is more than enough. In the former case steps are being taken to meet necessary requirements. In the metropolitan district and the more populous inland towns school attendance quickly outgrows the accommodation provided, and the resources of the Department are greatly taxed to keep pace with the demand for additional space. One of the readiest and best means of providing the requisite accommodation, pending the erection of permanent buildings or the enlargement of existing ones, is by school tents. These can be put up at short notice, and as temporary schoolrooms they answer very well. In one or two localities, and by a very small section of the Press, opposition has been shown to the use of tents in this way. It is urged against them that they do not sufficiently protect children from the heat, and that they are badly ventilated. The experience of our Inspectors and teachers is of an opposite kind. Of course there may be places where it would be both better and cheaper to erect temporary wooden structures as schoolrooms, but for general use nothing, I believe, will be found to do so well as tents. At the close of 1881 there were thirty-six tent schoolrooms in various parts of the Colony.

Inquiries with a view to provide for future educational wants have been actively continued throughout the year. In Sydney and the larger inland towns a number of eligible sites has been secured. Little more in this direction remains to be done. It is hoped that school buildings will be put up on these sites in time to replace the Certified Denominational Schools which, in accordance with section 28 of the Public Instruction Act, will cease to receive State support at the end of 1882.

School organization has been improved in various ways. A number of new schools has been erected, other premises have been leased or rented for school purposes, while existing buildings have in many instances been enlarged or repaired. Altogether, much has been done to increase school accommodation.

The Inspectors report the working appliances in schools to be sufficient. Complaints are occasionally made that certain necessary materials are not supplied by the agents, but the general opinion of the Inspectors is that, as regards furniture and the other usual school requisites, the schools under the Department are fairly equipped.

The demand for weathersheds continues. These form useful adjuncts to the playgrounds of large schools, but the necessity of them for small schools is not very apparent. Applications are often made for this, as for other kinds of expenditure, for no better reason than to get a share of public money.

The Inspectors are unanimous in reporting the discipline of our schools to be in a high state of excellence. A disorderly school is very seldom met with. In general, the government is mild, but firm; the pupils yield a prompt and willing obedience; the ordinary school routine is of a quiet, methodic, orderly character, and the use of corporal punishment is becoming less each year. These are pleasing features in connection with the conduct of our schools, and may be taken as a sign that teachers are acquiring a proper conception of the value and importance of one of the most important branches of school management. While it may be true that in a few instances the business of teaching is subordinated to the maintenance of discipline, in the vast majority of schools the contrary is the case. It is generally felt by our teachers that good effective teaching is only possible where the essentials of a sound healthy discipline have been first secured. In connection with this subject it should be mentioned that a very marked improvement has been effected in the drill taught in schools. So unfavourably was this subject reported on for 1880 that it was deemed advisable to direct the attention of Inspectors specially to the matter. Although the result of the action taken by these officers has, as already stated, been of a beneficial character, much remains to be done to place the teaching of military drill on a satisfactory footing.

The subjoined statement may afford some useful information respecting school attendance in the Colony:—

Number of pupils enrolled during the year	176,969
Number of pupils enrolled for March quarter	121,175
Number of pupils in average attendance for March quarter	82,457
Number of pupils enrolled for June quarter	125,639
Number of pupils in average attendance for June quarter	80,772
Number of pupils enrolled for September quarter	126,416
Number of pupils in average attendance for September quarter	81,781
Number of pupils enrolled for December quarter	128,796
Number of pupils in average attendance for December quarter	86,741
Number of pupils in ordinary attendance about	95,088
Number of pupils present at inspection	86,741
Number of children between six and fourteen years who are not known to be receiving statute education	9,774
Number of pupils who have attended school 140 days or more	79,584
Number of pupils who have attended less than 140 days	97,385.

The aggregate enrolment for 1880 was 149,112. The increase for the year 1881 was therefore the difference between 176,969 and 149,112, or 18½ per cent. This result affords ground for satisfaction.

With regard to the total annual enrolment, it is proper to point out that it includes all children who attended two or more schools during the year. From the returns furnished it would appear that this class of children is rather numerous, varying from 3½ per cent. in the Armidale and Bathurst Districts to 29 per cent. in the Metropolitan District. It is not possible to fix with absolute exactness the percentage for the whole Colony.

The largest total enrolment for any one quarter rose from 114,811 to 128,796 or 12 per cent. The average attendance also rose from 72,041 to 86,553, or 20 per cent. These gratifying results are no doubt largely due to the labours of the Principal School Attendance Officer and his assistants; and, as the enforcement of the penal clause of the Public Instruction Act becomes extended through the various parts of the Colony, a corresponding improvement in school attendance may be looked for.

The average attendance for December quarter was 67 per cent. of the gross enrolment; for the same quarter of 1880 it was 63 per cent.

From inquiries made by our teachers, the number of children between six and fourteen years of age may be approximately fixed at 116,185, while the number who are not known to be receiving statute education is estimated at 9,774. These estimates cannot, however, be unreservedly accepted. The process by which they were arrived at was necessarily imperfect, and the actual number in each case is without doubt much larger.

With respect to the number of children who have attended school 140 days or more, it is proper to observe that it leaves out many of those who have attended two or more schools during the year, and who, although making the 140 attendances, could not be included in the returns furnished, as no proper record of their attendance had been kept. The number of pupils who completed 140 attendances is about 45 per cent. of the gross yearly enrolment.

A fair inference from the foregoing figures is that, while the number of children not under instruction is comparatively small, irregularity of attendance is very great.

Table B, appended, exhibits the number of pupils examined in the several subjects of instruction, together with the degree of proficiency attained in each subject. An inspection of this table discloses the following facts:—

Of 85,191 pupils examined in reading, the proficiency of 72 per cent. ranged from fair to good, while the proficiency of 28 per cent. ranked from tolerable to indifferent. These results may be regarded as fairly satisfactory.

The defect most noticeable in the teaching of reading is a tendency to spend too much time in explanation of matters foreign to the lessons. This fault is especially observable in young teachers. Instead of endeavouring to get their pupils to learn to read well in a reasonable time, their main aim seems to be to make the reading lesson the medium through which to convey information upon every variety of topic. The pupils read too little, and the teachers talk too much. That the rate of progress made in the reading by the pupils in the lower classes is below what it ought to be most of our Inspectors are agreed. It is hoped that one of the effects of the new standards about to be issued will be to improve the reading of the lower classes in this respect, but the chief remedy will still rest with the Inspectors themselves.

In writing, 85,323 pupils were examined, 40,186 on slates and 45,137 in copy-books. Of those examined on slates, the writing of 78 per cent. was estimated from fair to good, while that of 22 per cent. received marks varying from tolerable to indifferent. The writing on paper was somewhat better, 82 per cent. of the examinees gaining the mark fair and upwards, and 18 per cent. marks of a lower degree.

These results are very fairly satisfactory. They go to show that the subject is taught with care and success. Compared with the position writing occupied in 1880, marked improvement has been made in the teaching of it.

The results in arithmetic are, as compared with those obtained in the two preceding subjects, much less satisfactory, and must be regarded as decidedly low; indeed there is no other subject that appears to such poor advantage. Of 78,397 pupils examined in it, 71 per cent. were working the Simple Rules, 20 per cent. the Compound Rules, and 9 per cent. the higher Rules. These ratios tend to show that too large a proportion of pupils are in the lower classes, and that the progress made by them in arithmetic is slow. It should be stated, however, that about one-fifth of those examined in the simple rules are in infants' schools, and are for the most part below the school age, while another fifth, although in the primary schools, are very young.

Of pupils examined in the lower Rules, 55 per cent. gained the mark fair or above, and 45 per cent. earned marks ranging between indifferent and tolerable. In the Compound Rules, the work 46 per cent. reached fair or above, while that of 54 per cent. was tolerable or worse. The corresponding percentages in the higher Rules were 52 and 48 respectively.

The causes that have helped to produce such poor results are correctly stated by some of our Inspectors. The teaching in arithmetic is too mechanical, and, in schools taught by one teacher, the lower classes are left too much to themselves. There is not enough of oral explanation, blackboard exercise, or vigilant oversight of the pupil's work. The teaching in the higher classes is marked by the same faults, and by the further one that the questions are too bookish. Greater resource, a better understanding of the nature of the reasoning faculty, and a wider acquaintance with the business requirements of everyday life will need to be shown by our teachers before much better results can be looked for.

43,206 pupils were examined in grammar, 23,598 in the elements, and 19,608 in the more advanced parts of the subject. Of those examined in the elements, 60 per cent. gained the mark fair and upwards, and 40 per cent. marks not so high. In advanced grammar, fifty-nine per cent. gained the mark fair and above, and the remainder did less satisfactorily. The highest proficiency was shown in mechanical parsing; in accidence, paraphrasing, and the application of the syntactical rules to prose composition, the teaching needs to be more thorough. It is doubtful whether any real good is done by introducing grammar, as we now do, to second-class pupils in the first and second half-years of their enrolment. The subject is too abstruse for children so young to understand, and I am inclined to think the time so spent in teaching it would be better employed in giving extra instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic.

Geography occupies a much better position than grammar,—a circumstance probably attributable to two causes: the subject can be presented in a more interesting form to young children, and its successful treatment does not demand so large an amount of skill. Nevertheless, the methods used in teaching it admit of improvement. The lessons in elementary geography are burdened with dry, uninteresting facts, undue stress is laid on the communication of bald, meaningless definitions, and insufficient use is made of suitable and well-timed pictorial illustrations. There is too little reference to the map, and too much talk on what to young children must be pure abstractions. In the teaching of the more advanced parts of the subject, the aim of a good number of teachers seems to be to drill pupils in the heights of mountains and lengths of rivers, rather than to give them a vivid and lasting conception of the main physical features of the various countries in which such mountains and rivers are found. Very poor judgment is shown in teaching what would prove useful to children in after years, but much worthless information is conveyed in the lessons, and a good deal of time and energy misspent.

Of 47,962 pupils examined in geography, the proficiency of 63 per cent. was fair and upwards, while the attainments of 37 per cent. did not rise above tolerable. The answering was somewhat better in advanced than in elementary geography. This is partly explained by the fact that a large number of children examined in the elements were in infants' schools.

With regard to the other subjects ordinarily taught in Public Schools, good proficiency has been attained in needlework, and fair proficiency in Scripture lessons, drawing, vocal music, object lessons, mensuration, and elementary Latin. The results in Euclid and Algebra approach fair—a mark below that awarded to these subjects in former years. The position held by vocal music is likely to mislead, inasmuch as the examinations held in that subject did not generally go beyond hearing the children sing. Those of the Inspectors who extended their examinations into the theory of music agree in reporting that this part of the subject is poorly taught.



Of the 1,546 schools inspected, 25 per cent. were above, 31 per cent. up to, and 44 per cent. below the standard (fair). In view of the searching nature of the examinations usually held by our Inspectors, these results may be regarded as fairly satisfactory.

Hitherto there has been but one standard of proficiency for all schools, in accordance with which, examinations held by Inspectors have mainly been conducted. It is felt, however, that a school taught solely by one teacher should not be examined by so high a standard as a school taught by more teachers than one. In other words, it is thought that a reasonable allowance should be made to a teacher who, unaided, has to teach three classes, as compared with a teacher who has to instruct a less number. Accordingly, a new set of standards is in course of preparation, which will probably be completed at an early date. The adoption of these standards will, it is believed, not only mete out equal fairness to teachers of all classes of schools, but render the work of teaching more effective in the leading branches of instruction. The latter result will be mainly brought about by apportioning more time to the teaching of reading, writing, and arithmetic to the lower classes, and by introducing into the standards the principle of awarding different values to the different subjects of examination, according to their importance and the degree of skill required in teaching them. Under the existing standard, all subjects are treated as of equal importance, "good" in object lessons carrying the same number of marks as "good" in reading, notwithstanding that the work and skill needed to gain the estimate in the latter subject are very much greater than those required to gain it in the former.

The general testimony of the Inspectors is that evening public schools have not been a success. Many of these institutions have been established under the most favourable auspices. Good, well ventilated schoolrooms have been provided, there has been no lack of the best teaching appliances, and the teachers have been men thoroughly competent for the work and imbued with the requisite zeal and earnestness to carry it on to a successful issue. Their efforts have, however, in almost every instance, ended in failure. And this result is not due to the regulations under which this class of schools is worked, but mainly, if not entirely, to a want of public support. Several of the schools have started with an attendance of from thirty to forty pupils, which in the course of a few weeks has dwindled to less than ten, and the schools have finally collapsed. Mr. Inspector McIntyre, who was specially deputed to inquire into the condition and prospects of these schools, collected a large amount of valuable information respecting their working in this Colony and also in Victoria, where the pupils attend instruction free of charge. The conclusions arrived at by that officer are unfavourable to the success of evening schools in Colonies like ours, where population is but limited, where the openings for remunerative labour are many, and where the attractions of outdoor amusements are strong. He has, however, made certain recommendations respecting the future conduct of these schools, which, if adopted in a modified form, may cause them to receive a larger amount of public support.

Under the regulations of 14th December, 1880, twenty Public Schools, embracing thirty-eight Departments, became Superior Schools. A course of instruction has been laid down for these schools and suitable text books prescribed for use in them. Although their organization cannot be regarded as complete, tolerable progress has been made towards getting them into working order. Some difficulty has been met with in applying the "special rules," under which this class of schools is to be conducted, to the girls' departments, and this difficulty has not yet been overcome. An agitation, got up to do away with the fees charged for instruction in the special subjects, has helped to keep matters in an unsettled state. However, the whole subject of Superior Schools is likely to re-engage the attention of the Department, when it is hoped all obstacles to their efficient working will be removed.

As stated in my report of last year, a great many teachers are in positions which, under the Regulations, they are not eligible to fill. This is especially true of teachers in charge of the larger and more important schools.

In order to afford all such teachers an opportunity to gain the classifications required of them, they were summoned to examination in December last. A good number of teachers attended. The examinations were held simultaneously at the head quarters of the several Inspectors, and were conducted in accordance with a time-table drawn up for the purpose. The main feature of this time-table was that the same subjects were to be given out on the same days and at the same hours at the various seats of examination. It is intended to hold another examination in June next, at which all teachers who failed to attend the former examination, although summoned thereto, will be expected to be present. The results of the December examination have not yet been generally made known.

The number of applicants for the office of pupil-teacher is very great, especially in the larger towns. The result is that many of the successful candidates have to wait long periods before openings can be found for their services. In a few remote country places, however, some difficulty has been met with in procuring suitable local applicants for the office, and it has consequently not been found possible to complete the teaching staffs of the schools concerned. The blame for this is largely attributable to the teachers who, although foreseeing that the services of pupil-teachers would be required in the schools under their charge, have either taken no pains to train young persons for the position, or have shown a want of ability to train them successfully.

The number of pupil-teachers in the Service at the end of 1881 was 650. They are favourably reported on, both by teachers and Inspectors, and they perform no unimportant part in the work of primary instruction. Not only are they in many cases more competent than well-paid assistants, but they form the main source from which vacancies in the larger and more important schools are filled. The pupil-teacher element is one of the most striking features of our system of Education, and it is certainly one of the most hopeful.

The results of the year's operations may be briefly summarised as follows:—1,546 out of 1,610 Schools underwent full inspection; 210 new Schools or Departments were established; good progress has been made in securing suitable school sites, especially in Sydney and its neighbourhood; school accommodation has been largely increased and school organization sensibly improved; the quarterly enrolment of pupils has risen 12 per cent., and the average quarterly attendance 20 per cent.; a very large number of additional children has been brought under instruction; the discipline of our schools has reached a high state of excellence; the pupils' attainments are an advance on those of the previous year; and the condition of the schools in general is fairly satisfactory.

Appended are the reports of the several District Inspectors and Inspectors.

EDWIN JOHNSON,  
Chief Inspector.

Sydney, 22nd March, 1882.

A.

GENERAL RETURN of Inspection.

	Pub.	Prov.	H.-T.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Other.	Totals.
Number of Schools or Departments open during 1881, or any portion thereof ...	1,100	246	93	66	97	2	5	1	1,610
Number fully inspected .....	1,070	219	90	65	94	2	5	1	1,546
Number not fully or regularly inspected	30	27	3	1	3	...	...	...	64
Totals .....	1,100	246	93	66	97	2	5	1	1,610

In addition, there were 57 Evening Schools, 8 of which were inspected and 49 were not.

Condition

## Condition of Schools inspected.

Schools.	Below Standard.	Up to Standard. (Fair.)	Above Standard.
Public .....	412	338	320
Provisional .....	160	43	11
Half-Time .....	57	23	10
Church of England .....	19	28	18
Roman Catholic .....	27	40	27
Presbyterian .....	1	1	...
Wesleyan .....	4	1	...
Hebrew .....	...	1	...
All Schools .....	680	480	386

## Return of Inspection in the several Districts.

Districts.	Schools inspected.	Schools not inspected.	Totals.
Sydney District (5 Inspectors) .....	330	2	332
Maitland " (3 " ) .....	267	5	272
Goulburn " (4 " ) .....	255	9	264
Armidale " (3 " ) .....	197	17	214
Wagga " (3 " ) .....	196	16	212
Bathurst " (2 " ) .....	158	14	172
Wellington,, (2 " ) .....	143	1	144
Totals .....	1,546	64	1,610

## B.

## ESTIMATED proficiency of the Pupils in all Schools.

Subject.	Estimated Proficiency.				Totals.
	Good.	Fair.	Tolerable.	Moderate to Indifferent.	
Reading—					
Alphabet .....	3,042	4,455	2,546	1,661	11,704
Monosyllables .....	7,380	12,358	5,932	1,839	27,509
Easy Narrative .....	5,273	11,525	5,342	1,527	23,667
Ordinary Prose .....	6,743	10,829	3,665	1,074	22,311
Totals .....	22,438	39,167	17,485	6,101	85,191
Writing—					
On Slates .....	14,728	16,713	6,729	2,016	40,186
In Copy-books and on Paper.	17,646	19,614	6,223	1,654	45,137
Arithmetic—					
Simple Rules .....	9,984	20,627	13,918	11,236	55,765
Compound Rules .....	2,295	4,732	4,242	3,937	15,256
Higher Rules .....	1,383	2,436	2,081	1,476	7,376
Totals .....	13,662	27,795	20,241	16,699	78,397
Grammar—					
Elementary .....	4,987	9,150	5,565	3,896	23,598
Advanced .....	3,804	7,764	5,118	2,922	19,608
Totals .....	8,791	16,914	10,683	6,818	43,206
Geography—					
Elementary .....	6,279	11,156	6,753	4,225	28,413
Advanced .....	4,795	7,763	4,210	2,781	19,549
Totals .....	11,074	18,919	10,963	7,006	47,962
History—					
English .....	59	37	10	.....	106
Australian .....	34	10	.....	.....	44
Scripture and Moral Lessons .....	6,346	10,182	4,317	1,800	22,645
Object Lessons .....	18,958	34,774	18,551	8,729	81,012
Drawing .....	8,432	18,892	10,121	4,217	41,662
Music .....	17,501	25,851	10,569	4,973	58,894
French .....	14	15	.....	.....	29
Euclid .....	712	1,101	800	526	3,139
Algebra .....	540	703	374	555	2,172
Mensuration .....	180	209	116	62	567
Latin .....	306	398	370	52	1,126
Trigonometry .....	6	21	5	.....	32
Needlework .....	9,325	11,913	3,927	1,450	26,615
Drill .....	12,767	19,004	10,497	5,782	48,050

## ANNEX A.

## MR. DISTRICT INSPECTOR JOHN M'CREIDIE'S GENERAL REPORT FOR 1881.

THE following Table shows the number of schools in operation in the Metropolitan District at the end of 1880, the number opened and closed during 1881, and those remaining in operation at the end of 1881 :—

Schools.	No. in operation at end of 1880.	No. opened during 1881.	No. closed during 1881.	No. in operation at end of 1881.
Public .....	204	17	.....	221
Provisional .....	11	2	.....	13
Half-time .....	12	.....	2	10
Evening .....	.....	13	9	4
Church of England .....	50	.....	8	42
Roman Catholic .....	41	.....	4	37
Wesleyan .....	4	.....	.....	4
Presbyterian .....	2	.....	2	.....
Hebrew .....	1	.....	.....	1
Totals .....	325	32	25	332

Of the thirty-two schools opened during the year, seventeen were new schools, viz., nine Public, two Provisional, and thirteen Evening schools, and the remaining eight were converted into Public ones, viz., four Church of England, two Presbyterian, and two Half-time Schools. It will be seen, therefore, that six of the twelve Denominational Schools closed have become Public ones. Two of the other six are about to be opened as Provisional Schools, and the education of the localities occupied by the remaining four is already provided for by existing Public Schools.

At the end of the year steps had been taken for the conversion of four other Denominational Schools into Public, and four Provisional Schools had reached the average attendance required (20) to entitle them to be placed on the list of Public Schools for 1882.

From the preceding table it will be observed that Presbyterian Schools no longer exist in this district—that of Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo, having been converted into a Public School of two departments. It is also noticeable that but few of the Evening Schools opened during the year continue on the list. As a rule these schools have had but a short-lived existence. Scarcely any have been able to maintain the required minimum average of ten, and the attendance has dwindled down until it has been found necessary to close most of them. Altogether, 349 schools—omitting the eight converted—were in operation during 1881. Besides these, the Parramatta Orphan, Blocla, and Vernon Schools are placed under my supervision. The following schools which were in operation during a portion of the year have not undergone inspection, viz., Cabramatta and Irishtown Roman Catholic Schools, and Berkeley, Bourke-street, Broughton Vale, Bulli, Kiama, Marshall Mount, Pitt Town, Richmond North, Ryde, Sussex-street, and Wollongong Evening Schools. These schools were closed before the Inspectors had an opportunity of examining them. All other schools have been fully inspected, and reports of the regular or general kind have been furnished respecting them. In addition, incidental visits have been paid to schools whenever circumstances presented the opportunity, but no ordinary inspections, except those of the Parramatta Orphan Schools (six), have taken place. In theory, every school should be subjected to two inspections in the year, one regular, to examine the children thoroughly, and another ordinary, to observe the school in its usual working aspect, to ascertain the character of the discipline and the teaching, to discover defects in these, and to suggest to the teacher such remedies as may be necessary. Visits of the latter kind would be valuable alike to Inspector and Teacher, but with present arrangements there is no time at the disposal of the Inspectors to make them. Their clerical duties and regular inspections fully occupy their time. Indeed, as regards the Sydney section of this district, it is improbable that the work can be done in 1882 by the present staff of two Inspectors, in view of the increasing number and dimensions of schools, and the extra labour and time that will be required to examine the Superior Schools, which will be in full working order during the year. It appears to me that the services of a *third* Inspector are needed for Sydney and its suburbs.

I may here state that, in addition to the heavy clerical work of this office, I inspected forty-three schools, and furnished forty-nine reports on inspections of schools visited by me in various parts of the district.

Much attention has been given to the selection of suitable sites for new school premises, especially in localities where they will be required to replace existing Denominational Schools. Of those secured the following may be mentioned:—Camperdown, Darlington, Forest Lodge, Leichhardt, Macdonald Town, Newtown North, North St. Leonards, Pyrmont, St. Peter's, Concord, Blackfriars, Stanmore, Waterloo, Summer Hill, Banks' Meadow (Botany), Gardiner's Road, Botany Heads, Bourke-street, Bondi, Brisbane-street, Riley-street (Surry Hills), Paddington Barracks, Glenmore Road, Double Bay, Randwick, Darlinghurst, Australian Farm, Comleroy Road, Dural, Mulgoa, Parramatta, Rouse Hill, Croome, Peterborough, Saggart Field, Dapto West, Riverstone.

Action has also been taken to obtain sites at Cobbitty, Gondarin Creek, Little Meadow, Liverpool, Mount Pleasant, Palmer-street, Pennant Hills, Seven Hills, Wiseman's Ferry, and Croydon.

Steps have been taken to erect sheds, or effect repairs or improvements, in connection with the undermentioned schools:—Fort-street, Five Dock, Glebe, Leichhardt, Newtown, North Sydney, Sussex-street, Ultimo, Pyrmont (R.C.), St. Peter's, Ashfield, Burwood, Cleveland-street, Coogee, Crown-street, Petersham, Blacktown, Castlereagh, Dundas, Erskine Park, Freeman's Reach, Granville, Hurstville, Kogarah, Lane Cove, Moorfield, Parramatta, Penrith, Prospect, Richmond, Rooty Hill, Smithfield, South Creek, Springwood, Wallgrove, Wilberforce, Windsor, Berkeley, Broughton Vale, Broughton Village, Camden, Campbelltown, Charcoal Creek, Dapto, Jamberoo, Jerrara, Kiama, Narellan, Omega Retreat, Picton, Violet Hill.

New premises were either built, are in course of erection, or are projected at the following places, viz.:—Balmain West (girls'), Camperdown, Darlington (girls'), Greenwich, Leichhardt (girls'), Macdonald Town, Manly, Mossman's Bay, St. Leonards (girls'), Balmain East, Concord, Forest Lodge, Blackfriars, Ashfield (girls'), Banks' Meadow, Burwood (girls'), Croydon, Bondi, Petersham (girls'), Surry Hills South, Darlinghurst, Double Bay, St. Leonards (R.C.), Comleroy Road, Drutt Town, Dural, Granville, Kurrajong North, Blakehurst, M'Donald (Upper), Mulgoa, Parramatta North, Parramatta South (girls'), Pennant Hills, Penrith (girls'), The Vineyard, Avoca Vale (tent), Bargo, Bellawongarah, Brook's Point (tent), Broughton Creek, Bulli Mountain, Dapto West, Liverpool (primary), Peterborough, Saggart Field, Theresa Park, Tullimbar, Westbrook, Wollongong, Croome, Gondarin Creek, Woonona, Riverstone. To provide temporary accommodation, tent schoolrooms fully equipped with the necessary furniture and teaching appliances have been supplied for Avoca Vale, Brook's Point, Camperdown, Macdonald Town, Leichhardt, and Petersham (girls') schools; and it is proposed to meet some other pressing cases by their supply. These tents are admirably adapted for shifting populations on diggings, railway or water supply works, and also to provide speedily for such exceptional cases of rapid growth of population as are to be met with at present in the suburbs of Sydney. Temporary premises have been found available for school purposes at Ashfield, Burwood, and Woonona.

As

As regards the accommodation provided by the buildings now in existence, including Denominational School premises, it may be estimated, generally speaking, as good. In some cases the accommodation is greater than is required, while in others it is less, owing to unexpected or unusually rapid increase of population. The reports of the four Inspectors stationed in this district furnish particulars, and they may be consulted for special information on this point. The tendency in Sydney is to the overcrowding of infant departments. Except in some instances specially dealt with, there is no check, in regard to age, to the admission of very young children, and consequently there are many admitted who would be much better at home. These babies have actually, in some schools, sofas or cots provided for them, on which they can be laid when asleep. Were the admission of pupils to ordinary infant departments limited to those of six years of age, they would make more rapid progress, and instances in which scholars remain in infant schools for three, four, or even more years, would be less frequent. In the case of such a rule being in force, Kindergarten Schools might be established in the densely peopled parts of the city, such as Surry Hills, Woolloomooloo, Sussex or Kent Street, the Glebe and Waterloo. In addition to this, infant schools of the ordinary kind should flank the very large schools of the city, to relieve the infant departments of these schools. Two infant schools—Brisbane-street and Devonshire-street—are now in operation with this view. There are no Kindergarten Schools at present in operation, but an experiment is being made by a teacher who has had experience in that class of schools. The total space in cubic feet provided by the buildings in the district amounts to 4,452,293 cubic feet, which, allowing 100 cubic feet to each pupil, furnishes accommodation for 44,523 pupils. The ordinary attendance being 37,821, and the highest average for the year 32,594, it is evident that the accommodation provided is equal to the wants of the district as a whole, were it equally distributed throughout it.

In all cases where a deficiency exists in the necessary accommodation, steps have been taken to remedy it by the building of new premises, or by the erection of class-rooms or new departments. As already stated, tents have also been provided in cases of urgency.

For convenience of reference the following information is given in a tabular form :—

Number of pupils enrolled for 1881.....	74,517
Number enrolled two or more times during 1881 .....	21,951
Number of pupils present at inspection .....	32,388
Number in ordinary attendance .....	37,821
Number in average attendance for March quarter .....	32,594
Number in average attendance for June quarter .....	30,888
Number in average attendance for September quarter .....	29,632
Number in average attendance for December quarter .....	32,244
Number enrolled for December quarter.....	50,028
Number between six and fourteen years in District .....	35,279
Number not known to be receiving statute education .....	3,549
Number who have attended school for 140 or more days .....	33,852
Number who have attended less than 140 days .....	40,665
(a) From sickness.....	4,868
(b) Through truancing .....	814
(c) Through removals from locality .....	8,232
(d) Through other causes.....	26,751
Total .....	40,665

From the preceding numbers it will be seen that 21,951 have been enrolled at two, three, and even four schools during the year. This frequent shifting of pupils from schools occurs almost wholly in Sydney and its suburbs—scarcely 4 per cent. of the number belonging to country schools. The frequent removals of families from one quarter of the city or from one suburb to another, and the facility of access to different city schools on account of their proximity to one another, may account to a large extent for this undesirable state of matters.

The number of pupils returned as attending less than 140 days (40,665) cannot be regarded as even approximately accurate. It is evident that the scholars who are given as having been enrolled two or more times (21,951) may have been 140 days in the several schools which they have attended, though the majority are probably returned as not having been. The teacher in whose school the last enrolment took place would, in nearly all cases, return the pupil as a non-attendant for 140 days, although the sum of his attendances at various schools may have reached or exceeded the required minimum.

To remedy this defect, the teacher should be furnished with information, on a pupil's admission, as to his attendance for the previous portion of the year at other schools. For this purpose a system of clearance certificates should be adopted, so that some approximation to accuracy may be made on this point. The regularity of attendance has been seriously affected by the prevalence of small-pox in several localities, and the scare caused thereby throughout the city. This cause has likewise increased the actual number of non-attendants for 140 days during the year.

The following has been the percentage of average attendance in proportion to the enrolment for the four quarters of the year :—

For March quarter .....	66·7 per cent.
For June quarter .....	62·0 "
For September quarter.....	60·5 "
For December quarter .....	64·4 "
Average quarterly attendance for year .....	63·4 "

This attendance is lower than that of previous years, and is accounted for by the very great irregularity that existed for some time in many schools by reason of small-pox, the June and September quarters especially being under the normal percentage of past years.

The number of schools below, up to, or above the standard (fair) in respect to organization, discipline, and instruction, is as follows :—

Above the standard.....	144
Up to the standard .....	83
Below the standard .....	105

The next table shows the percentage of pupils who satisfied the standard (fair) in each subject of instruction in 1881 and in 1880 :—

	1881.	1880.		1881.	1880.
Reading.....	79 per cent.	71 per cent.	Drawing ...	80 per cent.	75 per cent.
Writing.....	85 "	85 "	Music.....	80 "	84 "
Arithmetic..	56 "	35 "	Euclid .....	54 "	47 "
Grammar ...	64 "	54 "	Algebra .....	73 "	65 "
Geography ..	67 "	53 "	Mensuration	81 "	47 "
Scripture ...	75 "	65 "	Latin .....	55 "	76 "
Object			Needlework	90 "	(Not given in 1880.)
Lessons ...	71 "	60 "	Drill .....	73 "	(Not given in 1880.)

In only one school in the District were pupils examined in English History, Trigonometry, and Statics. In the two first-named subjects the pupils satisfied the Standard, so far as they had been taught the subjects; in Statics the examination was a failure. These

These percentages are arrived at by collating the results gained by the four Inspectors in charge of different sections of the district with those obtained in the schools examined by myself. On comparison of them with those of 1880, it will be observed that there is a very marked increase of efficiency indicated by the higher rate of proficiency in the majority of subjects, Music and Latin being apparently the only subjects that do not exhibit improvement. This is the more remarkable, inasmuch as the greater irregularity prevalent during a good portion of the year might reasonably have led to the expectation of lower rather than higher results. Arithmetic still continues to hold a comparatively low position, and with it Geometry and Latin stand in near association.

The following table shows the position held in regard to classification by Teachers in charge of schools at the end of the year:—

Class I.		Class II.		Class III.			Teachers not holding Classification.	Total.
Section A.	Section B.	Section A.	Section B.	Section A.	Section B.	Section C.		
1	5	50	74	85	46	30	33	324

The list of "Teachers holding no classification" includes Teachers of Provisional Schools, who are not required to be classified, Teachers who have long held positions in the Service, but have not undergone examination either under the late Council of Education or under the present Act; and also others who, having passed through the Training School and been examined, have not yet received notice of the result, but have been placed in temporary charge of schools before being permanently appointed. A large number of Teachers do not hold the classification required by their schools. Some of these were examined last December, but many still await examination at midwinter next. The Regulations which require that certain grades of schools must be held by certain ranks of Teachers, and that these ranks must be obtained by examination, are producing good results in inducing study, and thereby raising the attainments, classifications, and general efficiency of the Teachers, who, as a body, are respectable and earnest, and deserve well of the community.

Besides the Teachers in charge, there were employed in the schools throughout the district—

Assistants .....	142
Pupil-teachers .....	355
Work-mistresses .....	59

Summing up, the material condition of the schools throughout the district has been much improved during the year, and steps have been taken to improve it still further during 1882, by the addition of departments to existing schools, and the erection of suitable premises for new schools, to meet the increase of population in certain localities and the probable closing of Denominational Schools at the end of 1882. The prevailing discipline is judicious and effective, and the instruction is, on the whole, of an intelligent character, while the general results of inspection evince higher proficiency in the majority of subjects than has obtained in previous years. The irregularity has been greater than usual during the year, but this is accounted for by the prevalence of small-pox in Sydney.

J. M'CREDDIE,

District Inspector.

#### ANNEX B.

##### MR. INSPECTOR J. S. JONES' GENERAL REPORT FOR 1881.

No material change has been made in the limits of the school district assigned to me in 1880; but various improvements have been effected and initiated to better its condition in regard to school extension, increased schoolroom accommodation, and repairs to school premises. The following report has reference to the Public and the Denominational Schools of West Sydney, Pyrmont, Balmain, Darlington, Glebe, Camperdown, Newtown, Waterloo, Cook's River, Leichhardt, Five Dock, Concord, North Shore, and Manly. The number of schools in operation at the beginning of 1881 was 72, viz., 37 Public, 20 Church of England, 14 Roman Catholic, and 1 Hebrew; and at its close, 75, viz., 44 Public, 16 Church of England, 13 Roman Catholic, 1 Hebrew, and 1 Evening. The difference between such numbers is due to the establishment of a non-vested Public School at Balgowlah, a vested Public School of two departments at Macdonaldtown, and an Evening School in Sussex-street; to the conversion under lease of the Pyrmont and St. Peter's C.E. Schools into non-vested Public Schools, and to the voluntary closing of the Camperdown R.C. School. The educational wants of Camperdown, Leichhardt, West Balmain, and Macdonaldtown have been well and wisely met by the use of suitable and well appointed tents, pending the erection of better class buildings. Provision, too, has been made for the conversion of Trinity Church of England School into a non-vested Public School, for the establishment of Girls' Schools, and the enlargement of the Infants' Schools in connection with the Public Schools of Darlington and St. Leonards, and for the erection of superior school buildings at East Balmain, North St. Leonards, Mossman's Bay, Camperdown, and Manly. It is intended also to establish Public Schools at Blackfriars, Croydon, Longbottom, Pyrmont, Stanmore, Forest Lodge, Summerhill, and Newtown North; the best available sites have been secured for the purpose, and it is expected that the projected school buildings will be ready for occupation by the end of 1882, the time fixed for the withdrawal of State aid to Denominational Schools. Further provision, however, must be made to meet the future educational requirements of the few remaining parts of Sydney where Denominational Schools alone are in operation. It will be necessary to establish Public Schools in the neighbourhood of the Church of England Schools of St. James', St. Andrews', and Christ Church, the Roman Catholic Schools in Kent-street South and Campbell-street, and the Hebrew School in Castlereagh-street. Efforts have been made to secure suitable sites for such schools, and it is hoped that the difficulties as to cost, area, and situation, will soon be overcome, and the way thereby cleared for the erection of the requisite school buildings. Considering, however, the large percentage of children who are as yet exempt from compulsory school attendance, it may become necessary to establish a few inexpensive schools upon the principles of the Kindergarten, the aims of which are to regulate the conduct, improve the habits and manners, and cultivate the tastes, aptitudes, and understandings of infants, by means of a well regulated course of recreation and technical training in its elementary forms. Such schools would be to the families of the poor what well regulated nurseries are to the families of the rich, and they would thus have the effect of removing many children from the dangers and temptations of the streets, of preparing them for the Primary Schools, of lessening the amount of truancy, and of raising the standards of instruction.

All the schools but one have been visited for regular inspection, that one being the Sussex-street Evening School, which was closed in November because of its proximity to severe cases of small-pox. Sixty-five of such inspections have been made by me, eight by Mr. District Inspector McCreddie, and one by Mr. Inspector Morris. Whenever practicable, the schools have been visited for incidental inspection; but the number of such visits has not been as great as I intended, because of the heavy demands upon my time for the performance of other duties. For the same reason I was unable to visit any schools for ordinary inspection, and could not therefore make myself as well acquainted with their real character as regards the details of management, the discipline, the style and quality of the teaching, and the relative merits of the teachers, as I should otherwise have done. I should further explain that of the sixty-five schools regularly inspected by me this year, only twenty-two of them were so inspected by

by me in 1880, because of the lateness of my appointment to the West Sydney District. In the following parts of my report, therefore, I shall be unable to give a comparative view and estimate of the condition and progress of the schools this year in relation to last. Whatever comparisons I may make will have reference to the twenty-two schools referred to above, to the several schools I have visited incidentally one, two, or three times, and to Mr. Inspector Dwyer's report for 1880.

As regards the state of the school premises, the accommodation afforded, the supply of furniture and educational appliances, and the clean and orderly aspect of the schoolrooms and their surroundings, the material condition of two-thirds of the schools, chiefly Public, is very good, and that of the rest is more or less satisfactory. Greenwich has been provided with new and commodious school buildings; others are in course of erection at Manly and Camperdown; and the contract for the enlargement of Darlington Public Infant School has been completed. Repairs, more or less extensive and important, have been made to the Public Schools of Fort-street, Newtown, Sussex-street, Glebe, Leichhardt, Five Dock, North Sydney, and Ultimo. The Pyrmont R.C. schoolroom has been lengthened, and the St. Leonards R.C. School is now conducted in a building of very superior merit in point of design, structure, and appointments. The arrangements for cleaning the schools are in many instances better than they were last year, and most of the schools present a cleaner and more respectable appearance.

The character of the school attendance, as shown in the following statistics, is not as satisfactory as it ought to be, either in regard to aggregate enrolment, regularity, ages of scholars, or numbers present at inspection. With regard to regularity of attendance, however, it should be explained that the rate of it was considerably reduced about the middle of the year, in consequence of the prevalence of small-pox in and about Sussex-street, Pyrmont, Ultimo, and Waterloo.

1. Number of pupils enrolled in the year .....	27,416
2. Number of pupils enrolled only a part thereof .....	14,409
3. Number of pupils in actual attendance on the 13th December .....	9,556
4. Number of such 9,556 pupils who had attended one other school any time during the year .....	2,878
5. do. do. two other schools .....	559
6. do. do. three other schools .....	82
7. Ordinary attendance of pupils .....	11,977
8. First quarter's enrolments ... 17,521 ... Average attendance ...	11,475
Second " " ... 17,965 ... " " ...	10,739
Third " " ... 17,262 ... " " ...	9,556
Fourth " " ... 17,644 ... " " ...	10,858
Average .....	17,598
9. Rate of regular attendance for the year .....	60 per cent.
10. " " " 1880 .....	65 "
11. " " " 1874-78 .....	69 "
12. Number of pupils present at inspection .....	9,336
13. Number of pupils between the ages of six and fourteen years, and known to be living within reasonable distances of schools .....	12,012
14. " " but not known to be receiving instruction .....	1,505
15. Number of pupils who have attended school 140 days in the year ...	8,054
16. " " who have not done so .....	16,842
1st. Through illness .....	1,910
2nd. " truancy .....	312
3rd. " removals .....	2,870
4th. " other causes .....	11,750
17. Number of pupils under 4 years of age .....	848
" " between 4 and 6 years of age .....	5,467
" " " 6 and 12 years of age .....	15,642
" " " 12 and 14 years of age .....	3,664
" " over 14 years of age .....	1,145
" " enrolled for the year up to 13th December .....	26,768
18. Number of pupils in the different classes on the days of inspection :-	
First Classes (40) .....	4,722
Second Classes (47) .....	2,461
Third Classes (46) .....	1,407
Fourth Classes (26) .....	597
Fifth Classes (5) .....	149
19. Average number of school days in the year .....	211.7

Viewed as a whole, the organization of the schools inspected by me is from very fair to good. They are reasonably well supplied with the prescribed educational appliances, such as books, slates, maps, &c.; but the "Form of Requisition for School Materials" needs further extension, for there is a greater or less lack of such things as are needed to meet the requirements of sound methods of instruction, especially in the earlier stages of it, in which the concrete, the pictorial, and the practical, play leading parts. The supply of teachers is liberal, and is at the rate of one to forty-three pupils. In most of the schools the duties of the teachers are duly defined and supervised, and the distribution of the teaching power is just and judicious. There is room for improvement, however, as regards the supervision of the playground, the washing arrangements, and the dismissal of the pupils to their homes. The classification of the pupils according to their acquirements and intelligence is generally appropriate, but it is still more or less faulty as regards the unequal size of the classes and the high average ages of the lower ones. Time-tables and programmes of lessons are suspended in all the schools, and very fair average care and judgment appear to have been exercised in framing them, but the observance of them is not always as strict as could be desired. Here and there, also, the examination of the classes and the instruction of the pupil-teachers are not as well regulated and efficiently carried out as they ought to be.

With regard to discipline, the condition of the schools is as follows :-

Very good, 6; good, 15; very fair, 27; fair, 13; tolerable, 4.

In most instances the schoolrooms present a clean and well ordered appearance; order, industry, and quietness are maintained; and the pupils are clean and decently clad, docile, cheerful, and well behaved. Many of them, however, are not either as punctual and regular in their attendance, as assiduous in their attention to home study, or as patient and particular in their exercises in writing and composition as they should be. Such defects show themselves chiefly in the schools that are governed with a lax hand and a half-closed eye; but there is no doubt that the home government is more or less responsible for their existence. The fact of there being for the year 312 cases of known truancy and 11,750 cases of irregular attendances, for reasons unknown to the teachers, is sufficient to show

show where the blame mainly rests. Many of the parents, however, may have been ignorant of the absence of their children from school; for a case of the kind occurred during the year where a lad of fourteen years of age was absent from school for weeks together without the knowledge of his guardians. To meet such irregularities some remedy is needed, and the best one to my mind would be to supply teachers with postal cards, in order that they may inform parents of the absence of their children from school. I think also that there should be "Clearance Cards of Attendance", the purpose of which would be to show in cases of removals from school to school the extent of the child's attendance, his arrears of school fees, and, if desirable, the fact of his having been vaccinated or not.

In all the schools but one, in which singing is not taught, the prescribed course of instruction is strictly followed, and very fairly well regulated by Time-tables, Programmes, and the Standards of Proficiency. The teaching continues to be marked by earnestness and diligence, and is better than it was last year in point of vigour and efficiency; but the methods are still more or less defective as regards aim, principles of procedure and practical effect. The subjects in which such deficiencies are more or less noticeable are Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Composition, and Dictation, Object Lessons, and Musical Theory and Notation. The following table shows the number of Schools in which each subject is taught, the aggregate number of pupils examined, and the percentage of pupils that met or passed above the standard requirements.

Subjects.	No. of Schools.	Numbers examined.	Percentage of Passes.
Reading .....	65	9,336	79
Writing .....	65	9,336	79
Dictation .....	65	9,336	55
Arithmetic .....	65	9,336	48
Grammar .....	46	4,614	60
Geography .....	65	5,081	52
Object Lessons.....	65	9,336	64
Singing .....	64	9,091	78
Drawing .....	54	5,237	78
Scripture Lessons .....	38 (Public)	3,307	70
Euclid .....	17	431	60
Algebra .....	8	246	69
Latin .....	8	246	32
Needlework .....	46	2,201	86
Drill .....	65	9,336	87

The number of schools below, up to, or above the standard (fair), in respect to organization, discipline, and proficiency, is as follows:—

	Schools.	
	Public.	Denominational.
Below the Standard.....	4	5
Up to the Standard.....	10	13
Above the Standard .....	24	9

The classification by examination of the teachers employed in the schools under my supervision is shown in the following table. It should be explained, however, that it does not contain the number (23) of work-mistresses employed in the schools; for although their practical skill has been duly tested and estimated, yet they have not been submitted to written examinations and classified like the other teachers.

Classes.	Teachers in charge of Schools.	Assistant Teachers.	Pupil Teachers.
Class I, Section A.....	1	...	...
"    "    B.....	2	...	...
"    II, "    A.....	16	1	...
"    "    "    B.....	23	3	...
"    III, "    A.....	13	4	...
"    "    "    B.....	7	3	...
"    "    "    C.....	2	6	...
<i>Pupil-Teachers.</i>			
Class I.....	...	...	18
"    II.....	...	...	40
"    III.....	...	...	35
"    IV.....	...	...	52
Totals.....	64	15	145

In addition to these, there are four teachers in charge of schools who have never undergone examination, and four who have been examined, but not classified. There are also forty-two assistants who have been examined, but whose grades of classification have not as yet been made known to them. There are, however, but few of the teachers, not including pupil-teachers whose grades of classification are on a par with the classes of schools they manage. Those, therefore, who did not satisfy the regulation requirements were summoned by authority to attend an examination in December; but little more than a third of them submitted to it. One-third obtained leave of absence because of their duly certified ill health, and the rest apologized for their absence on the grounds of age and long service or unpreparedness, or both. Considered in the aggregate, the teachers under my supervision are a highly respectable and trustworthy body of officers, whose minds and energies are cheerfully devoted to their work, and whose general ability and usefulness are of very fair merit.

To sum up: the supply of schools is good and well distributed, and very fair progress has been made towards completing the educational requirements of the district by the end of 1882; the applications for repairs to school buildings have been reasonably well met; the discipline is healthy and intelligent, and the instruction is improved and very fairly satisfactory, but the general character of the attendance is not satisfactory.

Sydney, 14th February, 1882.

J. S. JONES,  
Inspector.

ANNEX C.

## ANNEX C.

## MR. INSPECTOR MORRIS'S GENERAL REPORT FOR 1881.

In May I was placed in charge of that part of the Metropolitan District known as Sydney East. At the end of 1880 seventy-three schools were in operation in this portion of the district, viz. :—

Public	42
Church of England	17
Roman Catholic	10
Wesleyan	2
Presbyterian	2

During the year a Public School was opened at Banks' Meadow (Botany), and an Evening School at Bourke-street (Woolloomooloo). The Palmer-street Presbyterian School of two departments was converted into a Public School, and the Botany Wesleyan School was transferred to my care. Thus at the end of 1881 seventy-four schools were under my supervision, viz. :—

Public	45
Church of England	16
Roman Catholic	10
Wesleyan	3

All these schools have been fully inspected. Of those in operation during any part of 1881, Bourke-street Evening School alone remained uninspected, and it had been closed on account of the small attendance before it had become due for examination. There were present at inspection in all 10,385 pupils.

The gross enrolment for the year was 28,462. Of these, 10,550 were enrolled more than once. This must be taken as an approximation.

The enrolment, ordinary attendance, and average attendance for the several quarters are exhibited in the following table :—

	Enrolled.	Ordinary Attendance.	Average Attendance.
First quarter	17,892	12,984	11,804
Second "	18,596	12,536	11,398
Third "	17,911	11,699	10,636
Fourth "	18,103	12,796	11,633

It is to be observed that pupils are often enrolled late in the quarter; and thus, while they increase the number on the roll, they do not increase the average attendance proportionately.

The estimated number of children between six and fourteen years of age within reach of the schools under my supervision is 12,403.

This can only be taken as a rough estimate.

The number returned as not known to be receiving statutory education is 1,328.

According to the returns furnished by the teachers, the attendance for the year was as follows:—

Attended 140 days	16,016
Attended less than 140 days—	
(a) Through sickness	1,818
(b) Through truancy	293
(c) Through removal	3,125
(d) Through other causes	7,210

In interpreting these figures, it is necessary to remember that this return includes children under six and over fourteen years of age. We must also bear in mind that each teacher could answer only for those pupils who were in his school at the end of the year. A child might have attended sixty days in some other, and then eighty at the school in which he was at the end of the year; yet such a one would be returned as a defaulter with respect to the compulsory clauses of the Public Instruction Act. This difficulty might be met by the adoption of a system of clearance tickets.

Public Schools have been established at Darlinghurst, Croydon, Gardener's Road (Botany), and Double Bay.

Preparations have been made for the erection of buildings at Croydon and Bondi. Sites have been obtained and schools are projected at Randwick, Glenmore Road, Paddington West, Riley-street (Surrey Hills), Bourke-street (Woolloomooloo), and Waterloo. Steps have been taken towards securing sites for buildings to take the places of the non-vested premises in Brisbane-street and Palmer-street, in which Public Schools are at present conducted. Steps have also been taken towards the conversion of the Surrey Hills Church of England School of two departments into a Public School. Preliminaries have been arranged for the formation of a girls' department at Burwood, also one at Ashfield, and another at Petersham.

In the schools now open, the total space, allowing 100 cubic feet for each child, is sufficient for 12,953 pupils.

The practical results of the year's work will be seen from the following statistics :—

Schools below standard	19
" up to "	18
" above "	30

Subjects.	Numbers examined.	Up to Standard.
		Per cent.
Reading	10,385	78
Writing (Slates)	4,635	84
" (Paper)	5,343	94
Arithmetic, Simple R.	7,931	86
" Compound	1,632	73
" Higher	822	88
Grammar	5,143	61
Geography	6,790	65
History	44	100
Scripture	3,580	65
Object Lessons	9,597	80
Drawing	7,162	88
Music	9,028	80
Euclid	489	60
Algebra	257	80
Mensuration	96	90
Latin	243	70
Trigonometry	19	100
Statics	19	...
Sewing	2,661	90
Drill	6,189	80



When pupils secure the mark Fair in any subject, they are held to have reached the standard. Fair equals 6, 10 being the maximum.

The foregoing table gives the general results of examination in the various subjects of instruction ; I wish however to refer specially to a few of them. When examining in reading I strive to estimate the proficiency of the pupils mainly on four points—accuracy of pronunciation, clearness of enunciation, fluency, and expression. I have found very little wrong in pronunciation, and the fluency is generally good ; but the enunciation lacks distinctness, and there appears to be little effort to secure taste and expression. There are, nevertheless, many pupils to whom these strictures do not apply. I have been sorry to observe also in some of the higher girls' classes a tendency to a certain measure of affectation, which destroys the pleasure of one listening to what otherwise would often be very good reading.

Arithmetical questions, when they are so framed as to test the knowledge of rules and are of a straightforward kind, are answered with accuracy and dispatch by a large majority of the pupils ; but an equally large majority frequently fails to solve a problem when the points are intricate or involved. It also not infrequently happens that a pupil does not see by what rule a sum should be worked, the problem itself being easily within his grasp. The defect in teaching which causes this is very easy to be traced. Notwithstanding these criticisms, I feel justified in expressing a high opinion of the industry and patience devoted to the teaching of this branch of study, although there is room for improvement in skill and method.

The technical parts of English Grammar are as a rule very fairly taught, but little attention is given to Syntax, or to the detection and correction of inaccuracies, inelengancies, or improprieties of speech.

One of the weakest subjects is composition. I think this results largely from the pupils not beginning early enough. In order to attain to any degree of proficiency years of practice are necessary ; as soon, therefore, as children can speak connectedly, they should be trained to express their thoughts in writing.

In Latin I have found the pupils able to translate sentences well, but as a rule possessing an indifferent knowledge of the grammar. In one case only had they gone as far as the 25th exercise in Smith's Principia. On the whole therefore I cannot report favourably on the teaching of this subject.

It is necessary to remark also, in the case of Algebra, Mensuration and Trigonometry, that although a large proportion of those examined reached the standard, their study had not covered a very wide extent of the subjects.

As a general rule the Public School buildings are in good condition, well suited to their purpose, and well furnished with educational appliances. In these respects the state of Denominational Schools is not so satisfactory ; in some places indeed there are serious deficiencies, notably in the matter of playgrounds, which are generally very limited in space. The remark just made is likewise applicable to some of the non-vested premises in which Public Schools are now carried on.

Both pupils and teachers deserve commendation for their punctuality of attendance. In regularity, however, very considerable improvement is necessary, even when we take the seventy days per half-year as our standard ; but when we judge by the absolute standard—enrolment—irregularity of attendance is a marked defect.

The general appearance of the children is very pleasing. They look clean, bright, healthy, and intelligent. Their manner is usually very respectful, and their conduct very little tarnished by gross wrong-doing. It is safe, therefore, to form a high estimate of the prevailing moral tone in the schools. Good order is maintained without recourse to severe punishments, and cordial relations are generally found to exist between the pupils and their teachers.

The teachers of the schools under my supervision hold the following classification by examination :—

I	II A.	II B.	III A.	III B.	III C.
3	20	26	13	3	1

These teachers almost without exception are a faithful, industrious, and highly respectable body of men and women.

Taking a general view, I am of opinion that primary education is on the whole in a healthy state, and that there are good grounds to expect steady improvement in the future.

R. N. MORRIS,  
10/2/82.

ANNEX D.

MR. INSPECTOR MURRAY'S GENERAL REPORT FOR 1880.

In this section of the Metropolitan District there were at the close of 1880,

70 Public Schools,	5 Church of England Schools.
5 Provisional Schools,	7 Roman Catholic Schools,
8 Half-time Schools,	1 Wesleyan School,

making a total of 96 schools. Changes made in the early part of the year left the following schools under my supervision :—

68 Public Schools,	5 Church of England Schools,
4 Provisional Schools,	7 Roman Catholic Schools,
8 Half-time Schools,	1 Wesleyan School,

in all 93 schools.

During the year a Public School was established at Druiit Town and a Provisional School was opened at Pittwater. The Half-time Schools at Australian Farm and Wiseman's Ferry were converted into Public Schools, and four Evening Schools were established. Three Evening Schools were closed through diminished attendance within a very few months.

The schools in operation at the close of the year stood as follows :—

71 Public Schools,	5 Church of England Schools,
5 Provisional Schools,	7 Roman Catholic Schools,
6 Half-time Schools,	1 Wesleyan School,
1 Evening School,	

making a total of 96 schools. All were fully examined, 8 by Mr. District Inspector M'Creddie and 88 by myself. Several received one or more incidental visits. At the 88 schools inspected by me, 4,734 pupils were fully examined.

The total enrolment for the year, according to the Annual Returns furnished by the teachers, is 10,439, and of this number 723 were enrolled two or more times.

The ordinary attendance at the 88 schools examined by me was 4,636.

The enrolment and average attendance for all the Schools under my supervision for each quarter of the year were as under :—

	Enrolment.	Average Attendance.
March quarter .....	7,537	5,276·8
June quarter .....	7,488	4,953·0
September quarter .....	7,978	5,162·0
December quarter .....	8,215	5,640·2

The

The number of children, according to teachers' returns, who attended school 140 or more days during the year is 4,530, while those who failed to attend 140 days number 5,498. Of this number—  
 584 failed through sickness.  
 140 failed through truanting.  
 1,078 failed through having removed from the locality.  
 3,696 failed from other causes.

From inquiries made at each inspection it was found that, within a 2-mile radius of each school respectively, there were 483 children between the ages of six and fourteen years who were not known to be receiving statute education; and while these 483 children were not attending any school, there were 2,383 children attending school who for the six months previous failed to attend the minimum number of days prescribed by the Public Instruction Act. In a few localities where juvenile labour in the field or garden is valuable, I found that some parents were in the habit of keeping their children at home in the afternoon at work, or sending notes to the teacher requesting him to send their children home at 2 o'clock or half-past 1, as the case might be. There would thus be the appearance of school attendances, which were clearly of little benefit to the children concerned, and so far the provisions of the law were defeated.

It is worthy of note here that while the Annual Returns show a total enrolment of 10,439, the average or true attendance for the year is only 5,286. It would appear, indeed, as if nothing less than a strict enforcement of the provisions of the compulsory clause of the Public Instruction Act will remove this great disparity between the apparent and real school attendance, as well as bring to school non-attending children.

*Buildings.*—During the year new school buildings have been erected at—

Druitt Town,	North Kurrajong,
The Vineyard,	Blakehurst;

and steps have been initiated with a view to securing sites, and erecting new buildings, when required, at

Australian Farn,	Parramatta North,
Comleroy Road,	Parramatta South (Infants),
Dural,	Pennant Hills South,
Longueville,	Rouse Hill,
Mulgon,	Wiseman's Ferry.

Repairs or additions to the following school buildings are either in progress or under consideration :—

Blacktown,	M'Donald Central,
Castlereagh,	Parramatta South (Girls' School),
Dundas,	Penrith (Girls' School),
Gladesville,	Richmond,
Hornsby,	Smithfield,
Hurstville,	Wallgrove,
Kogarah,	Windsor.
Portland, Lower,	

*Accommodation* afforded by existing school buildings :—The following table shows the average space in square feet per pupil afforded by all the schools in this part of the District.

In the case of each school, the highest quarterly average attendance for the year has been used in the calculation.

No. of Schools.	Space allowed per pupil in each school.
5 schools.....	8 square feet.
10 ".....	9 " "
4 ".....	10 " "
7 ".....	11 " "
3 ".....	12 " "
5 ".....	13 " "
3 ".....	14 " "
2 ".....	15 " "
3 ".....	16 " "
2 ".....	18 " "
17 ".....	over 18 " "

There are nine Public Schools or Departments of Schools in which the space per pupil in attendance is below 8 square feet. The following table shows the names of these schools, the average space allowed per pupil, and also the daily average attendance at each of the schools.

School.	Space allowed per pupil.	Daily average attendance.
Granville .....	6½ square feet.....	157
Parramatta (Infants) .....	5 " .....	126
Parramatta South (Infants) ...	3 " .....	176
Penrith (Infants) .....	4 " .....	147
Richmond (Infants).....	4 " .....	124
Smithfield .....	7 " .....	84
South Creek (Infants) .....	4 " .....	75
Wiseman's Ferry.....	7 " .....	24
Yarramundi .....	7 " .....	49

PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.

There are five Provisional Schools. In the school at Barrenjoey, the pupils have but 7 square feet of space per pupil; in the other four schools, the space per pupil varies from 13 square feet to 16 square feet.

HALF-TIME SCHOOLS.

In the six Half-Time Schools the space per pupil varies from 14 square feet to 33 square feet.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOLS.

Two schools afford .....	9 square feet per pupil.
One school affords .....	10 " "
" " " .....	12 " "
" " " .....	18 " "

ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

In the seven Roman Catholic Schools, the space per pupil varies from 8 square feet to 14 square feet.

WESLEYAN SCHOOL.

There is but one Wesleyan School, and in it the average space per pupil is 9 square feet.

Except

Except in the cases of the nine Public Schools or Departments before mentioned, the existing buildings afford sufficient accommodation for all the educable children in their respective localities. In respect to seven of these nine schools, arrangements are in progress for supplying the deficiency in the accommodation. The other two schools have not been examined by me, and I am therefore not aware of what steps have been taken in reference to supplying additional accommodation for them. At several of the places above mentioned there has been lately a considerable increase in the population. This increase was not expected when the present buildings were provided.

Existing Public School buildings afford accommodation for 6,296 pupils at eight square feet per pupil. This accommodation would be sufficient if it were distributed according to the population, but, as previously shown, some schools are larger than are required, and others are overcrowded.

Arrangements are in progress for providing additional accommodation wherever it is needed, and also to meet, at the end of 1882, the wants of the 1,514 children now being educated in Denominational Schools.

The table appended to the statistics accompanying this report shows the condition of the schools inspected by me in relation to the Standard of Proficiency, and the following table shows the percentage of pupils who satisfied the Standard in each subject of instruction in which they were examined :—

Reading .....	72.3	per cent.
Writing .....	83.6	"
Arithmetic .....	53.4	"
Grammar .....	60.8	"
Geography .....	56.8	"
Scripture .....	78.3	"
Object Lessons .....	67.3	"
Drawing .....	67.5	"
Music .....	66.02	"
Euclid .....	61.01	"
Algebra .....	81.3	"
Needlework .....	75.6	"
Drill .....	42.2	"

From this table it will be seen that, save in drill, the lowest results are in arithmetic. Except in a few leading schools, the teaching of arithmetic is too mechanical. Teachers adhere too much to book questions, instead of familiarizing their pupils with the arithmetic of daily life. After a brief exposition of the principles of a certain rule has been given by the teacher, the pupils are hurried on to another new rule, which is dealt with in a similar manner. More examples should be given, and these should generally be of a practical character. Teachers would do well to remember that if in this subject they would produce good results, they must "make haste slowly."

*Teachers.*

There are employed in this part of the District—  
 92 Teachers.  
 10 Assistant Teachers.  
 5 Work-mistresses.  
 41 Pupil-teachers.

These Teachers are classified as under :—

Class.	Section.	Teachers.
II .....	A .....	13
II .....	B .....	18
III .....	A .....	28
III .....	B .....	15
III .....	C .....	13
Probationers .....		15

With a view to raising their educational status, thirty-nine teachers were lately examined at Parramatta. The result of this examination is not yet known.

One effect of the new system is to induce teachers generally to raise their classification, and thus qualify themselves for higher positions in the Service.

During the latter part of 1880, I examined in this part of the District only thirty-seven schools, and the proficiency, according to the standard by which they were gauged, was tolerable. This year I have examined eighty-eight schools, and their condition was determined by a higher standard than that employed last year. It will be therefore more satisfactory to take their present condition as a point from which to estimate future progress, than to contrast it with the condition of less than half the number of schools at the close of last year.

The teachers generally are making commendable effort to raise the standard of instruction in their schools and their own status as teachers. Everything, therefore, educationally, is promising, and justifies the hope that the defects disclosed in this year's inspections will not appear in those of the next.

J. H. MURRAY,  
 Inspector.

ANNEX E.

MR. INSPECTOR W. H. JOHNSON'S GENERAL REPORT FOR 1881.

The schools under my supervision at the close of 1880 were as follows :—

- 55 Public.
- 6 Provisional.
- 4 Half-time.
- 8 Church of England.
- 10 Roman Catholic.

Total ... .. 83

The following schools were opened during 1881 :—

- 3 Public.
- 1 Provisional.
- 7 Evening.

Total ... .. 11

The undermentioned schools were closed during the year :—

- 2 Church of England
- 3 Roman Catholic.
- 6 Evening.

Total ... .. 11

There were therefore in operation at the end of the year :—

- 58 Public.
- 7 Provisional.
- 4 Half-time.
- 6 Church of England.
- 7 Roman Catholic.
- 1 Evening.

Total ... .. 83

The

The certificate of the Macquarie River Church of England School was voluntarily surrendered, but the other ten schools were closed in consequence of the attendance having fallen below the required minimum.

Of the ninety-four schools that were in operation during the year, eight were inspected by the District Inspector, and seventy-eight by myself. The remaining eight were closed before the time fixed for their inspection.

The number of pupils enrolled during the year is 7 per cent. in excess of the number enrolled during 1880, and the average attendance shows an increase of 20 per cent. The number of children within the prescribed ages of six and fourteen years, who are not known to be receiving statute education, is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the whole number within reach of school. There is still, however, much room for improvement in the regularity of attendance, especially during harvesting and other farming operations, when the elder pupils are kept at home for the sake of their assistance. The shifting nature of the population in the coal-mining districts, and also along the line of works of the Sydney Water Supply, has necessarily affected the attendance at the schools in these localities. Another great cause of annoyance to the teachers and of loss to the pupils themselves is their want of punctuality in arriving at school, and their frequent withdrawal from school some half-hour before the close of the day's work. In this way many of the pupils, though fulfilling the letter of the law, do not attend for much more than half the time prescribed.

The following statement is submitted for the information of the Department:—

No. of pupils present at inspection .....	3,424
Do. enrolled for the year .....	8,200
Do. do. two or more times .....	582
Do. in ordinary attendance .....	4,798
Average attendance for March quarter .....	4,039
Do. do. June do. ....	3,798
Do. do. September quarter .....	3,878
Do. do. December do. ....	4,113
No. of children between six and fourteen years of age within reach of school .....	5,192
„ not known to be receiving statute education .....	233
„ who have attended for 140 days or more during the year ..	3,948
No. who attended for less than 140 days:—	
(a) Through sickness .....	329
(b) Through truancing .....	31
(c) Through removal from locality .....	775
(d) Through other causes .....	2,530

During the year the establishment of Public Schools at the following places was determined on by the Department:—

Croome,	Bimlow,
Gondarin Creek,	Woonona,
Glenfield,	Woodhill.

It has also been decided to establish Provisional Schools at Razorback, Cabramatta, and Glenhill.

Schools are also in course of establishment at Little Meadow, Green Hills, and Foxground.

Four of the existing Provisional Schools having secured the required attendance, are about being converted into Public Schools, and two of the four Half-time Schools are to be superseded by the proposed Public School at Bimlow.

The percentage of pupils who satisfied the Standard in each subject of instruction is as follows:—

Reading .....	80 per cent.
Writing .....	90 „
Arithmetic .....	46 „
Grammar .....	65 „
Geography .....	63 „
Object Lessons .....	75 „
Scripture History .....	85 „
Drawing .....	82 „
Music .....	68 „
Algebra .....	84 „
Geometry .....	82 „
Sewing .....	86 „
Drill .....	50 „

#### SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

The accommodation afforded by existing school buildings is sufficient in the greater number of cases, but inadequate at Broughton Creek, Peterborough, Wollongong, Saggart Field, Theresa Park, Westbrook, Campbelltown, Camden, Picton, Bargo, and Woonona. To meet this deficiency, it has been decided to erect new buildings at Broughton Creek, Peterborough, Wollongong, Saggart Field, Theresa Park, Westbrook, and Woonona, and classrooms at Campbelltown, Camden, and Picton. Repairs have been effected to the school buildings at Berkeley and Bulli North, and weathersheds erected at Broughton Village, Bulli North, Charcoal Creek, Dapto, Jamberoo, Ferrara, and Omega Retreat. These sheds have proved very useful to those schools which are much exposed, in protecting pupils from cold stormy weather in winter and great heat in summer. They would not however, be so much needed if teachers would plant a few trees in the playgrounds. There are several kinds of trees easily obtainable that, with very little care, would in a few years after planting, not only afford excellent shade, but become an ornament to the school. In the few places where trees have been planted, their growth is of the slowest owing to neglect, and should they not die before coming to maturity, they will become so stunted as to be practically useless.

#### TEACHERS.

The teachers are, generally speaking, industrious and conscientious in the discharge of their duties, and exhibit a desire to avail themselves of the suggestions and directions given to them for the improvement of their schools, but some have failed to carry out such suggestions and directions, either through inability to do so or through negligence, and I am afraid, in a few cases, through an over-estimate of their own skill. On the whole they are respectable and steady, and have gained the esteem of their neighbours. The recent action of the Department with reference to the examination and classification of teachers has had a beneficial effect, especially upon the younger teachers. Many of these on leaving the Training School made no further effort to improve their literary attainments, depending

depending solely for promotion on their work in school. Under the new order of things, many of them have been roused to exertion towards self-improvement. At the close of the year the teachers in charge of schools under my supervision were classified as follows :—

Class II.		Class III.			Unclassified.
A	B	A	B	C	
2	10	28	17	7	14

Of the fourteen unclassified teachers, two are on probation, six are in charge of Provisional Schools, three in charge of Public Schools recently raised from being provisional, and the remaining three are teachers of many years' service.

#### PROGRESS SINCE LAST INSPECTION.

*Reading.*—Fair progress has been made in this subject during the year, but in all except a few schools, it is necessary that much improvement should still be made before it can be considered satisfactory. This remark applies in an especial manner to the reading of the pupils in the upper classes, which is often wholly devoid of emphasis or modulation. Much improvement cannot however be expected in this direction till the teachers generally improve their own defective style. There are of course teachers to whom this does not apply, but they are in the minority. Sufficient attention is not given to explanation, though much time is by some teachers devoted to the meaning of words, which by itself often fails to render the drift of a passage apparent to pupils, especially when the language is at all figurative.

*Writing.*—A slight improvement has been made in this subject also. In the lower class schools, writing is seldom intelligently or systematically taught, many teachers giving no time to supervision, and never attempting to explain or illustrate the construction of the letters. In this way the pupils contract habits which it is difficult if not impossible afterwards to get rid of.

*Arithmetic.*—This subject appears to have been handled to some extent more intelligently, and greater attention seems to have been given to explanation of principles by the more skilful of the teachers, and hence the results of the inspection are more satisfactory. The small progress made in this subject by the pupils of some schools is mainly owing to a want of intelligent, systematic, and exhaustive explanation, and in some cases, to wholesale and unrestricted copying. In other cases, the questions are badly selected and unsuited to the attainments of the pupils. In one school the pupils of the third class were, on the occasion of my visit thereto, working questions in Mensuration of solids, and yet they failed to do very ordinary questions in the Compound Rules. The teacher would not have been guilty of such an absurdity had he periodically and carefully examined his pupils in order to test their knowledge of each step before advancing them to the next. It seems strange that so many teachers should neglect this most important point. By attending to it, they would save themselves from the disappointment and annoyance of seeing their pupils fail at the yearly inspection in matters which they had spent much time in trying to ground them in. Every intelligent teacher should be able to judge pretty well beforehand as to the results of the inspection of his school.

*Grammar.*—The answering in this subject was somewhat less mechanical, more attention having evidently been given to etymology, parsing exercises, and analysis. In very few schools, however, is proper instruction given on the construction of sentences. Exercises in composition are mostly confined to reproduction of object lessons, which is generally in the exact language used by the teacher when giving the lesson.

*Geography.*—This subject is, in its elementary stages especially, placed before the pupils in such a manner as to render the learning of it a drudgery to them. The definitions, as taken from a text book and without explanation or illustration, are committed to memory by the pupils, immediately after which they are introduced to the geography of Australia or Europe by having the map placed before them, from which they are required to learn the names of the various physical features, as the teacher points to them without comment of any kind. I have frequently found the pupils of a class who could repeat, parrot-like, the names of all the capes, inlets, &c., of Europe, fail to tell what waters a ship would pass through in sailing from the Baltic Sea into the Atlantic Ocean. Some improvement has, however, been effected during the year, and I hope to find still further progress made during 1882.

*Object Lessons.*—Judging from the way in which this subject is treated, the real aim of those lessons seems to be wholly misunderstood by a large number of teachers. Badly arranged and dry facts are told to the pupils, which they are supposed to take notes of and reproduce when required to do so. Pupils have in this way a very considerable amount of information given to them which they could have been led to find out for themselves, and thus have been stimulated to habits of observation and thought.

*Singing.*—This subject is in most of the schools in charge of old, untrained teachers, taught by ear only, and in some cases would be better left alone. In some of the larger schools, however, it is well taught, the results being very satisfactory.

*Drawing* is fairly taught in all except a few of the smaller schools.

*Scripture History* is fairly taught in the Public and Provisional Schools.

*Algebra and Geometry* are taught in five schools only. The attainments in both subjects are fairly satisfactory.

*Sewing* is now taught in all Public Schools under my supervision.

*Drill.*—The proficiency of the pupils in drill is satisfactory in schools taught by trained teachers, but some of the older untrained teachers have little or no acquaintance with it themselves, and hence are unable to instruct their pupils therein.

Some improvement has been made during the year in most of the subjects; but before any very satisfactory advance can be effected there must be more attention given to the development and training of the mental powers of the pupils, and more systematic and searching examination by the teachers themselves into the results of their own work. A more careful preparation of the lessons by the teachers is also necessary, not only in collecting the information, but in the proper arrangement of it when collected. This applies to lessons on all subjects, and not to lessons on objects only as some seem to think.

W. H. JOHNSON,  
Inspector.

Wollongong, 14th January, 1882.

#### ANNEX F.

##### MR. DISTRICT INSPECTOR W. DWYER'S GENERAL REPORT FOR 1881.

THE number and several classes of schools in operation at the close of 1880 were as follow :—

Public.....	174
Provisional .....	53
Half-time .....	55
Evening Public.....	3
Church of England .....	4
Roman Catholic .....	16
Presbyterian.....	1

Total..... 311

During

During the past year twenty-two schools were opened, five were closed, and sixty-five were transferred to the Wagga Wagga District, under the supervision of Mr. Inspector M'Creddie, stationed at Yass. On the 31st December last the number in existence was—

Public .....	136
Provisional .....	58
Half-time .....	49
Third-time.....	3
Evening Public.....	3
Church of England .....	1
Roman Catholic .....	13
Presbyterian.....	1
Total.....	264

Of these, 259 were fully inspected, the non-inspection of the remaining five being due to the facts—  
That two were inaccessible from rain and floods at the time of the Inspector's visit.

That three were opened so late in the year as to prevent their being examined, regard being had to the pressure of other equally urgent duties.

The number of pupils present at inspection was .....	8,970
The number of pupils enrolled for the year was .....	14,539
The number enrolled two or more times was .....	3,799
The number in ordinary attendance was .....	9,066

The average attendance for each quarter of the year was as follows :—

For quarter ending March .....	8,514·8
"    "    "    June.....	8,310·1
"    "    "    September .....	8,605·9
"    "    "    December .....	8,810·5

The number of children between six and fourteen years of age in each School District, as nearly as can be ascertained, will be found in the returns forwarded by the several teachers at the close of the year, the aggregate of such being 11,965, of whom 998 are reported to be attending no school. The number who attended 140 days or more during the year was 6,889; the number who attended for a less period was 7,650; their failure to fulfil the prescribed term being attributable to the following causes :—

1. To sickness in the case of .....	903
2. To truancy in the case of.....	94
3. To removal from locality in the case of .....	1,648
4. To other causes in the case of.....	5,005

Among the "other causes" are comprehended the indifference of parents and guardians, the disagreements and misunderstandings between parents and teachers, and the almost numberless and indefinite but potent influences which engender jealousies, dislikes, and social grievances, and seem inseparable from human society both in town and country. It may be that when the attendance officers have exercised to the full extent their legitimate functions, these hindrances may be overcome or suppressed; but until then, it cannot be affirmed with any degree of confidence that the compulsory provisions of the Act have been exhausted; nor can a fair and impartial estimate of their value in accomplishing the end in view be finally formed. It is worthy of note that, as shown above, nearly 1,000 children are supposed to be receiving no instruction.

The number of schools established during the past year was twenty-two; the number in course of establishment was seventeen; and the number projected was eight; seven new schools were erected; extensive repairs effected in three, and further enlargements and improvements are recommended or authorized for the year now current. Existing buildings provide accommodation for about 13,904 children, the estimated total requirement being for 11,965, leaving a surplus of room capable of meeting the wants of 1,939 additional pupils. While, therefore, as a whole, there may be said to be ample room for the present and prospective wants of the District, it is to be remarked that in Goulburn, Braidwood, and Bega, and in a few other localities, considerable additions are still necessary to meet the increasing demand for accommodation. Recommendations have already been submitted and approved in some of these cases, and further action, where necessary, will be taken, so that ordinary deficiencies may be adequately met. For unforeseen contingencies, the school tents offer a temporary solution of more pressing difficulties.

The condition of the schools inspected will be understood from the following comparison with the standard (Fair) in regard to organization, discipline, and proficiency :—

Below the Standard .....	115 Schools.
Up to " " .....	86 " "
Above " " .....	58 " "

The percentage of pupils who satisfied the standard in each subject of instruction may be seen from the following table :—

	Good to Fair.	Tolerable to Indifferent.
Reading ... ..	61½	38½
Writing ... ..	68	32
Arithmetic ... ..	48	52
Grammar ... ..	50	50
Geography ... ..	57	43
Scripture Lesson ... ..	66	34
Object Lesson ... ..	54	46
Drawing ... ..	50½	49½
Vocal Music ... ..	60½	39½
Geometry ... ..	66½	33½
Algebra ... ..	58	42
Needlework ... ..	66	34
Drill ... ..	69½	30½

The preceding, geometry and algebra excepted, are the subjects of general instruction. In the Superior Public School at Goulburn, elementary Latin, mensuration, and trigonometry are taught, and the proficiency of thirteen pupils in the two first-named subjects was very satisfactory. The number being so few, a tabular statement is not given. It will be observed in the results above quoted, that in arithmetic and grammar, the knowledge shown is comparatively low, but that in most of the other subjects it is of a higher character. Arithmetic and grammar, along with reading and dictation, form the foundation of any system of instruction possessing or claiming the right of providing suitable mental food for pupils of Elementary Schools, and hence a thorough acquaintance with these four is a matter of paramount importance. It seems, looking at the long list of subjects above given, that the time available for the generality of children to acquire anything like a correct knowledge of so many is too short, and that the knowledge generally acquired is at best only superficial, and of short duration. It is further a matter of considerable moment, now that a definite test is to be applied for exemption from compulsory attendance, that the course of instruction should be so regulated as to enable schools of every class to meet the test. As, I believe, a new standard of proficiency is in course of preparation, it would, in my opinion, be worthy the attention of the Department to consider how far the present course of instruction may be advantageously compressed, so as to secure as far as possible complete agreement with the requirements of the law, thorough proficiency to the extent of the programme, and practical adaptation to the circumstances and opportunities of the children for whose benefit the law is

is designed. It should, in my opinion, be an indispensable condition that no subjects except the necessary and useful should be taught in the ordinary schools, *unless* the Standard for these is fully attained; and that even then, instruction in singing and drawing should be optional and dependent upon a teacher's taste and skill in these matters, and upon the particular bent and aim of individual pupils. In needlework there appears to be very great care bestowed upon the instruction of the girls, and a reasonable amount of success achieved; but it is remarkable that, as far as I am aware, there is, as yet, no systematic instruction given in the art of cutting out garments for general wear; and, in this age of sewing-machines, any results of mere needlework, however excellent, without a passable share of originality, skill, and success in cutting and fitting, fall short of what may be reasonably expected and required in this useful branch of female education.

There are 245 teachers in charge of Schools; in addition to whom fifteen assistants and forty-two pupil-teachers are employed. The classification by examination of the first-named is as follows:—

Holding I. A .....	1	Holding III. A .....	45
" I. B .....	1	" III. B .....	29
" II. A .....	11	" III. C .....	48
" II. B .....	23	Unclassified .....	88

The progress made in this district in primary education during the past year may be understood from the following facts:—twenty-two new schools were opened; three Evening Schools; one Denominational (C.E.) and one Provisional School were closed, the last being likely to be re-established or replaced by a Public School. The average enrolment for each school was—

In 1880 .....	49
In 1881 .....	55

and for the same two years the relative efficiency of the schools may be shown as under:—

	1880.	1881.
Percentage of schools below Standard .....	49	40
" " up to .....	32	33
" " above .....	19	27

In conclusion, it is to be observed that the wants of the district in the matter of Primary Schools are comparatively few, and will be met, as they arise, by the ordinary procedure authorized by the rules of the Department; that the existing schools are working with fair average efficiency; and that the teachers in general are respectable, intelligent, and fairly popular. The reports of the Inspectors (Messrs. O'Byrne, Dawson, and Kevin) associated with me are forwarded herewith.

Goulburn,  
14th February, 1882.

WM. DWYER,  
District Inspector.

#### ANNEX G.

##### MR. INSPECTOR O'BYRNE'S GENERAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1881.

###### I.—Number and Distribution of Schools.

In that portion of the Goulburn District assigned to me, the schools in operation at the commencement of the year 1881 consisted of fifty-four Public, nineteen Provisional, fourteen Half-time, two Roman Catholic, and one Presbyterian, making a total of ninety schools. In the course of the year, seven new Provisional Schools were opened; two of the Provisional were converted into Public, and two of the Half-time were transferred to the list of Provisional Schools, so that the number of schools under my supervision at the end of the year was ninety-seven. In December, aid was granted to Provisional Schools at Bomballaway and Chalkerville. These two schools will be opened in January. Schools are projected at Colo and at Berrima Coal Mine. There are no other places within my knowledge where schools are wanted. Of course here and there will be found isolated families that cannot be reached by any of the classes of schools. It is proposed to bring the benefits of education to these people by a system of "house to house teaching." It may be stated that this portion of the Goulburn District is well supplied with the means of primary education.

###### II.—Inspection.

Ninety-six of the schools were fully inspected. The Provisional School at Myango Creek, opened very late in the year, was not examined. In arranging my programme of work, I endeavoured to provide that each locality should be visited twice in the year, at intervals of about six months. Schools in charge of untrained teachers, and schools whose efficiency was doubted, were as a rule examined in the first half of the year. This gave me an opportunity of noticing later on if my suggestions had been carried out, and if the schools were improving in efficiency; it also gave me a chance of visiting nearly all the schools incidentally in addition to the usual visit for examination and report. A good number of schools were visited three or four times during the year. These incidental inspections are of great practical value, and the twenty or thirty minutes they occupy is time well spent. As they are generally made at unexpected times, they enable the Inspector to see the schools in their every-day attire. A rapid inspection of the Records, a glance at the Time-table, and a noting of the work just then in hand, will reveal whether the business is carried on in a regular and systematic manner or not. The teacher who is industrious and conscientious is never taken aback by these visits, whilst they keep a wholesome check on the idle and careless.

Owing to the favourable nature of the season, I was able to carry out the work of inspection with greater completeness than formerly. The results of examination in the several subjects are exhibited in the following table. This table shows how many out of every hundred passed a fair to good examination on the several subjects:—

Reading .....	60.1 per cent.
Writing .....	60.2 "
Arithmetic .....	43.4 "
Grammar .....	53.3 "
Geography .....	53.0 "
Scripture .....	60.4 "
Object Lessons .....	38.9 "
Drawing .....	49.8 "
Singing .....	62.6 "
Euclid .....	47.8 "
Algebra .....	40.1 "
Needlework .....	44.7 "
Drill .....	45.1 "

These results are not quite so good as might reasonably be expected—a cause is assigned later on in this report.

It appears to me very desirable that the standard course of instruction should be modified to meet the change brought about by the recent alteration of the law. Where there is but one teacher, it is received almost as an axiom that there should not be more than three classes. Schools with one teacher must always predominate. It is quite plain that the course for the third class (highest) should at least reach the standard prescribed for exemption from school attendance; otherwise, in country places

places at least, children cannot be apprenticed to trades until they *grow beyond* the school age—a condition of things that would not be creditable to our school system. This point deserves special attention. It appears, therefore, desirable to expand the standard in reading, writing, and arithmetic, whilst the time devoted to singing, drawing, and object lessons should be curtailed. In fact, I would not have singing and drawing taught in schools where there is but one teacher, unless—

- (a) The standards on the essential subjects are fully reached.  
 (b) And unless the teacher is qualified to instruct on these extra subjects. Valuable time is frequently spent in futile and ludicrous attempts to teach singing and drawing. Nor do I think instruction in algebra and geometry ought to be permitted in the class of schools I am now referring to, unless the above-named conditions are satisfied. The first and main aim should be to give to every child sound instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic.

### III.—Organization.

Of the fifty-five Public Schools examined, the material condition and organization of thirty-five are good or passable. Of the twenty whose organization is indifferent, nearly all have been recently transferred from the list of Provisional Schools. As is generally known, these Provisional Schools are cheaply got up by local contributions. The process of replacing them by more suitable structures is being steadily pushed on by the Department. The organization of the three Denominational Schools is pretty good, whilst the Provisional and Half-time Schools are very inferior in this respect. Persons applying for aid to Provisional Schools are not now so anxious as they were some years ago to provide substantial buildings. The general aim is to provide a mere shell, have it recognized under the Department, and, when an attendance of twenty has been scraped together, to apply for the erection of a Public School. There is a very general impression (which needs to be corrected) that when an attendance of twenty has been secured, the Minister is bound to erect a school-house and teacher's residence. If these applications were too readily granted, there would, in a few years, be many costly buildings spread over the country, testifying to the folly and extravagance of the Education Department. Unreasonable demands for repairs and improvements are also frequently received from large centres of population. A strong desire manifests itself everywhere to secure as large an expenditure of public money as possible. So far as I could, I have steadily resisted all unreasonable demands. It is interesting to notice how people's ideas of school accommodation have expanded since the necessity of raising the local quota has been abandoned. The effective remedy for all this lies in a local school rate.

All the Public and Denominational Schools have suitable playgrounds. The Provisional and Half-time Schools, being in the country, have ample room for recreation for the pupils, although the grounds are usually open. Twenty-three of the Public Schools, and all the Denominational Schools, are without weathersheds. Only fourteen of the schools are provided with class-rooms, and some of these are too small for any practical use. Steps have been taken to supply all schools with an average over fifty with class-rooms. All the vested Public Schools and the three Denominational Schools are well furnished, and properly supplied with the necessary working appliances. The internal organization of the other schools is, as a rule, inferior.

### IV.—Attendance.

As heretofore, regularity and punctuality are least satisfactory in the farming localities. The appointment of Attendance Officers considerably improved the regularity, but not the punctuality. In the country, many of the children are worked too hard in milking, harvesting, &c. They frequently come to school late, physically tired out, and almost incapable of mental effort. It would surprise most of our city children, and parents too, to learn that there are hundreds of boys and girls of ten and eleven years of age who milk from seven to twelve cows every morning, and then walk two or three miles to school. But such is the case. A high degree of punctuality is scarcely to be expected under such circumstances. From the following table an idea of the regularity may be obtained. The ordinary attendance for the year was 3,041.

Quarter ending	Enrolment.	Average.
March 26th	4,105	2,831·9
June 25th	4,285	2,802·6
September 24th	4,316	2,943·6
December 31st	4,486	3,164·5

The total number of pupils enrolled in the ninety-seven schools throughout the year was 5,545. Of these 126 were enrolled two or more times. The average for the whole year was 3,042·3, and the amount paid in school fees was £1,561 13s. 9½d., or at the rate of 10s. 3d. per head.

I give here some items regarding the accommodation afforded in the 97 schools examined, and regarding the character of the attendance at them. The public can judge from these numbers how far the law of compulsion has been effective in this part of the Colony.

1. Number of pupils for whom accommodation is provided	4,849
2. Number of children of school age in the 97 School Districts	3,952
3. Number of pupils who attended for 140 days during year	2,403
4. Number who failed to attend 140 days	
(a) Through sickness	277
(b) Through truancing	23
(c) Through removal from locality	489
(d) Through other causes	886
Total who failed	1,675
5. Number who have been enrolled two or more times	126

### TEACHING STAFF.

The following Table shows the classifications, by examination, of the teachers in the several kinds of schools.

Kind of School.	First-class.		Second-class.		Third-class.			Unclassified.
	I. A.	I. B.	2. A.	2. B.	3. A.	3. B.	3. C.	
Public	.....	.....	2	11	12	7	15	10
Provisional	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
Half-time	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	1
Denominational	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....
Total	.....	.....	2	12	16	8	17	36

There are 18 pupil-teachers employed in the District, classified as follows, viz. : 1 first-class, 2 second, 4 third, and 11 fourth.



It will be observed that the twenty-five Provisional School Teachers are unclassified. Without a word of explanation this would tell very unfavourably for these teachers. Many of them are quite competent to gain a classification, so far as literary attainments are concerned, but it is usual to test their practical skill and usefulness in small schools for a year or so before they are examined for classification. Many very useful teachers have come up from these schools.

In the course of the year thirty-two teachers were examined. Of these thirteen succeeded and ten failed to gain promotion; the papers of nine have not yet been finally dealt with.

I am glad to be able to report that a decided revival in the spirit of study has been manifested among the teachers. No corresponding improvement in the efficiency of the schools is yet apparent, but greater zeal in the first point is pretty sure to be followed by improvement in the latter. It is a good feature in the new regulations that they force teachers to study for examination.

During no year, within my experience, have there been so many applications for removal. This shows that the new *régime* largely unsettled the minds of the teachers. Many holding grades higher than the "class" of the school in which they were engaged expected to be put in charge of more important schools. In a great many instances this was found impossible. Disappointment, accompanied by flagging zeal, followed. To this cause I attribute the low results before adverted to. However, as the principles on which future promotions are to be made are becoming better understood, the teachers are taking to their work with more steady and contented zeal. I therefore have good grounds for anticipating that the results of the year now entered on will reveal a higher state of efficiency in the schools.

I can truly say that the teachers in this district are a respectable body of persons, with whom a word of kindly sympathy and encouragement is more efficacious than the cold frown of officialism.

With all their shortcomings, I can see good reason to regret the dissolution of the old Local Boards.

A return showing the number of pupils examined, and the estimated proficiency in the several subjects, has already been furnished.

Mittagong, 27th January, 1882.

G. O'BYRNE,  
Inspector.

#### ANNEX H.

##### MR. INSPECTOR DAWSON'S GENERAL REPORT FOR 1881.

I HAVE the honor to submit my general report for the year 1881.

Of schools under my supervision there were in operation at the end of the year thirty Public, nine Provisional, two Evening Public, eight Denominational, twenty Half-time, and three Third-time, in all seventy-two. During the year eight new schools were established, viz., three Provisional, two Evening Public, and three Third-time. On the other hand, three were closed owing to insufficient attendance, viz., one Public and two Evening Public. Schools of the latter class have not been well supported where established.

For the most part the schools are centrally situated, and their districts do not overlap. In the large centres of population, owing to the presence of Denominational Schools, the number is in excess of present requirements. The smaller centres of population are all provided with means of education. There has been an increase in the number of schools in the more thinly settled localities. Small schools have been opened at Keewong, Black Creek, Meroo Flat, Anembo, Norongo, and Wild Cattle Flat, and similar schools are in course of establishment at Currowan, Rossi, and Kowen. The services of an itinerant teacher have been granted to the very sparsely inhabited district of the Big Badger River. When these contemplated arrangements are completed only a few localities will be without means of education.

Existing schools collectively afford accommodation for 4,150 pupils, which is fully equal to the requirements of the district, in which there are approximately 2,780 children from six to fourteen years of age. To meet the want of increased accommodation in the particular cases of Braidwood Public School and Araluen Upper Public School, the usual steps have been taken with a view to the erection of new buildings.

The following statistics, showing the number of pupils enrolled, and the average daily attendance for each quarter, as well as the ordinary attendance for the year, make it clear that in this respect the condition of the schools calls for improvement:—

Quarter.	Enrolment.	Average daily attendance.
March .....	3,030	2,178
June .....	3,106	2,108
September .....	3,097	2,079
December .....	3,094	2,109
Ordinary attendance .....		2,270

There were enrolled during the year 3,934 pupils of all ages. Of these 120 attended evening schools, and of the remainder 1,762 attended 140 days and upwards, and 2,052 attended less than 140 days, during the year. The failure of 216 of these latter to make the requisite number of attendances is explained by "sickness," that of 26 by "truanting," that of 397 by "removal from locality," and that of the large number of 1,413 is set down to "other causes." Amongst these "other causes" which exert so hurtful an influence on the attendance are to be noted specially the negligence of parents and the employment of children in farming occupations.

Throughout the whole district there are approximately 374 children of school age who are not known to be receiving school instruction. Of these 194 are within reach of schools, and 180 beyond.

##### Results of Inspection.

Seventy-two schools were fully and regularly inspected during the year. Eight ordinary and thirty-eight incidental inspections (chiefly of schools in the Bega District) were also made. Three schools were not inspected, owing to their being closed on the dates fixed for inspection.

The material condition of most of the Public Schools is fairly satisfactory. Several are in need of repairs, or require to be replaced by new buildings, especially where Provisional Schools have been converted into Public Schools. In the course of last year repairs and improvements have been made in three schools, a new building has been completed at Burry, and another is in course of erection at Kiora.

The condition of the Provisional and Half-time School buildings is far from satisfactory. The residents are slow to make necessary improvements.

Of the seventy-two schools fully and regularly inspected, eight were found to be above, thirty up to, and thirty-four below standard requirements in attainments. These last are chiefly small schools. Accordingly, as will be seen from the statistics given in the succeeding paragraph, the percentage of pupils who satisfied standard requirements is higher than what might be anticipated from the percentage of schools which fell below standard requirements.

At the regular inspections there were present 2,177 pupils, of whom 2,136 were examined in reading, 2,112 in writing, 1,646 in arithmetic, 1,164 in grammar and geography, 367 in Scripture lessons, 2,025 in object lessons, 890 in drawing, 934 in music, 78 in geometry, 50 in algebra, 764 in needlework,

needlework, and 15 in mensuration. Underneath is a table showing the percentage of pupils who passed in each subject:—

Reading ... ..	67	per cent.
Writing ... ..	74	"
Arithmetic ... ..	52	"
Grammar ... ..	58	"
Geography ... ..	66	"
Scripture Lessons ... ..	89	"
Object Lessons ... ..	74	"
Drawing ... ..	57	"
Music... ..	73	"
Geometry ... ..	89	"
Algebra ... ..	80	"
Mensuration... ..	0	"
Needlework ... ..	90	"

In arithmetic, grammar, and drawing low results have been produced; in arithmetic, chiefly because of the inability of pupils to apply abstract rules to concrete examples; in grammar, because of the superficial knowledge of its principles which most teachers are satisfied with imparting to their pupils; in drawing, because most of the teachers are unacquainted with the proper methods of giving instruction in it.

As a body the teachers are diligent and conscientious in the discharge of their duties. Many exert a considerable influence for good in the localities in which they are placed. I find, however, few students amongst their number.

Sixty teachers were engaged in schools under my supervision at the end of the year. Of these, six possessed second-class certificates by examination; thirty-seven, third-class certificates; and seventeen possessed no classification. These last are in charge of schools of the smaller sort. An improvement in the classification of teachers is expected as a result of the examinations held in December.

The condition of the Braidwood District, from an educational point of view, is fairly healthy, and there is reason to hope for improvement. Progress has been made during the past year in providing schools for localities destitute of means of education. The results of instruction in the schools are in many cases very creditable, and where improvement is still necessary, it is confidently anticipated, from the promise of greater exertion on the part of the teachers, that an advance will be made on the year 1881.

J. DAWSON,  
Inspector.

Braidwood, 30/1/82.

#### ANNEX I.

##### MR. INSPECTOR KEVIN'S ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1881.

I HAVE the honor to submit my annual report for the year 1881.

I took charge of this section of the Goulburn District on 12th May last, and had then upon my list of schools 35 Public, 29 Provisional, 12 Half-time, and two certified Denominational R.C., in all 78. Three of the Provisional Schools, namely, Bibbenluke, Numbla, and Spring Vale, have been converted into Public Schools, and one Half-time School—Saucy Creek—has become a Provisional School during the year.

New Public Schools have been opened at the following places during the year, viz.: Angledale and Cootalantra; and Provisional Schools at Caddigat and Wapengo. No schools have been permanently closed during the past year.

New Public Schools will be opened at an early date at Montreal and Three-mile Waterhole; and Provisional Schools at Burrumbooka, Church Creek, Cobbobora, Gunningrah, Towomba, Mumbulla, and Cochrane's Flat. In addition the establishment of Provisional Schools at the following places is under consideration, viz.: Black Rock, Forest Dale, Lord's Hill, Rocky Plain, and Square Range.

New Public School buildings have been sanctioned at Bega and Nimitybelle, and will be commenced without delay.

The accommodation at Bega, Cobargo, Cooma, and Kiandra, is insufficient, but steps have been taken to remedy matters as far as possible for the present. A school tent has been supplied to Bega as a temporary measure; tenders have been invited for extensions to Cobargo. Additions to Cooma will be undertaken at once; and more suitable premises will be rented at Kiandra pending the erection of new buildings.

##### *Distribution of the Means of Education.*

The means of education are well distributed in the centres of population, and with one or two exceptions are adequate. New, handsome and commodious buildings have been erected by the Department at the following places during the year, viz.: Angledale, Delegate, and Numbugga; and extensions and repairs have been effected at Dangelong, Eden, and Wyndham.

In thinly populated districts the means of education are fairly within reach of all, but there are some places still where the establishment of schools is urgently needed. In some of these localities delay has been brought about by the residents refusing to avail themselves of the aid granted to Provisional Schools, preferring to go without a school altogether when one was not provided at the public expense. A very general notion prevails in some places that, where twenty children can be enrolled, the Minister is obliged to establish a Public School, and if need be to go to great expense in providing new buildings. People who hold such notions never appear to discriminate between enrolment and average daily attendance, for it must be generally known by those who take anything like an intelligent interest in school matters that an enrolment of twenty will give, as a rule, a daily average of no more than fourteen or fifteen. This number is of course too small to warrant the establishment of a Public School.

##### *Results of Inspection.*

Nominally there were 78 Schools of all classes under my supervision for the year 1881, but of this number two Public, 14 Provisional, and six Half-time Schools were not in operation. There remained consequently 57 Schools open for inspection.

Of these all were regularly inspected and reported upon, with the exception of four, viz.: Numbla and Cootalantra Public, and Saucy Creek and Caddigat Provisional. The first and third of these could not be reached, owing to heavy rains and floods. The remaining two were opened in the middle of December, and when the work of inspection had terminated. These Schools could not, therefore, be said to form a regular part of my inspection programme for the past year.

In addition to the general and regular inspections, 16 Schools were visited incidentally.

There were 3,364 pupils enrolled for the year, and the average attendance was 1,789·7. The average attendance for the four quarters of the year was—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
March ... ..	804·7	778·6	1,583·3
June ... ..	826·0	807·8	1,633·8
September ... ..	880·5	851·8	1,732·3
December ... ..	860·2	847·3	1,707·5

The number enrolled two or more times was 201.

The ordinary attendance was 1,843, and the number present at inspection, 1,754.

The

The total number between 6 and 14 years that might reasonably be expected to be in attendance in this part of the Goulburn district is 2,234; and the number not known to be receiving statute education, 239.

Of the total number enrolled, 1,286 attended 140 or more days during the past year, and 1,398 failed to do so through the following causes:—

Sickness	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	184
Truanting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Removal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	333
Other causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	873

It will be seen by a glance at the foregoing figures that by far the greater number failed to attend through "other causes." The chief of these is undoubtedly indifference of parents, and the sooner the compulsory clause of the Act is extended to this part of the Colony the better for the children who live in it. There is accommodation for 2,665 children.

*Organization.*—The schools generally are well supplied with working material, but I regret to say it is not always taken good care of, judging by the torn books and broken slates I have seen in some. The classification is, as a rule, sensible; but there is a general disposition to carry subdivision too far. All cases of the kind calling for my interference were dealt with, and the teacher instructed how to act in the future. It is a matter of comment that so large a proportion of the enrolment is found in the first classes, but I consider the parents are chiefly responsible for this state of things, as I trace it mainly to irregularity of attendance and withdrawal before the pupils have attained the fourteenth year. I shall look for improvement, however, when the district shall have been brought under the provisions of the compulsory clause of the Act.

The records are generally correctly and neatly kept, and the returns are furnished promptly and accurately from all but a few schools.

*Discipline.*—The discipline of the schools under my supervision is generally satisfactory; but I have noticed that some teachers do not lay stress enough upon punctuality. In point of regularity also there is room for improvement, but until parents are *compelled* to send their children regularly I cannot see that things are likely to mend in this direction. Many of the schools, particularly in the Monaro district, are almost emptied during the weaning and shearing seasons, while those on the coast are badly attended in the harvest-time.

As a rule, I have had reason to be pleased with the personal appearance of the children, and it is evident that in the majority of schools cleanliness receives due attention. The government is mild and judicious, and no case of severe corporal punishment inflicted upon a pupil has been reported to me during the year.

*Instruction.*—Taken as a whole, the results of examination may be regarded as satisfactory, particularly when it is borne in mind that some of the schools had not been inspected for nearly two years, while others have but recently been opened.

The following table exhibits the relation of the various schools in point of proficiency to the standard.

Schools.	Below standard.	Fairly meeting Standard (Fair).	Above standard.
Public .....	6	13	14
Provisional .....	4	6	2
Half-Time .....	...	3	3
Certified Denominal.	...	1	1

#### Percentages.

Reading .....	49	% up to or above standard,	51	% below.
Writing .....	57	"	43	"
Geography .....	58	"	42	"
Grammar .....	40	"	60	"
Arithmetic .....	41	"	59	"
Singing .....	40	"	60	"
Drawing .....	47	"	53	"
Algebra .....	49	"	51	"
Euclid, .....	34	"	66	"
Needlework .....	30	"	70	"
Object Lessons .....	48	"	52	"
Scripture Lessons	53	"	47	"

The whole course of instruction is not covered in the majority of schools, the subjects most frequently omitted being singing, drawing, and military drill. None except trained and classified teachers are, as a rule, competent to give instruction in these branches; and, as there are a considerable number of unclassified and untrained teachers in this district, these subjects are in many schools omitted altogether or taught with but indifferent success.

#### ATTAINMENTS.

*Reading.*—In this subject all were examined. The results on the whole are rather low, and in only a very few schools did I meet with anything like even fair reading. The chief faults are indistinct utterance and an absence of naturalness. As clear enunciation is the groundwork of all good reading, I have in every case impressed this fact upon the teachers and directed them to secure that point first. Simultaneous reading is not practised to any extent. Oral spelling and spelling from dictation are generally low.

*Arithmetic.*—The results in this subject are somewhat higher than in reading, but not so high as might be expected. The simple rules are generally poorly taught, and the result is that the pupils fail to get a clear idea of what they are working when advanced to the higher rules. The class of questions too given by many teachers is open to grave objection, as being too mechanical and of little or no practical utility. In my inspections I have invariably shaped my questions as bearing upon the ordinary transactions of every-day life. Mental arithmetic is not generally taught with success.

*Grammar.*—The results of inspection in this subject were fairly satisfactory, but I should like to see more time devoted to English composition, and less to what is generally known as analysis of sentences. I have found children who could "analyse" difficult passages selected at random from the reading lessons, and yet who could not write a dozen lines of sensible and grammatical English. I have in every instance of this kind that came under my notice instructed the teachers to give more time to English composition and less to the merely mechanical work of analysing and parsing. Accidence is a part of grammar which receives little attention.

*Geography.*—This is generally a popular subject in the school course, and the results are on the whole satisfactory. In one school only is physical geography taught as a separate subject.

*Object Lessons.*—All were examined in these. The results were not, however, quite up to my expectations. Only a moderate number of teachers treat this subject in a sensible and attractive form. Much valuable time is lost over such words as "translucent," "malleable," "opaque," &c., when addressed to first and second class children; and the selection of subjects is also a matter much abused. Many teachers take such subjects as the "hippopotamus," "the whale," or "the hyena,"  
for

for a lesson, while there are scores of objects under the children's feet and around their homes about which it would be more interesting and more instructive to enlighten them. I have noticed also that in very few schools are the pupils able to answer on any lesson given some weeks back, showing clearly the subject had been made neither interesting nor clear to the children's minds.

*Penmanship* is taught with very fair success in a majority of the schools. The chief faults were a want of uniformity and an absence of neatness.

*Singing*.—This subject is taught with passable success in about 30 per cent. of the schools, whilst in the remainder hardly any attempt is made to teach it. In two schools the subject is taught with good results, and the children sing with taste and correctness.

*Algebra and Euclid*.—In three schools only were these subjects taught with any success. The results were on the whole satisfactory, and indicative of intelligent and careful teaching.

*Needlework* is taught in most of the schools, and with tolerable success. There is a disposition on the part of some parents to dictate the class of work to be done by their children, while others take so little interest in the subject that it is very often a matter of impossibility on the part of the teacher to get mothers to supply the needful appliances. In more than one school I found the practice obtained of taking the sewing samples home, and thus at my visit there was nothing to show that needlework had been taught at all. I need not say I directed such a practice to cease.

The teachers of this district are as a rule an intelligent, sober, conscientious, and hard-working class of public servants, and command the respect and sympathy of the people among whom they labour. They are not, however, so diligent in study and self-improvement as could be wished; but the new regulations, making it compulsory upon each to qualify for his or her position by examination, must tend to increase their usefulness as well as standing. I am glad to say that a large number presented themselves for examination during the Christmas vacation, and I look forward to very satisfactory results from these periodical tests. They must tend in a great measure to bring the deserving and studious to the front, and reward those who are desirous of advancing by their own merit.

The following table shows the present classification of the teachers under my supervision:—

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.		
Class.	Section.	No. of Teachers.
I	A	0
I	B	0
II	A	2
II	B	0
III	A	7
III	B	8
III	C	11
Unclassified		9

#### PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.

There are no classified teachers in charge of any of these, though some have expressed a desire to be examined when circumstances will permit.

#### HALF-TIME SCHOOLS.

There are two classified teachers—one III A and the other III C—in charge of these.

#### CERTIFIED DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

There are two of these schools under my supervision, and both teachers hold a II B certificate by examination.

#### SUMMARY.

The means of education are on the whole fairly distributed, but are not quite adequate. When, however, a few applications now under consideration shall have been granted, this part of the Colony will be well supplied with schools. The material condition is generally satisfactory, the organization fair, and the discipline of average range. While I look forward to higher results for the present year, I consider fairly satisfactory progress has been made during the past.

JOHN KEVIN,  
Inspector.

#### ANNEX J.

##### MR. DISTRICT INSPECTOR MAYNARD'S GENERAL REPORT FOR 1881.

EXCLUDING Evening Schools, there were in existence in the Maitland District, on the 31st December 1880:—

167 Public Schools.
43 Provisional Schools.
14 Half-Time Schools.
15 Church of England Schools.
18 Roman Catholic Schools.

Total, 257

During the year 1881 the following sixteen schools were opened:—

(a) *Public*:—East Maitland Infants', Mount View, Whittingham, Cackle Creek, Jerry's Plains, Wallsend Girls'.

(b) *Provisional*:—Sedgefield, Mondrook, Wangat, North Forster, Seal Rocks, Cuan-Cuan, Davis Creek, Black Hill, Cross Creek, and Upper Wybong.

During the same period, Raymond Terrace R.C., Dungog C.E., and the four small schools at Chilcott's Plains, Stewartfield, Hillsborough, and Campsie were closed.

There remained, therefore, in operation on the 31st December, 1881:—

173 Public Schools.
53 Provisional Schools.
10 Half-Time Schools.
14 Church of England Schools.
17 Roman Catholic Schools.

Total, 267

Including the six that were closed, 273 schools were open during the whole or a portion of the year.

At the rate of 100 cubic feet of space per child, the minimum allowance sanctioned by the Act, there is found to be the following accommodation in these 267 schools:—

Public have accommodation for 16,593 with an average of 11,165 attending.	
Provisional	1,579
Half-Time	267
Church of England	1,883
Roman Catholic	2,786
All schools	23,108
	14,345

There are individual cases where schools are overcrowded, and other cases where the size of the building is far beyond actual requirements, but in this district such inequalities are exceptional, and taking the whole school area, the results shown in the above table may be accepted as substantially accurate. The table may be thus summarized: the Public and Provisional Schools are about two-thirds full, the Church of England Schools considerably less than half-full, and the Roman Catholic Schools about

about half full. In addition to the 16 new schools established, nine others are nearly ready for opening, and steps have been taken to start six more. During the year, 27 schools have been extensively repaired or enlarged, 19 new buildings have been completed or begun, and arrangements are being made to erect 30 more. Expenditure on buildings is chiefly needed not for the establishment of new schools, where none have hitherto existed, but for the erection of suitable in place of unsuitable and dilapidated old structures. In all cases where the closing of Denominational Schools at the end of 1882 is likely to increase the attendance at Public Schools, steps have been taken to meet the demand for additional accommodation that may be needed. With this object in view, new Public School buildings are contemplated for Raymond Terrace, Miller's Forest, Bendolba, Stroud, Blandford, Plattsburgh, Upper Hexham, East Maitland, and Denman, and new departments for Singleton, Muswellbrook, Newcastle South, and Wickham.

2. The pupils enrolled during the year amounted to 26,359. This number, however, is of somewhat doubtful value for statistical purposes, as it includes double and treble enrolments. For instance a boy who changed his school three times in 1881 would count in this summary as three boys, the teacher in each school being obliged to enter him on his records and to include him in his returns. Again, a boy who leaves school for a whole quarter but returns during the year to the *same* school, is re-entered as a separate individual, and swells the annual total by counting as two boys. As nearly as can be ascertained, 3,353 must be deducted from the gross enrolment to meet cases of the first, and 457 to meet cases of the second kind here mentioned. There remain then 22,549, which may be taken as fairly representing the number of individual children actually under tuition here during 1881.

The following table shows the enrolment and the average attendance for each quarter of the year, and also the averages for corresponding quarters of the preceding year:—

March quarter, enrolled	19,459	average,	13,553	as against	12,038	in 1880,
June	20,116	13,545	12,678			
September	20,230	13,280	13,364			
December	20,272	14,423	12,130			

The average attendance is considerably below the number that would be found at school on any ordinary, fine day. Leaving out of consideration the small averages caused by wet weather and harvest operations, the usual daily attendance is about 16,000.

Except in thinly peopled localities, it is almost impossible for teachers to state precisely the number of children between the ages of six and fourteen who are living in the neighbourhood of their schools. From returns sent in by teachers, it appears that the numbers in three portions of the district—Taree, Newcastle, and Maitland—are respectively 3,111, 19,193, and 5,228. I have not much confidence in the correctness of this return, for teachers in towns have really no means of obtaining accurate information, and it is not known to what extent the same children may have been included in the returns of different teachers living in the same town.

From the same returns it appears that there are 759 children in the district who are not known to be receiving school instruction. Of the pupils enrolled, 11,905 attended school 140 days and over during the year, and 14,454 attended less than 140 days. Sickness is given as the reason why 1,105 failed to make the minimum number of attendances; 271 cases of failure are ascribed to truanting; 2,450 to removals, and 10,628 to other causes. As the number 14,454 only refers to attendances in one and the same school, it is certain that under the heads "removals" and "other causes" there are included many children who made full time by attending two or more schools. But even assuming—which would be an extravagantly liberal assumption—that in all these cases of double and treble enrolments (3,353) the full attendance of 140 days was reached, there then remain more than 10,000 who were at school less than the minimum time contemplated by the Act. These numbers prove what teachers and inspectors have for years been urging on public attention, that the obstacle to progress in education is irregular attendance and not non-enrolment.

3. Of the 273 schools open during the year, 267 were fully inspected. Four of the remaining six were closed when the schools around them were examined, one the inspector was unable to reach on account of floods, and one he had no time to visit. The number of pupils examined was 14,371. As this coincides very nearly with the ordinary average attendance, it shows that the schools in the aggregate were tested in their normal condition as to numbers. In regard to efficiency, twenty-six schools were found to be above standard requirements, 128 reached the standard, and 113 were below it. The following numbers show what proportion of the children examined passed satisfactorily in the different subjects:—

Reading	60 per cent.
Writing	80 "
Arithmetic	38 "
Grammar	52 "
Geography	58 "
Object Lessons	72 "
Scripture	72 "
Drawing	56 "
Music	71 "
Needlework	67 "
Drill	52 "
Algebra	18 "
Euclid	43 "
Mensuration	69 "
Latin	45 "
Trigonometry	61 "
English History	93 "

The examinations in the six last-named subjects were confined to pupils in fourth and fifth classes.

Considering irregularity of attendance, and bearing in mind the fact that the great majority of schools have an average below fifty, and are therefore taught by one teacher, the results given above cannot be called unsatisfactory. I have long been convinced that there will be no great improvement in the quality and amount of education given in schools placed under one teacher till fewer subjects are taught to the young children in first and second classes and higher results demanded in the few that are taught. If sufficient instruction were given in the lower classes in reading, spelling, writing, and elementary arithmetic, something really effective might be done, in more advanced subjects, in the higher classes.

4. The discipline in the majority of schools is good. Orderly habits and movements are systematically enforced, and pupils as a rule attentively and respectfully listen to their teachers in class and promptly obey them.

5. Arranged with reference to classification by examination, the teachers in charge of schools stand thus:—

Class I	A. ....	0
	B. ....	2
Class II	A. ....	17
	B. ....	41
Class III	A. ....	48
	B. ....	39
	C. ....	27

Unclassed

Unclassed probationers in charge of Provisional or other small schools ... .. 88

The bulk of the teachers are steady, competent, and respectable.

The pupil-teachers have conducted themselves well, and no complaint has been made of any of them.

6. Fourteen evening schools have been in operation during the year, but all except two have closed for want of scholars. The experiment of establishing these schools could not have been tried under more favourable circumstances than it was in this district, for, with scarcely an exception, they were placed in charge of teachers who were not only professionally competent, but who personally took an interest in the schools and showed a willingness to go to a great amount of trouble to make them successful. The general opinion amongst teachers is that, though an individual here and there may be found anxious to attend an evening school, there is not a sufficient number so disposed, even in towns the size of Newcastle, to make it possible to form classes for any length of time.

No changes have been made in the inspecting staff during the year. Mr. Inspector M'Cormack has had charge of the Newcastle and Muswellbrook portions of the district, Mr. Inspector Smith of the Taree portion, and the central portion around Maitland has been under my own direct supervision.

J. C. MAYNARD,  
District Inspector, Maitland.

E. Maitland, 4th January, 1882.

ANNEX K.

MR. INSPECTOR M'CORMACK'S GENERAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1881.

1. The Newcastle portion of the Maitland District had 99 schools in operation at the beginning of the year, viz. :—

Public Schools	66
Provisional Schools	19
Denominational Schools	14

During the year this number has been increased to 106 by the opening of Public Schools at Cockle Creek and Jerry's Plains, the addition of a Girls' department to the Wallsend Public School, and the establishment of Provisional Schools at Black Hill, Cuan, Davis Creek, and the Upper Wybong. The Provisional School at Moonan Flat, having secured the requisite attendance, was added to the list of Public Schools in July, and those at Baerami Creek, Black Hill, Cuan, Galgabba, and Mount Mooly, have recently been reported upon as eligible for conversion into Public Schools.

2. Public School buildings have been completed at Ash Island, Moonan Brook, and Wickham. Others are in course of erection at Belltrees, Cockle Creek, Stockton, and Wallsend. Important additions and repairs to the following schools have been effected :—

Aberdeen,	Minmi,
Cooranbong,	Murrurundi,
Dunbar's Creek,	Muswellbrook,
Goorangoola	Newcastle,
Gosford,	Newcastle South,
Kayuga,	Onybigambali,
Kincumber,	Seone,
Lambton,	Waratah.

New Public School buildings are to be erected at—

Belmont,	Newcastle South,
Blue Gum Flat,	Plattsburg,
Gungah,	Rouchell,
Mangrove Lower,	Wybong,
Middle Creek,	Baerami,
Moonan Flat,	Denman,
Mosquito Island,	Blandford,
Muswellbrook,	Fullerton Cove.

At the majority of these places schools are in existence, conducted in non-vested premises.

3. The Schools are well distributed throughout the district, and the extent of accommodation provided by them is shown in the following table :—

Schools.	Average enrolment.	Average attendance.	Space in schoolrooms.	Space per child enrolled.	Space per child in attendance.
Public .....	8,280	5,598.4	cubic feet. 894,606	cubic feet. 108	cubic feet. 159
Provisional .....	558	391.9	66,810	119	170
Denominational .....	1,639	1,130.8	257,214	156	227

The space prescribed for each scholar is 100 cubic feet. Viewing the averages, this requirement is well satisfied by existing schools. In a few places, however, the means of education are insufficient owing to the increase of attendance, but in each case steps have been taken to remove the defect.

4. The total enrolment of pupils in the district for the year is presented in the school returns as 14,042. This number is misleading; it is largely in excess of the real attendance. Owing to various causes, many children are withdrawn during the year from some schools and sent to other schools, where on admission they are again registered. The plain result is that the number of enrolments exceeds the number of pupils. In the schools under my supervision the difference amounts to 2,152. The number of pupils in actual attendance during the year therefore is 11,890. In the following tables the enrolment and the average attendance for each quarter of the year are given :—

ENROLMENT of pupils for each quarter of the year.

Schools.	Quarters.			
	March.	June.	September.	December.
Public .....	8,115	8,356	8,325	8,326
Provisional .....	506	584	557	587
Denominational .....	1,542	1,587	1,701	1,728
Totals.....	10,163	10,527	10,583	10,641

AVERAGE

## AVERAGE attendance of pupils for each quarter of the year.

Schools.	Quarters.			
	March.	June.	September.	December.
Public .....	5,561.4	5,526.6	5,429.6	5,876.0
Provisional .....	367.2	421.1	381.5	398.1
Denominational .....	1,095.1	1,068.9	1,112.8	1,246.6
Totals.....	7,023.7	7,016.6	6,923.9	7,520.7

Inclement weather prevalent during a portion of the September quarter diminished the attendance for that period. The ordinary attendance is estimated at 8,025.

The number of children between six and fourteen years of age living within two miles of existing schools, and not known to be receiving statute instruction, is 338. This presents a great decrease in the number of non-attendants, and is due in a great measure to the action taken by the School Attendance Officers, three of whom were appointed to this district in July last. During the year 5,351 pupils attended school for 140 or more days, and 6,539 became defaulters, their attendance not reaching 140 days, the minimum prescribed by law. Of these

557 are recorded as having failed through sickness,  
 123 " " " " " " truanting,  
 1,107 " " " " " " removal from locality,  
 and 4,752 " " " " " " other causes.

It is well to notice that the majority of the 1,107 pupils returned as defaulters through removal from locality were subsequently enrolled in other schools, and the sum of their attendances before and after removal must in numerous cases have exceeded 140. That many of these are also included in the next number, 4,752, is evident.

5. During the year 103 schools and departments were fully inspected. Three schools were not inspected; one was closed when I visited the locality, want of time prevented the inspection of another, and inclement weather compelled the omission of the third school.

The material condition of the Public vested schools is good, and of the Provisional Schools about tolerable. Most of the buildings have very fair means of ventilation, but in many instances these are not fully utilized by the teachers. All schools are liberally supplied with materials, but their stock of apparatus is inadequate. The school documents and records are, as a rule, carefully prepared and correctly kept.

The punctuality and regularity of pupils have much improved. The average attendance for the December quarter is 70 per cent. of the enrolment for that period. In several schools smart, precise, and quiet simultaneous movements are not practised, a defect leading to disorder and loss of time. Evidence exists that some teachers fail to exercise over their pupils a constant and uniform vigilance, and to keep them during the prescribed lessons uninterruptedly and profitably employed. Directions have been given to include military drill, hitherto almost neglected, in the regular course of instruction.

The following statement shows the general condition of the schools inspected:—

Schools.	Below Standard.	Up to Standard (Fair).	Below Standard.
Public.....	22	34	11
Provisional .....	21	1	...
Denominational .....	4	8	2
Total.....	47	43	13

Of the schools below the standard twenty-eight are taught by teachers who do not hold certificates. At the inspection 7,465 pupils were present. The subjects of instruction, the number of pupils examined, and the percentage of them who satisfied the standard in each subject are given in the following table:—

Subjects.	Pupils examined.	Standard satisfied by--
Reading .....	7,465	57%
Writing .....	7,210	78
Arithmetic.....	7,128	31
Grammar .....	3,584	39
Geography.....	4,468	51
History .....	88	87
Scripture .....	2,118	50
Object Lesson .....	6,954	62
Drawing.....	4,012	42
Music .....	5,537	53
Euclid.....	444	32
Algebra .....	407	20
Mensuration .....	113	69
Latin .....	174	72
Trigonometry .....	13	61
Needlework .....	2,354	61
Drill .....	1,016	23

Teachers in charge of schools are classified as follows:—

0 in Class I, Section A.  
 2 in Class I, Section B.  
 9 in Class II, Section A.  
 18 in Class II, Section B.  
 21 in Class III, Section A.  
 12 in Class III, Section B.  
 8 in Class III, Section C.  
 36 are not classified.

Of the thirty-six teachers not classified, twenty-seven are in charge of Provisional Schools, and nine conduct Public Schools. Six of the latter have recently been examined with the object of obtaining certificates. With very few exceptions, teachers are studying diligently in order to raise their classification by examination.

As

As a body the teachers are intelligent and respectable. They perform their duties faithfully, and manifest a strong desire to achieve success. The pupil-teachers are industrious and well conducted; many of them display good aptitude for their work.

Summary.—The schools in operation are well distributed, and afford ample accommodation for the number of pupils enrolled. An improved attendance has been secured, and the proficiency ranges from tolerable to fair. The teachers generally are studious and painstaking. Existing conditions are favourable to the progress of primary education in the district.

Newcastle, 31/1/82.

J. M'CORMACK,  
Inspector.

ANNEX L.

MR. INSPECTOR SMITH'S GENERAL REPORT FOR 1881.

I HAVE the honor to submit my general report upon the schools under my supervision.

At the beginning of the year 1881 there were in operation fifty-four Public, nineteen Provisional, eight Half-time, five Church of England, and two Roman Catholic Denominational Schools in the Taree portion of the Maitland District.

During the year petitions for Public Schools at Cedar Party Creek and Lower Wollamba River were granted. Three Provisional Schools were converted into Public Schools, viz., Dingo Creek (now called Apple-tree Flat), Cucumbark and Oakendale. Three Provisional Schools were opened, viz., Mondrook, North Forster, and Wangat Diggings, and three Evening Public Schools, viz., Miller's Forest, Raymond Terrace, and Taree. Applications for the establishment of Provisional Schools at Burraduc, Bow Bow, and Sugarloaf Creeks were favourably entertained, and so soon as the usual conditions are complied with by the residents at each of these places operations will at once be commenced. A petition for an Evening Public School at Copeland North has lately been reported upon.

Three Public Schools were closed, viz., Campsie, Stewartfield, and Taree Evening Public, Campsie and Taree because of diminished attendance, and Stewartfield, because it was thought desirable to remove it to the Oakendale side of the Williams River, where there was already a good school in existence, and where the majority of the children reside. Dungog and Raymond Terrace Roman Catholic Denominational Schools were also closed during 1881.

The number of schools of each kind in operation at the present time is as follows:—

Public.	Provisional.	Half-time.	Denominational.	Evening Public.
55	19	8	5	2

These schools, with the exception of Seal Rocks Provisional, Miller's Forest, and Raymond Terrace Evening Public Schools were fully inspected. Seal Rocks Provisional was closed, Miller's Forest Evening Public had only been in operation for a few weeks, and Raymond Terrace Evening Public was not in operation when their respective localities were visited.

The following figures will show the enrolment and attendance of pupils:—

The enrolment of pupils for 1881 .....	4,866
The number enrolled two or more times .....	115
The number in ordinary attendance .....	2,831
The number present at inspection .....	3,015
The number of children of school age in this portion of the district, as nearly as can be ascertained .....	3,967
The number not known to be receiving school instruction .....	221
The number who have attended school for 140 or more days during the year .....	2,622
The number who have attended for less than 140 days .....	2,244
(a) Through sickness .....	225
(b) Through truancing .....	43
(c) Through removal from locality .....	528
(d) Through other causes .....	1,448
Total .....	2,244

The average attendance for each quarter of the year:—

March.	June.	September.	December.
2,875.7	2,896.9	2,817.5	2,954.8

The material condition of the fifty-five Public School buildings may be thus estimated:—

	Good.	Fair.	Tolerable.
Vested .....	27	0	17
Non-vested .....	0	0	11

A good stone building is in course of erection at Bulladelah; and new buildings at Bandon Grove, Caergurle, Chichester, Cedar Party Creek, Gresford, and Lower Wollamba River will soon be commenced. The Public School at Dungog has been considerably enlarged.

All the Vested Schools have teachers' residences, most of them attached to the schoolrooms, and in about the same state of repair as the schools themselves. Three of the Non-vested Schools have residences rented by the Department, and the teachers of the remainder live either in lodgings or with their friends, or have residences of their own.

At Larry's Flat the residents, with most praiseworthy enterprise, have built a very substantial residence for their teacher. The other Provisional Schools have no residences.

The extent of accommodation provided by existing buildings may be seen from the following tabulated form:—

	Average enrolment.	Average attendance.	Cubic space in Schoolrooms and Classrooms.	Cubic space per Child.	
				Enrolled.	Average.
I. Public Schools .....	3,734	2,181	S's 284,938 C's 17,486 302,424	80.9	138.
II. Provisional .....	521	311	60,926	116.9	195.
III. Half-time .....	103	50	21,636	210.	434.
IV. Denominational .....	386	216	31,114	80.6	144.
Total .....	4,744	2,758	416,100	87.	150.



The percentage of pupils who satisfied the standard of proficiency is as follows:—

Subjects.	Percentage rated from Fair to Good.	Percentage rated from Moderate to Tolerable.
Reading .....	57	43
Writing .....	81	19
Arithmetic .....	33	67
Grammar .....	57	43
Geography .....	65	35
Scripture Lessons .....	80	20
Object Lessons .....	80	20
Drawing .....	68	32
Music .....	89	11
Needlework .....	93	7
Drill .....	58	42

*Reading.*—There are few really good readers of easy narrative or ordinary prose in any of the schools. One cause of this failing appears to be that the teachers do not first read a portion of the lessons themselves to the class, and make the pupils thoroughly understand what they are reading about. The importance of at once comprehending the meaning of each word and line is too often forgotten in the bare attempt to teach correct enunciation and spelling of the words. Hence the monotonous drawl or the declamatory style, which is so harsh to the ear.

*Writing.*—This subject, always a favourite one among children, as they are able to see for themselves whether they are improving or not, is well taught.

*Arithmetic.*—A few pupils in each class were able to work correctly the sums which were set, but the majority were not able to do so. Explanations on the blackboard have probably not been made plain and easy enough to be generally understood.

*Grammar.*—An improvement has taken place chiefly in composition. In the Dungog Public School there are a few pupils who deserve special mention.

*Geography.*—This subject continues to be taught very fairly.

Scripture and Object Lessons are fairly taught. The prescribed subjects, drawing, singing, military drill, and needlework (where possible) now commonly form part of the school curriculum.

The moral tone of all the schools is good. Such a thing as vice of any kind or rude behaviour was not so much as mentioned to me. The punctuality of the pupils, considering the distances many of them have to walk in country districts (frequently 2 and 3 miles up and down hill), may be considered very fair.

The teachers, as a body, are much respected by the residents in their several localities for their work's sake. Only two charges of a serious nature were preferred during the year. Their arduous duties are performed to the best of their ability. There are eighty-three teachers in this portion of the Maitland District.

The principal and assistant teachers are thus classified:—

2 .....	II A.
7 .....	II B.
15 .....	III A.
14 .....	III B.
13 .....	III C.
32 .....	Not classified.

In conclusion, it may be said that last year's work was such as to afford reasonable satisfaction. Its distinguishing feature was the earnest endeavour on the part of the teachers to increase the efficiency of their schools. The prospects for next year are most encouraging.

J. LESLIE SMITH,

Taree, 7th January, 1882.

Inspector, Taree, Maitland District.

#### ANNEX M.

##### MR. DISTRICT INSPECTOR ALLPASS'S GENERAL REPORT FOR 1881.

THE Bathurst School District has two divisions, eastern and western. The latter is under the immediate supervision of Mr. Inspector Long; the schools in the eastern division are inspected by myself.

At the commencement of the year there were in operation—

Public Schools .....	123
Provisional Schools .....	16
Half-time Schools .....	4
Certified Denominational Schools (R. C.) .....	8
Evening Public Schools .....	4
	155

During the year Public Schools have been established at Boree Cabonne, near Orange; Box Ridge, near Sofala; Crown Creek, Mudgee Road; Essington, near O'Connell; Green Grove, near Toogong; Guyong West; Katoomba; Marangaroo, near Wallerawang; Milburn Creek; Minosa Dell, Campbell's River; Piper's Flat, near Wallerawang; Thommond, near Carcoar; Trelowarren, near Parkes; Towac, Canobolas; Two-mile, near Grenfell; and Walli, near Cowra.

Provisional Schools have been opened at Brisbane Valley, near Essington; Blowclear, near Parkes; Caragball, near Grenfell; Monument Hill, near Bathurst; and Swashfield, Campbell's River. The Provisional Schools at the following places have been converted into Public Schools:—Blossom Hill, near Rockley; Fitzgerald Valley, near Bathurst; Mayfield, near Oberon; and Mountain Home, near Rydal. Through a falling off in population, schools at the following places were closed during the year:—

Public: Carrawa, near Trunkey; and Coota, near Cowra.

Provisional: Murga, near Toogong.

Evening Public: Brewongle, Forbes, Lake Cudjellico, Marangulla, Parkes, Spring Side, and White Rock.

Half-time: Lowther and Off Flat.

The last two schools will, however, be re-opened; Lowther as a Provisional and Off Flat as a Public School.

The establishment of schools at the following places is contemplated:—Brownlea, near Rockley; Evans' Swamp, near Newbridge; Five Islands, near Evans' Swamp; Mount Hope, near Euabalong; Mount Tamar, near Bathurst; and Shooter's Hill, near Gingkin.

The Provisional School formerly in operation at the Wolgan, near Wallerawang, will be re-opened shortly.

Schools in operation during the year, or some portion thereof :—

Public Schools .....	142
Provisional Schools .....	18
Half-time Schools .....	4
Certified Denominational Schools (R.C.) .....	8
Evening Public Schools .....	9
	181

Ninety-nine Schools are under my personal supervision, and ninety-one of these were fully inspected.

Eight, mentioned hereunder, were not visited, for the reasons given :—

Crown Creek, Public.....	} Established late in the year, and after the Inspector's visits to the locality.
Katoomba, Public .....	
Piper's Flat, Public .....	
Palmer's Oakey, Provisional .....	Re-opened late in the year, and after the Inspector's visit to the locality.
Bathurst, Evening Public.....	No suitable opportunity.
Brevongle, Evening Public .....	Open for a short time only.
Orange, Evening Public .....	No suitable opportunity.
White Rock, Evening Public .....	Open but a short time.

In his general report upon the schools under his supervision, Mr. Inspector Long assigns reasons for the non-inspection of certain schools in the western division of the district.

It should be stated here that petitions from Eskbank, Lowther, Mayfield, and Walang, were sent to the Minister praying for the establishment of Evening Public Schools, but that, although the applications were approved and gazetted, the schools did not, owing to the absence of pupils, come into operation.

These evidences of the non-success of Evening Public Schools may partially be explained by stating that there is a general disinclination in rural districts to pay the authorized fee (1s. per week); that there is in most places a want of parental control to enforce the attendance of youths at such schools; and that many who would otherwise attend are too shy to expose their ignorance to their fellows.

The Evening Public School at Bathurst is the only one in this district that has been a success.

*Material condition of School Buildings.*

As reported last year, the vested school buildings are, for the greater part, in good condition. Now school-houses have been erected during the year, or they are now in course of erection, at Box Ridge, Broilgar, Hartley, Milburn Creek, Orange, Sofala, Thorp's Pinch, and Wallerawang.

The Church of England schoolrooms at Bathurst have been leased by the Department, and are now undergoing alterations which will fit them for Public School purposes.

Spacious cap and cloak rooms have been added to the several departments of the Superior Public School at Bathurst.

At Eskbank it has been found necessary to increase the accommodation for the infants by the erection of a school tent, and temporary premises are to be leased at the same place for a Girls' department. School tents have been placed at Boree Cabonne, Guyong West, Katoomba, Piper's Flat, Thommond, Towac, and Walli. Weathersheds have been provided for Blancy, Milltown, Newbridge, Peel, and Tarana. Repairs, more or less extensive, have been effected at Duramana, Oberon, Spring Grove, Spring Hill, and Wallbrook.

*Accommodation afforded in School Buildings.*

In general terms it may be stated that the school buildings in this district afford ample accommodation, and are well provided with teaching appliances. The exceptions are at Condobolin, Forbes, Goolagong, Green Grove, Hartley Vale, King's Plains, Lake Cudjellico, Mandurama Ponds, Toogong, and Wattle Flat.

Plans are in progress for new buildings, or the enlargement of the existing ones, at these places.

*School attendance.*

It has been ascertained that 14,537 children were enrolled during the year :—

Under 4 years of age .....	447
Between 4 and 6 years.....	2,474
"    6 and 12 years .....	8,466
"    12 and 14 years .....	2,176
Over 14 years of age .....	974
	14,537

Of this number, 6,235 pupils attended school 140 days and more, during the year, whilst 8,302 failed to do so through the following causes :—

Sickness .....	1,072
Truancing .....	60
Removals .....	1,842
Short enrolments and re-enrolments .....	3,657
Kept at home for unassigned reasons .....	1,671
	8,302

The enrolment and average attendance for each quarter of the year have been—

	March.	June.	September.	December.
Enrolment .....	10,291	10,440	10,549	11,296
Average attendance .....	7,005·4	6,683·3	7,345·8	7,498·3

Reports furnished by the teachers show that 10,183 children between the ages of 6 and 14 years can, through proximity to the schools, be reasonably expected to attend, but that 713 of this number are at no school, and are believed to be growing up without a proper education.

In the eastern division of the district, out of the number previously stated, there are 5,878 children of the statute ages living within two miles of school, 207 of whom do not attend. This number would undoubtedly have been larger but for the efforts of the School Attendance Officers.

The

The compulsory provisions of the Public Instruction Act were applied on the 1st July last to the eastern portion of the Bathurst District, and five school districts (31, 32, 33, 34, and 35) were proclaimed.

The officers charged with the visitation of these districts are in no way under my control, but they deserve to be mentioned by me as having shown zeal and tact in the performance of their duties. Up to the present time their efforts to bring neglected children under proper instruction have been more of a persuasive than a coercive character.

The following will show to what extent improvements have been effected in the attendance of schools lying within the proclaimed portions of the district :—

*Enrolment.*

March Quarter.	June Quarter.	September Quarter.	December Quarter.
6,590	6,526	6,782	7,094
Average enrolment for the six months prior to the introduction of compulsion.....			6,558
Average enrolment for the six months, 1st July to 31st December .....			6,938

*Average attendance.*

March Quarter.	June Quarter.	September Quarter.	December Quarter.
4,511.3	4,133	4,692.8	4,741
Average from January 1st to 30th June .....			4,322.3
Average from 1st July to 31st December.....			4,716.9

As the result of a special poll throughout the district, taken on 13th December, it was found that 7,686 pupils were at school. The ordinary attendance for the year was 7,627.

*School Discipline.*

With a few exceptions, in the schools inspected, the pupils were found under effective control, and the moral aspect of the schools was healthy. Drill, however, is not taught in seventy schools, and but indifferently so in twenty-one. In these schools the movements are, as a rule, loosely and noisily performed.

It must be stated, however, that most of these schools are conducted by untrained teachers, who have had little or no opportunity of acquiring the necessary instruction in drill.

*Instruction.*

The inspections made were unannounced, and, in many cases, were quite unexpected by the teachers. Such a mode of visitation affords good opportunities for seeing schools in their normal condition. With a few exceptions, I found that the teachers had faithfully and systematically performed their duties. As regards general efficiency, however, *seventy-eight* out of *one hundred and fifty-eight* schools inspected failed to satisfy the standard of Fair.

The subjects of instruction that showed to least advantage were Dictation, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, and Drill. Referring to Arithmetic alone, it is difficult to understand why in so important a subject such low results should be so frequently obtained.

The time-tables in use show that sufficient time is devoted to the study and practice of Arithmetic, and yet questions, however simple, but involving the application of a principle, are seldom successfully answered by the pupils.

The total number of children examined was 7,351. The following table presents a view of the percentage of pupils examined who exceeded, met, and fell below a standard of Fair, in each subject of instruction :—

Subject.	Number examined.	Percentage exceeding a Standard of Fair.	Percentage satisfying a Standard of Fair.	Percentage below such Standard.
Reading—				
Alphabet .....	603	10.4	27.6	62.
Monosyllables .....	2,746	23.	55.8	21.2
Easy Narrative .....	2,127	15.2	57.8	27.
Ordinary Prose .....	1,623	27.9	60.2	11.9
Writing—				
On Slates .....	3,620	31.4	53.	15.6
On Paper .....	3,731	41.7	41.9	16.4
Dictation .....	5,177	17.	43.2	39.8
Arithmetic—				
Simple Rules .....	4,497	12.6	46.6	40.8
Compound Rules .....	1,285	7.4	41.	51.7
Higher Rules .....	347	15.	44.4	40.6
Grammar—				
Elementary .....	2,186	14.5	48.5	37.
Advanced .....	1,653	26.1	39.7	34.2
Geography—				
Elementary .....	2,443	27.1	26.9	46.
Advanced .....	1,629	34.	35.5	30.5
Scripture Lessons .....	1,545	25.8	49.	25.2
Object Lessons .....	7,334	24.	43.5	32.5
Drawing .....	3,272	11.2	53.8	35.
Vocal Music .....	5,187	40.	36.8	23.2
Euclid .....	114	23.	42.1	34.9
Algebra .....	86	30.	40.	30.
Mensuration .....	26	61.5	38.5	.....
Elementary Latin .....	60	43.3	56.7	.....
Needlework .....	1,855	30.	53.5	16.5
Drill .....	2,478	28.	39.4	32.6

As regards general efficiency in respect to organization, discipline, and class proficiency, the inspected schools rank thus :—

Schools.	Below Standard.	Up to Standard (Fair).	Above such Standard.
Public .....	63	48	20
Provisional .....	11	4	...
Half-time .....	3	1	...
Roman Catholic .....	1	6	1
All schools.....	78	59	21

The foregoing may be stated in another way :—

1. Schools having two classes.

(a) Below standard of fair.

*Public Schools.*—Blossom Hill, Box Ridge, Canimbla, Cave Creek, Emu Valley, Essington, Fitzgerald Valley, Gosling Creek, Marangaroo, Mayfield, Mimosa Dell, Tamers' Mount, Thonmond, and Wyagdon.

*Provisional Schools.*—Bindogundra, Blowclear, Brisbane Valley, Monument Hill, Sister's Rocks, Mount Strombli, and Off Flat Half-time school.

(b) Up to Standard requirements.

*Public Schools.*—Carawa, Green Grove, Mountain Home, Mutton's Falls, Upper Turon, and White Rock.

*Provisional Schools.*—Cullen Bullen, Kingstown, Swallow's Nest, and Gaubenang Half-time school.

2. Schools in which the highest class is a Third.

(a) Below Standard of Fair.

*Public Schools.*—Binni, Borenore, Bowan, Brewongle, Brolgar, Bumbury, Cadia, Canowindra, Condobolin, Coffey Hill, Duramana, Eglinton, Eugowra, Forest, Fish River Creek, Goolagong, Grantham, Guyong West, Hobby's Yards, King's Plains, Lagoons, Lake Cudgellico, Lewis' Ponds, Lucknow, Malmsbury, Mandurama, Marangulla, March, Mount Macquarie, Mount Victoria, Nangar, Newbridge, Nyrang, Oberon, O'Connell, Peel, Raglan, Rockley, Shaw, Sofala, Spring Side, Thorp's Pinch, Trelowarren, Wallbrook, Wallerawang, and Weddin.

*Provisional Schools.*—Dark Corner, Duckmaloi, Mulyan, and Norton.

*Half-time Schools.*—Cox's River and Lowther.

*Certified Denominational.*—Sofala (R.C.)

(b) Up to standard requirements.

*Public Schools.*—Beneree, Ben Bullen, Blaney, Burkeville, Bowenfels, Caloola, Carawa, Cargo, Carrawabbity, Esk Bank (infants'), Evan's Plains, Glanmire, Glenburn, Goobang, Grehamstown, Guyong, Hartley, Kelso, Kirkconnell, Lunekilas, Mandurama Ponds, Meadow Flat, Meranburn, Moorialda, Mount Lawson, Orange (infants'), Spring Grove, Spring Hill, Spring Mount, Rydal, Toogong, Triangle Flat, Trunkey, and Vittoria.

*Provisional School.*—Slippery Creek.

*Half-time School.*—Ganbenang.

*Certified Denominational Schools.*—Grenfell (R.C.), Orange (R.C., girls'), Orange R.C. (infants').

(c) In requirements, above the standard of fair.

*Public Schools.*—Bathurst (infants'), Brown's Creek, Budgerrabong, Cudal, Forbes (infants'), Grenfell (infants'), Haverton Hill, Mitchell's Creek, Mitten's Creek, Parkesborough, Perth, Tarana, and Wangoola.

*Certified Denominational Schools.*—Bathurst R.C. (infants').

3. Schools in which the highest class is a Fourth.

(a) Below standard of fair.

*Public School.*—Cowra.

(b) Up to such standard.

*Public Schools.*—Cow Flat, Coorwull, Esk Bank (primary), Hartley Vale, Orange (superior, boys'), Orange (superior, girls'), and Wattle Flat.

*Certified Denominational Schools.*—Bathurst (R.C., boys'), Bathurst (R.C., girls'), and Orange (R.C., boys').

(c) Above the standard requirements of fair.

*Public Schools.*—Bathurst (superior, girls'), Forbes (primary), Grenfell (primary), Milltown, and Parkes.

4. Schools in which the highest class is a Fifth.

(a) Above the requirements of a standard of fair.

*Public School.*—Bathurst (superior, boys').

TEACHERS AND PUPIL-TEACHERS.

183 teachers, 15 assistant, and 43 pupil-teachers are employed in the schools of the Bathurst District. Of these, 69 teachers and 6 assistants have to obtain higher classification by examination to qualify them for the retention of their appointments. Most of them were recently examined, but the results are not known.

Of the majority of the teachers, I am in a position to state that they are hardworking and trustworthy, and what is of more importance, most of them are good exemplars to the people of the localities in which they are placed.

The pupil-teachers are employed in 26 schools. These young persons are doing good work, and they give great promise of future usefulness. The teachers and pupil-teachers are classified as follows :—

<i>Teachers and Assistants :—</i>		
First Class, Section A.....		None.
B.....		None.
Second Class, Section A.....		10
B.....		26
Third Class, Section A.....		36
B.....		34
C.....		26
Probationers .....		53
<i>Pupil-Teachers :—</i>		
First Class .....		8
Second Class .....		7
Third Class.....		5
Fourth Class .....		23

*Concluding*

*Concluding remarks.*

Important improvements have, during the year, been made in many of the school-houses. Other buildings, and enlargements of existing school-houses, are in progress, or they are under consideration. The schools for the most part are effectively organized, very fairly disciplined, and on the whole, fairly taught.

In the proclaimed portion of the district, the enrolment and average attendance of pupils have sensibly improved. In the western part, where compulsion is not in force, whilst the enrolment for the latter half of the year is 160 higher than during the first half, the average attendance has fallen from 3,024 to 2,702. Evening Public Schools have not proved very successful, but in other respects primary education has in this district made satisfactory progress.

Mr. Inspector Long's report, which is attached, deals with the schools under his immediate supervision.

11th January, 1882.

J. W. ALLPASS,

District Inspector, Bathurst.

## ANNEX N.

## MR. INSPECTOR LONG'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1881.

I HAVE the honor to submit the following report for the year 1881, on the western portion of the Bathurst School District. The schools herein referred to are, it may be stated, scattered over an area whose extent is approximately estimated at 15,000 square miles.

Since the end of 1880, 9 Public and 2 Provisional Schools have been opened, and 1 Public and 3 Provisional Schools have been closed.

The number of schools actually in operation at the end of 1881 was 73, comprising 1 Denominational, 5 Provisional, and 67 Public Schools. This number will be considerably augmented during the current year, as 8 new schools are in course of establishment, and 6 others are projected.

67 of the above schools, and 4 in the eastern part of the district, were fully inspected by me during the year, and one was, under special instructions, re-inspected. Many schools were incidentally visited on one or more occasions, and several underwent ordinary inspection. The following schools were not inspected:—

Public Schools:—Coota, Boree Cabonne, Towac, Walli, Trajere, Yarra, Glenlogan, Milburn Creek.

Provisional Schools:—Murga, Caragaball.

The non-inspection of these schools is accounted for as follows: Coota and Murga were closed early in the year, Trajere and Yarra were not in operation at the time of my visiting their respective localities, and the others are newly established schools which came into operation late in the year.

The number of children of school age, *i.e.*, between 6 and 14 years, in the area under my supervision, is as nearly as can be ascertained, 4,458, and of these 506 are not known to be receiving any instruction whatever. The number present in the schools on the 13th ultimo was 2,583; the enrolment for the year was 5,306, and of these 381 were enrolled twice or more times. The ordinary attendance was 2,989, and the average for the year 2,610·2.

The following statement shows the average attendance for each quarter of the year:—

March quarter .....	2,494·1
June quarter .....	2,550·0
September quarter.....	2,650·0
December quarter.....	2,756·9

The number of children present at the inspections held in the western portion of the District was 2,686. These results are small compared with the enrolment, and point to the extremely irregular attendance which is found to obtain in rural localities, where the services of children are largely employed in pastoral, agricultural, and mining operations. This irregularity in the attendance of the pupils, perhaps the most formidable obstacle with which those engaged in primary education have to contend, is in most cases traceable solely to the indifference of parents, or their unwillingness to forego the trifling amount of gain produced by their children's labour. The extent to which the teacher's efforts must be affected by this cause may be inferred from the fact that of the 5,306 children enrolled only 2,317, or less than one-half, attended school 140 or more days during the year. Of the remainder who did not complete the prescribed number of attendances, 464 failed to do so from sickness, 12 from wilfully absenting themselves, 676 through change of residence, and 1,837 from other causes, of which "required to work" is the one assigned in the large majority of cases.

The material condition of all vested Public Schools is satisfactory, except that in seven instances the school space is insufficient. These seven have an enrolment of 628, and an average attendance of 390, but the schoolroom space is sufficient for only 347. For four of these schools the erection of suitable buildings has been sanctioned; and with respect to the others, steps have been initiated for the supply of what is required. In some instances temporary relief has been afforded by rendering weather-sheds available as class-rooms or by the provision of tents. The accommodation afforded by the remaining 60 Public Schools is equal to present requirements, for while their aggregate enrolment is but 3,343, they contain sufficient space for 3,575 pupils. In the case of Provisional and Non-vested Public Schools, however, the accommodation is in but few instances more than tolerably up to bare requirements. The promoters, having secured the establishment of their school, lapse into indifference as to its future success. They neglect to effect the repairs which are from time to time necessary, and so fail to fulfil the conditions on which Government aid was granted. On their duty being pointed out to them they become importunate for the conversion of the school into a Public one, and to this end spasmodic efforts are made to raise the attendance to the requisite standard. This being effected, and the desired conversion secured, the attendance falls off; the teacher is paid at Provisional rates, but the school remains Public in name, and the promoters are relieved of their just responsibility as to its material condition.

In all schools excepting three in which pupil-teachers are required, the staff is such as is allowed by the regulations. As a body the teachers are competent, energetic, and conscientious in the discharge of their duties, and are respected in their several spheres of labour. In the case of some few, however, the proper and pleasing interest in their pupils' advancement, generally observed among teachers, is wanting, and there is manifest an indolent apathetic indifference, which is accompanied by its natural results. The pupil-teachers who are employed in schools under my supervision are without exception acquitting themselves satisfactorily in their several positions; they have received most favourable reports from the teachers under whom they serve, and give fair promise of future usefulness.

The discipline is on the whole suitable and effective, the demeanour and appearance of pupils are with few exceptions satisfactory, and the prevailing tone is healthy and pleasing.

With very few exceptions all the prescribed subjects are taught in all schools under the charge of trained teachers. From this statement, however, drill must be excluded, for in only thirty-one of the schools visited is efficient instruction in this subject given. Suitable steps for the remedy of this defect have been taken.

Of the schools examined only 45 per cent. exceeded or satisfied standard requirements, the remainder being found to be below. The percentage of pupils who gained the mark fair, or a higher one, in the different subjects of instruction is also undesirably small. These unsatisfactory results are not, however, to be accepted as indicating that the teaching generally is of a lower than average quality. They are to be attributed chiefly to the very irregular attendance before referred to, and to some

some extent to antagonistic home influences. Where a fairly regular attendance is secured, the attainments are uniformly found to be of fairly satisfactory merit. In some cases it must be acknowledged with regret that low efficiency is directly traceable to culpable indolence and neglect, while in others it arises from misdirected zeal, which perhaps produces a few instances of phenomenal precocity, but results in failure so far as average excellence is concerned. The percentages of pupils who attained to the different degrees of proficiency in the various subjects are, as before stated, included in the District Inspector's general report.

In nearly all schools the instruction given in school hours is supplemented by a system of home lessons, set to be worked in the evenings. The good effects of this are as a rule plainly discernible. It is, however, observed with regret that some earnest, hard-working teachers, from want of tact in adapting these lessons as regards kind and quantity to the ability of the pupil, cause what should be a most valuable auxiliary to be productive of evil rather than good. Tasks sufficient to occupy two or more hours, are set, irrespective of age and capacity, to children who have perhaps to walk a considerable distance daily, and are required to assist in farm and household work before and after school. Urged on by fear of the teacher's displeasure, and by the promptings of parents, who suppose that anything enjoined by a teacher must be right, the child sets about the evening task when indisposed, by very weariness, to exertion of any kind, and often under circumstances which render neatness and accuracy difficult in the extreme. The effect is to engender a distaste for mental effort, which most prejudicially affects the child's intellectual advancement. Most teachers exercise a wise discretion in this matter, but it would, I think, be well that in country schools at any rate no child under eleven years of age should be required to perform any evening tasks, and that in no case should an evening lesson be set which would demand more than one hour's application from a child of ordinary capacity.

Five Evening Public Schools have been in operation during some part of the past year, but all are now temporarily closed. It would appear that the attendance necessary to keep such schools in existence can only be maintained in rural localities during that period of the year in which there is little to be done in connection with farming. The establishment of such schools should therefore I think be accompanied by a proviso that they may be closed during the seasons in which the scholars' avocations render it improbable that a sufficient number will attend.

When the schools now in contemplation have been brought into operation, all places in the district which can comply with the provisions of the Act will be provided with means of education. At various points, however, in the vast and sparsely populated Lachlan and Bogan Districts, outlying families are to be met with, who cannot be brought under the operation of any part of the authorized educational scheme. These cases must always exist while the present mode of settlement obtains, and it does not appear that any feasible plan can be devised to meet them. In many instances these isolated groups will doubtless develop into centres of population, and it is to be expected that the cases will diminish in number which at present lie even beyond the reach of the liberal provision made for primary education in New South Wales.

The percentage of pupils who attained to the various degrees of proficiency in the various subjects of instruction, the classification by examination of the teachers in charge of schools under my supervision, and all statistics given herein, are included in the District Inspector's General Report.

GEORGE ED. LONG.

Sydney, 30th January, 1882.

#### ANNEX O.

##### MR. DISTRICT INSPECTOR BRADLEY'S GENERAL REPORT FOR 1881.

###### I.—SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL ESTABLISHMENT.

At the close of the year 1880 there were in operation under my general supervision 184 schools, viz. :—133 Public, 38 Provisional, 4 Half-time, 6 Denominational, and 3 Evening Schools. During the year 1881, 45 new schools have been opened, viz. :—25 Public, 7 Provisional, 4 Half-time, and 9 Evening Schools; and 2 Public, 3 Provisional, 2 Half-time, 1 Denominational, and 9 Evening Schools have been closed; so that the list of schools working at the end of 1881 comprises—

156 Public Schools.  
42 Provisional Schools.  
6 Half-time Schools.  
5 Denominational Schools.  
3 Evening Schools.

Total ... 212

Besides the 45 new schools brought into operation during the year, the establishment of 50 others (30 Public and 20 Provisional) has been approved by the Minister, and steps are being taken to supply the requisite buildings. The localities concerned are—

*For Public Schools* :—Argent's Hill, Bellenger South, Big Ridge, Buckendoon, Byangum, Castle Doyle, Castle Mountain, Currabubula, Dungarubba, Eden Valley, Eulah, Ferndale, Gowrie, Gum Flat, Hall's Creek, Leech's Gully, Meermaul, Molley, Mount Russell, Nullamana, Pelican Island, Rushford, Swan Bay, Tamworth West, Tangley, Ulmarra Lower, Werris Creek, Wilson's Downfall, Woolomal, and Yarrahappini.

*For Provisional Schools* :—Acacia Creek, Black Springs, Brookdale, Bundella, Clevedon, Collerinderbri, Goolmangar, Gulligal, Harparary, Millie, Mullally, Pallamallawa, Pinch Flat, Reedy Creek, Swan Vale, Tooloom, Wangan Creek, Whiteman's Creek, Wollan, and Yetman.

With the establishment of these schools provision will be made for the education of some 1,800 children, nearly all of whom are at present beyond the reach of existing schools.

Formal applications have also been received for the establishment of 10 Public, 2 Provisional, 1 Half-time, and 2 Evening Schools; but the necessary inquiries have yet to be made. The several localities are :—

*Public* :—Belmore River (Upper), Brookstead, Darkwater Creek, Lagoon Reserve (Waterloo Run), Mattier's Creek, Misty Mount, Nambucca (Upper), Orundumbi, Pilliga, and Y Water-holes.

*Provisional* :—Gundurimba East, Hickey's Creek.

*Half-time* :—Yarraman.

*Evening Public* :—Camden Haven and Uralla.

Eleven applications for the establishment of schools have been declined; in six cases on the ground of insufficient attendance, and in five because the requirements of the several localities were already provided for by existing schools. At Pialamore and Tuckombil, however, where Public Schools were applied for, Provisional Schools have been promised on the usual terms.

###### II.—ATTENDANCE.

The total number of children enrolled during the year 1881 was 15,699; but from this number a deduction must be made of 570 for pupils enrolled two or more times; the actual enrolment will thus be 15,129. Of these, 12,934, or 85 per cent., are children of the prescribed school age (6 to 14 years); the ages of the remainder lie chiefly between 4 and 6 years. From returns furnished by teachers, the attendance under ordinarily favourable circumstances may be estimated at 10,160. This number is, of course, in excess of the actual average attendance, in calculating which every day's attendance, no matter how small, is included, and where attendance only in the forenoon or afternoon counts but as a half.

The

The average attendance for the several quarters of 1881 was as follows:—March quarter, 8,708·8; June quarter, 8,499·6; September quarter, 8,920·6; December quarter, 9,233·1. For the whole year it was 8,840·5.

Comparing the statistics of 1880 with those of 1881, it is found that an increase of 1,063 in the gross enrolment has taken place, and of 1,173·4 in the average attendance—results that must be considered very fairly satisfactory, as, at any rate, indicating a material extension of the means of education in this part of the Colony. It is less pleasing to note that out of the 15,699 pupils enrolled during the year, only 7,490 (not quite 48 per cent.) attended school during the 140 days prescribed by the Act, while 8,209 (52 per cent.) did not so attend. Of these, 948 were irregular through sickness, 55 were truants, 1,814 did not complete the prescribed attendance on account of removal, and 5,392 failed from other causes. In this latter number, however, are included somewhere about 600 children belonging to schools that were opened towards the end of the year, and in which the absolute statutory attendance of 140 days was impossible. As a rule, in newly-opened schools the rate of regularity is above the average; and I believe that, of the 600 children referred to, 400 attended at the rate of 140 days in the year. Making this allowance, the number of pupils completing the statutory attendance would be approximately 7,890, and the number failing to do so 7,809. Thus it is probable that about 50 per cent. of the total number enrolled met the requirements of the Act as regards attendance, and 50 per cent. did not.

Up to the present no Public School Districts have been proclaimed in the portion of the Colony under my inspectoral supervision, nor have any attendance officers been appointed. The urgent necessity for action in this matter is apparent from the foregoing data, and, further, in view of the fact that there are reported to be 1,169 children living mostly within reasonable distance of schools already established, but who are neither in attendance threant, nor receiving instructions at home.

### III.—MATERIAL CONDITION AND ORGANIZATION.

During the year nine Public Schools have received enlargement or repairs, the more important of which are Cowper, Grafton, Narrabri, and Vegetable Creek. Reports upon all other cases in which repairs or additional accommodation are needed have been made, and steps are in progress towards effecting the necessary improvements.

The gross superficial area of floor-space provided in the schools of the district is about 92,000 square feet. As the ordinary attendance of pupils is 10,160, this will allow on an average a little more than 9 square feet for each child; while the regulation limit is 8 square feet. Estimated by the gross enrolment of pupils the space per child available is nearly 6 square feet. In the majority of cases, as may be inferred from perusal of these data, the sitting accommodation provided is fairly adequate to present requirements. In a few instances, however, including some of the larger schools, it is far from sufficient; but there is reason to expect that the defects will be remedied during the ensuing year.

Generally speaking, the condition of the school buildings leaves little room for complaint; and with very few exceptions, arising mainly from unexpected accession to the attendance, the supply of furniture, apparatus, and books, is fully adequate to the efficient working of the schools.

### IV.—INSPECTION.

Omitting Evening Public Schools, there have been in operation during the whole, or for a portion, of 1881 in all 214 schools; and, of this number, 197 schools and 9,327 children have received full inspection and examination. Of the seventeen schools that were not inspected, four outlying ones could not be reached for want of time; and the remaining thirteen were either brought into operation after the Inspector's visit, or were temporarily closed at the time it was made.

From statistics carefully compiled it appears that of the 197 schools inspected 98 satisfied or exceeded the standard requirements, and 99 failed to meet them—about 50 per cent. in each category. These results are but slightly better than those of last year, and in the abstract are by no means satisfactory. It should be mentioned however, as in some degree accounting for the comparatively low proficiency exhibited, that, prior to the month of June last, the schools in the coast division of this district had been for a long period practically without inspectoral supervision; and there can be no doubt that serious retrogression has been the result. The average proficiency has also been brought down by the low standard reached in the many schools recently established, and most of which were, of necessity, inspected but a short time after they were brought into operation.

The following table exhibits (1) the subjects of examination, (2) the number of pupils examined in each subject, (3) the percentage of pupils satisfying or exceeding the requirements of the standard, and (4) the percentage that failed to reach the standard:—

Subjects.	Number examined.	Percentage up to or above Standard.	Percentage below Standard.
Reading .....	9,213	63 %	37 %
Writing .....	9,188	72	28
Arithmetic .....	8,470	49	51
Grammar .....	4,065	48	52
Geography .....	4,074	39	61
Scripture .....	1,413	58	42
Drawing .....	3,916	47	53
Music .....	4,405	64	36
Euclid .....	113	73	27
Algebra .....	53	34	66
Mensuration .....	56	63	37
Needlework .....	3,349	70	30
Drill .....	2,687	51	49

### V.—TEACHERS.

During the year there were employed in the various schools of the district 207 principal teachers, 16 assistant teachers, and 39 pupil-teachers. Their classification by examination is shown in the following tables:—

Status.	Class I.		Class II.		Class III.			Not Classified.	Totals.
	Sec. A.	Sec. B.	Sec. A.	Sec. B.	Sec. A.	Sec. B.	Sec. C.		
Principal Teachers .....	...	...	9	24	36	39	24	75	207
Assistant Teachers .....	...	...	1	3	3	5	4	...	16

	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV, and Probationers.	Totals.
Pupil Teachers .....	2	6	11	20	39

In the absence of definite information from the Inspectors on the subject, I am unable to state accurately how many teachers have undergone examination during the past year. The ordeal, in the case of all who were in charge of schools above the meed of their qualifications, has been compulsory under the regulations; and a fair percentage besides attended voluntarily. Altogether the number examined has been larger than in any previous year.

With but a few exceptions the teachers have conducted themselves in a manner befitting their position, and the character for industry formally bestowed on them is well sustained. The pupil-teachers have been well reported on by their principals both for conduct and efficiency, and as a body they give good promise of future usefulness in the service of the Department.

#### VI.—EVENING PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Before closing this report some remarks are due relative to the Evening Schools of the district. Since the commencement of the Act 12 have been established; of these 9 have lapsed through the poor support accorded, and the 3 others are in a moribund condition. It is thus evident that the working of this class of school has proved anything but a success; and so many obstacles to their effective operations exist, that it is difficult to suggest any practical remedies. In the first place, the pupils, so far as attendance at night-school is concerned, are their own masters, and in the towns, where evening entertainments are frequent, they invariably prefer to resort to a place of amusement rather than to school. Again, nearly all the evening pupils are employed in some form of manual labour during about ten hours of the day, and this in a measure unfits them for, or at any rate indisposes them to, mental application at night. A few of the pupils—very few, however—actuated by an earnest desire for improvement, overcome the irksomeness of the task, maintain a steady attendance, and work diligently; but the majority soon find study tedious and restraint galling; attend only when in the humour, and ultimately withdraw altogether. It should be remembered, too, that the teachers of Evening Schools are men whose energies have been fully taxed in the discharge of their daily duties, and that, of necessity, they come to the task of evening teaching jaded and with but little spirit or enthusiasm. Few of them accept the position from choice, but undertake the work rather than that the school should not receive a trial. Viewing the whole aspect of the case with regard to these schools I must admit that I see little reason to hope for better results in the future than have obtained in the past.

#### VII.—SUMMARY.

Briefly summarizing the foregoing report, there is ground for satisfaction in the spread of schools and in the substantial accession to the attendance. The character of the attendance, however, is as yet far from creditable, and means for applying the penal clause of the Act should be provided as soon as possible. Existing vested school buildings, tents and rented premises for temporary purposes, very fairly provide for present wants; and measures are in progress to meet prospective requirements. All but a very few of the smaller schools in the district have received full inspection, some defective schools having been twice examined; and although the proficiency of the pupils as a whole cannot be regarded as satisfactory, the blame does not lie altogether with the teachers, and there is hope of speedy and material amendment. The working of the Evening Public Schools has, up to the present, proved very discouraging, and must be regarded as but little short of absolute failure.

Reports from Inspectors Thompson and Willis are appended.

J. D. BRADLEY,  
District Inspector, Armidale.

#### ANNEX P.

##### MR. INSPECTOR THOMPSON'S GENERAL REPORT FOR 1881.

I HAVE the honor to submit my general report upon the Schools inspected, and the official duties transacted, in that portion of the Armidale District placed under my supervision at the beginning of the year 1881.

The portion of the district assigned to me embraced the Western Plains and the Hastings River Basin. Owing, however, to the extra demand upon my time for special duties of an urgent character (involving long and devious journeys, and thereby precluding the fulfilment of a continuous and systematic course of inspection), I was unable to visit the schools in the Hastings River Basin. These schools were subsequently transferred to another Inspector towards the end of the year.

*Organization.*—The material organization of the majority of Public Schools inspected by me may be regarded as satisfactory. That of schools of other classes as tolerable.

*Discipline.*—This, as a whole, is very fair, the government being administered with firmness and tact, and without undue severity.

*Instruction.*—Taking the award "fair" as the standard of proficiency, of the 69 schools examined 32 are below standard, and the remaining 37 are either equal to or above standard. Comparison with the proficiency attained by the schools under my supervision last year cannot, however, be justly made, as the present estimate is calculated upon a different basis to that of last year, owing to additional schools, namely, those in the Hastings River Basin, having been included. Moreover, according to the estimates furnished by the officer to whom the inspection of the Hastings River schools was ultimately assigned, these schools, with one exception, appear to be below standard, a feature which depreciates the average proficiency that otherwise would have been obtained. Relative to the schools on the Western Plains, inspected by me during this and previous years, the progress shown has been reasonably satisfactory, and the effort made by the teachers to maintain the proficiency of their pupils to the standard required has been very fairly successful.

The following details will serve to illustrate the educational status of that portion of the district assigned to me at the beginning of the year:—

1. The number of schools under my supervision at the commencement of the year:—Public Schools, 57; Provisional Schools, 15; Half-time Schools, 2; Denominational School, 1.

2. The number of schools opened since the commencement of the year:—Public, 4; Provisional, 3.

3. The number of schools closed during the year:—Public, 1; Provisional, 2. Of these schools one Public and one Provisional were closed on account of insufficient average attendance, and one Provisional on account of non-fulfilment of the provisions on which the school was sanctioned.

4. The number of schools in operation at the end of 1881:—Public, 67; Provisional, 5; Half-time, 2; Denominational, 1.

5. The number of schools fully inspected:—Public, 55; Provisional, 11; Half-time, 2; Denominational, 1.

Of the Provisional Schools inspected some have been converted into Public Schools since date of inspection.



6. The number of schools not fully inspected, and why :—Public, 2; Provisional, 4. The inspection of these schools was omitted for the following reasons :—

One Public and one Provisional, on account of inability to visit owing to pressure of special work in other parts of the district.

One Public, on account of temporary closing incident on change of teacher.

Two Provisional, closed previous to any visit to the locality.

One Provisional opened late in the year, subsequent to official visit in the neighbourhood.

7. The number of children present at inspection, 3,119.

8. The number of children enrolled for the year, 4,378.

9. The number of children enrolled two or more times during the year (approximate estimate), 156.

10. The number of pupils in ordinary attendance, 3,250.

11. The average attendance for each quarter in the year :—

Schools.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.
Public .....	50.4	46.6	45.6	34.8
Provisional .....	20.3	20.0	14.7	17.1
Half-time .....	17.4	16.6	16.5	16.5
Denominational .....	183.8	121.9	118.6	124.0

The conversion of certain Provisional Schools, having small average attendance, into Public Schools, has caused a diminution in the average attendance in the Public Schools during the third and fourth quarters.

12. The number of children between six and fourteen years of age in the school district, as nearly as can be ascertained, 3,781.

13. The number of children not known to be receiving school instruction (approximate estimate), 344.

14. The number of children who have attended 140 or more days during the year, 2,447.

15. The number of children who have attended less than 140 days during the year :—

(a) Through sickness .....	384
(b) Through truanting .....	12
(c) Through removal from locality .....	513
(d) Through other causes .....	1,022

Total .....

1,931

16. The number of schools established during the year, 7.

17. The number of schools in course of establishment, 18.

18. The number of schools projected, 10.

19. The number of schools enlarged or repaired :—1 Public School in course of enlargement, 2 schools repaired.

20. Extent of accommodation provided by existing buildings :—The accommodation provided is, with few exceptions, sufficient for the requirements. The average accommodation provided ranges between 7 and 8 square feet of space per child.

21. The steps taken to provide for any deficiency :—Whenever the accommodation provided has been found inadequate for the requirements of any locality the matter has been duly represented, and the necessary recommendation has been made.

22. The number of schools below, equal to, or above standard :—

Schools.	Below Standard.	Equal to Standard.	Above Standard.
Public .....	21	19	15
Provisional .....	8	3	...
Half-time .....	2	...	...
Denominational .....	1	...	...
All Schools .....	32	22	15

23. The per centage of pupils who have satisfied the standard in each subject of instruction :—

Reading .....	66 per cent.
Writing .....	67 "
Arithmetic .....	54 "
Grammar .....	55 "
Geography .....	44 "
Scripture .....	71 "
Object Lesson .....	45 "
Drawing .....	45 "
Music .....	74 "
Geometry .....	74 "
Algebra .....	70 "
Mensuration .....	75 "
Latin .....	50 "
Drill .....	46 "
Needlework .....	90 "

The above table of per centage shows proficiency in the several subjects as follows :—Reading and Writing, fair to very fair; Arithmetic and Grammar, tolerable to fair; Geography, Object Lesson, Drawing, and Drill, moderate to tolerable; Scripture, very fair +; Music and Geometry, very fair to good (nearly); Algebra, very fair; Mensuration, very fair to good; Latin, tolerable; Needlework, very good.

24. The classification by examination of teachers in charge of schools under my supervision :—

I A.	I B.	II A.	II B.	III A.	III B.	III C.	Total number of classified Teachers.
None.	None.	4	12	11	15	6	48

25. The progress made in primary education during the year :—With respect to the dissemination of primary education during the year, steady advancement has been made throughout that portion of the district under my supervision, more particularly in the Western Plains, and applications for the establishment of new schools have been frequent. In the course of the year seven new schools were established, and steps have been taken towards the organization of an additional eighteen. Thus it may be computed that the demand for primary education has been met by the establishment of 25 additional schools. There are, however, several instances of families which by their isolated situation are precluded from the advantages of primary education. In such cases the distances to be travelled over are too great to allow of the services of an itinerant teacher being engaged, and on this account the establishment of Half-time or even of Third-time schools cannot, as elsewhere, be readily effected.

The following applications for the establishment of new schools have been attended to, and reported upon :—

Public Schools : M'Donald River, Surveyors' Creek, Stannifer, Mount Pleasant, Gowrie, Pilliga, Peel River, Tamworth West, Collerinderbri, Nullamanna, Swanvale.

Provisional Schools : Yetman, Mullaly, Gulligal.

Half-time Schools : Gragin and Gullengatta, Yarraman proposed Half-time, with Blackville, late Public School.

Evening Public Schools : Rob Roy, Bundarra, Narrabri, Tamworth, Gunnedah.

*Evening Public Schools.*

From present experience in this portion of the district Evening Public Schools have been far from a success. In the course of the year four Evening Public Schools have been in operation, namely, at Rob Roy, Bundarra, Narrabri, and Tamworth. Three of these schools have been closed owing to lax and insufficient attendance, a defect in no case due to the fault of the respective teachers, but solely to indifference and irregularity on the part of those who have undertaken to attend.

The Evening Public School at Tamworth has but recently been established, but, taking into consideration the promises given of support, and the population of the town, the average attendance is so small that this school may be regarded as a failure.

At Gunnedah the school lately sanctioned has not yet been organized.

The following appear to be among the causes which tend to the non-success of schools of this class :—

1. Physical fatigue, consequent upon heavy manual labour during the day, detracts from the power of mental application in the evening, superinduces disinclination for study, and subsequent indifference so soon as the novelty of the idea has worn off.

2. Many seek education in schools of this class solely for the advantages they may derive from instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic, regarding instruction in grammar and geography as superfluous and profitless.

3. Not a few, who at the outset are enrolled, have already, and comparatively recently, received primary education in some day school, and possibly have attained very fair proficiency in the prescribed subjects of instruction. To such pupils the old routine soon becomes irksome, and they, therefore, cease to attend.

It is somewhat difficult to furnish practical and effective suggestions with a view to overcoming these apparent obstacles to sustain attendance in Evening Public Schools.

In the first-named cause there seems to be no remedy other than that which determination and resolution, on the part of such as attend, may effect.

As regards the second cause I would suggest the consideration of the advisability of eliminating grammar, or at any rate geography, from the prescribed course of instruction in Evening Public Schools, and of substituting some more practical subject, such as elementary mechanics or dynamics.

With respect to the third cause, I would suggest the exclusion of pupils who had received prior, and possibly recent, education in day-schools, except in instances where such education may have been intermittent, or but partially complete.

The above remarks have been made with the hope that they may suggest some practical means of counteracting what appear to be some of the impediments to success in the working of Evening Public Schools.

W. FREWIN THOMPSON,  
Inspector of Schools.

ANNEX Q.

MR. INSPECTOR WILLIS' GENERAL REPORT FOR 1881.

I HAVE the honor to submit this General Report upon the schools under my supervision for seven months of the year 1881.

I took charge of this section of the Armidale District on the 27th of last May.

*Schools in this Section.*

At the close of the year ninety-seven schools were in operation, attended by an average of 4,293.9 children.

The following statement shows the number of schools of each class, and the attendance at each :—

78 Public Schools .....	attended by 6,989
12 Provisional Schools .....	„ 330
4 Half-time Schools .....	„ 91
2 Certified Denominational Schools ...	„ 329
1 Evening School .....	„ 14

The new schools established during the year are ten in number. These were opened at the following places :—

(a.) *Public*—At Tacking Point, Codrington, Dalwood, Eatonsville, Boorook, and Broadwater.

(b.) *Provisional*—At Turner's Flat, Kangaroo Creek, Rolland's Plains, and Pelican Creek; and Evening Public, at Fernmount.

Applications for Schools at the following localities have been granted by the Minister :—

(a.) *Public*—Cudgen, Corangula Mines, Yarahappini, Lower Bellinger, Argent's Hill, Rushford, Ferndale, Broadwater, Boorook, Codrington, Eatonsville, Dalwood, East Wardell, and Buckendoon.

(b.) *Provisional*—At Bexhill, Goolmangar, M'Lean's Ridge, Whiteman's Creek, Denton, Acacia Creek, and Tooloom.

It is under consideration to establish schools at the following places :—Mattier's Creek, Hickey's Creek, East Gundurimba, Upper Belmore, and Upper Nambucca.

Applications for schools at the following places have been refused :—Commandant Hill, Willi Willi, Brushgrove, and Tuckombill.

*Classification*

*Classification of Schools.*

The following table shows the number of the schools belonging to each of the different classes :—

Class	I.....	None.
"	II.....	1 Public of 2 Departments.
"	III.....	None.
"	IV.....	None.
"	V.....	4 Public.
"	VI.....	18 "
		1 Roman Catholic.
"	VII.....	19 Public.
"	VIII.....	15 "
		1 Presbyterian.
"	IX.....	17 Public.
"	X.....	2 "
	Provisional.....	12
	Half-time .....	4
	Evening Public.....	1

Of the four Public Schools belonging to the Fifth Class, one, that of Grafton South, is separated into two Departments.

From this table is to be gleaned the fact that the schools in this portion of the Armidale District mainly consist of those belonging to the lower grades.

I expect to be able to show a very considerable increase next year in the number of schools ranking above Sixth Class.

ORGANIZATION OF SCHOOLS.

1. *Material Condition.*

The school buildings are in fair condition, well found in educational appliances, and are satisfactorily kept by the teachers.

At the following places new buildings have been erected :—Tacking Point, Woodford Leigh, South Arm, Woodlawn, and Yenrabar.

Others are in course of erection at Southgate, Lower Ulmarra, Pimlico, Grafton, Ballina, North Creek, and Goonellebah.

All of these will be opened early in the first quarter of next year.

It has been decided to put up new premises at East Kempsey, Carr's Creek, Upper Coldstream, Swan Bay, Chatsworth Island, Wombah, Summer Island, Murrangang, Yarrahappini, Argent's Hill, Corangula Mines, Rushford, Lower Bellinger, Eatonsville, Ferndale, and Buckendoon.

During the year improvements to existing buildings have been effected at the following schools :—Swan Creek, Lismore, Iluka, Seven Oaks, Frederickton, Gladstone.

It is proposed to improve the following :—Bowra, Gerrymberryn, Wardell, Gundurimba, Taloumbi, Grafton Superior, Cowper, Bellinger, Valla.

2. *School Accommodation.*

The accommodation provided by the existing schools in the Grafton section is adequate for the average number of pupils attending, but not for the number enrolled, and still less for the possible enrolment. This will be shown by the following table :—

No. of Schools.	Yearly Enrolment.	Possible Enrolment.	Average Attendance for Year.	Accommodation.
97	7,753	8,600	4,293.9	48,660 square feet.

To satisfy existing requirements in the matter of school accommodation, new buildings are being erected where the need for them is most urgent, and temporary buildings and tents provided where the erection of permanent structures cannot at once be proceeded with.

*Attendance.*

From returns specially prepared by the teachers of this division it appears that the total number of children between the ages of 4 and 14 years is 8,600. Of these 6,540 are of school age. The enrolment for the year is given as 7,753; but 240 of these were entered a second time, and 50 others were entered a third time, so that the actual enrolment will be 340 less than 7,753, or 7,413.

The average attendance for the year is 4,293, while the ordinary attendance may be approximately given as 3,066.

The number who have attended 140 days during the year is 3,377; taking these figures from the actual enrolment will give the large remainder of 4,036, a number representing the proportion of the pupils enrolled who failed to complete during the year the statutory number of attendances. Of these it appears that

30	failed through truanting.
434	" sickness.
975	" removal.
2,597	" other causes.

When the Regulations under the compulsory clause of the Public Instruction Act are brought into operation in this district there will without doubt be a very much larger proportion of the pupils in regular attendance than there has hitherto been.

It appears from an estimate prepared by the teachers that 507 children of school age are receiving no instruction; to this number must be added about 350 children who are at present without the means of education in their neighbourhood, but for whom schools are in process of establishment.

*Inspection of Schools.*

Since the 27th of last May I have fully inspected 75 schools in this Division, viz. :—

Certified Denominational.....	2
Half-time.....	4
Provisional.....	11
Public.....	58

In addition to these I have also inspected Amosfield and Maryland Schools for the District Inspector, and specially examined the schools at Cowper, Carr's Creek, and Corangula.

Mr. Inspector McIntyre, in the northern part of this Division, also examined 12 Public Schools and 2 Provisional; so that of the 97 schools in operation during the year, 89 were fully inspected.

Of the 8 not visited, 2 were omitted for want of time, and the remaining 6 were those not open when their several neighbourhoods were visited.

The

The following tables show the number of each kind of school, and the condition of those inspected :—

*Kinds of Schools.*

	Public.	Provl.	H.-Time.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Total.
Number in operation .....	79	12	4	...	1	1	...	97
Number inspected .....	70	13	4	...	1	1	...	89
Number not inspected .....	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	8

*Condition of Schools.*

Kind.	Below Standard.	Up to Standard.	Above Standard.
Public .....	30	28	12
Provisional .....	12	1	...
Half-time .....	4	...	...
E.C. ....	...	...	...
R.C. ....	...	1	...
Pres. ....	1	...	...
Wes. ....	...	...	...
All Schools .....	47	30	12

From the latter table it will be seen that forty-seven out of eighty-nine schools fell below standard requirements. This may to some extent be due to the irregularity of the pupils, but there is no doubt that in the schools recorded as being below the standard much that was defective was the result of unskilful teaching.

The number of children examined in each subject and the per centage of those above and below the standard in each may be seen by the following statement :—

Subjects.	Pupils examined.	Up to standard.	Below standard.
Reading .....	4,275	61 per cent. ....	39 per cent.
Writing .....	4,275	66 " .....	34 " "
Dictation .....	3,112	56 " .....	44 " "
Arithmetic .....	3,548	46 " .....	54 " "
Grammar .....	1,959	40 " .....	60 " "
Geography .....	1,959	27 " .....	73 " "
Drawing .....	1,752	44 " .....	56 " "
Music .....	1,538	72 " .....	28 " "
Object Lessons .....	4,145	56 " .....	44 " "
Scripture .....	745	48 " .....	52 " "
Euclid .....	48	69 " .....	31 " "
Algebra .....	35	.....	100 " "
Mensuration .....	21	.....	100 " "
Latin .....	25	16 " .....	84 " "
Needlework .....	1,745	47 " .....	53 " "
Drill .....	355	56 " .....	44 " "
Trigonometry .....	.....	.....	.....
History .....	.....	.....	.....

*Instruction.*

*Reading and Writing* are intelligently taught, and with results above fair.

*Dictation* in most schools is taught with care and a reasonable amount of success.

*Arithmetic.*—A very large per centage of the pupils examined in this subject failed to do the work expected of them.

Questions involving but a very moderate amount of thought puzzle the pupils in most of the schools.

In many schools the children compute slowly and inaccurately, and in some copying obtains in the upper classes.

Instruction in *Music* and *Drawing* is omitted by the teachers of many schools. In thirty-one schools music is not taught, and in fourteen others the pupils receive no lessons in drawing.

*Grammar* is a very weak subject in all the schools under my supervision excepting two or three.

Beyond a little mechanical parsing and elementary analysis nothing is expected from the pupils.

With but few exceptions the teachers make no attempt to give lessons in such important parts of grammar as those relating to the spelling, pronunciation, inflection, and derivation of words; and only a very small fraction of those learning grammar of an advanced kind can either name the chief rules of Syntax or compose sentences exemplifying them.

*Geography.*—This subject is unskilfully taught in a large number of schools. A knowledge of New South Wales—its physical features, towns, and chief products—should be possessed by all the children who have been enrolled a reasonable time in the third class of each school. Instead of this being the case, the majority of those examined knew very little about this country beyond the names of the rivers and ranges on the coast and a few of the more important capes and inlets. The Australian Continent, too, though marked out for special study, is made to occupy but a very small amount of the pupils' attention, and as a result of this most of those attending our schools in this corner of New South Wales know about as much of Queensland and Victoria as they do of Greenland or Soudan.

Mapping is taught in two schools only, and, in nearly all, the positions of the great commercial cities of the world are imperfectly known.

The higher subjects—*Latin*, *Euclid*, &c.—are studied by very few of the pupils attending the schools in this division, for the reason that in only five of these schools is the instruction up to the range of fourth class attainments.

*Needlework* is faithfully taught in the schools and averages fair results.

*Discipline.*

The pupils are fairly punctual. Generally they present a neat appearance and are well behaved. The government exercised in most of the schools is judicious and effective, and in nearly all the order is good.

*Teachers.*

*Teachers.*

During the year there have been in charge of schools in this Division, in the capacity either of principal or assistant, 100 teachers.

These are classified as shown in the following table :—

I A. ....	...
I B. ....	...
II A. ....	3
II B. ....	12
III A. ....	23
III B. ....	16
III C. ....	15
Unclassified .....	31

There are moreover fifteen pupil teachers.

The unclassified teachers are those in charge of the Half-time and Provisional Schools and of the smaller Public Schools.

Two examinations have been held in this Division since it has been under my supervision ; one on the 28th of June last and the other on the 19th of December.

With few exceptions the teachers eagerly embrace the opportunity thus afforded them of raising their classification. Before the end of the year 1882 I feel confident that a very large number of the teachers included in the above table will be in receipt of certificates higher than those they now hold.

The teachers and pupil teachers are for the most part attentive to their duties, energetic, and socially respectable.

*Summary.*

No report of the schools in this Division was published for the year 1880, so that I am not able to compare the results of this year's inspection with those obtained last year.

Judging from the reports entered by Mr. Inspector Huffer in the Teachers' Observation Books, I am of opinion that the efficiency of the schools this year is below that of 1880.

The prospects of the schools in this portion of the Armidale District are very encouraging.

Before the close of 1882 I shall in all probability have at least 110 schools under my supervision.

The teachers have promised to effect improvements in the organization of their schools and in the instruction imparted, and these promises will no doubt be duly performed by most of the teachers and enable me to make a favourable report for the year 1882.

M. WILLIS,  
Inspector.

Grafton, 30th January, 1882.

## ANNEX R.

## MR. DISTRICT-INSPECTOR BRIDGES' GENERAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1881.

The district under my supervision extends from the Blue Mountains on the east, to the Darling River on the west, and from the Turon River and the neighbourhood of Molong on the south to the Borders of Queensland on the north ; it may be said to include the north-western portion of the Colony. In the south and south-east of this vast district schools are numerous, and at short distances from each other, but in the north and west a very few schools are scattered over a large area.

From the statistical information given in this report, it will be seen that during the year much has been done towards providing for the educational wants of this remote and thinly-peopled part of the Colony.

## I.—SCHOOLS.

At the end of the year 1880 there were in operation under my supervision 110 schools, viz. :—

76 Public.
19 Provisional.
4 Half-time.
8 Denominational.
3 Evening Public Schools.

One of the Public Schools, Upper Turon, was transferred to the Bathurst district at the beginning of 1881.

During the year 42 new schools, viz., 21 Public, 16 Provisional, 2 Half-time, and 3 Evening schools were opened. These new schools are :—

*(a.) Public.*

Bayly, Bective, Beryl, Bob's Creek, Carwell, Dubbo (Infants), Eurimbla, Gilgandra, M'Donald's Creek, Medway, Millsville, Minore, Molarban, Mullion Creek, Mumbil, Nullabong, Nymagee, Stubbo, Tallawang, Willandra, Wilpinjong.

*(b.) Provisional.*

Bara Creek, Beni, Boomey, Botobolar, Campbell's Creek, Collingwood, Dabee, Grattai, Gulargambone, Hamilton's Falls, Honeysuckle Spring, Kellick, Orandelbinnia, Pyangle, Tong-Bong, Yalcagreen.

*(c.) Half-time.*

Biambil and Merrygoon.

*(d.) Evening Public.*

Cobar, Hill End, Nymagee.

Of the schools open in 1880, the Provisional Schools at Denison Town and Mitchell's Creek Mine, and the evening Public Schools at Eurunderec and Warren, have been closed.

The Provisional School at Denison Town was closed because the residents would not provide the school buildings required by the Regulations ; the other schools lapsed for want of pupils. On the 31st December there were 147 schools in operation :—

105 Public.
24 Provisional.
6 Half-time.
8 Denominational.
4 Evening Public Schools.

During the year 12 Provisional Schools were converted into Public Schools. The Public School at Warburton was ready for occupation in November, but the teacher appointed had not entered on duty by the end of the year.

In addition to the 42 new schools already established, 24 are in course of establishment, and 17 others are projected ; these 41 schools will in all probability be brought into operation in the first half of 1882. In dealing with cases of new schools, less difficulty has been experienced than in former years. As the Public Instruction Act becomes more generally known and better understood it is the more appreciated, and in many localities the residents have shown themselves willing to make some sacrifice in order to take immediate advantage of its beneficent provisions. This is evidenced by the fact that of the 21 new Public Schools established 18 are conducted in temporary buildings provided by the residents.

*Evening*

*Evening Public Schools.*

Three of these schools have been established during the year, at Cobar, Hill End, and Nymagee, and it is proposed to establish one at Gulgong. I regret that my anticipations as to the want of success of these institutions have been more than realized. The schools at Eurunderee and Warren, after lingering for a few months, had to be closed as the pupils had ceased to attend. The school at Mudgee, though it started well, is now so poorly attended that it is not likely to re-open after the Christmas vacation. The only school of this class that can be regarded as a success is that at Cobar, and its success is owing to the application of the principle of compulsion. About 50 boys employed by the Cobar Copper Company have been compelled to attend the school; the Company pays the fees, and the teacher furnishes a return every week of the attendance of each boy.

II.—MATERIAL CONDITION OF SCHOOLS.

On this head I have very little improvement to report. Though much has been done in the way of preparing plans and specifications; only two new buildings have been completed and occupied during the year. These are the Public School and teacher's residence at Canadian Lead, and the Infants' school-room at Dubbo. New buildings are in course of erection at Cobar, Cumnock, Garra, Gregra, and Wellington. School tents have been placed at Bob's Creek, Dubbo, Eurimbla, and Mullion Creek. These tents are more comfortable and are better suited for school purposes than most of the temporary buildings usually placed at the disposal of the Department. For making *immediate* provision for the educational wants of a locality, and for bringing the means of education within the reach of the shifting populations of gold-fields and railway camps, these tents have met a necessity long felt, and have proved of great service in the educational arrangements of the Colony.

A striking example of the usefulness of school tents is furnished in the case of Cobar. The buildings rented for school purposes were burnt down in November last; no other buildings could possibly be obtained, and if the Department had not been in a position to supply tents for carrying on the school work, the children of that large and flourishing town would have been without schooling for well nigh a year.

Repairs or additions have been effected at 15 schools, viz., Binnaway, Brocklehurst, Coonamble, Cooyal, Crudine, Cudgong, Eulomogo, Goodrich, Ilford, Louth, Molong, Ponto, Rylstone, Spring Flat, Wilberree.

As regards material condition 72 Public Schools may be classed from fair to good, and the remaining 33 as bad. The large number rated as bad arises from the fact that most of the new schools, and those recently converted from Provisional Schools, are conducted in temporary buildings. 33 Public Schools are conducted in non-vested premises; in all of these cases suitable sites have been applied for, if not already secured.

42 Public Schools are without teachers' residences.

In the plans for new buildings prepared by the Architect for Public Schools, better provision is made for the accommodation of the teacher and his family. The poor residences, usually consisting of two small rooms and a kitchen, hitherto provided for teachers of ordinary country schools, present a marked contrast to those provided for station-masters by the Works Department, and are far inferior to those erected by the same Department for gate-keepers. The buildings used for Provisional and Half-time schools, though generally roughly constructed, are tolerably suitable; in a few instances really good buildings have been provided.

Weather-sheds are frequently applied for, and in all cases where they are required have been granted. At times the demands made by the applicants are out of all proportion to the wants of the school concerned. The demand is made ostensibly in the interests of the children, but really with no other object than to secure an expenditure of public money. While on this subject I cannot refrain from mentioning in terms of commendation the action taken by the parents of the children attending the Maryvale Public School. They supplied the materials and erected the framework of a large shed, 40 feet by 18 feet, and then applied to the Department merely for the galvanised iron for roofing. The Maryvale Public School has now one of the best weather-sheds in the district, erected with little expense to the Department. Similar action has been taken at Yullundry, and I hope to see the example frequently followed.

The furniture in most of the Public Schools is sufficient, suitable, and well arranged; that in Provisional and the smaller Public Schools is frequently rough and clumsy, but, as a rule, is the best that can be procured, and fairly meets the requirements of the various schools.

With but very few exceptions all the schools are very fairly supplied with books, maps, and other requisites; in nearly all schools due care is taken of those articles.

The school buildings of the district, inclusive of the Denominational, are estimated to provide accommodation for 6,250 pupils. As nearly as can be ascertained, the number of children of the school age living within reach of existing schools is about 8,000. Additional accommodation for about 2,000 pupils is required.

In most instances the additional accommodation will be provided by new buildings, in others the buildings now used will be enlarged. No case has been overlooked; tents have been recommended for those that are urgent.

III.—ENROLMENT AND ATTENDANCE OF PUPILS.

Many circumstances have this year militated against regularity of attendance. In addition to the ordinary causes of pupils' absence from school, such as harvesting and shearing, there has been an unusual amount of sickness in most parts of the district. Epidemics of measles, whooping-cough, and low fever have almost emptied schools for months. One school had no attendance for eight weeks in consequence of prevalence of fever.

The "small-pox scare" has even in this back district made sad havoc among the schools. Nearly all the children have been vaccinated, and on that account were kept away from school for a fortnight.

The following table gives the number of schools in operation, the enrolment of pupils, and the average attendance for each quarter of the year:—

	Schools in operation.	Pupils enrolled.	Average attendance.	Per-centage of attendance to enrolment.
March quarter.....	117	7,406	4,993.3	67.4
June quarter.....	126	7,818	5,167.9	66.1
September quarter.....	130	7,949	5,461.8	68.7
December quarter.....	146	8,267	5,416.4	65.5

The Evening Public School at Nymagee was in operation during the December quarter, but as the teacher neglected to furnish the required returns it is not included in the above tables.

Schools are always badly attended in the month of December. In agricultural districts all children whose services can be made use of in any way are kept to assist at the harvesting; on the plains the prevalence of sandy blight keeps half the pupils away.

The aggregate enrolment for the year is 11,123; of this number a deduction of about 9 per cent. must be made for double and treble enrolments.

The

The number of children who attended school in 1881 may be set down as 10,123, and the number in ordinary attendance as 5,851.

This portion of the Colony has not yet been divided into school districts.

As already stated, the number of children of the school age living within reach of existing schools is 7,826, and of this number 894 are not known to be under instruction.

The number of pupils who have attended school 140 or more days during the year is 4,325. The number who have attended less than 140 days,—

(a) Through sickness .....	746
(b) Through truanting.....	51
(c) Through removal from locality .....	1,449
(d) Through other causes .....	4,552

The large number under (d) is made up principally of the pupils of schools established late in the year, of children who through removals and other causes were enrolled only in the second half-year, and of the pupils of Half-time Schools.

One Attendance Officer has been at work in my district. The school district assigned to him, No. 39, lies around Wellington. His work has been confined to visiting the parents, explaining the law, and pointing out the penalty to which they expose themselves by non-compliance with its provisions. In one locality, Ironbarks, his visits have been productive of good, but in most places visited there was little work for him to do.

#### IV.—INSPECTION.—EFFICIENCY OF SCHOOLS.

The number of schools open during the year 1881, or any portion thereof, was 150, viz. :—

105 Public,
25 Provisional,
6 Half-time,
1 Church of England,
7 Roman Catholic,
6 Evening Schools.

Of this number 144 received general or regular inspection :—

105 Public,
24 Provisional,
6 Half-time,
1 Church of England,
7 Roman Catholic,
1 Evening.

The schools not inspected were the Provisional school at Mitchell's Creek Mine, and the Evening Schools at Eurunderce, Warren, Cobar, Hill End, and Nymagee.

The school at Mitchell's Creek Mine was in operation only four days; the Evening Schools at Eurunderce and Warren collapsed before an Inspector had an opportunity of inspecting them; the Evening Schools at Cobar, Hill End, and Nymagee were not established till after the Inspector had left the respective localities. Of the schools inspected 83 were visited by Mr. Inspector Dwyer, and 61 by myself. The following table shows the condition of the schools inspected :—

Schools.	Below Standard.	Up to Standard.	Above Standard.
Public .....	49	27	29
Provisional .....	18	5	1
Half-time .....	3	2	1
Church of England.....	...	...	1
Roman Catholic .....	...	2	5
Evening Public.....	...	1	...
All Schools .....	70	37	37

Of the schools below the standard twenty-nine were inspected shortly after their establishment. The efficiency of each school inspected is given in the following tables :—

The schools are arranged in four groups—

- Those with a fourth class.
- Those with a third class.
- Those in which the highest class is the second.
- Those which have only a first class.

##### a. Schools with a fourth class (18).

Below Standard.	Up to Standard.	Above Standard.
	Tambaroora Pub. Wellington R.C.	Coonamble Pub. Dubbo Pub. Gulgong Pub. Gulgong Infants. Hill End Boys. Hill End Girls. Ifford Pub. Molong Pub. Mudgee Pub., Boys. Mudgee Pub., Girls. Mudgee Pub., Infants. Wellington Pub. Mudgee R.C., Boys. Mudgee R.C., Girls. Gulgong R.C. Mudgee C.E.

## b. Schools with a third class (69).

Below Standard.	Up to Standard.	Above Standard.
Brocklehurst Pub. Burrundulla Pub. Cannonbar Pub. Collie Pub. Cooyal Pub. Cooyal Diggings Pub. Camboon Pub. Garra Pub. Goodrich Pub. Hargraves Pub. Medway Pub. Mundooran Pub. Munghorn Pub. Newrea Pub. Ponto Pub. Pyramul Pub. Round Swamp Pub. Springfield Pub. Tabrabucca Pub. Tara Pub. Uarbry Pub. Wilbertree Pub. Woollooman Pub. Burrandong Prov. Goolma Prov. Gulargambone Prov. Obley Prov. Turee Creek Prov. Wollar Prov.	Arthurville Pub. Baker's Swamp Pub. Baradine Pub. Binnaway Pub. Brewarrina Pub. Canadian Lead Pub. Carwell Pub. Coolah Pub. Coomber Pub. Gongolgon Pub. Ironbarks Pub. Lawson's Creek Pub. Merriwa Pub. Morungulan Pub. Spring Flat Pub. Timbriungie Pub. Warrumbungle Pub. Yullundry Pub. Nubrygyn H.-T. Dubbo R.C.	Bourke Pub. Cassilis Pub. Cobar Pub. Cobbora Pub. Coonabarabran Pub. Crudine Pub. Cudgegong Pub. Dubbo Infants. Eurunderee Pub. Guntawang Pub. Hill End Infants. Maryvale Pub. Mobellah Pub. Pipeclay Creek Pub. Rylstone Pub. Warren Pub. Windeyer Pub. Sally's Flat Pub. Hill End R.C. Mudgee R.C., Infants.

c.—SCHOOLS in which the highest class is the *second* (52).

Below Standard.	Up to Standard.	Above Standard.
Bective Pub. Belargibill Pub. Beryl Pub. Borambil Pub. Bob's Creek Pub. Cundumbul Pub. Dungaroc Pub. Farnham Pub. Gregra Pub. Gulgamree Pub. Louth Pub. Millsville Pub. Minore Pub. Molarban Pub. Mullamuddy Pub. Mullion Creek Pub. Nullabong Pub. Stubbo Pub. Tallawang Pub. Willandra Pub. Wilpinjong Pub. Avisford Prov. Bara Creek Prov. Beni Prov. Boomey Prov. Collingwood Prov. Crudine Creek Prov. Dabee Prov. Hamilton's Falls Prov. Honeysuckle Spring Prov. Tong Bong Prov. Yalcagreen Prov. Shepherd's Creek H.-T. Biambil H.-T. Merrygoen H.-T.	Bullarah Pub. Bayly Pub. Bridgewater Pub. Cullenbone Pub. Cunnock Pub. Gilgandra Pub. Mudgee Evening Pub. Nymagee Pub. Botobolar Prov. Buninyong Prov. Kellick Prov. Orandelbinnia Prov. Pyangle Prov. Mt. Morris H.-T.	Mumbil Pub. Spicer's Creek Pub. Narrango H.-T.

d.—SCHOOLS which have only a *first* class (5).

## Below Standard.

Eurimbla Pub.  
 Eulomogo Pub.  
 M'Donald's Creek Pub.  
 Campbell's Creek Prov.  
 Grattai Prov.

The number of pupils examined was 5,901; of these 2,942 were examined by Mr. Inspector Dwyer, and 2,959 by myself. Of this number 571, or about 9½ per cent., would be eligible for certificates that they are educated up to the standard required for exemption from school attendance.

*Organization.*

In most schools the organization can be reported upon in favourable terms. In general the buildings and grounds present a neat, well-ordered appearance, indicative of careful supervision on the part of the teachers. Many teachers by planting trees and flowers have tried to remove the bare aspect usually presented by school play-grounds, but the intense heat and long-continued drought of summer, combined with the sharp frosts of winter, have rendered their labours fruitless except in a few specially favoured spots.



With very few exceptions the school records are kept neatly and accurately, and the required returns are furnished in good time. Teachers now seem to have learned that by too minute subdivision of classes they waste their energies, and that it is not to their credit to have an undue proportion of pupils in the lower classes. They cannot be too often reminded that by delaying promotions they not only deprive their pupils of the higher instruction they are entitled to, but also reduce the efficiency of their schools, and thus injure their reputations as teachers. The opposite fault, that of promoting pupils too rapidly, is not often met with. In the majority of schools a correct classification is found; in this particular decided improvement is manifest. Of the 5,901 pupils examined, 581, or about 9½ per cent., were in *Infant Schools*; 2,394, or 40½ per cent., were in *first classes*; 1,739, or 29½ per cent., were in *second classes*; 869, or about 15 per cent., were in *third classes*; and 318, or 5½ per cent., were in *fourth classes*. Last year 53½ per cent. of the pupils examined were in *first classes* and *Infant Schools*: this year the per centage is 50. When the number of new schools is taken into consideration this advance is cheering.

#### Discipline.

The discipline in most of the schools is of a very satisfactory character. Many of the teachers give evidence of good tact in dealing with children, and of good governing power. Though the regularity is by no means what is desired, the short-comings in this respect frequently arise from causes beyond the teacher's control or influence. The attendance is better than the percentages given in the table under the head of attendance would imply. At certain periods the schools are emptied of all but the youngest children, and in many places the streets or roads are so bad in rainy weather that attendance at school is impossible; two or three wet days in a quarter completely spoil the average. Punctuality, good order, diligence, and attention prevail in many schools, and few cases of prompting and copying occur.

During the year great improvement has been made in the teaching of drill. Wherever practicable, regular and systematic instruction in this subject is insisted upon. It is true that in many instances this instruction is but elementary, but the mere teaching children to walk without slouching, to step in time, to move with quietness and precision, and to obey promptly the word of command, has a good physical and moral effect. Drill is now taught in 86 schools: 3,105 children were examined in this subject, and of the number 2,092 passed creditably. Boys have benefited by instruction in drill to a greater extent than the girls, who really need it more, but in all schools where there are female teachers who have passed through the Training School, I have directed such teachers to give instructions in calisthenics. The Hill End Girls' School merits special mention for the efficient teaching of this subject.

#### Instruction.

The per centage of pupils who satisfied the requirements of the standard is lower this year than last. This falling off is not to be attributed to any decrease in the efficiency of the teachers, but to the large number of new schools, some of which were inspected when they had been only a few days in operation.

The methods of teaching are of a mixed character. In the bush schools, of which there are many in this district, in charge of untrained teachers, crude and unskillful methods must be looked for. As might be expected, the best methods are employed in the large Public Schools in charge of teachers who have passed through the complete course of pupil teachership and training; in these schools high results are gained. In some of the smaller schools I have met with teachers of good aptitude for teaching, who have made themselves thoroughly acquainted with some of the excellent text-books on school management now available for teachers, the works of Currie, Gladman, and others, and by earnestness and diligence have made themselves really skilful teachers. I must, however, give the bulk of the teachers in this district credit more for patient, steady work than for skill.

There are a few, fortunately—*very few*, teachers who make no effort to improve; they have taken to school-keeping as a means of subsistence, and would gladly change for something more congenial if they could. The sooner such persons—teachers they cannot be called—are got rid of, the better.

It is satisfactory to be able to report improvement in the documents which regulate the instruction. Time-tables, which provide for the constant and profitable employment of the pupils, for a judicious rotation of lessons, and for the equitable apportioning of the teachers' time among the various classes, are now frequently seen. In some schools this document is drawn up with great taste, and when neatly framed forms an ornament to the schoolroom.

In the Public Schools generally the programmes of lessons bear evidence of careful preparation, and fairly subserve their end—that of preventing desultory teaching.

As a rule the lesson guides are faithfully observed, and the instruction given is honestly recorded.

The number of pupils present at examination was 5,901, or 915 more than were examined last year.

The total number of pupils examined in each subject of instruction, and the percentage who satisfied the standard, are given in the following table:—

Subjects.	Total number examined.	Percentage of pupils who satisfied the Standard.
Reading .....	5,901	85
Writing .....	5,618	95
Arithmetic .....	5,545	44
Grammar .....	3,180	63
Geography .....	3,127	74
Scripture .....	1,449	90
Object Lessons .....	5,751	78
Drawing .....	2,803	65
Music .....	3,772	73
Euclid .....	261	70
Algebra .....	173	70
Mensuration .....	102	63
Latin .....	81	64
Needlework .....	1,811	89
Drill .....	3,105	67

*Reading.*—A very satisfactory feature in the schools of this district is that proper attention is given to this important subject; very few are now open to the charge that too much time is occupied over the merely elementary stages. Of the 5,901 pupils examined, 1,358 or about 23 per cent. were reading ordinary prose, and 1,816 or 30 per cent. easy narrative. Though this proportion is a decided advance on the work of previous years it is still too low. At least one-third of the pupils attending primary schools should be able to read a passage from a newspaper with ease and fluency. The explanation of the words and the subject matter of the lessons receive ample justice at the hands of most teachers. I find that the danger to be guarded against is that of making the reading lesson the means of giving information on all sorts of subjects. The reading in our schools would be improved, and a taste for literature fostered, by the addition to the series of reading books of a class book consisting of carefully selected extracts from the works of standard authors—such a class-book to be principally used for recitation.

*Spelling*

*Spelling* is very fairly taught in most schools. There are various ways of teaching this subject, by requiring pupils to learn by heart columns of words, by spelling round the class the words of the reading lesson, by lessons on words similar in sound but of different spelling, and by transcription and dictation exercises. All of these modes should be employed. In the transcription and dictation exercises all errors should be carefully marked, and the pupils required to re-write the passage correctly. Unless this is done the lesson proves a failure.

*Writing* continues to occupy the highest position as regards results. In most of the schools the teachers make good use of the blackboard, and do not depend wholly upon the head-lines in the copy-books for models. In nearly all cases copy-books of a suitable kind are provided, and those used by the pupils are kept free from blots and smears. The greatest want of care in this particular is found in small schools under female teachers. In the larger schools the pupils should be practised in writing on unruled paper, and in writing down quickly from dictation.

*Arithmetic.*—This is still the weak subject of the school course, though this year the results are slightly in advance of those of last year. As has been frequently stated, arithmetic is one of the most difficult subjects to teach; but if teachers were more careful in supervising the work of the pupils in the simple rules, and to regularly put the solution of sums on the board, making the pupils do the work orally, higher results would soon be gained. It must, however, be borne in mind that the tests applied in our schools are rather severe. Questions given to an ordinary third class are more difficult than those given to the candidates at a Civil Service examination.

*Grammar.*—In passing and analysis good marks are gained. In accident and composition, especially the latter, low marks. The lessons in composition are too frequently of a haphazard and desultory character. If a good Manual of Composition, like Curries', were used, the teaching would be systematic, and in a short time improvement would be effected.

*Geography* is well taught in the large schools, and indifferently in the smaller ones. The teachers of small schools do not take advantage of the natural features in their vicinity in the teaching of this subject, but slavishly adhere to text-books. Many schools, particularly new ones, have suffered through the inability of the contractor to supply maps.

*Scripture.*—The fact that 90 per cent. of the pupils examined in this subject satisfied the standard is sufficient proof that it is not neglected.

*Object Lessons.*—The high percentage of marks in this subject is owing to good results of the larger schools. In too many of the smaller schools the object lesson is frequently one of mere words, elastic, ponderous, combustibles, amorphous, &c., or a verbal repetition of a lesson selected from one of the ordinary text-books. When the text-book is a good one, as Walker's, there is probably not much harm done; but when a bad one, as Lake's, is used, the so-called lesson is a waste of time. The range of lessons is very limited. The camel, elephant, ostrich, and whale occupy a prominent place in many programmes of lessons. It would be much better for teachers to give lessons on food and clothing and their bearing upon health, better to let the children know the importance of fresh air and pure water, than the exact weight and value of an elephant's tusk or the number of gallons of oil that can be obtained from a whale. The lessons are arranged in series in very few schools, though if object lessons are to fulfil their end as a means of mental training, each lesson should be a sequence to the one immediately preceding and a preparation for those following.

*Elementary Drawing* is taught in 115 schools with fair success. *Vocal Music* on the tonic sol-fa method is taught in 76 schools. 3,772 children were examined in this subject, and 73 per cent. satisfied the standard. In the large Public Schools the singing is of a high order. For excellent singing the undermentioned schools deserve special mention—Dubbo, Hill End, Molong, Mudgee, Wellington.

*Needlework* is taught in all schools except a few small ones in charge of unmarried male teachers. *Fancy work* has been so persistently discountenanced by the Inspectors that it is now almost banished from the schools of this district. It is to be regretted that no appliances exist for giving instruction in "cutting out." In all schools to which sewing-mistresses have been appointed a regular course similar to that laid down by the London School Board should be followed.

*History.*—No pupils have been examined in this subject, as the text-books to be used have not been specified, and the course of instruction has not been defined.

The advanced subjects—*Geometry, Algebra, Mensuration, and Latin*—are taught with very fair success in the larger Public and Denominational Schools. Three schools—Dubbo, Mudgee, and Wellington—have been declared Superior Public Schools. In these schools the fifth class subjects are taught to the boys; but the arrangements for teaching French and the piano to the girls have not been completed.

#### Teachers.

At the end of 1881 there were employed under my supervision 140 principal teachers, 9 assistant teachers, 30 pupil teachers, and 9 work-mistresses.

The teachers and assistants are thus classified:—

57	.....	Probationers.
15	.....	Class III, section C.
21	.....	" III, " B.
22	.....	" III, " A.
22	.....	" II, " B.
12	.....	" II, " A.

The following is the classification of the pupil teachers:—

13	.....	Fourth class.
6	.....	Third class.
10	.....	Second class.
1	.....	First class.

Of the conduct of the teachers generally I can speak only in terms of praise. They are a conscientious and hard-working body of persons, and attend to their duties with commendable diligence and earnestness. A fair proportion have shown by their voluntary submission to examination their disposition to study and their desire to rise in the profession. When I consider the isolated position in which many teachers are placed, the impossibility of their procuring assistance in their studies or of obtaining the advice of a more experienced teacher, I feel that they are entitled to credit for the work that has been accomplished. If it were practicable for the Inspector to visit each school twice a year the efficiency of the teachers would be largely increased.

The new arrangements for the examination of teachers are likely to work well. In addition to the regulations already in force for conducting these examinations, I should like to see one similar to that observed in the University examinations, viz., that questions once used cannot be used again.

The pupil teachers are an intelligent promising body of young persons, and have rendered good service during the year. They are regularly instructed; in fact most teachers devote considerably more than the stipulated hour to the instruction of their pupil teachers. In some places the number of applicants for the office of pupil teacher is greatly in excess of the demand; in the remote towns, as Bourke, Brewarrina, Cobar, Nymagee, and Warren, none can be obtained, and the teaching staff in those places is consequently incomplete.

The new rules for the training of teachers for Provisional Schools have worked well. The persons who have offered themselves for employment in small schools have been in most instances young persons of good repute, fairly educated, and of tolerable aptitude for teaching. All the schools established have been provided with teachers without delay.

#### Progress.

The progress made in primary education during the year may be thus summarised:—The schools have increased at the rate of 35 per cent., the number of pupils enrolled at the rate of 18 per cent., the average attendance of pupils at the rate of 15½ per cent., and the number of pupils examined at the rate of 18 per cent. The

The establishment of new schools has been regarded as of paramount importance, and has therefore received particular attention. The fact that 42 new schools were opened in 1881, and that the necessary action for establishing 41 others has been taken, shows that in this district much has been done towards bringing the means of education within the reach of every child. For the reasons already given the increase in the average attendance of pupils has not been as large as was anticipated; but as it is probable that the compulsory clauses of the Public Instruction Act will be enforced next year, and as additional accommodation will be provided where there is now a deficiency, a large increase may be looked for in 1882.

On the whole very fair progress has been made in all the departments of the school work.

In carrying on the work of this district I have been ably and zealously assisted by Mr. Inspector T. Dwyer. To the hearty co-operation of that gentleman I am indebted for much of the success that has attended the year's operations.

Wellington, 20th January, 1882.

F. BRIDGES,  
District Inspector.

ANNEX S.

MR. INSPECTOR T. DWYER'S GENERAL REPORT FOR 1881.

I HAVE the honor to submit my report on the schools inspected by me in the Mudgeo portion of the Wellington District during 1881.

The schools under my supervision are situated in the following counties, viz. :—Roxburgh, Wellington, Phillip, Brisbane, Bligh, Napier, Lincoln, Gowen, Baradine, Ewenmar, Oxley, Leichardt, Gregory, Clyde, Cowper, Yanda, and Robinson, and at the close of 1880 they comprised :—

48 Public Schools and Departments.
13 Provisional „
2 Half-Time „
3 Evening Public „
1 Certified Denominational C.E. School.
4 „ „ R.C. Schools.
—
71 Total.

Of these, one Provisional School, Denison Town, was closed in December, 1880, and has not been reopened since; and two Evening Public Schools, Enderence and Warren, had to be closed for want of support in June, 1881.

During the year the following new schools were opened, viz. :—

<i>Public Schools. (12.)</i>	
Bayley	Medway
Beryl	Nullabong
Beckive	Nyamagee, Evening
Cobar, Evening	Stubbo
Gilandra	Tallawang
M'Donald's Creek	Warburton

<i>Provisional Schools. (16.)</i>	
Bara Creek	Honeysuckle Spring
Botobolar	Kellick
Campbell's Creek	Molarban
Carwell	Orandelbinna
Collingwood	Fyangle
Dabee	Tong Bong
Grattai	Wilpinjong
Gulargambone	Yalegreen.

<i>Half-Time Schools. (2.)</i>	
Biambil	Merrygoen.

<i>Evening Public Schools. (2.)</i>	
Cobar	Nymagee.

During the same period the following Provisional were converted into Public Schools, viz. :—

Ballarah	Molarban
Binnaway	Mundooran
Camboon	Millsville
Collie	Tabrabucca
Coomber	Wilpinjong
Carwell	Wollar.

Applications for Public Schools from the undermentioned places have been favourably entertained, viz. :—

Capertee Camp	Flatlands
Clandulla	Lambing Hill
M'Donald's Hole.	

A school-room has been rented at Clandulla. Tents are to be supplied as temporary schools at Capertee Camp, Flatlands, and M'Donald's Hole, and it is expected that the promoters of the proposed school at Lambing Hill will erect a temporary building in that locality. The Minister has also decided to open Provisional Schools in the following places, which hitherto have been without the means of instruction, viz. :—

Elong Elong	Uribrible
Nyngan	Wollar Creek

Applications for a Public School at Cudgebong and for Provisional Schools at Brymair and Ben Buckley await my report. I expect to visit these localities during the present month.

I hope to see schools in operation in each of the following places in a few months, viz. :—

Girilambone, Public
Belar, Provisional
Currajong Park, Provisional
Kerbin „
Lahy's Creek „
Warkville „
Willy Wally „

I also expect to see Half-time Schools opened at Holders and Yeranan, two small settlements in the neighbourhood of Coonabarabran, during the present quarter.

The number of schools in operation during 1881 or any portion thereof is :—

Public Schools and Departments ... ..	70
Evening Public Schools ... ..	5
Provisional „ ... ..	17
Half-time „ ... ..	4
Church of England Schools ... ..	1
Roman Catholic „ ... ..	4
	101

The Evening Public Schools at Eurunderee and Warren were not a success and had to be closed at the end of June, 1881.

The number of schools fully inspected during the year is :—

Public Schools ... ..	70
Evening Public Schools ... ..	1
Provisional „ ... ..	17
Half-time „ ... ..	4
Church of England „ ... ..	1
Roman Catholic „ ... ..	4
	97

Four Evening Public Schools were uninspected—Eurunderee and Warren, because they were not in operation at the time of the Inspector's visits; Cobar and Nymagee, because they were established after the date of my visit to these remote places, and too late in the year to make a special visit possible.

The work of inspection will be seen from the following table :—

Schools inspected during 1881.

Inspected by	Public and Evening Public Schools.	Provisional Schools.	Half-Time Schools.	Church of England Schools.	Roman Catholic Schools.	Total.
Mr. District-Inspector Bridges .....	11	1	.....	.....	3	15
Mr. Inspector Dwyer .....	60	16	4	1	1	82
Total .....	71	17	4	1	4	97

I also inspected the Public School at Spicer's Creek, which is under the direct supervision of Mr. District-Inspector Bridges, to whom I forwarded the statistics relating thereto.

The number of pupils present at the inspection of the 82 schools is 2,942.

The number enrolled for the year in these schools was :—

Schools.	No. of	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Public .....	60	2,149	2,266	4,415
Provisional .....	16	213	227	440
Half-time .....	4	48	38	86
Church of England .....	1	135	116	251
Roman Catholic .....	1	129	86	215
Total .....	82	2,674	2,733	5,407

The number of pupils enrolled two or more times will be seen from the following table :—

Schools.	Number enrolled one other time.	Number enrolled two other times.	Number enrolled three or more other times.	Total.
Public .....	236	20	3	268
Provisional .....	33	.....	.....	33
Half-time .....	6	.....	.....	6
Church of England .....	20	.....	.....	20
Roman Catholic .....	20	1	.....	21
Total .....	315	30	3	348

The number in ordinary attendance in the inspected schools was :—

Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Public .....	1,099	1,181	2,280
Provisional .....	130	141	280
Half-time .....	19	17	36
Church of England .....	63	55	120
Roman Catholic .....	84	46	130
Total .....	1,406	1,440	2,846

The



The number of projected schools is :—

School	Numbers.
Public .....	6
Provisional .....	12
Half-time .....	2
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>20</b>

The names of these are given on page 76.

The number of school buildings enlarged or repaired is 7, viz:—Binnaway, Crudine, Cudgegong, Ilford, Louth, Spring Flat, and Willertree.

The following table exhibits the condition of the schools inspected :—

Schools.	Below the standard.	Up to the standard.	Above the standard.	Total.
Public .....	31	14	15	60
Provisional .....	12	4	.....	16
Half-time .....	2	1	1	4
Church of England.....	.....	.....	1	1
Roman Catholic.....	.....	.....	1	1
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>82</b>

Last year 60 per cent. of the inspected schools met or exceeded the requirements of the standard as against 46 per cent. this year. To account for this apparent falling off in the efficiency of the schools under my supervision is easy. A good many were inspected early in the year, in February and March, when a number of pupils had been only a few weeks under instruction; and several new schools were opened in the last quarter of the year, the majority of which were inspected a few weeks, and, in some instances, a couple of days, after their opening.

The following table shows the condition of the inspected schools in relation to the standard of proficiency, and to the number of classes in each school :—

#### I.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

##### A. Above the standard.

- (a.) Schools with 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th classes :—Gulgong Infants', Gulgong Primary, Ilford, Mudgee Infants', Mudgee Girls.  
 (b.) Schools with 1st, 2nd, and 3rd classes :—Cassilis, Cobar, Cobbora, Coonabarabran, Crudine, Cudgegong, Eurunderee, Guntawang, Mobellah, Pipeclay Creek, Windeyer.  
 (c.) School with 1st and 2nd classes :—Spicer's Creek.

##### B. Up to the standard.

- (a.) Schools with 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th classes :—Nil.  
 (b.) Schools with 1st, 2nd, and 3rd classes :—Baradine, Binnaway, Carwell, Canadian Lead, Coolah, Coomber, Lawson's Creek, Merriwa, Spring Flat, Warrumbungul.  
 (c.) Schools with 1st and 2nd classes :—Ballarah, Bayly, Cullenbone, Nymagee.

##### C. Below the standard.

- (a.) With 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th classes :—Nil.  
 (b.) With 1st, 2nd, and 3rd classes :—Burrundulla, Cannonbar, Collie, Cooyal, Cooyal Diggings, Medway, Hargraves, Mundooran, Munghorn, Round Swamp, Pyramul, Springfield, Tabrabucca, Uarbry, Molarban, Wilbertree, Wilpinjong, Wollar.  
 (c.) With 1st and 2nd classes :—Bective, Beryl, Borambil, Dungaree, Gulgarnie, Millsville, Nullabong, Louth, Stubbo, Mullamuddy, Tallawang.  
 (d.) With 1st class only :—McDonald's Creek.

#### II.—PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.

##### A. Above the standard :—Nil.

##### B. Up to the standard.

- (a.) Schools with 1st and 2nd classes :—Botobolar, Kellick, Orandelhinna, Pyangle.

##### C. Below the standard.

- (a.) Schools with 1st, 2nd, and 3rd classes :—Goolma, Gulargambone, Turce Creek.  
 (b.) Schools with 1st and 2nd classes :—Avisford, Bara Creek, Collingwood, Crudine Lower, Dabee, Honeysuckle Spring, Tong Bong.  
 (c.) Schools with 1st class only :—Campbell's Creek, Grattai.

#### III.—HALF-TIME SCHOOLS.

- A. Above the standard :—Narrango, 2 classes.  
 B. Up to the standard :—Mount Morris, 2 classes.  
 C. Below the standard :—Biambill, Merrygoen, 2 classes.

#### IV.—CERTIFIED DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

- A. Church of England Schools.  
 Above the standard :—Mudgee, with 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th classes.  
 B. Roman Catholic Schools.  
 Above the standard :—Gulgong, with 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th classes.  
 Total, 83 schools.

The

The total number of pupils examined in each subject of instruction, and the percentage of pupils who satisfied the standard are given in the following table :—

Subjects.	Total number examined.	Percentage of pupils who satisfied the Standard.
Reading .....	2,942	78 per cent.
Writing .....	2,659	93 "
Arithmetic.....	2,585	47 "
Grammar .....	1,541	47 "
Geography .....	1,383	72 "
Scripture .....	654	86 "
Object Lessons.....	2,853	63 "
Drawing.....	1,236	63 "
Music .....	1,575	67 "
Euclid.....	43	100 "
Algebra .....	35	100 "
Latin .....	17	100 "
Mensuration .....	21	100 "
Needlework .....	851	85 "
Drill .....	1,866	56 "

The classification of the 68 teachers and assistants, and of the 8 pupil teachers, in the Public, Half-time, and Denominational Schools, is as follows :—

<i>Teachers and Assistants.</i>		<i>Pupil Teachers.</i>	
Probationers.....	19	Class I.....	2
Class III, C.....	10	" II.....	2
" " B.....	13	" III.....	4
" " A.....	10	" IV.....	4
" II, B.....	13		
" " A.....	3		
Total.....	68	Total.....	8

Having now set forth the statistics relating to the schools under my supervision, it may not be out of place here to offer some remarks on the organization, discipline, and instruction of these schools, on the teachers engaged therein, and on the prospects of primary education in this part of the Colony.

#### 1. Organization.

So much has been written year after year on the subject of school organization that it is a difficult matter to say anything new on this head. Increased attention has been paid to the correct keeping of all records in the schools under my supervision, to the compilation of the lesson guides, and to the punctual despatch of the Quarterly Returns, which are, moreover, filled up with much greater neatness than in past years. But there is another feature of school organization which is yet only in its infancy. I mean the cultivation of taste among children. The influence which the teacher can wield in this matter is very great, even where there is no direct teaching. Nothing distinguishes one school from another more than its moral atmosphere. One element in it that first strikes a visitor is the air of cleanliness, neatness, arrangement, order, cheerfulness, and taste, that pervades the room like light. The teacher who claims to have his school well organized never fails to make these features prominent. In a considerable number of schools inattention to scrupulous cleanliness, not only of the floor, but also of the walls, corners, windows, furniture, &c., is still too apparent; the maps are carelessly hung, are not often dusted, and the cards, pictures, &c., present a neglected appearance. The remedying of these defects would be the foundation of that moral atmosphere alluded to above, which might be the means of silently educating children to habits of neatness and order, so essential to the formation of their characters in after life.

#### 2. Discipline.

I have not much to remark upon the discipline of the schools placed under my supervision. It appears, upon the whole, to be productive of good moral results in the obedience, order, and fair propriety of manner, which I see in most schools whose pupils attend regularly. Speaking of regularity of attendance induces me to offer a few remarks on the urgent need that exists for the application of the compulsory clause of the Public Instruction Act to this district. The possibility of enforcing attendance at school is now no longer a matter of speculation. It has been proved in districts of the most diverse character. A short time ago, though it was scarcely doubted that attendance might be insisted upon in towns, few believed that country children could be compelled to attend school. The best schools have struggled against irregularity of attendance without success; the best teachers have produced only a partial efficiency. They may, under favourable circumstances, have succeeded in keeping their schools select; but where they have had to deal with a whole population, where theirs has been the only school, the injurious effects of irregular attendance have been altogether beyond their control. And now that we are on the eve of having compulsory education introduced into this part of the Colony, I have no doubt that its beneficial effects will soon be seen, and that its operations will not be felt by any parent having the welfare of his children at heart.

One of the results of good discipline in schools is the habit of close attention to work among the children generally, by which time is economised and idleness overcome. The discipline should be sufficiently effective to prevent copying, and the habits of whispering and prompting, which militate against a self-reliant independent spirit. Discipline should end in creating a habit of mind with a life of its own, independent at last of the exterior check of the teacher's presence. The discipline has been greatly improved by the systematic and thorough teaching of drill. It has tamed down the restlessness and turbulence of many unruly spirits, and has brought about a much greater degree of quiet submission to authority, and a more prompt obedience to orders, than any which existed before. Changes of lessons, &c., are effected with less noise and a smaller waste of time. The work of an Inspector, too, is rendered less troublesome in proportion as the scholars are more steady and obedient in their behaviour. The habits of order, respectful manners towards others, and ready compliance with legitimate commands, are invaluable as helping to form the character and promote the welfare of the youth who cultivates them.

#### 3. Instruction.

The employment of suitable methods is characteristic of large schools under trained teachers, while unsuitable methods are the rule in the small schools taught by untrained and unclassified persons, and by a few negligent classified ones. The same defective methods are followed in these latter schools, which

which the Inspectors have over and over again condemned, and for the improvement of which so many suggestions have been offered. My own conviction is, that the real cause of the absence of successful teaching in inefficient schools is to be attributed to the scant preparation bestowed by teachers on their work, or to the neglect of all preparation. To make the teaching of common objects—geography, natural history, and explanatory reading—effective, special preparation is absolutely necessary for every teacher. "I have listened," says an English Inspector of schools, "to some hundreds of oral lessons delivered by teachers in elementary schools, and the observation has continually presented itself to my mind that in such lessons the cardinal defect—that which lies very generally at the root of the failure of such lessons, and makes of what would under other circumstances be the most successful expedient and highest resource of education in too many instances an impediment to it—is an inadequate knowledge on the part of the teacher of that which he is teaching."

*In Reading*, 78 per cent. of the pupils have satisfied the standard, that is to say, could intelligently pronounce, group, and explain every word in the passage selected. Of course it must be admitted that numbers of children knew almost by heart the extract allotted to them; but, on the whole, there is no reasonable ground for complaint, as far as the teaching of elementary reading is concerned. I find recitation from standard authors but little attempted in our schools, yet it is an exercise which is productive of many advantages to the young. Learning by heart is a pleasant, easy task to children. In an extract, well chosen, from some popular poet, there is a variety of things to master which interest without tiring, which awaken curiosity and enlarge the learner's stock both of words and ideas. Yet this variety is not overpowering, because it is limited by the passage which the pupil has thoroughly learnt. Such work is the key to intelligent as well as to fluent reading.

*Writing*.—93 per cent. satisfied the standard in this subject. There is generally speaking no difficulty in deciding upon the penmanship in the schools of this district. The character is good, the letters being regularly and neatly formed; but in a few schools there is frequently a tendency to break into a running hand, and the letters are not of uniform size and slope. In a few Provisional Schools the slates were not ruled with indelible lines.

*Dictation*.—This is a most important exercise, being well adapted to develop as well as test the habits of attention, promptness, and accuracy of children. In this exercise a teacher should never repeat, and should always observe a limit of time within which the words dictated should be taken down.

*Arithmetic*.—Only 47 per cent. have satisfied the standard in this subject. The failures are the result of inaccuracy in the mechanical operations, which shows what need there is for regular revision and for constant practice in the simple rules. Failures in notation largely contributed to reduce the average proficiency in this subject. *Mental Arithmetic*, the poor man's logic, has not received that attention its importance demands. In fact, only in a few schools is any attempt made to teach it systematically.

*Grammar*.—47 per cent. is my estimate of the number that fully satisfied the standard in this branch. While parsing has been very fairly taught in most schools with three classes, and reasonable progress has been attained in analysis, the results in composition afford but little room for praise. In the bulk of the schools inspected by me the quality of the exercises in composition is unsatisfactory. The exercise generally given is the reproduction of an object lesson or a description of a school treat or journey. The short ill-expressed productions which I have had to revise are proofs that this branch of instruction has not received proper attention. There should be no difficulty in setting down in simple but correct sentences, with some regard to the order of events, the recollections of observations of a natural object frequently seen, or of an event in which a part has been taken, if the mind has received any real training.

*Geography* is satisfactorily taught. I should be glad to see every school supplied with a small globe, as it is an important auxiliary in giving children correct ideas as to the shape and motions of the earth, latitude, longitude, and other terms of frequent use in teaching this subject.

*Scripture* is well taught.

*Object Lessons and Drawing* are fairly treated.

In Euclid.....	43	pupils	were	examined.
In Algebra.....	35	"	"	"
In Latin.....	17	"	"	"
In Mensuration.....	21	"	"	"

All succeeded in satisfying the standard in these four branches.

*Singing* is well taught in the schools under trained teachers.

*Drill*.—56 per cent. satisfied the standard in this branch. (See my remarks on Discipline.)

The *Sewing* is not what I could wish. The quantity of work is often inadequate in relation to the size of the schools; and if the quality is satisfactory as regards the mere sewing, there are the drawbacks of an absence of cutting-out, and sufficiently convincing signs of no properly organized scheme of instruction. I am of opinion that work-mistresses should draw up programmes of work for each class under their tuition.

*Teachers*.—As a body the trained and classified teachers of this portion of the Wellington District exhibit satisfactory ability and devotion to their duties. A few are men of superior parts and high intelligence. The remarks respecting this class of teachers made by me in my report for 1875 appear to be, after the lapse of nearly seven years, so appropriate that I take the liberty of quoting them here. "It is of the highest importance that there should be among our teachers men of superior abilities and attainments. The value of such men is not to be measured by the benefits their example confers on the schools in their vicinity. Their influence is felt through the entire staff—they lighten the whole mass; they make the office of teacher respectable and respected; and their success not only attracts young men of promise to the Service, but stimulates them to devote all their energies to their work. While concurring in the propriety of taking the teacher's efficiency in his school into account in determining his fitness for promotion, I would hold out every facility for undergoing examination to the young men in the profession desirous of raising their classification rather by such means than seeking it under good service clauses or special regulations."

Judged by the number of applicants, the office of pupil-teacher appears to be very popular in this part of the Colony. Those under my supervision are a highly promising body of young people. I wish something could be done to give them more instruction in the higher branches. The Sydney pupil-teachers receive lessons on Saturdays from the Training Masters. Those in the country, who need instruction more, miss this great advantage. As stated in my report for last year, I am of opinion that if those teachers who have pupil-teachers under them were awarded small sums of money as premiums, for the success achieved by their pupil-teachers in passing their annual examinations, an incentive to study on the part of both, and consequently indirect good to the Service generally, would result from the arrangement.

*Prospects of Primary Education in this District*.—It may be inferred that the prospects of primary education in this part of the Colony are promising indeed, when it is considered that 32 new schools have been opened during the year, that 20 more will shortly be in operation, and that at least a dozen new vested buildings are about to be erected; and when it is borne in mind that we shall have the compulsory clause of the Act to aid us during the current year, the success likely to be attained in the development of the present Education Act may be regarded as eminently satisfactory.

Mudgee, 10 January, 1882.

T. DWYER,  
Inspector.

ANNEX T.



## ANNEX T.

## MR. DISTRICT INSPECTOR HICKS' GENERAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1881.

THE year 1880 closed with 118 schools in existence, of which 59, comprising 39 Public, 16 Provisional, and 4 Roman Catholic, were under my own direct supervision, and the other 59 under that of Mr. Inspector Hookins, of Albury.

At the commencement of 1881, Mr. Inspector M'Creddie, of Yass, and 63 schools (40 Public, 12 Provisional, 6 Half-time, 2 Church of England, and 3 Roman Catholic), were transferred to my superintendence from that of the Goulburn District Inspector, so that the year commenced with 181 schools in actual operation. The principal Circuits added to my District were Yass, Gininderra, Canberra, Gundaroo, Burrowa, Young, Murrumburrah, Cootamundra, Temora, Wheeo, and Tucna, and the entire area of the District was increased to about 70,000 square miles.

During 1881 there were 216 schools in existence, of which 209 were in full operation at the end of the year, so that the net increase was 28 schools.

The total number of pupils enrolled was 14,070\* for the year, and the average attendance rose to 8,735·1 for the last quarter.

For the purposes of supervision the whole District was divided into three sections—Wagga Wagga (or Central), Albury, and Yass, under myself and Messrs. Inspectors Hookins and M'Creddie respectively. The reports of the Inspectors attached hereto convey necessary information regarding the Albury and Yass sections.

Mr. Inspector Hoskins inspected 61 out of 70 schools under him, and Mr. M'Creddie 71 out of 75; while I inspected 66 out of 71; so that 198 out of the 216 schools were fully inspected. The principal reasons for the non-inspection of the others were want of time, owing to the number of inquiries to be made and the amount of correspondence to be attended to, and the temporary closing of schools at the time appointed for their inspection.

## WAGGA WAGGA (OR CENTRAL) SECTION.

## I.—MEANS OF EDUCATION.

## 1. Schools.

The Wagga Wagga Section comprised 71 of the whole number of schools in existence during the year, and 68 of those in operation at the end of the year, viz.:—47 Public, 1 Evening Public, 16 Provisional, and 4 Roman Catholic.

The three that closed were—

Hillas Creek Public, temporarily, pending erection of a building on a more suitable site.  
Snowball Copper Mine Public, owing to the cessation of work at the mine and the removal of the population.

Gundagai Evening Public.

Inquiries as to the establishment of the following schools were made:—

- +Malebo Public (near Wagga Wagga).
- +Wallacetown (or Gerilgambeth) Public.
- \*+Clarendon Provisional.
- \*+Wantabadgery Provisional.
- +Wantiool Provisional (near Junee).
- +Boree Provisional (near Junee).
- \*+South Gundagai Public.
- \*+Bombowlee Provisional (near Tumut).
- \*+Yerong Creek Public.
- Minjary Provisional (between Gundagai and Tumut).
- Five-mile Creek Provisional (near Gundagai).
- +Tarrabandra Public (on Tumut River).
- +Jugiong Public.
- Emu Flat Provisional (near Wagga Wagga).
- \*+Gundagai Evening Public.
- \*+Wagga Wagga Evening Public.
- North Wagga Evening Public.

The Minister agreed to establish 13 (marked †) of these, and also 5 (Lower Tarcutta Provisional, Umbango Provisional, Oura Public, Kindra Provisional, and Junee Reefs Provisional), reported on during 1880, *i.e.*, 18 in all. Favourable reports have been submitted respecting the other four, which may therefore be regarded as in course of establishment.

The seven marked \* and also 5 others (Alfredtown, Greenhills, Kindra, Mitta Mitta, and Tarcutta Lower), the cases of which were dealt with in 1880—12 in all—have been opened.

Applications have been received for the establishment of schools at Mitta Mitta, near Clarendon, and Cuddall, near Narrandera; initiatory steps have been taken at Hanging Rock; and the conditionally promised Provisional Schools at Darlington Point, Umbango, and Junee Reefs have yet to be brought into existence. These six may be regarded as projected schools.

There are thus (including Hillas Creek Public, which will be resuscitated) 17 schools which there is a prospect of adding to those already in existence; and arrangements have been so far completed in respect of 5 (Malebo Public, Wallacetown Public, Tarrabandra Public, Boree Provisional, and North Wagga Evening Public) of those, that they are sure to be opened early in 1882. Most, if not all, of the others are likely to come into operation before the end of the year.

It would be hard now to find any group of children sufficiently numerous for a school whose educational wants are not either met by existing, or prospectively provided for by proposed, schools.

As long therefore as the distribution of families remains as it is, the rate of increase in the number of schools within 70 miles of Wagga Wagga which has prevailed during the last two years cannot, I think, be maintained. Changes resulting from settlers "selling out," and others connected with mining industries, however, cause fluctuations in local populations, and materially affect the schools. Thus, the Snowball Copper-mine Public School, which not long since numbered some 70 pupils, has now collapsed; and the Adelong Grove and Mount Adrah Schools have narrowly escaped the same fate. Collengullie, Rowan, Ferndale, Marrar, Wyangle, and Wantabadgery are examples of schools in agricultural and pastoral localities that maintain only a flickering and precarious existence, owing to the removal of families; and Borambula and The Pinnacle may be cited as prospective schools of last year which from the same cause were unable to spring into existence. The movement is generally a westward one. The settlers are inclined to go farther back, where they believe they can get larger holdings and have more scope. The movement therefore means that we may anticipate a continuance of a large number of applications for new schools from the western and south-western parts of the Colony. Some of the new schools and prospective schools enumerated in this report find their origin in this movement, and provide for a considerable number of children who have been lost by other schools, and who do not therefore increase the total number of children who are being educated. The fact that out of 1,862 children present at school on 13th December last, 190, or over 10 per cent., had attended other schools during the year is, similarly, to a large extent accounted for.

In connection with this matter it remains to be pointed out that, after all, the number of schools that finally pass out of existence is very small. The normal results of the causes in question are not the breaking up of the schools and the deprivation of the few families who remain in a locality of the means of education, but an anomalous state of things under which—as at Forest Hill, Downside, Uranquinty, Mount Adrah, and Adelong Grove—the material provisions devised for the original school

population

\* Deduction being made for multiple enrolment.

population are far beyond the requirements of the locality; or, as at Nangus Creek, Yarragundry, Collengullie, Junee Junction, Oberne, and Humula, both teacher and pupils are compelled for a longer or shorter period to put up with the discomfort, inconvenience, and drawbacks of inferior, sometimes wretched premises, in consequence of the fear that the eventual history of the school might not justify the expenditure necessary to a proper organization.

This matter and the selection of the best sites (which is affected by like causes) are the two most difficult problems in connection with the establishment and organization of schools in this district.

2. *School Accommodation.*

The aggregate accommodation provided by school buildings is 364,000 cubic feet, that is, sufficient for 3,640 children. The ordinary attendance is below 3,000, so that simply as regards amount the accommodation is sufficient. But it is not distributed according to the attendance, nor is it suitable in kind throughout. The Denominational Schools, for example, provides space for about twice as many children as attend them, but the buildings were not designed for school requirements, and are used for church and other purposes, and are poorly furnished. The Provisional Schools, again, provide in the aggregate more than 100 cubic feet of space for each child, but the buildings are, as a rule, very rough and badly appointed structures. The total accommodation provided in Public Schools slightly exceeds 100 cubic feet for each child ordinarily in attendance; but while, as already indicated, some schools have an excess of accommodation, in several others there is a deficiency. Nine of the Public School buildings are decidedly unsuitable. Necessary steps have been taken for the erection of new buildings at these places, and also for effecting necessary improvements to other school premises. As a consequence, five schools have already been enlarged or repaired, and tenders have been invited for works in connection with several others; so that great improvement in the material condition of the schools may be looked for in the near future.

School tents as a temporary provision have been provided for five schools.

In a hot dry climate such as this, the questions of shade on the grounds and of water supply are of first importance, and have received due attention in the proposals submitted for the Minister's approval.

3. *Accommodation for Teachers.*

Twenty of the Public Schools are provided with residences, the property of the Department. In the case of eight (8) others the best available premises have been rented. In the remaining cases three of the teachers are under the necessity, as the best practicable arrangement, of occupying very bad rough premises put up originally by the promoters of the school, and the rest have secured the best obtainable lodgings. As married teachers cannot be got for all Public Schools, it is not absolutely necessary that residences should in all cases be built. Arrangements have been approved by the Minister, however, for providing eight (8) more schools with vested residences.

The Provisional School teachers have to make the best arrangements they can for their accommodation, which, except in four cases, is reasonably satisfactory.

4. *Evening Public Schools.*

Three applications for Evening Public Schools came in, and all were favourably reported on. Two of the schools—Gundagai and Wagga Wagga—came into existence, and the third, North Wagga, is likely to open early this year. The school at Gundagai commenced in July with an attendance of over twenty. This number, however, gradually declined, until in November it fell below the required minimum of ten, and the school consequently closed.

The Wagga Wagga school opened in October with an attendance of 21, which reached 24 by the end of the year. The school bids fair to continue and to prove beneficial to a number of young people.

Experience of Evening Public Schools is not sufficiently extended to warrant an opinion as to the general success and fruits of that portion of the Public Instruction Act under which they can be maintained, but there can be no doubt that for some years to come at least there will be a number of persons who might with advantage to themselves attend Evening Public Schools as contemplated by such provision.

In my special report on the working of Evening Public Schools I have dealt with details.

5. *High Schools.*

Nothing definite has been done to secure for the district the benefits of High Schools, under sections 25 and 26 of the Act. At Wagga Wagga, which is the principal centre, and where a High School ought to be, some preliminary action was taken by a "Progress Committee," who, however, have been unable to get the required guarantee of fifty qualified pupils. Until the residents of neighbouring towns and districts—say Wagga Wagga, Narrandera, Urana, Adelong, Tumut, Gundagai, and Cootamundra, for example—co-operate, there will, I think, be little hope of High Schools under the present arrangements; and parents who wish that their children should complete the Public School curriculum or be prepared for the University will be compelled, as hitherto, to send them to Sydney or Melbourne.

II.—SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

From returns furnished by the teachers, it would appear that there are 3,883 children between six and fourteen years of age who might reasonably be expected to attend existing schools. Of this number 458 are not known to be receiving statute education, nearly all of whom are fit subjects for the operation of the compulsory clauses of the Public Instruction Act.

The gross number of enrolments for the year was 5,104, a number which may be regarded as representing (approximately) 4,593 \*separate children. The number enrolled two or more times during the year may be estimated (approximately) at 410.\*

The total average attendance was—

- 2,569·8 for the first quarter.
- 2,584·5 for the second quarter.
- 2,735·8 for the third quarter.
- 2,668·8 for the fourth quarter.

The regularity of attendance was affected to an unusual degree by sickness, measles, whooping-cough, scarlet fever, and eye-blight having been prevalent throughout the year. Several schools indeed had to be closed for a time. Only 2,354 pupils are returned as having completed an attendance of 140 or more days for the year, while 2,366 failed to complete 140 days' attendance (that required by section 20 of the Public Instruction Act). Of these latter 283 are reported to have failed through sickness, 19 through truancing, 591 through removal from the locality, and 1,473 through other causes, amongst which is to be included enrolment for too short a period. These numbers, it is to be pointed out, must exaggerate the irregularity of pupils' attendance, owing to the fact that they are the totals of the numbers given on the returns from separate schools, whereas some children who failed to complete 140 days' attendance at one school doubtless made up that number at some other school or schools.

Six schools were less than 140 days in existence, and are therefore excluded from these statistics as to regularity of attendance. The ordinary attendance—that is, the attendance when not affected by special influences such as bad weather, epidemics, &c.—may be estimated in the aggregate at over 2,900.

At

\* These approximate estimates are calculated on the number of children who were at school on 13 December (the day appointed throughout the Colony for taking the school attendance), and the number of such who attended one, two, and three or more other schools during the year. It unfortunately happened that in this District no less than nine schools (including the largest) were closed on that day, owing principally to the prevalence of epidemics—scarlet fever and measles.

At the close of the inspection of each school I instructed the teacher to forward to the Principal Attendance Officer the names of the unenrolled children, and of those pupils who without sufficient reason had failed to complete seventy days' attendance during the preceding half-year, but for so far without any result whatever. The facts given, however, go to show that when Attendance Officers extend their operations to this district they will find scope for the exercise of their functions.

### III.—INSPECTION. CONDITION OF SCHOOLS.

#### 1. General Results of Inspection.

Sixty-six (66) of the 71 schools were fully inspected. The remaining five were—  
 Hillas Creek, Public : Closed early in the year, before I had an opportunity of visiting it.  
 Wagga Wagga, boys'. } Schools temporarily closed by the Minister while the inspections  
 Wagga Wagga, girls'. } were in progress in December, owing to the prevalence of  
 Wagga Wagga, Evening. } scarlet fever.  
 Wantabadgery, Provisional.—Came into existence very late in the year, when the time proper for inspections was past.

Of the 66 schools inspected—

35, or 53 per cent., were below the standard of efficiency (fair).  
 12, or 18·2 per cent., were up to the standard.  
 19, or 28·8 per cent., were above the standard.

The aggregate attendance at inspection was 2,767 pupils, of whom 1,066 or 38 per cent. were in the 35 inefficient schools, and 1,701 or 61·5 per cent. were in the 31 efficient schools. The total number examined and the total at efficient schools would have been larger had the inspection of the Wagga Wagga schools not been prevented.

These results show that the inefficient schools are chiefly small schools, which must of necessity be placed in charge of teachers of least experience and ability, and some of which have been but a short time in existence.

One hundred and thirty-eight (138) of the children present at inspection were very young, and had been so short a time at school that they had made no measurable progress. Of the remaining 2,629—

1,483, or 56·4 per cent., were in the 1st (lowest) class.  
 619, or 23·5 per cent., were in the 2nd class.  
 430, or 16·4 per cent., were in the 3rd class.  
 97, or 3·7 per cent., were in the 4th class.

Keeping in view the facts that a pupil cannot be prepared to satisfy the "standard of education" (sec. 20 of the Act) until he has spent some time in the third class, and that he ought to be in that class at twelve years of age, it will be interesting to compare this table with the following :—

1·7 per cent.	of the pupils are under 4 years of age.
12·6 per cent.	" " 4 to 6 years of age.
62·5 per cent.	" " 6 to 12 "
15·8 per cent.	" " 12 to 14 "
7·4 per cent.	" " over 14 "

The comparison shows that while 23·2 per cent. of the pupils should be qualified, or actually qualifying themselves, to obtain the "certificate of a child being sufficiently educated," only 20·1 per cent. are actually in that position. The difference is not great; it is, I think, almost fully represented by the pupils of advanced age who have but recently had the means of education brought within their reach; and it will probably be much reduced, if not altogether removed, during this year.

The "certificate of a child being sufficiently educated" were not issued during 1881, but they are now ready; and from the statistics given, it may be expected that some 500 children will receive them during 1882.

#### 2. Management of the Schools.

##### (a) Organization.

The material provisions have already been reported on; they are of course the direct business of the Department; but teachers can do a great deal to improve such provisions, and make them to the fullest extent subserve educational ends. I regret, however, that in respect of the industry, ingenuity, and taste which might be bestowed upon school premises and appointments, I have but little of a commendatory character to report. The school premises at Bruce's Dale, Mount Adrah, Sheperdstown, and Windorrie, present a particularly pleasing and attractive appearance; and the teachers at Wagga Wagga and Adelong have bestowed a good deal of attention on the general aspect of their schools. But generally school premises remain from time to time in much the same state in which the teachers found them; indeed, some of them bear traces of positive neglect.

The departmental provisions for supplying trees and shrubs have been availed of to a very limited extent.

The schools have not throughout been found as well stocked with apparatus and working material as is desirable, but this has been to a large extent owing to the faulty execution of school requisitions for supplies. Several teachers—especially the younger and less experienced ones—have yet to learn judgment in preparing their requisitions, and care and economy in the use and preservation of their school stock.

The classification of pupils is, as a rule, correctly and judiciously made. The exceptions are nearly all in the cases of new teachers, who have been at a disadvantage from being unable to obtain the prescribed standards of proficiency,—a loss which they have much felt in the preparation of their programmes of work also.

The occupation of the pupils is provided for in a fairly satisfactory and profitable manner by the time-tables drawn up by the teachers.

The records are correctly and properly kept in nearly all the schools, but in the preparation of returns there are far more inaccuracies and shortcomings than should occur. I am forced to the conclusion that a number of teachers prepare their returns, especially those which have to be compiled at the breaking-up of the schools for holidays, very hurriedly, and without due regard to the importance of the matter, or to the trouble and inconvenience which their carelessness occasions.

In respect of organization, as far as the teachers can be held responsible for it—

25	of the inspected schools, or 37·9 per cent., exceed fair (the standard).
24	" " 36·3 " are up to "
17	" " 25·8 " are below "

##### (b) Discipline.

This is the most satisfactory branch of the management of the schools. It is a rare thing to find a school in which the pupils are not reasonably clean, mannerly, orderly, and obedient. And these results have been secured in almost all cases by proper and laudable means—moral influence, backed up by the knowledge that punishment can and will be inflicted if necessary. The power of administering corporal punishment has, on the whole, been judiciously and beneficially employed by the teachers.

The least satisfactory feature in connection with the discipline is punctuality of attendance; but this is in many cases beyond the teacher's control.

The

The only characteristic defect is the general want of a knowledge of military drill—a want which will continue to be found in the schools as long as it exists amongst the teachers, a large proportion of whom have never had an opportunity of acquiring the necessary knowledge. Some teachers have attempted to gain it by studying drill books, but the results give little ground of hope that any progress worth speaking of will be made by this means. Some of the teachers who have gone through a course of drill in the Training School do not show that interest in and attention to the matter which are desirable. In eight schools attended by some 300 children there cannot be said to be any proper drill. Only 1,125 children, or 46.9 per cent. of those who *are* instructed in drill, and 42.6 of those who *ought to be*, exhibited satisfactory proficiency.

In respect of general discipline—

34 schools, or 51.5 per cent., exceeded the mark fair.  
26 schools, or 39.4 per cent., reached            "  
6 schools, or 9.1 per cent., were below            "

(c) *Instruction.—Proficiency.*

It is in this most important branch that the lowest results are to be reported. In respect of it—

43 schools, or 65.1 per cent., were found to be below the standard.  
8 schools, or 12.1   "            "            up to            "  
15 schools, or 22.8   "            "            above            "

The 43 schools in which the results of instruction were below the standard contained, however, only 47.8 per cent. of the total number of children examined, and even this proportion somewhat exaggerates the number of children who are not being instructed in a satisfactorily efficient manner, inasmuch as in the 43 schools are included some which had been so short a time in existence that satisfactory proficiency could hardly be expected. After making all allowances, however, the result must be pronounced unsatisfactory, and decided improvement must be demanded.

Did the numbers represent merely the proportion of children who can read, write, cipher, and spell with a degree of proficiency commensurate with their ages the result would be very different; but proficiency under the course approved in our schools takes cognizance of English grammar, geography, knowledge of common objects and phenomena, elementary drawing and vocal music, needlework for the girls, and Scripture and easy mathematics in the upper classes. That the standard fixed is not too high is proved by the fact that it has been reached in 8 and exceeded in 15 schools.

The course and range of instruction have for so far remained the same as under the late Public Schools Act. In only 28 schools was this course found to be carried out fully.

*History* was not found to have been introduced in any of the schools, as the teachers were awaiting instructions on the matter.

*Reading* is taught to all the pupils, 73.6 per cent. of whom satisfied the standard in this subject. The general result is thus above very fair.

*Writing* also is taught to all pupils; 69.1 per cent. satisfied the standard. The proficiency in this subject thus approaches very fair.

*Arithmetic* too is taught to all pupils, but only 21.6 per cent. have got beyond the simple rules. The proportion who satisfied the standard corresponding to their age and time under instruction was 58.6 per cent.—below fair. It would thus appear that this most important subject remains a weak one, a fact which I attribute largely to children being left to work too much by themselves, and receiving too little of explanatory instruction and home exercises. In a school in which—as in the majority of country schools—a teacher has to supervise three classes, he is frequently compelled to leave an arithmetic class to itself while he attends to classes engaged in oral lessons; but a thoroughly skilful teacher will always contrive to give in each class a sufficient amount of time and attention to explanatory instruction, with a view to the teaching of principles, and to smart mental and black-board work, to secure rapidity and accuracy in calculation.

*Object Lessons* are required in all schools, and are ostensibly taught to all pupils I examined. 68.2 per cent. satisfied the standard; general result, approaching very fair. In 6 of the schools the teaching in this subject was barren and fruitless, the teachers being evidently ignorant of the process of questioning out or of elucidating, and being satisfied with merely telling the children a mass of facts, generally in language above their comprehension.

*English Grammar* is required in all schools containing classes higher than the first, and is taught accordingly. In three (3) of the schools, however, the pupils failed in this subject. 64.7 per cent. of the pupils examined satisfied the standard; results, as a whole, above fair. Composition is not as well taught as grammar.

*Geography* is required within the same limits as English grammar, but is not as well taught. In four (4) schools the pupils failed, and only 52.1 per cent. of the children examined satisfied the standard. This subject is thus only tolerably well taught on the whole. As in the teaching of object lessons, there is a want of illustration both pictorial and concrete. I found pupils who could give a definition, but failed to recognise the thing defined when they saw it; and several who could name the features of a country or continent, but failed to point them out on a map.

*Scripture Lessons* are omitted, as allowed, in the four (4) Roman Catholic Schools; and in eight (8) of the other schools are either partially or wholly neglected, owing chiefly to parental objections. As a consequence, the number of children who satisfied the standard, though 69.1 per cent. of those examined in it, are only 50 per cent. of those who might study it under the Regulations. General result—only tolerable.

*Drawing.*—1,109 pupils are taught this subject, out of 1,146 who are competent to learn it under the Regulations. 53 per cent. of the pupils examined, or 51.3 per cent. of those who should have been presented for examination, satisfied the standard. This low result (tolerable) is mainly due to the fact that but few of the teachers can themselves draw well. The drawing lessons are in too many cases merely a means of keeping the children occupied while the teacher is engaged on some other lesson. Here and there in country schools children are met with who have a natural taste for drawing, and who have profited by the use of the drawing cards and other copies supplied by the Department, but as a rule anything approaching excellence is only to be found in town schools in charge of teachers who understand drawing and take an interest in teaching it.

*Singing* is prescribed for all classes, and should therefore be taught to all pupils—in the lower classes by ear and in the upper in connection with theory and from notation. The fact, however, falls lamentably short of this ideal. In only 36 schools was singing found to be taught. Little better than half the pupils present at inspection had received instruction, and of these 67.3 per cent., or only 34.4 per cent. of the whole, satisfied the standard. Nearly three-fourths of this number were in Infants' Schools, where singing is only taught by ear. Only eight (8) even of the trained classified teachers profess to teach both the theory and practice of vocal music, and, as a consequence, the number of children who leave the schools able to read even the simplest music is almost inappreciably small. The most that is as a rule attempted is to get the children to sing a few school songs which they pick up by ear. Several teachers who have been brought up in the Service, and have passed through the Training School, profess utter inability to teach this subject. The attempts which have hitherto been made to induce these teachers, and those who have not had some instruction in music, to acquire a knowledge of the subject and to teach it, have signally failed. The results as a whole in singing only slightly exceed indifferent.

*Needlework* is taught to the girls wherever practicable. In 14 schools, however, no arrangements can yet be made for teaching needlework by the teacher's wife, sister, or other person. In three schools—Wagga Wagga, Adelong, and Tumut—special workmistresses have been appointed. In schools

schools where the subject is attended to it is well taught, as is evidenced by the fact that 80 per cent. of the pupils examined satisfied the standard. This number, however, is only 58 per cent. of those pupils who are eligible for instruction. General result, fair.

*Euclid* is taught to 59 boys in 5 of the inspected schools, and 94.9 per cent. of these reached fair to good.

*Algebra*.—Of 43 pupils who are taught this subject, 38, or 88.3 per cent., satisfied the standard.

*Mensuration*.—Twenty pupils were presented for examination, and 11, or 55 per cent., passed from fair to good.

*Latin*.—Four pupils were presented for examination, and all of them passed well. They had, however, gone over but very little ground.

At the close of the inspection of each school a full report, with necessary suggestions and instructions, was left for the teacher's information and guidance. These, if turned to account, as in most cases I believe they will be, should do good.

The chief general defects in connection with the teaching of which I have to complain are a want of ingenuity and resource in the presentation of the matter of instruction, the neglect of regular preparation of work, resulting in adherence to a beaten round of stock lessons, and the neglect of pupils' home work. The truth is that there is a tendency on the part of a considerable number of teachers to think that by simply going to the school daily, and giving lessons as set down in the timetable in a routine sort of way, they satisfy all claims upon them. The proper remedy for this lies in more frequent inspection and oversight. Under existing arrangements Inspectors find it impossible, as a rule, to visit a school oftener than once a year, and then for the purpose of regular inspection. They have an annual opportunity of testing a teacher's work, and of telling him what to do and how to do it; but they have little, if anything, more. This might be sufficient were all the schools in charge of teachers who are masters of the principles and practice of their profession; but not so where, as in this district (see next section), the qualifications of the teachers as a whole are not up to the requirements of the schools, and the ranks have to be provisionally recruited from persons who join the Service first, and have to learn the practical business of teaching afterwards. Throughout the past year I have increasingly felt the necessity of revisiting schools for the purpose not of re-testing teachers' work, but of watching and directing them in it, and of actually showing them how to do things; but the demands of official correspondence, of examining and certifying returns, of compiling statistics, of routine office work, and of attention to matters of inquiry, were inexorable, and rendered such a course impossible.

#### IV.—TEACHERS.

The following table exhibits the classification of teachers required by the classification of the schools, and the classification of the teachers actually employed:—

<i>Teachers.</i>		
Classification.	Required.	Employed.
I. B. ....	3	0
II. A. ....	2	3
II. B. ....	9	6
III. A. ....	1	6
III. B. ....	18	8
III. C. ....	18	10
Unclassified. ....	17	32
Unknown. ....	0	2
Total. ....	68	67

Besides these 67 principal teachers, there are 6 assistants and 14 pupil-teachers employed.

The anomalies of the foregoing table are being remedied as far and as fast as practicable, by removals, and by the examination for promotion of those teachers who are not duly qualified for their positions.

The fact that 15 unclassified teachers are in schools entitled to classified teachers is owing to two circumstances:—

1. Some of the schools have been raised to the rank of Public Schools from that of Provisional Schools, and the teachers have been afforded an opportunity (six months) of duly qualifying themselves for their improved position.
2. It has been found impossible to obtain III C teachers for all vacancies in schools of classes 9 and 10, and the most promising of the unclassified teachers and candidates for small schools have necessarily been drafted into these positions.

These circumstances render it all the more necessary that a good class of small school candidates should be obtained. I have to report, however, that the supply of really suitable persons is not equal to the demand. There can be no doubt that until the Training School can be relied upon as a source from which teachers for vacancies in Public Schools may be obtained, such schools will not be efficiently filled. Unclassified teachers placed in charge of Public Schools are, of course, only provisionally appointed. In due course they are examined for the classification necessary to their permanent appointment; and though some of them, by virtue of their natural intelligence and aptitude, hard study and earnest work, pass the examination, they do not, as a rule, exhibit that familiarity and efficiency in their duties which might have been expected had they been properly trained.

*Pupil-teachers*.—Every locality except one has met its own requirements in respect of pupil-teachers, and I have also had to find in Wagga Wagga pupil-teachers for schools in the Albury and Yass sections. The pupil-teachers employed have all passed their regular annual examinations, and three of them have completed their course and gained admission to the Training School.

#### V.—SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

I subjoin a brief description of each School District and its educational condition.

##### 1. WAGGA WAGGA CIRCUIT.

*Wagga Wagga*.—This school district lies on the south side of the Murrumbidgee River, and includes the town of Wagga Wagga. The number of children of school age may be estimated at 1,100. The provisions made or aided by the State for the education of these are, the Public School (of three departments), and the Roman Catholic Boys' School. The former provides accommodation for 381 children in substantial well-situated buildings, but has an enrolment of 669 and an average attendance of about 440. Necessary measures have been matured for providing additional accommodation sufficient for prospective as well as present wants. The school has been gazetted as a "Superior Public School." The Roman Catholic Boys' School is conducted in good and commodious premises, but not suitably furnished. It has an enrolment of 123, and an average attendance of over 100. Both schools are under very fairly efficient management.

The remainder of the school population comprise the children who attend the Convent School, those under private tuition, and neglected children.

*North Wagga Wagga* is on the north side of the Murrumbidgee, and contains a school population of 130, of whom 88 belong to the Public School established, and a few of the remainder attend school in Wagga Wagga. A good site has been secured, and a house has been purchased as a teacher's residence. Plan and specification for a commodious schoolhouse have been approved. Meanwhile school is being conducted with a fair degree of efficiency in rented but inadequate premises.

*North*

*North Wagga Railway Station* (Bomen). To meet the wants of a school population of about 50, a Public School, conducted in a tolerably efficient manner, is carried on in fairly suitable premises rented for the purpose. Enrolment, 49; attendance, over 30.

*Brucevale* has a school population of 40. Excellent and well appointed school premises are provided, and a fairly efficient school is maintained, with an enrolment of 36 and an average attendance of 30.

*Downside* has a school population of 40, and school accommodation for a much larger number. 32 are enrolled, and the average attendance is about 30, but rising. The school is efficiently managed.

*Murrar* has a fluctuating school population of 20, which towards the end of the year showed signs of decrease. A tolerably efficient Provisional School is at present maintained, but its permanence is doubtful.

*Malebo* has a school population of 35 to 40, to provide for whom a Public School is to be at once opened in a school tent.

*Oura*.—The wants of this locality will also be at once provided for by a tent school. Late removals from the locality leave a school population of only 20 to 25, so that for the present the school will be small.

*Emu Flat* is a field for a Provisional School of some 24 children, arrangements for the establishment of which have been submitted.

*Yarragundry* has a school population of 35. A Public School is established, which has an enrolment of 48 and an average attendance of 30 to 35. It is conducted in wretched premises, but tenders have been invited for new buildings. The management is but moderate.

*Collingullie* formerly supported a well-attended school, but owing to removals the school population has declined to about 20, and the attendance to 17. The management is tolerably efficient.

*Uranquinty*.—Excellent premises here provide adequate accommodation for the school population of 30. There is an enrolment of 38, and an average attendance of 20 to 25. The management is only moderate.

*Hanging Rock* is a field for a first class Provisional School, initiatory steps for the establishment of which have been taken.

*Yerong Creek* has a school population of 33. The Public School is at present conducted in a large bark hut, but a good site has been secured, and new buildings will be erected. Enrolment, 44; average attendance, over 30.

*Rowan* has a school population of 30, who are provided for by a small Public School, conducted in fairly suitable rented premises pending the erection of a schoolhouse. Enrolment, 35; average attendance, 18. Management, tolerable.

*Lake Albert*.—This locality has a school population of 60, for whom sufficient accommodation is provided in the Public School, which is fairly well managed, and has an enrolment of 55, and an average attendance of 35.

*Forest Hill*.—The school population proper of this locality is 30, but excellent accommodation is provided for 80. Enrolment, 41; average attendance, over 30. The school is tolerably well managed.

*Alfredtown* has a school population of 28. A Public School has been opened in a school tent, which has secured an enrolment of 37 and an average attendance of 25. The management is promising.

## 2. TARCUTTA CIRCUIT.

*Upper Tarcutta* has a school population of 25. A Public School is established, which is managed with a degree of efficiency approaching fair. Enrolment, 41; average attendance, 25.

*Umbango* has a school population of some 25 children, for whom a Provisional School will be established as soon as the residents provide the required building and furniture.

*Humula* has a school population of some 38 children. 39 are enrolled at the Public School, and the attendance averages 30 to 35. The accommodation is neither suitable nor adequate, but tenders have been invited for new buildings. The school is well managed.

*Oberne* has a school population of 32. The school premises are very inferior, but suggestions for improved accommodation are under consideration. The management is fair. Enrolment, 27; average attendance exceeds 20.

*Lower Tarcutta*.—The school population depends upon the gold-mines, and at present reaches 30. A Provisional School exists, which has an enrolment of 27 and an average attendance of 18 to 20, and is managed with tolerable efficiency.

*Hillas Creek*.—The school here fell through from want of attendance, but by shifting the school so as to catch the Mundarlo children it is expected that 32 children will be enrolled. One of Elford's patent houses is ready for erection as an experiment.

## 3. ADELONG CIRCUIT.

*Adelong* has an estimated school population of some 430. A Public School (of two departments) and a Roman Catholic School exist in the town. The premises of the former are excellent in kind and design, but provide hardly sufficient accommodation. The school is in a good state of efficiency, and has an enrolment of 358 and an average attendance of 268. The Roman Catholic School is also well managed, has an enrolment of 100 and an average attendance of over 60, and is conducted in the church.

*Mount Adrah*.—The population of this locality has declined of late years. An excellent and commodious schoolhouse is built, but it is with difficulty the school keeps alive. The present school population may be estimated at 20. The enrolment is 26; the average attendance, 14. The school is tolerably well conducted.

*Yaven Yaven* has a school population of 26. A Public School is conducted with tolerable success in rough premises, which will be superseded. Enrolment, 35; average attendance, 25.

*Sheparistown* has a school population of 128. A well-conducted Public School is carried on in excellent and admirably kept premises. Enrolment, 93; average attendance, 57.

*Greenhills*.—This locality contains only 20 children between the age of 6 and 14 years, but the Public School, which is efficiently conducted, has an enrolment of 23 and an average attendance of 21.

*Adelong Grove* is another now thinly populated locality, where an excellent schoolhouse has been built. The school population is 20. The Public School is tolerably well managed, has an enrolment of 25 and an average attendance of 20.

*Wandalga* has a school population of 25, for whom a new and good schoolhouse has been built. Enrolment, 26; average attendance over 20. Management, tolerable.

*Upper Adelong* has a school population of 40. New and suitable premises are provided. Enrolment, 43; average attendance, 31.6; management, tolerable.

## 4. TUMUT CIRCUIT.

*Tumut*.—The school population of this town may be estimated at 200. A Public School is conducted in very fair premises, is well managed, and has an enrolment of 149, and an average attendance of 106. The Roman Catholic School is carried on in fairly suitable premises. It has an enrolment of 68, an average attendance of nearly 50, and is fairly well conducted.

*Windowie*.—School population, 42. Excellent premises provided. School in a fair state of efficiency. Enrolment, 49; average attendance, 30.

*Ferndale*

*Ferndale*.—School population only 23. A Provisional School exists, but is in a low and declining state. Enrolment, 22; average attendance, 11 to 12. The teacher's management is fair.

*Gadara* has a school population of 36. The Public School premises are not large enough. The enrolment is 42, and the average attendance 32. The school is tolerably well managed.

*Tumut Plains*.—School population, 44. The premises require to be superseded by new vested ones. The Public School has an enrolment of 47 and an average attendance of 32. The management is but moderate.

*Blowering* has a school population of 41. Very fair Public School premises are provided. The school is fairly well managed, and has an enrolment of 41 and an average attendance of over 30.

*Lacmucac* has a school population of 38. Excellent premises provided. Enrolment, 37; average attendance, nearly 30. Management, barely moderate.

*Bomboulce* has a school population of 29, for whom a Provisional School has been established. Enrolment, 31; average attendance, 24. Management, fairly satisfactory.

*Wyangle* has only some dozen children, between six and fourteen years of age. A Provisional School exists. Enrolment, 13; average attendance, 10.6; management, tolerable.

*Gocup* has a school population of 46. Fair Public School premises are provided. The school is very fairly managed, and has an enrolment of 42 and an average attendance of 30 to 35.

*Minjary* has a school population of some 22 children, for whom it is proposed to establish a Provisional School.

#### 5. GUNDAGAI CIRCUIT.

*Gundagai* has a school population of about 150.

The Public School is conducted in old buildings, which are to be superseded, has an enrolment of 121 and an average attendance of 80 to 90, and is very fairly managed. The remainder of the children comprise those at the Roman Catholic School (maintained by the Church and under private tuition), besides some neglected children.

*South Gundagai* has a school population of 60. Pending the erection of buildings, the Public School is conducted in rented premises. It is very fairly managed, and has an enrolment of 71 and an average attendance exceeding 50.

*Adelong Crossing* has a school population of 50. Ample accommodation is provided in very fair Public School premises. Enrolment 44; average attendance, 25; management, tolerable\*.

*Tarrabandra* has a school population of over 30, for whose wants it has been resolved to provide by the establishment of a Public School.

*Brunyle* has a school population of 35. A Provisional School exists, which is but moderately managed. Enrolment, 29; average attendance, over 18.

*Wayragobilly* has a school population of 22, but the enrolment at the Public School is 29 and the average attendance 20. Sufficient accommodation is provided; the management is moderate.

*Edwardstown* has a school population of 45. The enrolment at the Public School is 39, the average attendance, 24. Fair premises are provided. The management is tolerably efficient.

*Jones' Creek* has a school population of 20 and maintains a Provisional School. The building is too small. Enrolment, 20; average attendance, 18. The school is fairly well managed.

*Nangus Creek*.—In this locality there are 35 children six to fourteen years of age. The Public School has an enrolment of 45 and an average attendance of over 30. The school is very fairly managed. The present wretched premises are to be at once replaced by proper school buildings.

*Five-mile Creek* has a school population of 18, for whom it is proposed to establish a small Provisional School.

#### 6. BETHUNGRA AND COOLAC CIRCUIT.

*Coolac* has a school population of about 50. Good premises are provided. The enrolment at the school (Public) is 45, and the average attendance 26. The management is but moderate.

*Bongonyalong*, with a school population of 15, is a field for the small Provisional School which exists with an enrolment of 23 and an average attendance of 13 to 14. The management is tolerable\*.

*Burra Burra*, with a school population of 25, also supports a Provisional School, which is tolerably well managed, and has an enrolment of 18 and an average attendance of 16.

*Mitta Mitta* has a school population of about 30, and supports a fairly well managed Provisional School. Enrolment, 30; average attendance, 25.

*Jugiong* has a school population of 44. The Roman Catholic School is the only existing one, but arrangements have been completed for the establishment of a Public School. The Roman Catholic School has an enrolment of 42 and an average attendance of over 32, and is in a very fair state of efficiency.

*Bethungra* has a school population (including those who come into school by rail) of 65. The Public School has hitherto been conducted in a wretched hut, but new and suitable buildings are in course of erection. Enrolment, 42; average attendance, 31; management, tolerable.

#### 7. JUNEE CIRCUIT.

*Junee Junction* is a rising place, the school population of which now reaches about 70, and is likely to further increase. The Public School has an enrolment of 83 and an average attendance of 46. It has recently been placed under proper management, and is conducted in a school tent pending the erection of properly organized buildings.

*Junee (old)* has a school population of 30. The Public School has an enrolment of 44 and an average attendance of 27. The management is tolerable.

*Junee Reefs, Wantiol, The Pinnacle*.—The Department has agreed to establish schools at these three places when the residents provide buildings, but the removal of families appears to have prevented this. School population, 18, 10, and 10 respectively.

*Yathella* has a school population of 27. A Public School has been established, at which an enrolment of 36 and an average attendance of 23 are secured. The management is fairly efficient.

*Wallacetown* has a school population of some 30, for whom a Public School will be opened in a tent early in 1882.

*Boree* has a school population of 20 to 25. A Provisional School will be opened immediately.

*Wantabadgery*.—Owing to the removal of families the school population has fallen to 15. A Provisional School has recently been opened.

*Clarendon* has a school population of 35, and maintains a fairly well conducted Provisional School, which bids fair to become a Public School. Enrolment, 44; average attendance, 29.

*Cooba Creek* has a school population of 26 and maintains a Provisional School, which is fairly well managed, and has an enrolment of 22 and an average attendance of 15.

#### 8. NARANDERA CIRCUIT.

*Narandera* has an estimated school population of 150. The Public School premises are not altogether suitable, and are to be superseded. Enrolment, 128; average attendance, about 90; management, only moderate.

*Gobbagully* has a school population of some 25, of whom only 14 are enrolled at the existing Provisional School. Average attendance over 12. The premises are fairly suitable, and the school is tolerably well conducted.

*Cuddall*.—Application for the establishment of a school now under consideration.

*Darlington Point* and *Wuldai* contain together a school population of about 40. Steps already taken to provide for these having borne no fruit so far, further inquiries will be at once made.

*Warangesda*.—

*Warrangesda.*—This is a mission for aborigines near Darlington Point. A Provisional School has been established in connection with the mission, and is attended by some thirty of the aborigines. The arrangements so far made are very primitive.

*Kindra.*—In this locality there are at present only some dozen children, between the ages of six and fourteen; but the Provisional School established has an enrolment of twenty, and an average attendance of eleven. The management is tolerable.

*Berry Jerry* has a school population of some 30. A Public School is conducted temporarily in rented premises, and has an enrolment of 35, and an average attendance of 20 to 25. It is tolerably well managed.

NOTE.—By the school population of a school district is meant the number of children 6 to 14 years of age within reasonable distance (say 2 miles) of a centre. In cases where the enrolment exceeds the school population, the difference is made up by children under 6 and over 14 years of age, and of those who travel a long distance to school.

#### VI.—SUMMARY.

The means of education have been considerably increased, and are likely to be still more so during 1882. The total attendance of children shows steady increase, notwithstanding that sickness has seriously interfered with it. Steps have been taken to provide improved and enlarged accommodation where required. The condition of the schools as regards efficiency is not as satisfactory as is desirable; and routine office work, correspondence, revision of reports, &c., take up so much of my time that I can only devote to the executive duty which would be the best means of remedying this state of things a share small in comparison with its importance and the necessity for it. The compulsory provisions of the Act and local supervision have not yet been extended to the district.

The year's experience as a whole is so far satisfactory that it has given the Department a knowledge of the educational condition of the District such as it never before possessed, and that it indicates some measure of progress which is likely to be accelerated during 1882.

D. S. HICKS,  
District Inspector.

District Inspector's Office, Wagga Wagga, 17 January, 1882.

NOTE.—Required tabulated statistics for the *whole* district under my superintendence are attached.  
15/3/82.

D.S.H.

### WAGGA WAGGA DISTRICT. GENERAL REPORT FOR 1881. Statistics.

	Wagga Wagga Section.	Albury Section.	Yass Section.	Total.
1. The number of Schools at the close of 1880 :—				
<i>a.</i> Public .....	39	46	42	127
<i>b.</i> Provisional .....	16	8	12	36
<i>c.</i> Half-time .....	...	4	6	10
<i>d.</i> Evening Public .....	...	...	...	...
<i>e.</i> Church of England .....	...	...	2	2
<i>f.</i> Roman Catholic .....	4	1	3	8
Total .....	59	59	65*	183*
2. The number of schools opened since :—				
<i>a.</i> Public .....	4	5	6	15
<i>b.</i> Provisional .....	6	5	4	15
<i>c.</i> Half-time .....	...	...	...	...
<i>d.</i> Evening Public .....	2	...	4	6
<i>e.</i> Church of England .....	...	...	...	...
<i>f.</i> Roman Catholic .....	...	...	...	...
Total .....	12	10	14	36
3. The number of schools closed since :—				
<i>a.</i> Public .....	2	.....	.....	2
<i>b.</i> Provisional .....	.....	2	.....	2
<i>c.</i> Half-time .....	.....	.....	2	2
<i>d.</i> Evening Public .....	1	.....	4	5
<i>e.</i> Church of England .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>f.</i> Roman Catholic .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	3	2	6	11
4. The number in operation at end of 1881 :—				
<i>a.</i> Public .....	47	51	50	148
<i>b.</i> Provisional .....	16	14	12	42
<i>c.</i> Half-time .....	.....	4	4	8
<i>d.</i> Evening Public .....	1	.....	.....	1
<i>e.</i> Church of England .....	.....	.....	2	2
<i>f.</i> Roman Catholic .....	4	1	3	8
Total .....	68	70	71	209
5. The number fully inspected :—				
<i>a.</i> Public .....	43	46	50	139
<i>b.</i> Provisional .....	18	10	12	40
<i>c.</i> Half-time .....	.....	4	4	8
<i>d.</i> Evening Public .....	1	.....	.....	1
<i>e.</i> Church of England .....	.....	.....	2	2
<i>f.</i> Roman Catholic .....	4	1	3	8
Total .....	66	61	71	198

\* NOTE.—Up to the beginning of 1881 the 65 schools of the Yass Section were in the Goulburn District. 63 were transferred to me in January 1881.



## Statistics—continued.

	Wagga Wagga Section.	Albury Section.	Yass Section.	Total.
6. The number uninspected, and why :—				
a. Public .....	3	.....	.....	3
b. Provisional .....	1	9	.....	10
c. Half-time .....	.....	.....	2	2
d. Evening Public .....	1	.....	2	3
e. Church of England .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
f. Roman Catholic .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	5	9	4	18
Viz. :—16 not in operation or temporarily closed at time of Inspector's visit ; 2 (Evening Public) in existence but a very short time—closed before they could be visited.				
7. The number of children present at inspection .....	2,767	3,047	2,619	8,433
8. The number of children enrolled for the year .....	5,104*	5,267*	5,261*	15,632*
9. The number enrolled two or more times during the year. ....	4,594†	4,741†	4,735†	14,070†
10. The number in ordinary attendance .....	410	276	175	861
11. The number in ordinary attendance .....	2,900	2,914	2,690	8,504
11. The average attendance for each quarter of the year :—				
First quarter .....	2,569·8	2,378·5	2,309·8	7,258·1
Second quarter .....	2,584·5	2,371·7	2,408·6	7,364·8
Third quarter .....	2,735·8	2,778·4	2,544·	8,058·2
Fourth quarter .....	2,668·8	2,621·8	2,399·3	7,689·9
12. The number of children between six and fourteen years of age in each school district, as near as can be ascertained .....	4,232	3,569	3,899	11,700
13. The number of children not known to be receiving school instruction .....	307	447	439	1,693
14. The number of pupils who have attended school 140 or more days during the year .....	2,354	1,912	1,867	6,133
15. The number who have attended less than 140 days:—				
a. Through sickness .....	283	629	367	1,279
b. Through truancing .....	19	55	12	86
c. Through removal from the locality .....	591	702	1,022	2,315
d. Through other causes .....	1,473	1,911	1,978	5,362
Total .....	2,366	3,297	3,379	9,042
16. Number of schools established during the year :—				
a. Public .....	7	5	4	16
b. Provisional .....	9	5	7	21
c. Half-time .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
d. Evening Public .....	2	.....	2	4
Total .....	18	10	13	41
17. Number in course of establishment :—				
a. Public .....	.....	3	2	5
b. Provisional .....	3	8	4	15
c. Half-time .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
d. Evening Public .....	1	1	.....	2
Total .....	4	12	6	22
18. Number of schools projected .....	6	3	4	13
19. Number of school buildings enlarged or repaired..	5	10	2	17
20. Extent of accommodation provided by existing buildings .....	364,000	375,200	422,911	1,162,111
21. The number of schools below, up to, or above the standard (fair) in respect to organization, discipline, and proficiency :—				
I. Organization :—				
a. Below the standard .....	17	9	11	37
b. Up to the standard .....	24	28	19	71
c. Above the standard .....	25	24	41	90
II. Discipline :—				
a. Below the standard .....	6	4	14	24
b. Up to the standard .....	26	40	34	100
c. Above the standard .....	34	17	23	74
III. Proficiency :—				
a. Below the standard .....	43	33	34	110
b. Up to the standard .....	8	15	7	30
c. Above the standard .....	15	13	30	58

\* Number of enrolments.

† Approximate estimate of number of children enrolled, deduction being made for multiple enrolment.

## Statistics—continued.

	Wagga Wagga Section.	Albury Section.	Yass Section.	Total.
22. The percentage of pupils who satisfied the standard in each subject of instruction :—				
a. Reading .....	73·6	70·9	64	69·5
b. Writing .....	69·1	78·2	69	72·1
c. Arithmetic .....	58·6	52·5	56	55·7
d. Grammar .....	64·7	74·9	64	67·9
e. Geography .....	52·1	67·3	68	62·5
f. Object Lesson .....	68·2	58·4	59	61·9
g. Vocal Music .....	67·3	60·5	66	64·6
h. Drawing .....	53·0	64·5	74	63·8
i. Scripture Lesson .....	69·1	76·0	84	76·4
j. Euclid .....	94·9	61·9	89	81·9
k. Algebra .....	88·3	44·4	89	73·9
l. Mensuration .....	55·	.....	.....	55·
m. Latin .....	100·	.....	68	84·
n. French .....	.....	.....	100	100·
o. Needlework .....	80·	73·5	70	74·5
p. Drill .....	46·9	40·0	77	64·6
23. The classification by examination of teachers in charge of schools :—				
Class I, section A .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"  I,  "  B .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"  II,  "  A .....	3	1	1	5
"  II,  "  B .....	6	10	11	27
"  III,  "  A .....	6	11	14	31
"  III,  "  B .....	8	7	9	24
"  III,  "  C .....	10	13	5	28
Unclassified .....	32	30	29	91
Unknown .....	2	.....	.....	2
Total .....	67	72	69	208

CHARLES HOOKINS,  
Inspector, Albury.

JAMES McCREDIE,  
Inspector, Yass.

D. S. HICKS,  
District Inspector.

District Inspector's Office, Wagga Wagga, 15 March, 1882.

## ANNEX U.

## MR. INSPECTOR HOOKINS' GENERAL REPORT FOR 1881.

1. At the commencement of the year there were placed under my immediate control the following schools :—46 Public, 9 Provisional, 4 Half-time, and 1 Certified Denominational. These are scattered over an area equal to one-sixth of the entire Colony, and in some cases they are nearly 200 miles apart.

In addition to the work of inspecting existing schools, I have been engaged in ascertaining the educational wants of localities not hitherto visited; and as a result preliminary arrangements have been made for the establishment of twenty-three schools at the following places :—

Argoon	Mohonga South
Boggy Creek	Rosewood
Boooroban	Quat-Quatta
Broome	Tamar
Burraja	Urangeline
Daisydale	Walbundree
Dahwilly	Wandook North
Brocklesby	Wandook South
Greg-Greg	Wyndham
Gal-Gal	Weebo
Gerogery	North Yanko.
Khancaban	

2. Schools are already in full work at seven of these places :—Broome, Greg-Greg, Khancaban, Quat-Quatta, Tamar, Walbundree, Weebo.

A Public School has also been established at Tocumwal.

One Public School and two Provisional Schools have been re-opened, three Provisional Schools converted to Public Schools, and two Provisional Schools closed.

At the end of 1881 there were under my immediate supervision the following schools :—Public, 51; Provisional, 14; Half-time, 4; Certified Denominational, 1. Total, 70 schools, showing an increase of ten schools; 5 Public, and 5 Provisional Schools opened or re-opened during the year.

A Public School at Burraja, and Provisional Schools at Gal Gai, and Urangeline, open at the commencement of the year 1882. Provisional Schools at North Yanko, Gerogery, and Wandook, North, wait the appointment of teachers. Final arrangements have been made for schools at Daisydale Public; Dahwilly, Provisional; Rosewood, Public; Brocklesby, Public; Boooroban, Provisional; Wandook South, and Boggy Creek; while applications for schools at Argoon, Mahonga, and Wyndham have fallen through from various causes.

One application for a school at Granville has still to be dealt with.

*Organization.*—Out of a total enrolment of 5,209 pupils, 3,752 are provided with comfortable accommodation, but to supply the deficiency important additions are determined upon, or are in progress, at Albury, Public (both departments), Balranald, Wagra, Black Range, Wentworth, Hay, Euston, Wandook, Batlow, Forest Vale, Booligal, and Wanganella, where pressure is chiefly felt. New buildings have also been completed at Mullengandra, Glenroy, Deniliquin, and Menindie.

In all these works the architect has carefully provided for ample space, improved ventilation, and properly distributed light, while external neatness of design has not been forgotten.

*Attendance.*—

*Attendance.*—For the year, 5,209 pupils were enrolled; and of these, in the case of sixty schools, from which returns have been received, 276 pupils had attended one or more other schools during the year.

Out of 3,569 children between six and fourteen years of age living within 2 miles of school, 447 were not believed to be receiving any instruction whatever; while of the 5,209 pupils of all ages enrolled, 1,912 attended 140 days or more, and 3,297 failed to do so from the following causes:—

a.	Through sickness,	629 pupils.
b.	“ truancy,	55 “
c.	“ removals,	702 “
d.	“ other causes,	1,911 “

The “other causes” referred to include domestic occupation, absence on messages, and downright negligence. In some few cases poverty is the alleged reason.

The following table exhibits the state of the attendance during the past year:—

Quarter.	Enrolment.			Average Attendance.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
March .....	2,002	1,612	3,614	1,225·6	1,032·3	2,257·9
June .....	2,117	1,704	3,821	1,314·7	1,057·0	2,371·7
September .....	2,164	1,787	3,951	1,527·6	1,250·8	2,778·4
December .....	2,189	1,864	4,053	1,420·6	1,198·4	2,619·0

Average attendance for the year, 2,506·8 pupils.

Ordinary attendance for the year, 2,914 pupils.

A progressive increase is noticeable in the enrolment for the four quarters; but the average attendance shows a slight falling off in the December quarter. This is due to harvest work, shearing, and to a certain extent sickness.

For the year the percentage of average attendance to enrolment is nearly 65 per cent.

For March quarter	... ..	61·9 per cent.
“ June “	... ..	62·0 “
“ September quarter	... ..	70·3 “
“ December “	... ..	64·6 “

The past year has been one of much sickness among the pupils; scarlatina, measles, whooping-cough, and skin diseases, have been prevalent, requiring in several cases the schools to be closed to prevent contagion or infection.

NUMBER of Children between six and fourteen years of age in each School District.

Public Schools.	No.	Public Schools.	No.
Albury .....	580	Menindie .....	32
Balranald .....	164	Moama .....	92
Batlow .....	47	Moira .....	20
Black Range .....	71	Moorwatha .....	46
Booligal .....	32	Morebringer .....	28
Bowna .....	53	Moulamein .....	22
Brocklesby W. ....	22	Mullengandra .....	26
Bunaloo .....	15	Mulwala .....	34
Bungowannah .....	39	Ournie .....	24
Conargo .....	13	Redlands .....	8
Corowa .....	119	Tattaila .....	21
Deniliquin .....	376	Tocumwal .....	31
Euston .....	25	Thurgoona .....	97
Forest Dale .....	16	Tumberumba .....	114
Germanton .....	45	Urana .....	56
Glenroy .....	18	Wagra .....	36
Hay .....	150	Wamboola .....	5
Hopefield .....	34	Wandook .....	10
Howlong .....	86	Wanganella .....	25
Hovell .....	13	Wentworth .....	200
Jerilderie .....	63	Wilcannia .....	109
Jindera .....	44	Wilson .....	28
Jingellic .....	24	Woodlands .....	50
Maloga .....	13	Woomargama .....	22
Mathoura .....	34		
Provisional.	No.	Provisional.	No.
Brassi .....	40	Springbank .....	18
Broome .....	26	Tamar .....	24
Greg Greg .....	12	Thulabin .....	6
Major's Plains .....	32	Tooma .....	20
Maude .....	13	Wagra Upper .....	13
Khancoban .....	20	Walbundrie .....	22
Quat Quatta .....	20	Weebo .....	20
Half-time.	No.	Half-time.	No.
Collindina .....	10	Taramia .....	8
Courabyra .....	23	Tumberumba Upper .....	10

Albury R.C.—No. of children embodied in the return for Albury Public.

It must be noted also that, on the “Plains” especially, children often ride long distances to school, and the drawbacks to a punctual and regular attendance are therefore much greater than in localities where children reside within moderate bounds.

*Inspection.*

*Inspection.*

During the year there were—

61 schools fully inspected.

1 „ that received an ordinary inspection in addition to the regular one.

9 „ not inspected, not being in operation at the time of my visit to the locality.

There were enrolled during the year 5,209 pupils, of whom 3,047 were present at inspection.

The following table exhibits the percentage of pupils who satisfied the standard in the various subjects of instruction :—

Subjects.	Number examined.	Satisfying Standard.
Reading .....	2,607	70·9 per cent.
Writing .....	2,638	78·2 „
Arithmetic .....	2,078	52·5 „
Grammar .....	1,496	74·9 „
Geography .....	1,590	67·3 „
Object Lesson .....	2,638	58·4 „
Scripture .....	781	76·0 „
Drawing .....	1,388	64·5 „
Music .....	750	60·5 „
Euclid .....	92	61·9 „
Algebra .....	63	44·4 „
Mensuration .....	24	0·0 „
Needlework .....	570	73·5 „
Drill .....	1,431	40·0 „
Singing .....	750	60·5 „
Form .....	247	100·0 „
Colour .....	247	100·0 „

13 schools more than satisfied the standard.

15 „ satisfied the standard.

33 „ were under standard requirements.

To give effect to the Regulations as regards the classification of teachers and schools, examinations have been held in different parts of the district to afford teachers the opportunity of sitting for promotion. The results show that in several cases private study with a view to self-culture has been quite neglected. The following table exhibits the classification of the teachers at present working in my district :—

Second Class.		Third Class.			Unclassified.	
Section A.	Section B.	Section A.	Section B.	Section C.	Probationers.	Provisional Teachers.
1	10	11	7	13	16	14

Table showing the number and classification of pupil-teachers.

Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Probationers.
.....	.....	1	4	4

Sewing-mistresses are employed at the Public Schools at Albury and Deniliquin.

*Instruction.*

The results obtained in the subjects of arithmetic, geography, object lessons, drawing, and military drill are not quite satisfactory.

As regards arithmetic, it is to be accounted for by the fact that my questions were not confined to those of a merely mechanical nature. One at least out of the four given to each class above the First depended for its solution upon the knowledge of some arithmetical principle, simple or abstruse, according to the grade of the class. In general the three mechanical questions were fairly dealt with, but the fourth proved a stumbling-block to very many whose bright intelligence seemed to promise better results.

To the want of an extended and thorough system of training for the teachers of our small schools must be attributed the comparatively low results obtained in drawing and object lessons, 64·5 per cent. and 58·4 per cent. respectively.

In military drill no great success has been achieved, except in schools located in the important centres of population. Many of the pupils arrive at school fatigued; and this, together with the heat of the climate and the difficulty in the rural schools of assembling in the cool of morning, the only prudent time for this lesson, has been a serious obstacle to the effective teaching of drill. I have, however, instructed the teachers generally that it must now form part of the ordinary school course, and receive the same attention as other subjects of instruction.

*Discipline.*

On the whole I have found the discipline fairly satisfactory. Cleanliness, good behaviour, and orderly demeanour prevail in nine-tenths of the schools; and while various causes, already mentioned, have interfered with the regular attendance of pupils, they have been very fairly punctual in assembling at the authorized hours.

Since my visits of inspection in 1880 considerable improvement is noticeable in the minor points connected with the working of schools. Greater economy of time and labour is observed, and the tone of the schools is much improved.

Corporal punishment, although employed as a corrective, has in few instances been used with severity, or where other and milder measures would have been effective.

The teachers as a body have laboured with patient and fairly successful energy, often in the face of great trials and discouragements, and they continue to enjoy general respect and esteem.

C. HOOKINS,  
Inspector.

ANNEX V.

## ANNEX V.

## MR. INSPECTOR JAMES M'CREDDIE'S GENERAL REPORT FOR 1881.

The number of schools under my supervision in operation at the beginning of 1881 was 65, consisting of 42 Public, 12 Provisional, 6 Half-time, and 5 Denominational Schools. Early in the year Mitten's Creek Public and Weddin Public were transferred to the Bathurst District, and the remaining 63 schools were with myself placed under the supervision of the District Inspector at Wagga Wagga.

Fourteen new schools were opened during the year, viz.:—6 Public—Cudgell Creek, Kilrush, Mugwell, Tangmangaroo, Wallendbeen, and Woodonga; 4 Provisional—Ironbong, Julong, Litledale, and Winduella; 4 Evening Public—Cunningar, Murrumburrah, Cootamundra, and Yass. The Evening Public Schools established at Cunningar and Murrumburrah at the close of 1880 were duly opened, but were subsequently closed from want of attendance. Four other schools were also closed during the year, viz.:—Cootamundra Evening Public; Yass Evening Public; Throsby Creek Half-time, and Tangmangaroo Half-time. Cootamundra Evening Public was in operation for two weeks, with an average attendance of 8·8, and Yass Evening Public for three weeks, with an average attendance of 4·8. The Half-time Schools at Throsby Creek and Tangmangaroo were superseded by a Public School at the latter place in July last. The Public School at Tipperary Gully was removed to new vested premises in September. The total number of schools in operation at the close of the year was 71. These consisted of 50 Public, 12 Provisional, 4 Half-time, and 5 Denominational Schools.

Thirteen schools were established during the year, six are in course of establishment, and four are projected. Applications for the establishment of Provisional Schools at Bellmount Forest, Demondrille Creek, and Galong, were declined, after careful inquiry had been made in each case. To the residents of Galong, a Half-time School to be worked in conjunction with one at Rocky Ponds, has been offered. Four Provisional Schools—Canberra, Felled Timber, Marina, and Sutton—were converted into Public Schools.

Existing schools are judiciously distributed throughout the district, and when arrangements are completed for opening schools already established, or in course of establishment, together with those projected, the means of education will be fairly brought within the reach of nearly all children of school age in the district.

The total number of schools in actual operation during the whole or part of the year was seventy-five. Of these seventy-one were fully inspected; three for special reasons received two inspections, and in one instance an ordinary inspection was made. The following schools were not inspected for reasons stated opposite each:—

1. Yass Evening Public..... Want of time and opportunity. School in operation three weeks.
2. Cootamundra Evening Public..... Want of time and opportunity. School in operation two weeks.
3. Throsby Creek Half-time..... } Not in operation when I visited the locality. The children enrolled at these schools were examined at Tangmangaroo Public.
4. Tangmangaroo Half-time ..... }

The material condition of the school buildings is with few exceptions satisfactory. Necessary repairs to the Provisional School buildings at Bango Creek and Farrington were effected by the local Committee of each school. Young Roman Catholic School and Teacher's residence have also undergone much needed repairs at the expense of the Local Board. Important additions or repairs have been made by the Department to the Public Schools at Two-mile Creek and Cootamundra. Repairs and additions have also been sanctioned to the Public Schools at Bowning and Murrumbateman. New Public School buildings have been erected and opened at Mugwell and Tipperary Gully, and others are in course of erection at Nelanglo and Elizabethfield. Action has also been taken for the erection of new Public School buildings at Tallagandra. School tents were provided during the year for Public Schools at Cudgell Creek, Kilrush, Stony Creek, Tangmangaroo and Temora. Weathersheds have been erected for Yass Public and Cullinga Public, and sanctioned for the following Public Schools:—Binalong, Bowning, Frogmore, Gundaroo, and Murrumbateman.

The schools are adequately found in teaching appliances. In very few instances has neglect been shown by teachers in the keeping and preservation of the school furniture and material. A marked improvement in the internal appearance of the schoolrooms was observed, but comparatively little has been done to improve the appearance of school grounds by the planting of trees and shrubs and the making of flower borders and gardens.

Adequate accommodation is provided by existing school buildings for the number of children of school age within a reasonable distance of the several schools. This statement is fully borne out by the subjoined table:—

Classes of Schools.	Floor area of schoolrooms in square feet.	Space of schoolrooms in cubic feet.	Number of children of school age within reasonable distance of schools.	Number of square feet per child.	Number of cubic feet per child.
Public Schools .....	25,230	305,640	2,974	8·4	102·7
Provisional Schools .....	3,759	29,560	267	13·7	110·7
Half-time Schools .....	921	9,054	88	10·4	102·8
Denominational Schools .....	6,255	78,657	570	10·9	137·9
All Schools.....	36,165	422,911	3,899	9·2	108·4

In the above table the number of children between six and fourteen years of age who might reasonably be expected to attend existing schools under my supervision is given. For December quarter, 1881, the enrolment of pupils in the several classes of schools was as follows:—Public, 2,926; Provisional, 316; Half-time, 90; Denominational, 493. It will be observed that the enrolment for December quarter in Provisional and Half-time Schools is in excess of the number of children within a reasonable distance of such schools. The disparity is accounted for by the fact that the homes of many of the children are from 3 to 5 miles distant from the schools in their several localities. Provisional and Half-time School buildings are erected at the expense of the promoters of the schools, and rarely exceed 8 feet in height, but are otherwise of suitable dimensions. Allowing 8 square feet of floor area per child, existing Provisional Schools would accommodate about 470 pupils, and the Half-time Schools 115 pupils. Again, allowing 100 cubic feet of space per child, the Provisional Schools would accommodate about 296 pupils, and the Half-time Schools 90 pupils.

In all schools there were 5,261 pupils enrolled during the year. Of these 175 were enrolled two or more times. The number of children present at inspection was 2,619, and the number in ordinary attendance 2,690. The average attendance for the year in all schools was 2,542·7. The average attendance for each quarter of the year was as follows:—

March quarter .....	2,309·8
June quarter .....	2,408·6
September quarter.....	2,544·0
December quarter.....	2,399·3

The

The falling off in the attendance for December quarter is attributable to the prevalence of whooping-cough, measles, scarlatina, and dysentery in many localities, the unsettled state of the weather, and to the fact that many of the elder pupils were detained at home during the latter half of the quarter to assist in shearing and harvesting operations. In March quarter the average attendance was 66.1 per cent. of the enrolment; in June quarter, 63.9 per cent.; in September quarter, 66.3 per cent.; and in December quarter, 62.7 per cent. Viewed in relation to the number of children of school age within a reasonable distance of each school, the attendance for the year is fairly satisfactory.

The subjoined table, compiled from information furnished by teachers at the close of the year, presents another aspect of the attendance in relation to the school population:—

	Public Schools.	Provisional Schools.	Half-time Schools.	Denominational Schools.	Totals.
Number of children between six and fourteen years of age who might reasonably be expected to attend existing schools. ....	2,974	267	88	570	3,899
Number of such children not known to be receiving statute education. ....	359	19	29	32	439
Number of pupils who attended school 140 days or more during 1881. ....	1,468	122	51	226	1,867
Number of pupils who failed to attend school 140 days during 1881. ....	2,619	249	96	415	3,379
(a) Through sickness. ....	292	25	2	48	367
(b) Through truancing. ....	8	1	0	3	12
(c) Through removal from the locality. ....	919	56	1	46	1,022
(d) Through other causes. ....	1,400	167	93	318	1,978

Teachers in the Public Service throughout the Colony were required to furnish at the close of the year a return as to the attendance of pupils in the schools under their charge on Tuesday, 13th December, 1881. The day was favourable as regards the weather, but sickness, harvesting, and other farm work, considerably reduced the attendance in many schools. Exclusive of two schools not in operation at the time, and two others from which no returns have yet been received, there were on the day appointed 2,211 pupils in attendance at schools under my supervision. Of the number then present, 264 pupils had attended one other school, and 27 had attended two other schools during the year.

An improvement in the discipline of the schools was a pleasing feature of the year's inspection. It is to be regretted, however, that little or no attention is paid in the majority of schools to the teaching of military drill. In a few schools an effort has been made to teach the subject thoroughly and systematically. Teachers frequently plead that they are utterly ignorant of the subject, and hence cannot be expected to teach it. This plea, however, cannot be honestly advanced by such teachers as have had the advantage of training. In some instances untrained teachers have promised to procure a Manual of School Drill, and to master, if possible, the elementary parts of the subject, with the view of introducing it in their schools. It is needless to add that I shall gladly supplement such praiseworthy efforts by every assistance in my power as opportunity offers.

The instructional documents in the majority of schools are not drawn up with sufficient care and neatness, and the entries in the Lesson Register are, as a rule, wanting in explicitness. Of the subjects of instruction, writing, arithmetic, object lessons, elementary grammar, elementary geography, and composition, are the least skilfully taught.

The number of pupils present at examination was 2,619.

The subjoined table shows the subjects of examination, the number of pupils examined, and the percentage of pupils who satisfied the standard in each subject:—

Subjects.	Number of Children examined.	Percentage ranking from "Fair" upwards.
Reading. ....	2,619	64
Writing. ....	2,617	69
Arithmetic. ....	1,822	56
Grammar. ....	1,235	64
Geography. ....	1,310	68
Scripture Lessons. ....	484	84
Object Lessons. ....	2,502	59
Drawing. ....	1,111	74
Music. ....	1,295	66
Euclid. ....	47	89
Algebra. ....	38	89
French. ....	7	100
Latin. ....	76	68
Needlework. ....	881	70
Drill. ....	665	77

Of the 71 schools inspected, 52 per cent. were in point of efficiency up to or above the standard, while 48 per cent. were below it. In 1880, 47 per cent. of the 34 schools inspected from 1st May to 31st December were up to or above the standard, and 53 per cent. were below it. A comparison of these results will show that reasonable progress has been made during the year.

With one or two exceptions, the teachers in the district have won the confidence and esteem of the parents in their respective fields of labour. Many of them have not only manifested increased zeal and earnestness in their work, but have also given greater attention to study, with the view of qualifying themselves for the retention of their present situations, or for higher positions in the Service. The pupil-teachers are industrious, diligent, and painstaking in the performance of their duties, but several of them are not sufficiently studious.

At the close of the year the teaching staff consisted of 69 principal teachers, 2 assistant teachers, 2 work-mistresses, and 12 pupil-teachers.

The classification by examination of the teachers in charge of schools or departments under my supervision is as follows:—

Class II, section A. ....	1
" II, " B. ....	11
" III, " A. ....	14
" III, " B. ....	9
" III, " C. ....	5

The number of unclassified teachers is 29. Each of the two assistant teachers holds Class III, section A, by examination. Of the 12 pupil-teachers, 8 are in Class IV, 1 is in Class III, and 3 are in Class I.

Summary

*Summary remarks.*—Fourteen new schools have been opened during the year, and 6, consisting of 4 Evening Public and 2 Half-time Schools, have been closed. Thirteen schools have been established, 6 are in course of establishment, and 4 are projected. Adequate accommodation is provided by existing schools for the number of children of educable age within a reasonable distance of each school. The schools are judiciously distributed; the material condition and organization are with few exceptions satisfactory; the discipline has improved; the results of inspection compare favourably with those of the past year; and, speaking generally, satisfactory progress has been made in the work of education.

Inspector's Office, Yass, 30th January, 1882.

JAMES M'CREDDIE,  
Inspector.

#### ANNEX W.

##### MR. INSPECTOR M'INTYRE'S REPORT ON EVENING PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

*The Minister's memorandum, dated 1st August, 1881, respecting the working of Evening Public Schools:—*

"I HAVE observed that it is stated in the Sydney Press that Night Schools are dying away for want of support, or some other want. I presume the Inspectors in Sydney have as much to do at present as they can do. Could not some other qualified gentleman look into the matter, with a view to reporting on the whole matter of Evening Schools?"

"J.R."

"To the Under Secretary and the Chief Inspector."

The Chief Inspector, for report.—W.W., B.C., 3rd August, 1881.

Mr. Inspector M'Intyre, for report.—E.J., B.C., 9th August, 1881.

The Chief Inspector,—I forward my report and all former papers herewith.—W.M., B.C., 25th January, 1882.

#### MEMORANDUM TO CHIEF INSPECTOR.

##### *Evening Schools—as to working of.*

As to the working of Evening Public Schools under the Public Instruction Act, I have to report as follows:—

In the first place, I beg to notice that Evening Public Schools are intended for the instruction of persons who have not received the advantages of a primary education. In accordance with the 37th section of the Act, on 20th July, 1880, Regulations were issued for the management of Evening Schools. These Regulations show the mode of application, that persons below the age of fourteen years are not eligible as pupils; that all Teachers must be trained, placed in Class 3, and appointed by the Minister. The Regulations further provide that the ordinary school furniture and apparatus of any Public School and the schoolroom may be used in the management of an Evening School, and that the necessary books will be supplied. The time of meeting is not to be less than two hours, three times weekly. The course of instruction is secular, and includes reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, and geography. The weekly fee for each pupil is fixed at 1s., and teachers' salaries range from £20 to £40 per annum for average attendances of pupils varying from ten to forty. The Teacher provides fuel and light, and the records, returns, inspection, and control are in all respects the same as for Public Schools.

In accordance with these Regulations, in the latter half of the year 1880 there were fifty-two applications made for the establishment of Evening Schools in various portions of the Colony, including agricultural settlements, as well as large towns and mining districts. In forty cases the applications were agreed to, and twenty-four schools were brought into operation, attended by 695 scholars.

During the nine months of the year 1881, ending 30th September, it appears that the number of applications increased from fifty-two to seventy-eight; but at that date six of these had not been brought into operation. Of the remaining seventy-two, about twenty-six, or more than one-third of the number, were closed or to be closed, for want of scholars, and the prospects and permanency of many others were very discouraging. The Inspectors and District Inspectors report unfavourably of the success of the schools, owing to the want of pupils and the irregular attendance of the scholars promised. The following is a list of schools closed:—

Glendon Brook,	Lowther,
Newcastle South,	New Lambton,
Stockton,	Macquarie Plains,
Newcastle,	Bulli,
Eurunderee,	Giant's Creek,
West Kempsey,	Walang,
Warren,	Bell's Creek,
Narrabri,	North Richmond,
Murrumburrah,	Kiama,
Cunningar,	Tenterfield,
Vegetable Creek,	Bundarra,
Wollongong,	Jamberoo,
Newbridge,	Mayfield.

District Inspector Bradley, of Armidale, reports that of the 11 Evening Schools established under his supervision, 5 have been closed after a short existence, owing to the average attendance falling below 10, and that the remaining 5 are likely to be closed shortly. District Inspector Maynard, of Maitland, reports that of 14 Evening Schools established in his district under the most favourable circumstances, only 3 are in existence, and may continue for a short time, owing to the support they receive from working-men. District Inspector McCredie, of Sydney, reports that Evening Public Schools have not proved successful. Nearly all those opened under his supervision have failed to maintain an average of 10. District Inspector Bridges, of Wellington, reports that of the 4 Evening Schools established in that district, 2 have been closed, and that the one at Mudgee is not a success. District Inspector Hicks, of Wagga Wagga, reports that of the 7 schools which the Department consented to establish, only one is in operation. District Inspector Dwyer, of Goulburn, reports that of the 5 Evening Schools established in that district, 3 have been closed from want of attendance.

From these reports it is evident that Evening Schools have not been successful. Before attempting to give any reasons as to the probable cause of this, I would call attention to the want of success of these schools in the Colony of Victoria, where the pupils pay no fees for their instruction. The Inspectors in Victoria report on the Night Schools of that Colony as follows:—Mr. Inspector Tynan reports that "the advantages of Night Schools are utterly worthless." Mr. Inspector Curlewis says, "Night Schools have only a weakly existence for a month or two." Mr. Inspector Holland reports that "Free Night Schools have not proved a success." Mr. Inspector Gamble is of opinion that "Mixed Night Schools should not be established." Mr. Inspector Stewart reports that "all the Night Schools in my district are now closed." Mr. Inspector Shelton reports "there is only one Night School in my district." Mr. Inspector Russell states that "the good done by Night Schools is not commensurate with the expense." Mr. Inspector Hepburn reports "there is only one Night School in operation in my district, and it is in a moribund state."

I am of opinion these remarks show that Night Schools in Victoria are not more successful than they are in New South Wales, although the pupils pay no school fees.

The Evening Schools in New South Wales have been established in some respects under the most favourable circumstances. The schoolrooms were suitable, the educational appliances sufficient, and competent teachers were appointed. With the Regulations no fault can be found. In Victoria, as already noticed, the schools are free to the pupils, but the results are equally as unsatisfactory as in this Colony, and on that ground I do not think that reducing the fee would have any beneficial effect.

As to the cause of Evening Schools not being more successful and better attended, I think the real reason is that a sufficient number of pupils cannot be found willing to attend. Several causes operate in producing this result.

Among these the following may be mentioned:—

1. Evening Schools are at present established where 10 scholars promise to attend, and an average of 10 is required. According to the principle upon which averages in other schools are estimated, no Evening Schools should be established unless at least 20 scholars promise to attend. It is quite clear that an enrolment of 10 scholars cannot maintain an average of 10. This is the principal reason why many schools have been closed so soon.

2. The Regulations very properly permit no scholars to attend Evening Schools under the age of 14 years, as they are to attend day schools until educated up to the required standard. There is no doubt but that this rule lessens the number of scholars that otherwise would have attended Evening Schools.

3. Although the Act and Regulations do not exclude female pupils from the Evening Schools, very few attend. In most of the schools no females are enrolled. It is evident that the non-attendance of females must lessen the number of pupils considerably, but that is not a matter for regret, because mixed Evening Schools have not been found to be desirable institutions.

4. Evening Schools are not so much needed now, and not so well-attended as they were say twenty years ago, when half the people were unable to read, and Day Schools few and far apart. The more efficient the Public Schools become, and the more strictly the compulsory clause of the Act is applied, the less need will there be for Evening Schools.

5. As most of the persons for whom Evening Schools are intended have to work all day as servants or for their parents, they are weary of work in the evening, and seek rest or amusement rather than learning and study, which under proper discipline they find too severe after their daily labour.

6. In America and France, Evening Schools are kept in operation only during the winter months, but in this Colony they are established with the view of being continued, in most cases, throughout the year.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Evening Schools under the Public Instruction Act having been established under such favourable circumstances, I am of opinion that very little can be done to secure a larger or more regular attendance of scholars. As the persons for whom the schools are intended are unwilling to attend them, I do not expect much educational progress through the agency of these institutions.

I would recommend, however, that no Evening School should be established unless there is a promised enrolment of 15 scholars residing within one mile of the proposed schoolhouse.

2. That the schools be kept in operation only half the year, from 1st April to 30th September.

3. That the teaching of grammar and geography be left to the teacher's option.

W. MINTYRE,

Inspector of Schools.

Glebe, 25th January, 1882.

Under Secretary.—I concur in recommendations, as amended. The general testimony of the Inspectors is to the effect that Evening Public Schools are not a success: all are pretty well agreed that the regulations under which they have been established could hardly be improved upon, and also that other conditions necessary to their success have not been wanting. Altogether, this feature of our educational system is not a hopeful one.—B.C., 17/2/82, E.J.

#### EVENING PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Name of Teacher.	Remarks.
Glendon Brook.....	Glendon Brook .....	Martin Steinbeck .....	Teacher resigned.
Lowther.....	Lowther .....	W. D. Sullivan (last)....	Closed.
Newcastle South .....	Junction .....	G. Robertson .....	To be closed.
New Lambton .....	Lambton .....	L. Rockliff (last) .....	Closed June.
Plattsburg .....	Plattsburg .....	R. Youll .....	
Springside .....	Springside .....	G. F. Cotterill .....	Open 1 May to 31 Oct. in each year.
Stockton .....	Stockton .....	E. Hunt .....	Closed 7 January.
White Rock .....	Bathurst .....	R. W. Evans .....	
Aberglasslyn.....	Aberglasslyn .....	J. Jackson .....	
Macquarie Plains.....	Brewongle .....	J. Cooke (last) .....	Closed.
Newcastle .....	Newcastle .....	A. Smith (resigned) ...	Resigned 31st March.
Maitland West.....	Maitland West .....	George Dumbrell .....	
Mudgee .....	Mudgee .....	John Williams.....	
Bulli .....	Bulli .....	Richard Todd.....	Closed May.
Ryde .....	Ryde .....	G. H. Hunt.....	On further trial.
Eurunderee .....	Eurunderee .....	John Tierney .....	Closed.
Marangulla .....	Lyndhurst .....	R. Chapman .....	
Bathurst .....	Bathurst .....	J. Dettman .....	
Broughton Vale .....	Broughton Creek .....	Arthur Snowdon .....	
Giant's Creek .....	Denman .....	John R. Gregson .....	Closed August.
Grafton .....	Grafton.....	S. S. Smith .....	
West Kempsey.....	West Kempsey .....	H. Day.....	Closed 12 May.
Miller's Forest .....	Miller's Forest .....	J. E. Lewis .....	
Walang .....	Glanmire .....	Wm. G. Boyd .....	Closed.
Warren .....	Warren.....	Wm. Bardsley .....	Closed.
Araluen .....	Araluen .....	T. M'Naught .....	
Araluen West .....	do .....	C. F. Clarke .....	
Cooma .....	Cooma .....	Albert Gale .....	
Bell's Creek .....	Braidwood .....	John Morrison .....	Closed 16 July.
Narrabri .....	Narrabri .....	Chas. Doyle.....	Closed 31 Dec., 1880.
North Richmond.....	Richmond N. ....	R. Hunt .....	Closed May.
Walcha .....	Walcha.....		Not yet opened.
Murrumburrah.....	Murrumburrah .....	M. M'Kean.....	Closed.
Hay .....	Hay .....	H. Murray .....	
Rob Roy .....	Inverell .....	J. Ainsworth .....	



## EVENING PUBLIC SCHOOLS—continued.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Name of Teacher.	Remarks.
Armidale .....	Armidale .....	R. B. Parry .....	
Kiama .....	Kiama .....	J. Fletcher .....	To be closed.
Cunninggar .....	Cunningham .....	Wm. James .....	Closed.
Marshall Mount .....	Dapto .....	John Bonfield .....	
Minmi .....	Minmi .....	W. G. Melville .....	
Fermount .....	Fermount .....	Thomas Watt .....	
Lower Portland .....	Portland Lower .....	W. King .....	
Berkeley .....	Wollongong .....	Saml. Kemish .....	
Goulburn .....	Goulburn .....	Walter Nolan .....	
Bundarra .....	Bundarra .....	W. Gordon .....	Closed.
Ben Bullen .....	Culleabone .....	H. Lawson .....	
Tenterfield .....	Tenterfield .....	A. H. Studdy .....	Closed July.
Vegetable Creek .....	Vegetable Creek .....		Not now open. Removed in May. If closed?
Wollongong .....	Wollongong .....	A. Lane .....	Closed, July.
Queanbeyan .....	Queanbeyan .....	R. van Heythuysen .....	
Braidwood .....	Braidwood .....	Peter Wallace .....	
Pitt Town .....	Pitt Town .....	T. Allcock .....	
Jamberoo .....	Jamberoo .....	Archbd. M'Naught .....	Closed.
Tamworth .....	Tamworth .....	William Kent .....	
Port Macquarie .....	Port Macquarie .....	A. M'Kinnon .....	
Bourke-st., Woolloomooloo .....	William-street .....	Peter M'Cormick .....	
Newbridge .....	Newbridge .....	C. Kohlhoff .....	Closed.
Picton .....	Picton .....	Wm. Stronge .....	
Esk-bank .....	Lithgow .....	Alex. M'Phie .....	
Cobar .....	Cobar .....	Robt. Anderson .....	
Tarce .....	Tarce .....		Not yet opened.
Tighe's Hill .....	Tighe's Hill .....	W. Broom .....	
Canterbury .....	Canterbury .....	George Wenzholz .....	
Gundagai .....	Gundagai .....	Ge. Forsyth .....	
Parramatta South .....	Parramatta .....		Not in operation.
Onybigambah .....	Onybigambah .....	E. Tyler .....	
Cootamundra .....	Cootamundra .....	John R. Meyrick .....	
Lake Cudgellico .....	Lake Cudgellico .....	J. C. Miller .....	
Orange .....	Orange .....	H. Farr .....	
Mayfield .....	Oberon .....	David Broadbent .....	Closed.
Glenburn .....	Wiseman's Creek .....	W. C. Wilson .....	
Parkes .....	Parkes .....	A. Herd .....	
Raymond Terrace .....	Raymond Terrace .....	F. Thistlethwayte .....	
Yass .....	Yass .....	J. H. Godfrey .....	
Adamstown .....	Adamstown .....		Not yet opened.
Hamilton .....	Hamilton .....		" "
Forbes .....	Forbes .....	Henry H. Hunt .....	

## Memorandum to Chief Inspector.

EVENING SCHOOLS—As to working of.

THESE schools have not proved successful. Nearly all those opened in schools under my supervision have failed to maintain an average of 10—the minimum required by the Regulation.

I do not think these schools are likely to prove a success unless in very populous localities, and even there not for the whole year.

I would recommend that these schools be opened only from April to September each year, and that the subjects be confined to reading, writing (including dictation), arithmetic, and composition (including letter writing).

J. M'CREIDIE,  
District Inspector.

Sydney, 5th January, 1881.

Mr. Inspector M'Intyre.—E.J., B.C., 9/1/82.

## Memorandum to Mr. District Inspector M'Creddie.

EVENING PUBLIC SCHOOLS—Your memo. of 20th September, 1881.

1. Evening Public Schools were established at Broughton Vale, Berkeley, Bulli, Kiama, Marsha Mt., Picton, and Wollongong.
2. Only four of these secured the required attendance, viz., Kiama, Marshall Mt., Picton, and Wollongong. Picton is the only one which at present maintains the required minimum.
3. This is, I think, owing to the unwillingness of the young men to forego other, to them, more agreeable methods of spending their evenings to which they have been accustomed. This is especially the case during the summer, when the long afternoons enable them to join in cricket and similar games after their ordinary work is over.
4. Berkeley, Marshall Mt., and Broughton Vale, are farming districts, in which the population is very scattered; and though in such localities a considerable number, acting under instructions from their parents, may be found to promise to attend, yet it is improbable that a sufficient attendance could be kept up. I am of opinion that very few cases will occur in which Evening Schools can be maintained in such localities, and that during the summer months the same will be found true with reference to the smaller towns.
5. I would suggest—
  - a. That Evening Schools be kept open during the winter months only, viz., from 1st April to 30th September.
  - b. That the minimum attendance be lowered to eight.
  - c. In Sydney and other large towns they might be continued in operation throughout the year.

W. H. JOHNSON,  
Inspector.

Wollongong, 10th October, 1881.

Memorandum

## Memorandum of Inspector to The District Inspector.

Sydney E. District.

Touching your memorandum concerning Evening Schools, I have to reply:—

1. That there is only one at present in operation in my district. It is held in the Bourke-street premises by the teacher of the Day School. I have not yet been able to examine the pupils, so that I cannot speak of the attainments; but I learn from the late quarterly return that the attendance is far from satisfactory. During three weeks out of the eleven the school was not held at all, in consequence of the absence of pupils, and out of an enrolment of fifty-four the average for the remaining eight weeks was only 16.5.
2. The only suggestion I am at present prepared to make is to the effect that the Minister should refuse to establish Evening Schools unless with the understanding that those for whom they are established will remain pupils for a given period and attend a given number of times in the quarter; and that new pupils be admitted only on the promise that they during the quarter will attend a number of times not fewer than a certain minimum, and I beg to recommend that the Minister be requested to fix such minimum. Further, I would respectfully suggest that the minimum be not less than two-thirds of the total number of school nights in the quarter.

R. N. MORRIS,

St. Leonards, 3/10/81.

## Memorandum to Chief Inspector.

EVENING PUBLIC SCHOOLS—Report upon the working of.

Your B.C. memo., No. 81-7,298, dated 24th August ult.

SINCE the passing of the Public Instruction Act of 1880, eleven (11) Evening Schools have been established in the district under my supervision, viz., Armidale, Bundarra, Fernmount, Grafton, Kompsey, Narrabri, Port Macquarie, Rob Roy, Tenterfield, Tamworth, and Vegetable Creek. Of this number, five have been closed, after a comparatively short existence, in consequence of the average attendance having fallen below the minimum required. The schools now in operation (6) are Armidale, Bundarra, Rob Roy, Fernmount, Port Macquarie, and Tamworth. The three latter have been but recently opened, and no reports have yet come to hand from the teachers. Of Fernmount, however, Mr. Willis says, that "though but just established, it is not working well." Armidale Evening School has at present an average attendance of 14, but the teacher is afraid that the minimum of 10 will not be maintained throughout the current quarter. Rob Roy barely maintains the average required, and Bundarra has been below for the past two quarters. It is thus evident that the working of the Evening Schools in this district is by no means successful; and so many obstacles to their effectiveness exist that it is difficult to suggest any practicable remedies. In the first place, the pupils, so far as their attendance at night school is concerned, are their own masters; and in the towns, where evening entertainments are frequent, they invariably prefer to resort to a place of amusement rather than to school. Again, nearly all of the evening pupils are employed in some form of manual labour during about ten hours of the day; and this in a measure unfits them for, or at any rate indisposes them to, mental application at night. A few of the pupils—very few, however—actuated by an earnest desire for improvement, overcome the irksomeness of the task, maintain a steady attendance, and work diligently; but the majority soon find study tedious and restraint galling, attend only when in the humour, and ultimately withdraw altogether. It should be remembered, too, that the teachers of Evening Schools are men whose energies are fully taxed in the discharge of their ordinary school work, and that they come to the task of evening teaching jaded, and with but little spirit or enthusiasm. Few accept the charge of an Evening School from choice, but undertake the work rather than that the school should not receive a trial. I have heard no complaint that the fee (1s.) charged is too heavily felt, or is prohibitive; yet it is possible that a lower rate—say 6d. per week—might induce a better attendance.

While I am not sanguine that much improvement, under any circumstances, may be expected in the working of Evening Schools, I would suggest, as possible measures towards success,—

1. That the fee for attendance be reduced to 6d. per week.
2. That Evening Schools be opened only during the months of May, June, July, and August.
3. That one hour's instruction (7 to 8 p.m.) instead of two be prescribed.
4. That the instruction be limited to reading, writing, and arithmetic.

J. D. BRADLEY,

District Inspector.

Armidale, 18 October, 1881.

## Memorandum to Chief Inspector.

EVENING PUBLIC SCHOOLS—Your memo., No. 81-7,295, dated 24th ult.

WITH reference hereto I beg to state that, since the passing of the Public Instruction Act of 1880, Evening Public Schools have been established in this district at the following places:—Araluen, Braidwood, Bell's Creek, Goulburn, and Queanbeyan.

The three first named have been recently closed or recommended to be closed for want of the prescribed attendance, and only the two last-named are now in actual operation. The former of these was opened on the 17th January, and the latter on the 19th July last, the attendance in each case being as follows:—

	Enrolment.	Average.
Goulburn—March quarter .....	59	43.7
„ June quarter .....	27	22.4
„ September quarter .....	30	23.5
Queanbeyan—September quarter .....	30	20.

The diminution in the attendance of the Goulburn school is partly attributed to the fact that several tradesmen and labourers have left the town since its establishment, and partly to the apathy which appears to have soon succeeded to the first flush of interest with which its advent was apparently regarded. There seems no present prospect of recovering the lost numbers, but enough remain to render the school beneficial and effective. Of the pupils now attending, ten, who, I am informed, had been apprenticed to trades prior to the passing of the Act, are under 14 years of age.

The Queanbeyan school has been only two months in operation.

Appended is a report on this subject from Mr. Inspector Dawson; and as I concur in his suggestions, I beg to recommend them as a means of securing and promoting the success of Evening Schools, as far as that object is at present attainable.

WM. DWYER,

District Inspector.

Goulburn, 27 September, 1881.

BRAIDWOOD

## BRAIDWOOD DISTRICT.

## Memorandum to District Inspector.

## EVENING PUBLIC SCHOOLS—Their working.

THE working of the Evening Public Schools established in the Braidwood District has been very unsatisfactory. The young persons who promise attendance are enthusiastic at the start, but in a few weeks the enthusiasm dies out, they fall away, and the school has to be closed. This has been the history of four out of five Evening Public Schools established.

The pupils give several reasons for non-attendance. Some grudge the fee, 1s. a week; some are so tired with their day's work that they cannot attend in the evening; some have long distances to travel. Others, earnest enough at first, soon prefer the superior attractions of possum-shooting, the billiard-room, and the dance, to the serious work of the school.

I consider that Evening Public Schools should be kept in operation during the winter months only, say from the beginning of May to the end of September. When the evenings are long and the days fine, there is little disposition to attend on the part of the pupils.

As to the subject taught, I, of course, consider that reading, writing, dictation, and arithmetic should be amongst the number.

Grammar, which I find taught as in the day schools, and in the same uninteresting manner, should, I consider, only be taught practically—that is, in the way of an aid to actual composition, and leaving out technical details, which are positively distasteful to grown-up young persons, because of apparently no practical advantage.

I would recommend the omission of geography from the subjects taught. The pupils manifest no interest in it, and seem glad to get away from it to something more useful in their opinion.

J. DAWSON,  
Inspector.

Braidwood 12/9/81.

## Memorandum to the Chief Inspector.

## EVENING PUBLIC SCHOOLS—Your memo., No. 81-7,296.

SINCE the Act came into operation the following Evening Schools have been established in this district, and with the results noted opposite each name:—

1. Giant's Creek; collapsed for want of attendance.
2. Glendon Brook, do.
3. New Lambton, do.
4. Newcastle, do.
5. Stockton, do.
6. Raymond Terrace, do.
7. Taree, do.
8. West Maitland; re-opened by new teacher; no one attended for a fortnight; 7 at present.
9. Newcastle South; attendance, 16; enrolled, 33. Teacher reports it will not last.
10. Platsburg; " 14; " 21.
11. Miller's Forest; " 10-8 " 14. Teacher reports closing since August, and not likely to meet again for six months. Virtually collapsed.
12. Mimmi; attendance, 8-6; enrolled, 21. Only eight likely to keep to it. Virtually collapsed.
13. Onybigambah; attendance, 9; enrolled, 37. Teacher gives it to the end of this month to die out.
14. Tighe's Hill; " 15; " 34. Teacher reports it will not be permanent.

A good number of miners in the Newcastle District have risen to become teachers, clergymen, clerks, &c.; and I considered that three schools out of the above list—Platsburg, Newcastle South, and New Lambton—might possibly stand for a year or so, on account of the support they would receive from working-men ambitious to rise. One of these—New Lambton—has already collapsed, and the other two, though at present averaging sixteen and fourteen, are reported by their teachers to be dying. All others may be said to have failed completely.

I can offer no suggestions for making Evening Schools a success, for my experience coincides with that of every teacher I have heard speak of the matter, and is to the effect that, though an individual here and there is found desirous of attending school at night, there are not a sufficient number so disposed to make it possible to form a class large enough to justify the necessary outlay.

As far as teachers are concerned, I do not think the experiment could have been tried under more promising circumstances than it has been here, for with scarcely an exception they were not only professionally competent, but were men who accepted the positions chiefly on account of the personal and kindly interest they took in the work, and they have been willing therefore to go to a great amount of trouble to induce young men to take advantage of the schools. All alike have met with the same result—failure.

J. C. MAYNARD,  
District Inspector, Maitland.

E. Maitland, 12 September, 1881.

## Memorandum to Chief Inspector.

## EVENING PUBLIC SCHOOLS—Your B.C. memo., No. 81-7,299.

IN the District under my supervision Evening Public Schools have upon application been established at Cootamundra, Cunnigar, Gundagai, Hay, Murrumburrah, Wagga Wagga, and Yass. Applications have lately been received from North Wagga Wagga and Wentworth, and have been favourably reported on.

Of the seven schools which the Department consented to establish, only two—Gundagai and Wagga Wagga—can be said to have really come into existence. At the other five, notwithstanding that classified and competent teachers—those in charge of local Public Schools—were appointed, and did their utmost to secure the attendance of the promised pupils, the numbers did not reach the necessary minimum of ten and declined from the start, so that the schools collapsed very shortly after the attempts to organize them. Two of them, indeed—Cunnigar and Murrumburrah—failed to secure the attendance of any pupils whatever to open with. The Gundagai school has also now collapsed after living five months.

The Wagga Wagga School opened in October last, and has so far maintained an attendance of twenty to twenty-four. Owing to the closing of the Wagga Wagga schools early in December, through the prevalence of fever, I was prevented from visiting and inspecting the school.

The only Evening Public School inspected was the one at Gundagai. There I found that decided good was being done, and I therefore all the more regret that the school has since closed from want of attendance.

From the reports as to the working of Evening Public Schools from Messrs. Hookins and M'Creddie herewith, it will be observed that the former Inspector attributes their failure to apathy of parents and demand for youths' labour on the stations; thinks that "as a rule the day-school teachers

Two enclosures

teachers are not much inclined to supervise an Evening School," and suggests that *the Inspector on his visit to any locality should exert all possible means to encourage the establishment of these schools, and that bonuses should be given as an encouragement to teachers.* The latter gentleman thinks that "it would be a difficult matter to devise plans whereby such schools could be worked successfully without serious moral injury resulting to the pupils," and that "the rigid enforcement of the compulsory clause of the Public Instruction Act, as to the attendance of pupils at the day schools, will in the course of a few years render the establishment of Evening Public Schools unnecessary."

In considering these opinions, it must be remembered that neither gentleman visited an Evening Public School or succeeded in having one really brought into existence under his supervision, and that consequently the opinions expressed are not based on actual experience or observation. Seeing that every application made for an Evening Public School has been granted, that a duly qualified teacher has been found for each school, that premises and appliances have been provided, and that the teachers have been quite satisfied with the scale of remuneration devised, I can see no sufficient ground for Mr. Hookins' opinions that the day school teachers are not as a rule inclined to take charge of Evening Schools, and that the Department or its officers might possibly do something further by giving "encouragement" and "bonuses." Mr. McCredie's opinion as to "serious moral injury resulting to the pupils" must of necessity, under the circumstances, be a pure fear or suspicion of what *might* happen.

As already indicated, my own opportunities of observing the working of Evening Public Schools have necessarily been limited; but my inquiries into the circumstances of my district justify the following conclusions:—

1. There are many youths and girls whose early education has been so neglected that they could derive decided benefit by attending Evening Public Schools.
2. That these consist to a large extent of persons who live in remote places, and at such distances from population centres, that it would be difficult, in many cases impossible, to assemble anything like a sufficient number for a school at regular meetings for school purposes.
3. That as the persons last referred to cannot leave their work to attend day schools, and as itinerancy is highly objectionable, if not positively impracticable, in connection with Evening Schools, it were all but vain to expect that they (the persons) can be brought under the operation of the provisions of the Public Instruction Act.
4. In towns and population centres, notwithstanding the existence there for years of day schools, there is a considerable number of young persons of both sexes (many of whom belong to a floating section of the population) who could with advantage attend Evening Public Schools; but they are at work during the day, and feel—probably only naturally so—inclined to spend what leisure time they can get in the evenings in amusement, recreation, or social intercourse, rather than in attending an Evening School. Few of them have acquired a taste for reading or study, and as few feel the necessity or importance of increasing their small stock of knowledge.
5. Most of the persons in question have more or less outgrown parental authority—at least their parents are, as a rule, either unable or unwilling to compel them to attend Evening Schools against their inclination.
6. The school fee of 1s. per week is no bar, as this sum can be easily afforded as a rule, and provision is made for exemption from payment in deserving cases.

In view of these facts, I do not think Evening Public Schools will be numerous or largely attended. Though their number may be small, however, and their existence fitful and interrupted, I believe they provide the possibility of doing some good. There will always be some young persons who will feel a desire to improve themselves by attending these schools, and where a sufficient number (10) of these can arrange to meet, it is a wise provision that a school may be established for them. It is clearly advisable that their enthusiasm or desire in the matter should be utilized to their advantage before it cools (which it quickly does, I observe, in many cases); and I would therefore suggest that Evening Schools should be established as speedily as possible after they are applied for. This is the only suggestion I would venture to offer.

I do not see how the conditions under which they can be maintained can be made more efficient or attractive.

D. S. HICKS,  
District Inspector.

Wagga Wagga, 30th December, 1881.  
Mr. Insp. McIntyre, B.C., 5/1/82.

#### ALBURY DISTRICT.

#### Memorandum of Inspector to The District Inspector.

EVENING PUBLIC SCHOOLS—Your memo. of the 14th September, 1881.

In compliance with your request, I have the honor to report—

#### *As to the present working of these Schools.*

Only two applications have been forwarded for the consideration of the Department up to date, namely, from Hay, and recently from Wentworth, and the latter is now under consideration.

The following table shows the progress of the school up to the 23rd September last:—

Hay Public Evening School.

Periods.	Enrolment.			Average attendance.		
	B.	G.	Total.	B.	G.	Total.
1st Quarter.....	7	5	12	3	2	5
2nd Quarter.....	12	1	13	4	0	4
3rd Quarter.....	5	0	5	2	0	2

This unfavourable result of the experiment at Hay is due, I am convinced upon inquiry from the teacher, to the apathy of the pupils and indifference of the parents.

The school, Mr. Murray reports, has been opened nightly with punctuality and regularity.

During my recent tour through the West and South-western Districts I found little or no desire on the part of the residents to avail themselves of the assistance offered by the Department in establishing Evening Schools. It being shearing time, nearly all the lads of an age to attend night school were away at the stations, where they can make wages of a very satisfactory character, and in many cases permanent work as boundary riders is given to these lads.

As a rule the day school teachers are not, it seems to me, much inclined to supervise evening schools in the summer; the heat and closeness of the atmosphere during the day are quite a sufficient tax upon their energies for the rest of the twenty-four hours. Suitable teachers of other kinds are scarce.

Until

Until the population of the townships in Riverina becomes more dense and numerous, and there are such facilities for the youths of this part of the Colony obtaining lucrative employment at manual labour, or as boundary riders and such like, the incentive to intellectual improvement is wanting, and thus little desire for these schools has been exhibited in this part of the Colony as yet.

All that can be done that I can see now is that the Inspector on his visit to any locality shall exert all possible means to encourage the establishment of these schools, and that encouragement may be given to teachers to assist in the work. Would it not be well to grant bonuses for every successful pupil taught in them?

C. HOOKINS,  
Inspector.

#### Memorandum to Chief Inspector.

EVENING PUBLIC SCHOOLS—AS TO WORKING OF.

Your B.C. memo. No. 81-7,300.

EVENING Public Schools have been established at Mudgee, Warren, Eurunderce, and Cobar, and application has been made for the establishment of one at Nymagee. Two of these schools—Warren and Eurunderce—have been closed on account of small attendance of pupils, and the one at Mudgee is not a success as regards attendance. I have endeavoured to obtain applications for Evening Schools at Dubbo, Wellington, Molong, and Gulgong; but although assisted by the local Press, my efforts have been fruitless.

I am of opinion that, except in the mining townships of Cobar and Nymagee, Evening Schools will not be successfully worked in this district.

I attribute this want of success to two causes:—

- (1.) The fact that most of the youths and young men are engaged in pastoral and agricultural pursuits; these pursuits do not tend to induce a love for learning, and do not demand a high degree of education.
- (2.) The climate of the district. In summer for about five months the heat is so intense that young men are really unable to engage in study after the ordinary work of the day is over. In winter for about three months the cold is very severe, and the schoolrooms are very uncomfortable at night, even when provided with fires.

I have given the subject of Evening Schools much attention, but I am unable to offer any suggestions with the view of securing the success of these schools. So far as I can judge, the existing regulations cannot be improved.

F. BRIDGES,  
District Inspector.

Wellington, 1 September, 1881.

## APPENDIX IV.

### CHIEF EXAMINER'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1881.

#### I.—THE EXAMINING DEPARTMENT

Deals with all matters relating to the Training, Examination, and Classification of Teachers.

Through the operation of various causes the examinations of the past year exhibit a considerable increase, the total number revised up to this date being 1,916. They embrace—

1. The Examination of Applicants for the office of Pupil-teacher.
2. The Examination of Pupil-teachers of all classes.
3. The Examination of Applicants for admission to the Training School.
4. The Examination and Classification of Students in Training.
5. The Examination of Applicants for Employment.
6. The Examination of Applicants for Classification.
7. The Examination of fixed Teachers.

#### II.—APPLICANTS FOR THE OFFICE OF PUPIL-TEACHER.

Compared with past years, the number presented for examination has largely increased; but the actual degree of preparedness shows little improvement since 1880. Groups of boys and girls present themselves, from time to time, to undergo the Entrance Examination, merely to fail. The proper Examinees should, as a rule, be drawn from the highest classes in school only, but many of those competing are scarcely fit for a Third Class. Their Writing, Orthography, and general mode of executing their work are unsatisfactory, and show that they could have been subjected to no searching tests in the ordinary subjects nor to any thorough preparation before entering upon the ordeal of Examination. In one group of 13, for example, from the country, not one passed. In another of 17, only 3 passed; in a third, out of 9, 1 only passed; and in a fourth, 32, out of 86, were successful. It is quite possible that Parents and Guardians may act inconsiderately in some of these cases; but it is also manifest from the papers that many are allowed to rush upon examination without any adequate idea of, or preparation for the work in which they seek to engage. Teachers should, for their own sakes, not only not encourage, but dissuade their pupils, whose attainments they must know to be low, from applying for examination.

The following will show the numbers examined and the results:—

In the Metropolis.....	Eligible.....	75	Ineligible.....	95	Total.....	170
In the Country .....	Eligible.....	262	Ineligible.....	286	Total.....	548
Totals.....	Eligible.....	337	Ineligible.....	381	Total.....	718

A specimen of the Examination papers used in connection with these candidates is given in Annex 1.

#### III.—PUPIL-TEACHERS.

A pupil-teacher is a young person, who, while requiring tuition, is employed to aid in the management of a large school—one who purposes to follow the profession of teaching, and who desires to become fully qualified to discharge the duties pertaining to the Teacher's Office. By clause 45, of the Regulations, instruction must be given by the Head Teacher to the Pupil-teachers employed in the school under his supervision, as a portion of their remuneration. The amount of time to be devoted to this duty must be, at least, one hour every school-day. This daily instruction is designed to qualify them for the discharge of their school duties, to enable them to pass their Annual Examinations successfully, to prepare them for admission to the Training School at the close of their apprenticeship, and for the subsequent completion of their professional education. If

If a Pupil-teacher has been diligent and deserving, his term of service may terminate in three years; but more generally it extends to four. Pupil-teachers are divided into four Sections or Classes, namely, First, Second, Third, and Fourth, or lowest. They are expected to serve not less than six months, nor more than twelve in each Class; and to pass a satisfactory Examination annually in the Prescribed Course, before being considered entitled to promotion. The subjects of examination consist of Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Dictation, Composition, Art of Teaching, Vocal Music, Drawing, Euclid, Algebra, Latin, with French and Needlework for females. To these must be added Practical Skill, as tested by the results of their teaching.

It is presumed that the Home Lessons of the Pupil-teachers will be supervised and directed by the Principal Teacher, that studious habits will be encouraged, and every assistance given that may tend to develop in their minds a love of learning, and a desire to fit themselves for the effective performance of their duties. It is also required that their practical training shall receive careful attention, so that they may become acquainted with the best modes of Organizing schools—with the best effective means of promoting Discipline, and the most appropriate methods of imparting Instruction. Nor is this all. Their morals and life out of school, as far as these can be reached or affected, are expected to be the objects of untiring solicitude on the part of the Teachers in charge. On the other hand, the Pupil-teachers are expected to render a prompt and cheerful obedience to all directions, to perform their duties punctually and effectively, and at all times to manifest a proper interest in the well-being of the school to which they are attached.

The following shows the results of examination:—

Promoted from Class IV to III, 143; failed, 71.	Total examined, 214.
Do do III to II, 121; do 46	do 167.
Do do II to I, 84; do 40.	do 124.
Do do I to Training School, Upper Class, 52; } failed, 11.	do - 85.
Lower Class, 22; }	

These numbers are not satisfactory. All 1st Class Pupil-teachers should, at the close of their term of service, pass into the Upper Division of the Training School. Twenty-two, however, either through deficiency of Attainments or low Practical Skill, or both, failed, at the Entrance Examination to reach the necessary Standards. Some of the Pupil-teachers do study carefully, but these constitute the minority. The majority appear to read little beyond the bare confines of the Prescribed Course; and, even here, the knowledge gained is to a great extent superficial. Very few of the Examinations can be commended for excellence throughout. While the teachers, as a rule, speak favourably of the conduct of the Pupil-teachers, and of their discharge of duty in school, I am not sure that the subject of propriety in matters of dress receives all the attention which it deserves. There must, however, be more diligence in study, more earnestness in their instruction, and far more vigilance in supervision, before a satisfactory state of matters can be reached.

The nature of the examinations to which these Pupil-teachers are subjected may be understood from the papers given in Annexes 2, 3, 4, and 5.

#### IV.—APPLICANTS FOR ADMISSION TO THE TRAINING SCHOOL.

As regards strangers applying for admission to the Training Department, one Examination only was held in 1881, namely, that of June. There was no Examination, as usual, in December; and the applications of 65 persons, not previously in the Service, had to be declined. This, in a great measure, arose from the presence of a large number of 1st Class Pupil-teachers due for final Examination, besides Provisional School Teachers, seeking admission to Training. Apart, however, from the Teachers and Pupil-teachers above referred to, 47 strangers were examined in June, with the following result:—

Passed satisfactorily .....	17
Failed to pass .....	30
Total .....	47

These candidates, as a rule, enter the Lower Class only, for reasons which will appear. They are examined in the subjects of Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Dictation, Composition, Drawing, and Music (Elementary). Their Aptitude for Teaching is also tested. Many pass in the literary part of the examination, who fail to show the possession of any faculty for teaching, while others, whose literary attainments are decidedly defective, show a promising degree of Aptitude. After every precaution has been taken, there is always some degree of risk or of uncertainty in dealing with these Applicants. Even when all the requirements of examination have been outwardly met, there may be some idiosyncrasy or moral defect lying undiscovered—one, perhaps, which time, isolation from their fellow teachers, or actual service alone will bring out, and one which may be sufficient to mar their future usefulness. Still, not a few promising Teachers have entered through this channel; and, until the annual supply from within the Service is continuous and sufficient, the admission of strangers to Training cannot altogether be dispensed with.

The papers used in connection with the Entrance Examination (both Classes) will be found annexed—6 and 7. Those of the Upper Class necessarily take a higher range, as most of the Examinees are Pupil-teachers of the First Class.

Annexes 6, 7.

#### V.—CANDIDATES IN TRAINING SCHOOL.

One hundred and eight students passed through the Training School in 1881, receiving Classifications varying from Class III, Section C, to Class II, Section A, the highest attainable on the completion of Training. The following are the details:—

Recommended for Class III, Section C.....	3
Do. do. III, do. B.....	35
Do. do. III, do. A.....	28
Do. do. II, do. B.....	36
Do. do. II, do. A.....	6
Total.....	108

The examination papers employed will be found in annexes 8 and 9.

Annexes 8, 9.

It will be seen from the above data that the majority of the classifications range from Class III, Section B, to Class II, Section B, avoiding the lowest grade, but falling short of the highest. For the Class III, Section B, an average of Attainments and Practical Skill reaching "Tolerable" is required; for that of Class III, Section A, the mark "Fair" is necessary. For Class II, Section B, the average of "Very Fair" is expected; while the value of Class II, Section A, is represented by the average mark of "Good," both for Attainments and Skill.

The subjects of instruction include Reading, Writing, Arithmetic (Theory and Practice), Grammar, (Analysis, Composition, and Paraphrase), Geography (Physical and Descriptive), Art of Teaching, Euclid, Algebra, Mensuration, English Literature, Latin, French, Physics, Chemistry, Drawing, Singing, Domestic Economy, Drill, and Calisthenics. To these must be added instruction in Practical Teaching.

The duties of the Training School are regulated in the usual way by Time-Tables and detailed Programmes showing the course to be pursued in each subject, and the report of the Training Master will be found appended.

Annex 13.

The progress during the first half of the year proved less satisfactory than usual in several subjects, more especially French, Music, and Drill, but these defects had, to a great extent, disappeared during the Second Session. French is a subject imperfectly understood, and necessarily imperfectly taught by many of the country Teachers. The means of obtaining instruction in this branch are, furthermore, less accessible in the country than in the town, and hence the outlying Pupil-teachers come up, as a rule, less prepared than those of the city. To obviate this and other existing difficulties, as well as to secure a higher range of results generally, it may be found necessary to extend the period of Training.

Ar

An American writer has well observed that, "the Examination and granting of Certificates to Teachers is a vital part of any School System. If the Standard be low, allowing untrained persons to continue as Teachers, the schools at once suffer. The usefulness of a School System depends upon the kind of men and women actually in command in the school-houses—not on money—taxes or School Boards." It may be added that, apart from the Ordinary Lesson Course as laid down in the Regulations, considerable care has been taken to instil sound principles, and to imbue the candidates with high aims. Knowledge alone is not necessarily power for good. "Knowledge is power" in its true sense only, when combined with moral excellence. He is but a poor Teacher, and one only in name, who holds his duty discharged when he has mechanically traversed the range prescribed in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and the other school subjects. Even when the Teacher has attained a high degree of success in dealing with the ordinary routine, he ought to feel the necessity of using his best efforts for the extinction of evil in his pupils, by the cultivation and encouragement of all that is good and true. His vigilance in this cause should be unwearied.

It is only just to say that the conduct of the Students, as a body, has been all that could be desired. Obedient, attentive, respectful, and studious, I have seen little ground for dissatisfaction, and less for reproof. No complaint of levity or of approach to impropriety has ever reached the Examiners.

#### VI.—APPLICANTS FOR EMPLOYMENT AS TEACHERS.

This Section embraces persons in the Colony desirous of entering the Service, as well as Teachers from the United Kingdom, America, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Australia, and Victoria. Sixty-eight of these were dealt with during the year, as follows:—

Recommended for trial in the charge of Provisional Schools .....	26
Recommended for Examination and Classification .....	4
Failing to appear when called up .....	2
Applications withdrawn .....	3
Not deemed eligible for employment .....	33
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>68</b>

These persons are somewhat difficult to deal with. Occasionally they plead impaired health, as the ground of departure from other countries; but not unfrequently their habits are doubtful, and their history obscure. They are averse to revelation of their antecedents; and their testimonials, when produced, are unsatisfactory. In other cases there are evidences of intemperance, or of some other infirmity sufficient to warrant the belief that they could not work successfully even if appointed.

Others again, better qualified, openly avow that they have come here solely to improve their circumstances. Their expectations are, however, unreasonable. Apparently concluding that education in New South Wales is exceedingly backward, they expect immediate employment, ask for city schools, are averse to "going into the bush," dislike to be closely interrogated as to their qualifications, and recoil from examination.

Under such conditions it will not appear surprising that scarcely one-half should give satisfaction. Of those, however, placed upon trial, with a view to determine their value and efficiency, a considerable portion do passably well. They obtain, at the outset, a preliminary training in some effective school, labour, while teaching in schools suited to their capacities, to prepare themselves for a regular Examination, and eventually enter the ranks of Classified Teachers with more or less success.

#### VII.—PROBATIONERS AND UNCLASSIFIED TEACHERS.

The number of Examinations in this Section was 193. The details are—

Recommended for Class III, Section C .....	58
" " III, " B .....	27
" " III, " A .....	12
" " II, " B .....	2
Failing to meet the conditions of standard .....	94
<b>Undetermined—awaiting data .....</b>	<b>2</b>

The above are mostly Teachers in charge of the minor schools. Some have comparatively recently entered the Service from other countries, and, under the operation of Articles 14 and 15 of the Regulations, they have been required to undergo regular Examination in order to test their competency.

I am unable to say, in all cases, what the attainments of these unclassified Teachers were on entering the Service. They are chiefly young persons, natives of the Colony, who have received their education in country schools, who evince some degree of Aptitude for Teaching, and who are expected to succeed better in the country districts than those accustomed to city life or to the conditions of other Colonies. Up to the close of the year 1880, Applicants for Small Schools were required to pass a "preliminary Examination" in the subjects they had to teach, not sufficient to carry a classification, but such as to show that they possessed the knowledge necessary to warrant their provisional appointment. These examinations were conducted by the Examining Department; but since the above-mentioned date, the selection and preliminary Examinations of these applicants have rested mainly with the Inspectors of the various Districts.

The nature of the examination for classification may be understood from Annexes 10 and 11.

Annexes 10, 11

#### VIII.—CLASSIFIED TEACHERS SEEKING PROMOTION, &c.

These Examinations were conducted under the provisions of Articles 15 and 22.

Certain Teachers are actuated by the laudable desire of raising their Classifications in order to attain the highest Grade.

Others have to undergo Examination to prove their right to retain the schools of which they are in charge. With some, therefore, the Examination is optional, with others it is not so.

Examinations of Teachers are, except in very special cases, conducted annually only. There are certainly Teachers who seek Examination more frequently, and who do not rest until they have attained the object of their ambition. This, however, is open to abuse. The school has interests as well as the Teacher, and these must be protected. It is quite possible that a Teacher, unsuccessful at Examination, may carry his zeal for renewed study so far as to allow his school to retrograde, while striving to gain promotion for himself. Such cases have occurred, and it is felt that examination, especially of the highest order, held once annually, is as much as the Teachers and Officers, in justice to the pupils, should be allowed to attempt.

The Examination Papers will be found in Annexes 10, 11, and 12. The following are the results:—

Annexes 10, 11

Recommended for Class III, Section B .....	24
" " III, " A .....	18
" " II, " B .....	25
" " II, " A .....	18
" " I, " B .....	4
" " I, " A .....	1
Failing to gain promotion .....	99
<b>Undetermined—awaiting data .....</b>	<b>4</b>

The

The results, as far as yet known, are not altogether encouraging. In former years, Teachers were advanced under the Regulations, which granted promotion for Good Service; and Examination, as a means of advancing Classification, fell into disuse with the majority of the Upper Class Teachers. Under the new Regulations, however, careful study has become a necessity, especially in the Higher Alternative subjects. These test, to the utmost, the powers of those examinees who had ceased to keep up their attainments, and bar the promotion of not a few who acquit themselves passably well in the Ordinary subjects.

In accordance with long-established custom, first inaugurated by the Commissioners of National Education, the Alternative Papers for Class I have been supplied by Educationists and other gentlemen outside the Department. During the past year the questions in Chemistry and Physics have been drawn by Professor Liversidge; those on Latin and French, by A. B. Weigall, Esq.; those on Geometry, Algebra, Trigonometry, and Mechanics, by Edward Pratt, Esq.; those on Physiology, by H. E. Barff, Esq.; and those on Geology, by Charles S. Wilkinson, Esq., Government Geologist.

Chief Examiner's Office,  
Sydney, 7 March, 1882.

J. GARDINER,  
Chief Examiner.

#### ANNEX A.

##### APPLICANTS FOR THE OFFICE OF PUPIL-TEACHER.

###### *Grammar.*

An hour and a half allowed.

*Did we but use it as we ought  
This world would school each wandering thought  
To its high state.*

1. Punctuate the above. 2. Express its meaning in your own words. 3. Parse the portion italics. 4. Analyse the whole.

###### II. Correct the following expressions, and state your reasons:—

Yes, it was her that told me.  
That is him.  
Who is there? *Ans. Me.*  
Her and I were in the same class.  
I seen him here yesterday.  
I praise the boy which acts honorably.

###### III. Write the singular and plural, through all the cases, of the word "Money."

###### *Arithmetic.*

An hour and a half allowed.

1. A merchant sold 87 lbs. of tea for £9 7s. 6d. by which he gained 15s.; what did it cost him per lb.?
2. What quantity of land is contained in a field  $27\frac{3}{4}$  times the extent of one that measures 17 acres 3 rds. 27 pls. 29 yds. 3 ft.?
3. At 7s. 9d. in the pound sterling, what will be the tax upon an income of £7,106 13s. 6½d.?  
By Practice and Proportion.

###### *Geography.*

An hour and a half allowed.

1. Name and state the positions of the principal islands that belong to Europe.
2. Give the boundaries and rivers of Africa.
3. What do you understand by the terms Latitude and Longitude?

###### *Dictation.*

A passage of not less than twelve lines from the Fourth or Fifth Book.

###### *Reading.*

A passage from the same Book.  
Applicant's Personal Statement to be given as usual.

###### *Elementary Drawing.*

Two hours and a half allowed.

1. Describe the construction figures most commonly used in Elementary Drawing.
2. What construction figures would you use to draw a circle, a cask, and a kite?
3. In drawing an object, by what means do you give it the appearance of solidity?
4. In shading an object, describe the proper direction of the shade lines.

NOTE.—In addition to answering the foregoing questions, Examinees should furnish specimens of their finished drawings.

###### *Vocal Music: Tonic Sol-fa Method.*

An hour and a half allowed.

1. What is the name we give to the time which extends from one *strong* accent to the next of the same kind?
2. What is the difference between "Sol-faing" and "Vocalising," and which should be practised first.
3. Express in figures the value of the following notes:—

s	: . .	fe	: l . s	m	: —	s	: d <sup>1</sup>	: m	: l	s	: —	
---	-------	----	---------	---	-----	---	------------------	-----	-----	---	-----	--

What is meant by the blank space in the last pulse?



## ANNEX B.

## PUPIL-TEACHERS.—FOURTH CLASS.

*Grammar.*

An hour and a half allowed.

1. Yet for aught I see they are as sick that surfeit with too much as they that starve with nothing it is no mean happiness therefore to be scated in the mean.
- (a) Punctuate the above, (b) paraphrase it, (c) analyse it, (d) parse the words in italics.
2. Give examples of nouns, (a) that are used only in the singular, (b) that are used only in the plural.

*Arithmetic.*

An hour and a half allowed.

1. If 15 horses and 148 sheep can be kept 9 days for £75 15s. 0d., what sum will keep 10 horses and 132 sheep for 8 days, supposing 5 horses eat as much as 84 sheep?
2. Add together  $\frac{2}{15}$  of a guinea,  $\frac{3}{8}$  of a pound,  $\frac{1}{10}$  of a crown, and  $\frac{1}{8}$  of a shilling, and reduce the result to the decimal of a pound.
3. Supposing the cost of carpeting a room 25 feet long at 5s. per square yard, to be £6 5s. 0d.; find the breadth of the room.

*Geography.*

An hour and a half allowed.

1. Give a full description of the Baltic Sea.
2. Name in order, beginning at the South, the spurs of the Great Dividing Chain of New South Wales.
3. Define the terms, horizon, zenith, meridian, ecliptic, solstice, nadir.

*Reading.*

The Fifth Book.

To repeat from memory 50 lines of poetry.

*Dictation.*

A passage of not less than 12 lines selected from the Fifth Book.

*Algebra and Geometry.*

Three hours allowed.

1. Define co-efficient, exponent, term, dimension.
2. Divide  $x^3 + y^3 + 3xy - 1$  by  $x + y - 1$ .
3. Find the G. C. M. of  $x^4 + 7x^3 + 7x^2 - 15x$  and  $x^3 - 2x^2 - 13x + 110$ .
4. Write down in words what is expressed by  $\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}$ .
5. If two angles of a triangle be equal to one another, the sides also which subtend, or are opposite to, the equal angles, shall be equal to one another.
6. Demonstrate the 26th Proposition of the First Book.

*French.*

Two hours allowed.

1. Translate into French :  
His forefathers have filled high stations. Avoid bad company. The new tower is in the old town. Is she quarrelsome? It is a new discovery. All the general officers were present. Death is less fatal than the pleasures which attack virtue. It is as easy to do good as to do evil. The least excusable of all errors is that which is wilful. That work is very much esteemed by the learned. He writes well, but his sister writes still better. We have eighty men-of-war ready to sail; we shall soon have two hundred. Magistrates and physicans formerly rode on mules. We tell him the truth, but he will not believe us.
2. Give examples of nouns which have two plurals.
3. Give six adjectives which form their feminine irregularly.
5. Express in words, 1,010,021.

NOTE.—Arrange the translation in parallel columns.

*Latin.*

Two hours allowed.

1. Translate into English :  
Aggeres et fossæ sunt munimenta castrorum. Urbs turres altas habet. Boves magnas vires habent. Neutri dat totam laudem. Facillimi erant labores militum. Præceptorum memores este. Variæ cupiditates animo insunt. Ista auctoritas est maxima.
2. Translate into Latin :  
The cities are the booty of the soldiers. The mother gives a garment to the maiden. The house of the old man is full of riches. The one was pleasing to the citizens, the other was troublesome. The swiftest animals are not always the strongest. Be just, be upright, thou wilt be successful. The soul survives the body. That man is a very good friend.
3. Parse the words in italics.
4. Write out the subjunctive mood of *esse*.

NOTE.—Arrange the translation in parallel columns.

*Drawing.*

An hour and a half allowed.

1. What is the first instruction you would give to a class commencing to draw?
2. Describe the positions necessary to draw a vertical and a horizontal line.
3. In what does the position for drawing differ from that used in writing?
4. Draw a chest of drawers and meat safe.

*Vocal Music: Tonic Sol-fa Method*

An hour and a half allowed.

1. Describe the "manual signs" for the tones of the tonic triad. What characteristics of those tones are the signs intended to denote?
2. Analyse the following rhythmical passage:—

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} s \cdot d' : l \cdot t \\ d' : s \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} m' : d' : l \cdot t \\ d' : - \end{array} \right\} \left\| \right.$$

3. Write the melody of a tune from the "Elementary School Song-book," in four-pulse measure.

ANNEX C.

## ANNEX C.

## PUPIL-TEACHERS.—THIRD CLASS

## Grammar.

An hour and a half allowed

- 'Tis greatly wise to talk with our past hours,  
And ask them what report they bore to heaven,  
And how they might have borne more welcome news,  
Their answers form what men experience call.  
(a) Punctuate the above. (b) Paraphrase it. (c) Analyse it. (d) Parse the words in italics.
- Mention the different ways of indicating the difference of gender in nouns; give examples.

## Arithmetic.

An hour and a half allowed.

- At what rate per cent. per annum will £245, amount to £252 19s. 3d. in nine months?
- If the sixpenny loaf weighs 4.35 lbs., when wheat is at 5.75 shillings per bushel, what weight of bread, when wheat is 18.4 shillings per bushel, ought to be purchased for 18.13 shillings?
- What is the length of the side of a square field which contains exactly 10 acres? (Give answer in yards).

## Geography.

An hour and a half allowed.

- Describe the Australian Coast from Cape Otway to Cape Leeuwin.
- Name, in order, the rivers which water the Spanish peninsula; give a full description of one of them.
- Give a list of the chief mountain chains in Asia, stating their direction and highest peaks.

## Art of Teaching.

An hour allowed.

Give notes of a lesson on one of the Australian animals, arranging them under two heads: (a) Matter; (b) Method.

NOTE.—In your introduction give specimens of copy-setting.

## Algebra and Geometry.

Three hours allowed.

- Find the L.C.M. of  $x-1$ ,  $2+2x$ , and  $2x^2+2$ .
- Simplify  $\frac{2}{x} + \frac{3}{1-2x} - \frac{2x-3}{4x^2-1}$ .
- Divide 36 into 3 such parts that one-half of the first, one-third of the second, and one-fourth of the third are all equal.
- Parallelograms on the same base, and between the same parallels, are equal to one another.
- Demonstrate the 48th Proposition of the First Book.
- The perpendiculars let fall on two sides of a triangle from any point in the straight line bisecting the angle between them are equal to one another.

## French.

Two hours allowed.

- Translate into French:—

The child to whom everything yields, is the most unhappy. Take some more. Whoever has said so has not spoken the truth. They speak ill of each other. She is quite ashamed of it. Alexander lost some three hundred men when he defeated Porus. Having eyes, see ye not? Have you not better pens to lend me? We were all present when the thing happened. At all times gold has been looked upon as the most precious metal. He had tuned my piano. When he had filled his pockets with apples and pears, he went away. Let us receive his apology. I was waiting for the steamer. Do not be so idle. I had not finished my exercise when you came.

- Write out the future absolute of *danser*, the preterite and the imperfect subjunctive of *emplier*, the Imperative Mood of *devoir*, and the Conditional Mood of *perdre*.

NOTE.—Arrange the translation in parallel columns.

## Latin.

Two hours allowed.

- Translate into English:—

Probitate, non fraude amicos parabis. Si animum virtutibus ornaveris, semper beatus eris. Ne nomen muta; muta mores. Heri ambulabam, ut tristem animum exhilararem. Non est dubium, quin terror omnium civium animos occupavisset. Lucia cantans animos nostros delectat. Tu nobis nocueras, quia temeritatem tuam non coercueras. Bonis placuisse maxima laus est.

- Translate into Latin:—

Whose arms are the best? Many men build houses in which they will not dwell. All good men will always obey the Divine laws. Destroy not the city, soldiers. The fire had consumed almost the whole city. It is difficult to rule the minds of men. Nature has clothed the eyes with very tender membranes. There is no doubt that length of time assuages both grief and anger.

- Parse the words in italics.

- Write the imperfect subjunctive of *erro*, the perfect indicative of *doceo*, the pluperfect of *instruo*, and the supines and participles of *finio*. (Active voice.)

NOTE.—Arrange the translation in parallel columns.

## Drawing.

An hour and a half allowed.

- Draw a pair of scissors.
  - What construction lines would you use in drawing a cask?
  - Describe the method on which you proceed in drawing from a copy.
  - How do you proceed in setting a copy on the blackboard?
- In addition to answering the foregoing questions, Examinees should furnish specimens of their finished drawings.

## Vocal Music: Tonic Sol-fa Method

An hour and a half allowed.

- Explain fully what you understand by the terms *Accent* and *Rhythm*, and illustrate by poetical quotations from the "School Song Books."
- State what you know of the production, pitch, and classification of musical sounds.
- Define the terms *Melody* and *Harmony*, and give examples of both.

## ANNEX D.

## PUPIL-TEACHERS.—SECOND CLASS.

## Grammar.

An hour and a half allowed.

1. Here he sees  
*Revolving ages sweep the changeful earth*  
*And empires rise and fall regardless he*  
*Of what the never resting race of men*  
*Project thrice happy could he 'scape their guile.*

(a) Parse the words in italics. (b) Analyse the sentence.

2. Explain, give the derivation of, and construct sentences to illustrate the words solace, exempt, surpass, prominence, salutary, capricious, surcharge, prevent.

## Arithmetic.

An hour and a half allowed.

1. If by selling a horse for £17 4s. 0d. I lose 20 per cent., what did it cost?  
 2. A. does  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a piece of work in 14 days; he then gets B. to help him; and the two finish the work in two days more. How long would B. take to do the work?  
 3. Find, to 4 places of decimals, the cube root of 28.

## Geography.

An hour and a half allowed.

1. Draw a map of Palestine, marking the positions of the principal hills, plains, and rivers.  
 2. Give a brief description of the plateaus of North America.  
 3. Name the States of South America, with their capitals.

## Art of Teaching.

An hour allowed.

Describe your mode of giving an Arithmetic lesson and the steps you take to prevent copying.  
 NOTE.—In the first lines of your answer give specimens of Copy-setting.

## Algebra and Geometry.

Three hours allowed.

1.  $\sqrt{x+4ab} = 2a - \sqrt{x}$ .  
 2. Simplify  $\left\{ \frac{x+y}{x-y} + \frac{x-y}{x+y} \right\} \div \left\{ \frac{x+y}{x-y} - \frac{x-y}{x+y} \right\}$   
 3. What numbers are those whose difference is 20, and the quotient of the greater divided by the less is 3.  
 4. If a straight line be divided into any two parts, the squares on the whole line, and on one of the parts, are equal to twice the rectangle contained by the whole and that part, together with the square on the other part.  
 5. Demonstrate the 12th Proposition of the 2nd Book.  
 6. Construct a right-angled triangle, having given the hypotenuse and the sum of the sides.

## French.

Two hours allowed.

1. Translate into French :—

Why did he not answer your question? He was saved from a great danger by his youngest son. He quarrelled with everybody. Let us rest under the shade of this tree. Have we not flattered ourselves without foundation? It was necessary to consent to that bargain. I wish that there were more order in his conduct. I shall endeavour to persuade them. I shall never forget what I owe you. Why do you go away so soon? She started with fear. Boil that meat again, it is not done enough. We shall collect in ancient history, important and valuable facts. All the witnesses have been heard. That coach starts every day at twelve o'clock.

2. Write out the Indicative of *s'en aller*, the Subjunctive of *offrir*, and the Imperative of *devenir*.

NOTE.—Arrange the translation in parallel columns.

## Latin.

Two hours allowed.

1. Translate into English :—

Moniti sumus, ut diligentiores essemus. Dixit mihi, quid tibi a sorore scriptum esset. Curavit ut oratio sua Ciceronem saperet. Incolæ hoc facinus fatebuntur. Hannibal milites adhortatus est, ut reminiscerentur pristinae virtutis suae, neve liberorum obliviscerentur. Voluptas blanditur sensibus nostris. Cato in senectute præ ceteris floruit. Pessime omnium egisti! Orabam te, ut mecum ludere velles.

2. Translate into Latin :—

All the citizens were terrified by his arrival. No one doubted but that the boy had been well warned by us. The fishes in the sea, the birds in the air are nourished by God. Who doubts that it is better to be trained by a good master than by a bad one? Flee not, soldiers! It is safer to fight than to flee. Hear much, speak little. Generals often exhort their soldiers to remember their wives and children. The Romans have laid waste many towns on the farther side of the Rhine.

3. Parse the words in italics.

4. Conjugate the verb *vescor*.

NOTE.—Arrange the translation in parallel columns.

## Drawing.

An hour and a half allowed.

1. In drawing curved line figures, what should be the position of the body, and in what position should the hands be placed?  
 2. Of what use are construction lines and figures in Drawing?  
 3. Name the construction figure you would use in drawing a Top and a Tumbler.  
 4. Draw a Bell and Loo Table.

## Vocal Music : Tonic Sol-fa Method.

An hour and a half allowed.

1. Describe the "Manual Signs" for the Tones s, t, r<sup>l</sup>, and f<sup>l</sup>. When heard together, what is the combination called, and what is its effect?  
 2. Which three Tones of the Scale should first be taught, and why?  
 3. What are the values of the Notes and Rests in the following passage :—

s | s<sub>1</sub> ., s<sub>1</sub> : s<sub>1</sub> :— . d | t<sub>1</sub> ., l<sub>1</sub> : l<sub>1</sub> : . l<sub>1</sub> | f ., r : d : t<sub>1</sub> | r : d . : . ||

Write the melody of a tune from the "Elementary School Song-book," in six-pulse measure.

## ANNEX E.

## PUPIL-TEACHERS.—FIRST CLASS.

## Grammar.

An hour and a half allowed.

1. For *who to dumb* forgetfulness *a prey*  
*This pleasing anxious being e'er resign'd*  
*Left the warm precincts of the cheerful day*  
*Nor cast one longing ling'ring look behind.*
- a. Punctuate the above. b. Paraphrase it. c. Analyse it. d. Parse the words in italics.
2. Define and give examples of Metaphor, Hyperbole, Apostrophe, Metonymy.

## Arithmetic.

An hour and a half allowed.

1. A's share of a sum of money is  $\frac{1}{2}$ , and is 8 per cent. more than B's, and 8 per cent. less than C's; what are the shares of C. and B.?
2. A. can mow 5 acres of grass in 3 days, B., 7 acres in 9 days, C., 11 acres in 12 days; in how many days can they jointly mow 121 acres?
3. The cost of a cube of metal, at £3 10s. 4d. per cubic inch, is £1,206 : 4s. 4d. Find the cost of gilding it over, at a halfpenny per square inch.

## Geography.

An hour and a half allowed.

1. Enumerate the British possessions in America.
2. Give some particulars respecting the Atlantic Ocean—its shape, dimensions, and distinguishing features.
3. What are isothermal lines? In what do they differ from parallels of latitude?

## Art of Teaching.

An hour allowed.

What are the marks of a good lesson? What steps do you take to ascertain that a lesson has been effective?

NOTE.—In the first lines of your answer give specimens of copy-setting.

## Algebra and Geometry.

Three hours allowed.

1. Find the G. C. M. of  $x^4 + 4x^2 + 16$  and  $x^3 + x^4 - 2x^2 + 17x^2 - 10x + 20$ .
2.  $\frac{4x}{x+3} - \frac{x-3}{2x+5} = 2$ .
3. There is a number of two digits, and it is equal to 4 times the sum of its digits; if 18 be added to the number, the digits will be inverted. Find the number.
4. Describe a square that shall be equal to a given rectilineal figure.
5. If the middle points of any two sides of a triangle be joined, the triangle so cut off is a quarter of the whole.
6. Two triangles of equal area stand on the same base and on opposite sides; show that the straight lines joining their vertices is bisected by the base on the base produced.

## French.

Two hours allowed.

1. Translate into French :—

Silkworms are hatched in the beginning of spring. What the one does, the other undoes. He can neither read nor write. He promises enough, but he seldom keeps his word. He pretended not to see him. Take the first street on the right. She was laughing most heartily. Well! what is the consequence? The least thing diverts his attention. Why do you make so much noise? People often deceive themselves by judging from appearances. He has done that very cleverly. Write injuries upon sand, and benefits upon brass. It is during youth that we must lay the foundations of an honorable and happy life. The neglect of all religion soon leads to the neglect of all the duties of man.

2. Write the indicative of *être*, the conditional of *vouloir*, and the subjunctive of *s'associer*.

NOTE.—Arrange the translation in parallel columns.

## Latin.

Two hours allowed.

1. Translate into English :—

Ignoratio futurorum malorum *utilior* esse videtur scientia. His *paratis* rebus, Cæsar milites naves conscendere jubet. *Delectu* habito, consul ad exercitum statim proficiscitur. Tiberius *domo* cessit, et se *rus contulit*. *Pollicebaris* te venturum esse. Memoria proditum est, Latonam confugisse Delum atque ibi Apollinem Dianamque peperisse. Estne verum, quod nonnulli *dicunt*, animos ex *aliis* (corporibus) in alia corpora migrare?

2. Translate into Latin :—

I am going away, thou art returning from a journey. God has given to man nothing more excellent than mind. When the snows melt, the rivers are accustomed to swell. Our men, having slain many of the enemy, returned to the camp. They build a wall fifty feet high, and eight feet broad. Dionysius taught boys at Corinth. No one will deny that the world is preserved by God. It is probable that the stars are suns.

3. Parse the words in italics.
5. Conjugate the verb *scire*, and give the perfect of *soleo*.

NOTE.—Arrange the translation in parallel columns.

## Drawing.

An hour and a half allowed.

1. When is it necessary to use shading? What is the usual direction of the shade lines?
2. How would you shade a circle to make it appear flat, round, and hollow?
3. Draw a jug shaded.

## Vocal Music : Tonic Sol-fa Method.

An hour and half allowed.

1. Give, in as few words as possible, the rules for transition to the keys of Sol and Fah, and illustrate by a diagram.
2. How would you teach your pupils to pitch the following keys from a C tuning-fork :—G, E flat, D and A flat.
3. Three kinds of motion are recognized between the "parts" of a Tune; name and describe them.
4. The Sol-fa names of sharpened and flattened tones have the vowels *e* and *ah* respectively. On what principle have these names been given to those tones?

ANNEX F.

## ANNEX F.

## APPLICANTS FOR TRAINING—LOWER CLASS.

*Grammar.*

I. "Since all great souls still make their own content  
We to ourselves may all our wishes grant  
For nothing coveting we nothing want."

1. Punctuate the above.
2. Write the meaning in your own words.
3. Parse fully the words underlined.
4. Analyse the whole.

II. Correct the following ; giving your reasons :—

1. Your sister and me were in the same class.
2. He and they we know well.
3. Who do you think I met to-day ?
4. It is me, don't go away.

III. Give simple illustrations of the uses of the several parts of speech.

*Arithmetic.*

1. A field contains 27 acres, 3 roods, 25 poles, 30 yards, 4 feet, 97 inches ; find the extent of one  $17\frac{3}{4}$  times as large.
2. I bought 27 canisters of tea, each containing  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. at  $2\frac{2}{3}$  per lb. ; how much sugar worth  $3\frac{1}{2}$  d. per lb. should I get for it, so as to gain  $10\frac{1}{6}$  d. by the transaction.
3. 39 tons 17 cwt. 3 qrs. 24 lbs., at £3 13s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  d. per cwt. ? By Practice.

*Geography.*

1. What differences do you perceive between the continents of Europe and Australia as regards position, configuration, surface, and rivers ?
2. In what respects do the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans differ ?

*Reading.*

A portion from Fifth Book.

*Dictation.*

A passage of twelve lines at least from the same Book.

Applicant's Personal Statement to be given as usual.

*Vocal Music : Tonic Sol-fa Method.*

An hour and a half allowed.

1. Between what tones of the scale do we find Short Steps or Semi-tones ?
2. Express in figures the values of the notes in the following passage :—

: m . , f | s : s | s : s | s : — . l | s . d : m , f | s : s | f : — . r  
| d : — | — ||

3. What is musical accent ?
4. Explain the following musical terms :—"Key-tone," "Piano," "Allegro," "Staccato," "Rest," "Rallentando."

*Elementary Drawing.*

Two hours allowed.

1. What lines would you use in beginning a first drawing lesson ?
2. Describe the proper position of the pupil for drawing, and the way of holding the pencil.
3. What are construction lines, and why are they used in drawing ?
4. What kind of figures should be first used by beginners ?
5. Draw a chair and a box with the lid open.

In addition to answering the foregoing questions, Examinees should furnish specimens of their finished drawings.

## ANNEX G.

## APPLICANTS FOR ADMISSION TO TRAINING SCHOOL—UPPER CLASS.

*Grammar.*

An hour and a half allowed.

*Honour that praise which real merit gains  
Or e'en imaginary worth obtains  
Here passes current paid from hand to hand  
It shifts in splendid traffic round the land  
From courts to camps to cottages it strays  
And all are taught an avarice of praise.*

1. Punctuate the passage.
2. Parse the words in italics.
3. Analyse the whole.
4. Paraphrase it.
5. Describe the kind of verse.

*Arithmetic.*

An hour and a half allowed.

1. 378 acres 3 roods  $27\frac{1}{2}$  poles, at £1 : 17s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  d. an acre ? By Practice or Proportion.
2.  $27\frac{3}{4}$  yards of fencing are erected by 3 men in  $5\frac{1}{2}$  days, working 9 hours a day ; how long should it take 7 men, working  $10\frac{1}{2}$  hours a day to erect  $107\frac{1}{4}$  yards of similar fencing—the latter men being less capable than the former by one-third ?
3. Find the side and surface measurement of a cube whose solid contents are 54,439,939 yards,

*Geography.*

An hour and a half allowed.

1. Give an account of the Tablelands of Asia.
2. Describe the leading physical features of North America.
3. How is Victoria drained ?

*Art of Teaching.*

An hour allowed.

Give full notes of an object lesson upon one of the following, showing minutely how you would give it.

Sponge. Cork. Wool.

*Reading.*

From a standard Author.

*Practical Skill,*

To be ascertained as usual.

*Euclid.*

*Euclid.*

An hour and a half allowed.

1. If the square described on one of the sides of a triangle be equal to the squares described on the other two sides of it, the angle contained by these two sides is a right angle.
2. The straight line joining the middle point of the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle to the right angle is equal to half the hypotenuse.
3. To divide a straight line into two parts, so that the rectangle contained by the whole and one of the parts may be equal to the square on the other part.

*Algebra.*

An hour and a half allowed.

1. 
$$\frac{2}{7}x + \frac{1}{6}(x - 1) = x - 4$$
2. I bought 20 yards of cloth for 10 guineas, part at 11s. 6d. a yard, and the rest at 7s. 6d. How many yards of each did I buy?
3. The difference between the hypotenuse and two sides of a right-angled triangle is 3 and 6 respectively. Find the sides.

*French.*

Two hours allowed.

1. People who have little to do are great talkers; the less one thinks, the more one speaks.
2. Whatever your talents may be, you will not succeed without application.
3. Have they not risen too late this morning?
4. There would not be so many duels, if people were to reflect that one of the first obligations of a Christian is to forgive injuries.
5. He will support you with all his credit.
6. They would send back their horses.
7. Anger soon dies in a kind heart.
8. Help the gentleman to some partridge.
9. To finish their affairs, it would be necessary that they should see each other.
10. You do not appear convinced.
11. They were always complaining.
12. The vine does not grow in cold countries.
13. Saint John wrote his Gospel at the age of ninety, and joined the quality of an evangelist to that of an apostle and a prophet.

Write the verb *employer*, to employ, in all its moods and tenses.

N.B.—Write this exercise in parallel columns.

*Latin.*

Two hours allowed.

Translate into English:—

*Nemo fit casu bonus. Jam coenati eramus, et in horto ambulabamus. Me pudet poenitetque meae stultitiae. Si forte tonuerat, veteres Jovi tribuere solebant. Tullus Hostilius non solum proximo regi dissimilis fuit, sed ferocior etiam Romulo fuit. Sole oriente nox fugit. Proelio commisso, conantur, Galli aciem Romanorum perfringere. Hanno tria passuum millia ab ipsa urbe castra posuit. Tiberius Rhodo cessit, et se Romam contulit. Catalina humi jacet. Mores puerorum se inter ludendum detegunt. Proficiscendum mihi erat illo ipso die. Omnibus moriendum est. Ciceroni in arduis temporibus gerenda erat respublica.*

Translate into Latin:—

My country is dearer to me than life. The name of that poet is most renowned. The laws which the Persians have are not sacred. In winter we dwell in the city, but in summer we will dwell in the gardens. Let the scholar love his instructors. Cæsar is able to procure friends to himself. The enemy is on the point of arriving to storm our city. That very excellent man dared to die, but not to lie. He lived many years at our house.

1. Parse the words in italics.
2. Write the indicative and subjunctive, active and passive of *jaceo*.
3. How are *ut*, *ne*, *quin*, and *quo* used?

N.B.—Write these translations in columns parallel to the originals.

*Drawing and Perspective.*

An hour allowed.

1. In drawing objects either in angular or parallel perspective, to what points and where do lines at right angles to the picture plane terminate?
  2. Give an example of the difference between geometrical and perspective drawing.
  3. Name all the different lines and points necessary in a perspective drawing, showing their relative positions.
  4. Explain the difference between shade and shadow—which is the darker? and give a reason.
- In addition to answering the foregoing questions, examinees should furnish specimens of their finished drawings.

*Vocal Music: Tonic Sol-fa Method.*

An hour and a half allowed.

1. What is the difference between Soh-one and one-Soh? What is the Sol-fa notation of those two Tones?
2. Mark the places of the accents in *a*, so as to make the phrase in Three-pulse Measure, and in *b*, so that it will form Two-pulse Measure.

<i>a</i>		d	r	m	f	s
<i>b</i>		s	f	m	r	d

3. What is meant by a Common Chord, and by what other name is it sometimes known. Give examples.
4. Give some of the words used to indicate Rate of Movement, classifying them as *a*. Slow, *b*. Moderate, *c*. Quick.
5. Write a Melody containing Transition to the first Sharp Key.

## ANNEX H.

## TRAINING SCHOOL.—LOWER CLASS.

## Grammar.

Three hours allowed.

“The unlearned man knoweth *not what it is* to descend into *himself* and call himself to account nor the *pleasure* of that most pleasant life which consists in our daily feeling ourselves *become better* the good *parts* he hath he will learn to show to the *full* and use them dexterously but not *much* to increase them the faults he *hath* he will learn how to hide and color them but not much to amend them *like an ill mower that mows on still* and never *whets* his scythe whereas with the learned man it fares *otherwise* that he doth ever intermix the correction and amendment of his mind with the use and employment *thereof*.”

- Supply the punctuation necessary in the above passage.
- Express the author's meaning in other words.
- Parse the words in italics.
- Analyze.

## Arithmetic.

Three hours allowed.

- Reduce thirty-seven millions two hundred and seven thousand one hundred and nine-sixteenths of a dram to tons.
- Find a decimal of a guinea equivalent to—  

$$\frac{\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{8}}{\frac{4}{7} + \frac{3}{8}} \text{ of } \frac{\frac{5}{7}}{\frac{7}{8}} \text{ of } \frac{\frac{4}{11}}{\frac{7}{8}} \text{ of a Pound stg.}$$
- Seventeen labourers, working  $7\frac{1}{2}$  hours a day, can in 9 days trench 2 acres; in what time may 11 labourers working 9 hours a day be expected to trench 16 acres, the capacity for work of each of the 11 being as 3 to 4 of each of the 17, and the character of the work in the latter case being in point of difficulty as 7 to 6 in the former?
- 806 acres 3 roods 27 poles 18 yards, at £7 11s. 9d. per rood? By *Practice* and *Proportion*.

NOTE.—All work must be fully shown.

## Geography.

Three hours allowed.

Omit the 5th or 7th question if necessary.

- Where upon the Earth's surface should you be placed so that your hemisphere should contain—  
  - The greatest possible quantity of land?
  - The greatest possible quantity of water?
- What continents lie wholly in the Northern Hemisphere, and what partially?
- What land-masses lie partially in the Northern Hemisphere, and what wholly in the Southern?
- Describe the Basin of the Euxine.
- Give a concise account of the island clusters belonging to Eastern Asia.
- New South Wales*.—What points of difference and resemblance are observable between the lowlands on the east, and those lying to the west of the Dividing Range?
- Describe the leading features of the Selvas of the Amazon.

## Writing.

Two hours allowed.

- Draw up a Programme of Writing graduated as for a Second Class in its last quarter.
- Describe the essentials of good writing.
- What should be the material, or composition, of copy lines? Give examples.
- What is the best mode of giving Elementary Writing Lessons?

## School Books.

Three hours allowed.

- Book 3rd, I.N.B.—The Date Palm*.—How could you supplement the information given in this Lesson?
- Sequel Book No.—The Camel*.—Some erroneous impressions are conveyed by this Lesson. What are they?
- Sequel No. 1*.—Specify the Lessons here mostly in the form of dialogue.
- Australian Class Book No. 1*.—What is the aim of this work? Summarize the preface.

## School Management.

Three hours allowed.

- How would you provide for the maintenance of order and attention in School? What are the objects of Military Drill?
- State specially what space and place you would give to reading in the distribution of your teaching time?
- Describe how you could conduct the instruction of three classes simultaneously, in a school of 40 pupils.
- Describe how you would give a first lesson on the subject of Grammar to a Junior Class.

## Domestic Economy.

Two hours allowed.

- You are beginning housekeeping: name the utensils required for the kitchen, and state their probable cost.
- What animal food is the most digestible and nutritious? How should it be cooked?
- In choosing materials for clothing, on what principles would you act?
- For the maintenance of health and cheerfulness among your pupils, to what considerations should your attention be directed?

## Drawing.

Two hours allowed.

- Of what use are construction lines and construction figures?
- Describe the proper position of the pupil for drawing, and the method of holding the pencil.
- In a first drawing lesson, what kind of figures would you commence with?
- Draw from memory a square table, below the level of the eye.

In addition to answering the foregoing questions, Examinees should furnish specimens of their finished drawings.

Focal

Vocal Music: Tonic Sol-fa Method.

Three hours allowed.

1. Which are the *weak* or *leaning* tones? Which tones have the strongest leaning tendency, and to which tones do they generally lead?
2. What is a major third?—a minor third?—a perfect fifth? How many of each of those intervals do we find in the scale?
3. When three tones related to each other as first, third, and fifth, are heard together, what is the combination called?
4. Draw two scales side by side, that on the right showing transition to Sol, or the dominant key, and explain fully.
5. Write in figures under the music, the values of the following notes and rests:—

a.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} .m, f: s . s | ta . l : f \quad \quad \quad : f . s | l \quad : - . f \\ t . , t : t . d' | s ' : \quad \quad \quad || \end{array} \right.$

b.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} : . s | m . , r : m . d | s \quad : f \quad | m . s : l \quad t \\ d' \quad : f \quad | m . , f : r \quad | d . d' : t . s | d' \quad : \quad \quad || \end{array} \right.$

6. Describe the *manual signs* for the tones Me, Te, Ray, and Lay.

Staff Notation.

7. How do we show the *pitch* of tones by the staff notation?
8. Write the two clefs most commonly used, and explain their meaning.
9. What is the use of *sharps* and *flats* at the commencement of the staff? In what order are those sharps and flats written?
10. How are the *lengths* of tones shown by the staff notation? Give the most usual key signatures for two, three, four and six pulse measures.
11. Translate the following chant into the staff notation, and write the chord analysis underneath—

Key G.

m	—	f	: m	r	: —	s	: —	t <sub>1</sub>	: d	r	: t <sub>1</sub>	d	: —
d	: —	t <sub>1</sub>	: d	t <sub>1</sub>	: —	d	: —	s <sub>1</sub>	: s <sub>1</sub>	l <sub>1</sub>	: s <sub>1</sub>	s <sub>1</sub>	: —
s	: —	s	: s	s	: —	s	: —	f	: m	r	: f	m	: —
d	: —	r	: m	f	: —	m	: —	r	: d	f <sub>1</sub>	: s <sub>1</sub>	d	: —

ANNEX I.

TRAINING SCHOOL—UPPER CLASS.

Grammar.

Three hours allowed,

“Never deem  
Thoughts deeds or feelings valueless *that* bear  
The *balance* of the heart to virtue's side  
The coral worm seems *nought* but coral *worms*  
Combined heave up a reef where mightiest keels  
Are *stranded* and the powers of man *put down*  
The water-drop wears out the stone and *cares*  
Trifling *if* ceaseless form an *aggregate*  
Whose burden weighs the buoyant heart to earth  
Think not the right path *may* be safely *left*  
Though *twere* for but *one* moment and *one* step  
That one departure slight *howe'er* it be  
From innocence is *nought*.”

- a. Supply the punctuation in the above.
- b. Arrange the text in ordinary prose sentences.
- c. Express the author's meaning in other words.
- d. Parse the words in italics.
- e. Analyse the last seven lines.

Arithmetic.

Three hours allowed.

1. Find the G.C.M. and the L.C.M. of 4, 9, 15, 36, 45, 81.
2. A merchant bought sugar at 5 guineas per cwt.; how must he sell it per lb. to gain 15 per cent.?
3. A. and B. can do a piece of work in 10 days, B. and C. in 15 days, and A. and C. in 25 days. They all work at it for 4 days; A. then leaves, and B. and C. go on for 5 days; B. then leaves; in how many days will C. finish it?
4. Find the common and also the true discount upon a bill for £1,005 15s. due five years hence, interest being at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum.
5. Divide 2·50892806 by 92·41035 to 4 places of decimals, and show by fractions that the result is correct.
6. Find the cost of painting the gable-end of a house at 1s. 9d. per square yard, the breadth being 27 feet, the distance of the eaves from the ground 33 feet, and the perpendicular height of the roof 12 feet.

Geography.

Three hours allowed.

NOTE.—Answer four questions; the first must be one.

1. *Drainage of Eastern New South Wales*.—A remarkable parallelism exists among the River Courses here. Show this clearly, and account for it.
2. Describe the Great Central Plateau of Asia.
3. Give a full account of the Lake Regions of North America.
4. Specify the chief Atmospheric Currents. Explain their origin and effects.
5. Specify the principal Lowland Plains of the Old World, and describe in detail one of them.

Lesson



## Lesson Books.

Two hours allowed.

1. What lessons of a Geological character occur in the Sequel Book, I. N. B.?
2. In what respects is the Lesson upon Bees, in the Third Book, defective? How could you supplement the information given?
3. What are the distinctive features of Book IV.?
4. What is stated relative to Honesty or Conscientiousness in the Supplement to the Fourth Book, I. N. B.?

## Principles of Teaching.

Three hours allowed.

1. What principles should regulate the construction of Time-tables? Make a *time synopsis* for a school of three classes.
2. Distinguish between *solid teaching* and *merely talking* to pupils upon the lessons. Explain how the existence of the former is to be ascertained.
3. In giving Reading Lessons, what essential points should be kept in view?
4. Describe, from the outset, how English composition should be taught.
5. What are the evils of fitful, inconsistent government in school.

## Writing.

One hour allowed.

1. Give the particulars of any method of teaching writing with which you are acquainted.
2. State your views on each of the following:—
  - (a) Setting copies on the black board.
  - (b) Writing the copies in the pupils' books.
  - (c) Using printed head-lines.
  - (d) Writing from dictation.
3. Give specimens of what you consider suitable copies for each class up to the Fourth.

## Domestic Economy.

Two hours allowed.

1. What are the consequences of living in damp houses? Mention the more simple expedients to remedy the defect referred to.
2. Describe the essential qualifications of a good housekeeper.
3. Describe the relative merits of cotton, linen, and woollen fabrics as articles of clothing.
4. State some of the more obvious precautions against contagious diseases.

## Euclid.

Three hours allowed.

1. Construct an isosceles triangle which shall have one-third of each angle at the base equal to half the vertical angle.
2. Describe a parallelogram that shall be equal to a given triangle and have one of its angles equal to a given rectilineal angle.
3. Divide a given straight line into two parts, so that the rectangle contained by the whole and one of the parts may be equal to the square on the other part.
4. The sum of the squares on the sides of a parallelogram is equal to the sum of the squares on the diagonals.
5. The diameter is the greatest straight line in a circle, and of all others, that which is nearer to the centre is greater than one more remote; and the greater is nearer the centre than the less.
6. A triangle is inscribed in a circle; show that the sum of the angles in the three segments exterior to the triangle is equal to four right angles.

## Algebra.

Three hours allowed.

1. Find the G.C.M. of  $x^4 - 2x^3y + 2xy^3 - y^4$  and  $x^4 - 2x^3y + 2x^2y^2 - 2xy^3 + y^4$
2. Find the L.C.M. of  $4(a^2 - ab^2)$ ,  $12(ab^2 + b^3)$ ,  $8(a^3 - a^2b)$ ; and  $6(x^2y + xy^2)$ ,  $9(x^3 - xy^2)$ ,  $4(y^3 + xy^2)$ .
3. Find the value of  $2 + \frac{a^2 + b^2}{a^2 - b^2} - \frac{a - b}{a + b}$
4.  $\frac{x + 10 - x}{3} - \frac{10 - x}{3\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{4 - \frac{2}{3}x}{11} - \frac{1}{11}$
5. A man spends £10 less than  $\frac{1}{3}$  of his yearly income, which results in his having at the year's end £45 more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  of it remaining; what is his income?
6. Find a number such that the product of the numbers obtained by adding 3 and 5 to it respectively shall be less by 1 than the square of its double.
7. Multiply  $3\sqrt{15}$  by  $4\sqrt{20}$ ,  $2^3\sqrt{4}$ , by  $3^2\sqrt{54}$ , and find the square root of  $11 + 6\sqrt{2}$ .

## French.

Three hours allowed.

Translate into French:—

Let us hate vice. He abstained from drinking on that day. Shall we sit down here? Abraham was born about three hundred and fifty years after the deluge. How many verbs have you learned? Of all our great writers, he is the one I like best. The same prejudices are found in Europe, in Asia, in Africa, and even in America. Homer has described men such as they were with their good and bad qualities. God said, "Let there be light," and there was light. Pope Leo the Tenth and Luther were contemporaries. We have shot a brace of peasants. Paul's sister's son entered into the castle. Take the coffee-cups into the dining-room. Louis 14th had in France an absolute power and authority

Translate in English:—

Il est naturel qu'un jeune homme, épuisé des fatigues que demande l'arrangement d'un si grand jour, tombe ensuite dans un sommeil plein; il l'est aussi qu'un génie fait pour la guerre, agissant sans inquiétude, laisse au corps assez de calme pour dormir. Le prince gagna la bataille par lui-même, par un coup d'œil qui voyait à la fois le danger et la ressource, par son activité exempte de trouble, qui le portait à propos à tous les endroits. Ce fut lui qui, avec de la cavalerie, attaqua cette infanterie espagnole jusque-là invincible, aussi forte, aussi serrée que la phalange ancienne si estimée, et qui s'ouvrait avec une agilité que la phalange n'avait pas, pour laisser partir la décharge de dix-huit canons qu'elle renfermait au milieu d'elle. Le prince l'entoura et l'attaqua trois fois. À peine victorieux, il arrêta le carnage. Les officiers espagnols se jetaient à ses genoux pour trouver auprès de lui un asile contre la fureur du soldat vainqueur. Le duc d'Enghien eut autant de soin de les épargner, qu'il en avait pris pour les vaincre.

Conjugate the irregular verb *Luire*, to shine. Where is the adjective generally placed in French? Give exceptions. Give the present participles of *Savoir*, *Pouvoir*, *Faire*, *Hair*, *Peindre*, and *Taire*.

Latin.

Latin.

Three hours allowed.

Translate into English :—

Quum exercitus urbem oppugnavit, nos jam emigraveramus. Ita judicat justus iudex ut in omni re rectam conscientiam servet. Equites Caesaris Pompeium ejusque amicos terruerunt. Non dubito quin dux temeritatem militum coegerit. Imperator exercitum duxit, multasque urbes expugnavit. Quis dubitat quin hostes urbem obsidione cincturi sint. Clarem vocem hujus avis non audivisti? eam non audivi. Venio auditurus quid pater scripserit. Puer bene educatus, omnibus placet. Puer strenue exercetor. Sapite et iram coercete. Hortabor patrem ut pueri mentem probe excolat. Jucundum est mare a terra intueri. Augustus omnes cives benigne alloquebatur. Pessime omnium egisti; bonos cives perdidisti; improbis bene fecisti. Nolite nimis dolori indulgere. Cæsar fisus est suis rebus. Tullus Hostilius non solum proximo regi dissimilis, sed ferocior etiam Romulo fuit. His rebus paratis, contendit Cæsar maximis itineribus in agros Helvetiorum. Quædam bestiolæ unum diem vivunt. Horatius Venusius natus est. Num tu has res melius quam magister tuus intelligis? Enitar ne possis mihi diffidere. Non longius progrediendum est, committitones, ne commatibus nostris intercludamur.

Translate into Latin :—

Some animals are accustomed to dwell both in the water and on the land. Some birds dare to approach near to the dwellings of men. I am ashamed and repent of my folly. What is brighter than the sun? When the sun rises, night flees away. Having extended his empire as far as the Indus, Alexander returned towards the west. Hanno pitched his camp three miles from the city itself. Alcibiades having accomplished very great exploits, has returned to Athens. Marius and Cicero were born at Arpinum. Are these things true? I will strive hard to persuade him. It was owing to Trebonius that they did not take possession of the town.

1. Parse the Latin words in italics. 2. Write the perfect indicative of *terreo*, *duco*, *cingo*, *hortor*, *alloquor*; the perfect subjunctive passive of *indulgeo*, *excolo*, *audio*, and the imperative of *coerceo*, *intercludo*, *audeo*, and *nolo*. 3. What are the interrogative particles used in Latin? Describe their shades of difference.

NOTE.—Write your translations in columns parallel to the original.

English Literature.

Three hours allowed.—Answer five questions.

1. Enumerate the chief "Landmarks" indicating the course of English Poetry from the time of Chaucer to the present day. Assign reasons for your views.
2. Give an account of the Scottish Poetry of the Third Period.
3. What peculiarities do you observe in the poetry of Queen Elizabeth's time and in the prose of the reign of her successor?
4. Give a concise account of one of the following authors :—Bacon, Locke, Barrow, Bunyan, Tillotson, Temple, Clarendon, Gilbert Burnet.
5. What was the position of Literature in the days of the Commonwealth?
6. Compare what is known as the "Augustan Age" of English Literature with the Revival of Learning in the 16th Century. Cite, if you can, any observations of the Edinburgh Review or other authorities on the subject.

Chemistry.

Two hours allowed.

1. Is the air a chemical compound? Give reasons for your answer.
2. Explain two methods by which hydrogen may be got from water.
3. Give a chemical test to detect common salt dissolved in very small quantity in water. Explain the change observed when the test is applied.
4. What are the causes of explosions in coal-pits? How does the Davy safety lamp prevent these explosions.
5. Name the elements and the proportions in which those elements are combined in—common salt, nitric acid, sulphuric acid, chalk, Epsom salts, washing soda, saltpetre, quartz, clay.
6. Describe chlorine, and its most important uses.
7. How can it be shown that there are silver and copper in a silver coin?
8. Describe and explain the change that is produced when potassium chromate in solution, is added to a solution of lead acetate.

Physics.

Two hours allowed.

1. Define gravity, cohesion, chemical attraction, and state the use of these forces.
2. What is meant by the term "specific gravity"? How is the specific gravity of an insoluble solid heavier than water found?
3. Define the terms work, energy, foot-pound, horse-power.  
A cannon ball of 60 lbs. weight was projected vertically upwards to height of 500 feet; what was the energy in foot-pounds at the moment of projection?
4. A rod of brass 36 inches long at 62° F. is heated to 120° F.; find its length at this temperature. [The expansion between the freezing and the boiling points of water, of a rod of brass 100,000 inches long is 188 inches.]
5. What effect is produced when a person holds a metallic point close to the conductor of an electrical machine in action? How does a lightning-conductor protect a building from a stroke of lightning?
6. What is a voltaic cell? What are the special features and advantages of Grove's battery?
7. What is an electro-magnet?
8. Explain the means used in a galvanometer to increase the influence of an electric current upon a magnetic needle.

Drawing and Perspective.

Two hours allowed.

1. Explain the difference between angular and parallel perspective.
  2. In what does geometrical and perspective drawing differ?
  3. By what means are distances along receding lines obtained?
  4. Draw and shade a square box with the lid opened.
- In addition to answering the foregoing questions, Examinees should furnish specimens of their finished drawings.

Vocal Music: Tonic-Sol-fa Method.

Three hours allowed.

1. Which are the *weak* or *leaning* tones? Which tones have the strongest leaning tendency, and to which tones do they generally lead?
2. What is a major third?—a minor third?—a perfect fifth? How many of each of those intervals do we find in the scale?
3. When three tones related to each other as first, third, and fifth, are heard together, what is the combination called?

4. Draw two scales side by side, that on the right showing transition to soh, or the dominant key, and explain fully.
5. Write in figures under the music the values of the following notes and rests :—
 

a.  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \{ \} \\ \{ \} \end{array} \right\} .m, f : s . s \mid ta . l : f \mid \quad : f . s \mid l \quad : - . f$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \{ \} \\ \{ \} \end{array} \right\} t . , t : t . d' \mid s \quad : \quad \parallel$

b.  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \{ \} \\ \{ \} \end{array} \right\} \quad : , s \mid m . , r : m . d \mid s \quad : f \quad \mid m . s : l . t$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \{ \} \\ \{ \} \end{array} \right\} d' \quad : f \quad \mid m . , f : r \quad \mid d . d' : t . s \mid d' \quad : \quad \parallel$
6. Describe the *manual signs* for the tones Me, Te, Ray, and Lay.

*Staff Notation.*

7. How do we show the *pitch* of tones by the staff notation?
8. Write the two clefs most commonly used, and explain their meaning.
9. What is the use of *sharps* and *flats* at the commencement of the staff? In what order are those sharps and flats written?
10. How are the *lengths* of tones shown by the staff notation? Give the most usual key signatures for two, three, four, and six pulse measures.
11. Translate the following chant into the staff notation, and write the chord analysis underneath:—

Key G.

{	m : —	f : m	r : —	s : —	t <sub>1</sub> : d	r : t <sub>1</sub>	d : —
	d : —	t <sub>1</sub> : d	t <sub>1</sub> : —	d : —	s <sub>1</sub> : s <sub>1</sub>	l <sub>1</sub> : s <sub>1</sub>	s <sub>1</sub> : —
	s : —	s : s	s : —	s : —	f : m	r : f	m : —
	d : —	r : m	m : —	f : —	r : d	f <sub>1</sub> : s <sub>1</sub>	d : —

ANNEX J.

THIRD CLASS TEACHERS.

*Grammar.*

Three hours allowed.

- I. *Life is not merely to live—it is much more than this—merely to-live might not prove a blessing—the question is still behind—what and how—what manner of life to live, and how should we live it.*
- II. The humours of the body have a stated regular course which impels and imperceptibly guides our will they co-operate with each other and exercise successively a secret empire within us so that they have a considerable part in all our actions without our being able to know it hence the necessity of attention to our bodily health.
  - a. Supply the punctuation necessary in the above passages.
  - b. Paraphrase the second extract, and
  - c. Analyze the first.
  - d. Parse the words in italics.
3. Exhibit by examples all the offices (as a part of speech) which can be performed by the word "still."
3. Some words change *y* into *i*, with *ous*, as *fury*, *furious*; but some change the *y* into *e* in the same position. Give examples.
4. Distinguish between the "preposition" and the "adverb," special reference being made to the passages given above.

*Arithmetic.*

Three hours allowed.

1. Divide 725 guineas among five persons, so that one may have 105 shillings more than each of the others.
2. To what sum will £842, 17s. 6d. amount in 5 years 16 weeks and 14 days, at 3½ per cent. per annum? *Simple interest.*
3. 17 cwts. 3 qrs. 23 lbs., at £9, 11s. 5d. per ton? *Practice.*
4. Explain the leading principles of decimal notation, and divide forty-five ten thousandths by fifteen millionths, decimally.
5. Renting a farm of 40 acres 3 roods 29 perches for 150 guineas, I desire to know what I should have to pay for the third part of another, larger by 13 acres and 14 perches.

NOTE.—At least four questions are to be solved. Candidates for Class 3, Section A, must work the last two.

*Geography.*

Three hours allowed.

1. On what part of the earth's surface should you be placed so that
  - Your latitude should be the least possible?
  - Your longitude the least possible?
  - Your latitude the greatest possible?
  - Your longitude the greatest possible?
  - Your latitude and longitude the least possible?
2. A ship sails from Riga to Sebastopol. Through what seas, gulfs, and straits does the vessel pass?
3. Describe the remarkable features of the South American Continent.
4. Compare, in detail, the eastern side of New South Wales with the western, as regards surface and vegetation.

*School management.*

Three hours allowed.

1. ORGANIZATION.—What is necessary to the complete equipment of a mixed school of fifty pupils?
2. Give a synopsis showing the best use you could make of the time devoted weekly to instruction, supposing the school to consist of three classes. Show the time given to *each subject* weekly.
3. What is the cause of disorder in school? How is it to be prevented?
4. What is meant by *non-penetrative instruction*? What methods are best calculated to secure solid teaching?
5. The teacher's example has more power than his injunctions. *Lesson*

*Lesson Books.*

Two hours allowed.

1. How many times is the Alphabet presented in the First Reading Book?
2. Write out any prose lesson, Section I, II, I.N.B.
3. What account is given in Sequel No. 2 of the birds called *Nataores*?
4. Distinguish between the "Pearly Nautilus" of the Pacific, and the "Nautilus" spoken of in Book III, I.N.B.

*Writing.*

An hour allowed.

1. Construct a programme of *Writing*, suitable for a second class in its first quarter.
2. To what account would you turn a black-board in teaching the art of writing?
3. Give specimens of all the head-lines you employ.
4. State the essentials of good penmanship.

*Domestic Economy.*

Three hours allowed.

1. How would you make a currant cake?
2. Describe the process of washing blankets.
3. To what account would you turn a plot of unbroken ground about 50 feet square, attached to your residence?
4. How do you discover the approach of scarlet fever in children? How would you act in the early stages of this disease, supposing no medical aid were available?

*Vocal Music: Tonic Sol-fa Method.*

An hour and a half allowed.

1. What are the three common uses of the word "time," and what distinct names do we give to each of the three things?
2. Describe transition to the first sharp key, and illustrate by a diagram.
3. Express numerically the values of the notes and rests in the following passage:—

: . r : m . f	s ., s : d' . t : l . s	s : f : :
., l : r' . d' : t . l	l ., s : s : :	

4. Give examples of the following intervals:—Thirds—Sixths—Fifths—Sevenths.
5. What are the meanings of the following abbreviations and signs?—*ff*, *cres.*, *rall.*, *fnc*, *d*, *̇*.
6. Write a song from one of the school song-books, and describe how you would teach it to a class of children.

*Drawing.*

An hour and a half allowed.

1. By what means would you represent the solidity of objects in drawing?
2. What direction do the shade lines take in shading a concave or convex figure?
3. Describe the proper method for drawing curved lines.
4. Draw and shade a cube and a basin.

In addition to answering the foregoing questions, Examinees should furnish specimens of their finished drawings.

## ANNEX K.

## SECOND CLASS TEACHERS.

*Grammar.*

Three hours allowed.

"Your *Grace* should now in *these* grave years of *yours*  
*Have found ere* this the price of mortal joys  
 How short *they* be how fading here on earth  
 How full of change how little our *estate*  
 Of nothing *sure* save only of the death  
 To *whom* both man and all the world *doth owe*  
*Their end at last* Neither should nature's power  
 In *other sort* against your *heart prevail*  
*Than as* the naked *hand* whose stroke assays  
 The armed *breast* where force doth light in *vain*."

- a. Supply the punctuation in the above.
- b. Arrange the passage in ordinary prose sentences.
- c. Give the substance or meaning in your own words.
- d. Parse in detail the words italicised.
- e. Analyse fully.

*Arithmetic.*

## Males.

Three hours allowed.

1. 7 cwt. 3 qrs. 13 lbs. 13½ oz. at £7, 11s. 9½d. per ton? By *Practice* and *Proportion*.
  2. A beam 15 feet long, 2½ feet wide, and 8 inches thick, weighs 1,280 lbs., required the length of another beam whose breadth is 3½ feet, thickness 7½ inches, and weight 2,020 lbs.?
- $$\frac{1000 \cdot 10001}{1000}$$
3. Find the square root of  $\frac{1000 \cdot 10001}{1000}$  to six decimal places.
  4. A. can do a piece of work in 12 hours, B. in 4, and C. in 3 hours. All work together for half an hour; and then A. leaves. When will B. and C. complete the work?

*Arithmetic.*

## Females.

Three hours allowed.

1. From 15 acres take 5 ac. 5 ro. 39 per. 30 yds. 1 ft. 7½ in. and express the fifth part of the remainder in square inches.
  2. The erection of 384 yards of stonework cost £142, 11s. 7d., what will the cost be when 19 yards more are added to the original contract?
  3. 6032½ articles at 12s. 7½d. each? *Practice*.
  4. The carriage of a cwt. costs ¾ of a shilling per mile. What shall I give to convey 13½ tons for three-quarters of a mile?
  5. Find the difference between 6½ guineas and £3 525. Reduce the result to the decimal of a crown.
- Geography.*

*Geography.*

Three hours allowed.

1. Compare the River System of Western New South Wales with that of South-eastern Europe.
2. Describe the winds peculiar to the Indian Ocean.
3. Give a full account of the Tides.
4. Describe the mountain systems of North America.

*Art of Teaching.*

Three hours allowed.

1. How would you classify and arrange a mixed school, newly opened, containing 70 pupils?
2. Distinguish between Analysis and Synthesis, as applied to method. Describe the circumstances under which each can best be employed.
3. Distinguish between "Exposition" and "Examination." *When and how* should progress be ascertained by the Teacher?
4. Why is a knowledge of the constitution of the Human Mind essential to the success of the Teacher?
5. Give an example of what you understand to be a High-Class Object Lesson, say upon the "Rainbow" or "Superb Menura."

*Lesson Books.*

Two hours allowed.

1. *Third Book I. N. B.* How is the sagacity of the sheep-dog illustrated in this treatise?
2. What allusions to African countries or scenes are contained in Sequel No. 2, I. N. B.?
3. What Hebrew History is given in the Fourth Book, I. N. B.?
4. Describe the contents and scope of the Australian Class Book, No. I, Part 3.

*Writing.*

An hour allowed.

1. Construct a Programme of *Writing* suitable for a Third Class in its First Quarter.
2. What do you understand by the terms "parallelism," "uniformity," and "equality of space," as applied to the art of Writing?
3. As a "Silent Lesson," what should be the position of Writing "upon the Time-table and Synopsis"?
4. Give specimens of the copy lines you deem most suitable for youth.

*Domestic Economy.*

Three hours allowed.

1. What evils follow a residence in damp houses?
2. How should an ox-tongue be cooked and served?
3. What tests would you employ to determine the quality of woollen and silken fabrics?
4. In the case of excessive bleeding from a wound—say in the arm or leg—how would you act if beyond all medical aid?

*Vocal Music: Tonic Sol-fa Method.*

An hour and a half allowed.

1. Why is *ta* called the *Leading Tone*, and what is its Manual Sign?
2. Compare the uses of the tone *ta* in the two following passages:—  
(1.) s d<sup>1</sup> ta l s f  
(2.) s d<sup>1</sup> t ta l  
What is implied by its use in (1.)?  
What is the progression in (2) called?
3. Describe what is meant by the *similar* motion of two parts in relation to each other,—by *contrary* motion,—by *oblique* motion.
4. Analyse the following rhythmical passages from Gounod's *Faust*:—

a.	., r : r	f <sub>1</sub> . f <sub>1</sub> : f <sub>1</sub> . la <sub>1</sub>	., r : r	— : s <sub>f</sub> .
b.	: d <sup>1</sup> : r <sup>1</sup>	m <sup>1</sup> : d <sup>1</sup> : l	s : — : —	— : — : m
	s : s : —	— : — : r	m : — : —	— : — : —

5. Describe the method of beating time for each of the kinds of measure quoted above.
6. What is meant by *ear* or dictation Exercises in teaching singing, and what is their use?

*Drawing and Perspective.*

An hour and a half allowed.

1. Give an example of the first figures you would use in elementary drawing.
2. Draw and shade a globe, showing light, shade, and projected shadow.
3. To what points do parallel receding lines appear to converge?
4. Draw in outline, from memory, a chest of drawers in parallel perspective.

In addition to answering the foregoing questions, Examinees should furnish specimens of their finished drawings.

*French.*

Three hours allowed.

Translate into English:—

Le roi de Danemarck était alors dans le Holstein, où il semblait ne s'être rendu que pour lever le siège de Tonningue. Il voyait la mer Baltique couverte de vaisseaux ennemis, un jeune conquérant déjà maître de la Zéeland, et prêt à s'emparer de la capitale. Il fit publier dans ses états que ceux qui prendraient les armes contre les Suédois auraient leur liberté. Cette déclaration était d'un grand poids dans un pays autrefois libre, où tous les paysans, et même beaucoup de bourgeois sont esclaves aujourd'hui. Charles fit dire au roi de Danemarck qu'il ne faisait la guerre que pour l'obliger à faire la paix; qu'il n'avait qu'à se résoudre à rendre justice au duc de Holstein, ou à voir Copenhague détruite, et son royaume mis à feu et à sang. Le Danois était trop heureux d'avoir affaire à un vainqueur qui se piquait de justice. On assemble un congrès dans la ville de Travendal, sur les frontières de Holstein. Le roi de Suède ne souffrit pas que l'art des ministres trainât les négociations en longueur: il voulut que le traité s'achevât aussi rapidement qu'il était descendu en Zéeland. Effectivement il fut conclu, le 5 d'Août, à l'avantage du duc de Holstein, qui fut indemnisé de tous les frais de la guerre, et délivré d'oppression.

Translate into French:—

Was he rejoicing at his good fortune? There would be more happiness if every one knew how to moderate his desires. Let us go away from here. Napoleon Bonaparte was born at Ajaccio, in Corsica, on the fifteenth of August, seventeen hundred and sixty-nine. How many people cannot be convinced

convinced but by experience. Do you fear his resentment? No, not at all. I can go in one day from Edinburgh to London, and in two days from London to Geneva. The Monument of London is a round pillar, two hundred feet high. He, perceiving their intentions, gave up the project. I see only us two who are reasonable. Whose daughter is she? You and he shall accompany me.

Write the *prétérite défini*, future simple, and the imperative of *Savoir*—To know; also, the subjunctive of *vouloir*—To will. When does the past participle agree with its subject, and when with its object? Name the primitive tenses, and state how the others are formed from them.

*Latin.*

Three hours allowed.

1. Translate into English the following passages:—

Id aliquot de causis acciderat, ut subito Galli belli renovandi legionisque *opprimendæ* consilium caperent: primum, quod legionem, neque eam plenissimam, *detractis* cohortibus duabus, et compluribus singillatim, qui commeatu petendi causa missi erant, absentibus, propter paucitatem despiciabant: tum etiam, quod, propter iniquitatem loci, cum ipsi ex montibus in vallem decurrerent, et tela conjicerent, ut primum quidem posse impetum sustinere existimabant. Accedebat, quod suos ab se liberos abstractos *obsidum* nomine dolebant: et Romanos non solum itinerum causa, sed etiam perpetuæ possessionis, culmina Alpium occupare conari, et ea loca *finitimæ* provinciæ adjungere, sibi persuasum habebant.

2.

Hic cursus fuit:

Quum subito assurgens fluctu nimbosus Orion  
In vada *caeca* tulit, penitusque *procacibus* Austris,  
Perque undas, superante *sabo*, perque invia saxa  
Dispulit; huc pauci vestris adnavimus oris.

3. Translate into Latin the following:—

He who will help the guilty, will become a partner in his fault. When the sun rises, night flees away. You promised that you would come. Who doubts that good men deserve praise? Be wise, hear much and speak little. All must die. Should not all the citizens strive to benefit the State? Are the wise and good always happy? Faithfully discharge the duties of your office.

4. Parse fully the Latin words in italics. Write the second person, singular and plural, of all the tenses in the active voice of *accido*. What verbs govern the ablative, and what the genitive?

*Euclid.*

Three hours allowed.

- The straight line, which bisects the external vertical angle of an isosceles triangle, is parallel to the base. Show this.
- If a parallelogram and a triangle stand upon the same base and between the same parallels, the triangle is half of the parallelogram.
- If a straight line be divided into two equal, and also into two unequal parts, the squares on the two unequal parts are together double of the square on half the line and of the square on the line between the points of section.
- If two chords in a circle cut one another, the rectangle contained by the segments of one of them is equal to the rectangle contained by the segments of the other.
- The perpendiculars drawn from the angular points of a triangle to the opposite sides, pass through the same point.

*Algebra.*

Three hours allowed for the subject.

- $3x - \frac{a}{b} + cx = \frac{a+x}{3} - \frac{b-x}{a}$  Required the value of  $x$ .
- How much rye, at 4s. 6d. a bushel, should be mixed with 50 bushels of wheat, at 6s. per bushel, so that the mixture shall be worth 5s. a bushel.
- $$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{3x+2y}{6} + 2x = 16 \\ \frac{2x-3}{9} + \frac{2x \times 7y}{11} = 4 \end{array} \right\} \text{Find values of } x \text{ and } y.$$
- Find two numbers, such that if 5 be added to the first, the sum will be twice the second; and if four times the second be increased by 3, the sum will be three times the first.
- Find two numbers whose product is 143, and the sum of whose squares is 290.

ANNEX L.

FIRST CLASS TEACHERS.

*Grammar.*

Three hours allowed.

- [“ Since thou hast vouchsafed  
Gently for our instruction to impart  
Things above earthly thought *which yet* concerned  
Our knowing as to highest wisdom seemed  
Deign to descend now lower and relate  
What may no less perhaps avail us known  
How first began this heaven which we behold  
Distant so high with moving fires adorned  
Innumerable] and *this* which yields or fills  
All space the ambient air *wide* interfused  
Embracing round this florid earth what cause  
Moved the Creator in his holy rest  
Through all eternity so late to build  
In chaos and the work begun how soon  
Absolved if unforbid thou mayest unfold  
What we not to explore the secrets ask  
Of his eternal empire but the more  
To magnify his works the more we know”

“ PARADISE LOST.”

  - Supply the punctuation in the above.
  - Arrange it in prose order.
  - Paraphrase the passage.
  - Analyse the portion enclosed by brackets.
  - Parse the words italicised.
- It has been said that the *English alphabet* is *redundant*. It has also been said that it is *defective*. How may these statements be reconciled? *Arithmetic.*

*Arithmetic.*

## Male Teachers.

Three hours allowed.—Algebraic Solutions not admissible.

- In "Arithmetic," we say that the result of "Division" is a "diminished quantity." When does this statement not hold good? Illustrate by examples.
- A. can do a piece of work in 25 days, B. in 20 days, and C. in 24 days. All work together for two days, when A. and B. leave. C., however, goes on, and, after  $8\frac{1}{2}$  days, is rejoined by A., who brings D. with him, and these finish in three days more. When could D. have done it alone?
- Solve  $\frac{{}^3\sqrt{6\cdot 27} \times {}^6\sqrt{1\cdot 2}}{{}^2\sqrt{312}}$  to three decimal places.
- Thirty-five pounds of cochineal are mixed with 20 lbs. of a higher quality, and the mixture is then found to be worth 7.3 shillings per lb. Supposing the difference of their values to be 1s. 10d. per lb., what is the value of each kind?
- Explain fully the principles upon which the extraction of the cube root is based.

*Arithmetic.*

## Females.

Three hours allowed.

Answer five questions at least, the last to be one.

- If the ninepence loaf weigh  $7\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. when wheat is 9s. per bushel, what will be the price of 150 lbs. of bread when wheat sells at 60s. per quarter?
- 3 qrs. 25 lbs.  $15\frac{1}{2}$  ozs., at £142, 16s. 8d. a ton? *Practice.*
- A gentleman having purchased  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an estate, sold to one person  $\frac{1}{3}$  of his purchase, and to another  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the remainder. The proceeds of the sale were £875; what was the value of the part which he retained?
- What decimal of a guinea corresponds to £125?
- The diagonal of a four-sided field is 304 yards, and the perpendiculars let fall upon it from the opposite corners, 78 and 96 yards respectively. Required the cost of ploughing the field at £1, 17s. 9d. an acre.
- Explain the principle upon which the extraction of the square root depends.
- Explain, as to children, the principles upon which the solution of the following process depends:—

	Ac.	No. Poles	Yds.	Feet	In.
From	15	0	0	0	0
Take	3	3	39	30	1

*Geography.—Physical.*

Three hours allowed.

Answer four questions.

- Describe the vegetation of Asia, south of the 33rd parallel of north latitude.
- Define some of the effects, geographical and industrial, which arise from an irregular or deeply-indented coastline.
- Describe the course and character of the "Gulf Stream."
- Describe fully one of the principal river systems of the Eastern Hemisphere.
- How is it that the lower strata of the atmosphere are warmer or retain more of the solar heat than the higher?

*Geography.—Descriptive.*

Three hours allowed.

One question may be omitted, but not the second.

- Describe concisely the commercial centres of the Pacific.
- Give a full account of the *Illawarra District*, New South Wales.
- Describe the *Italian Peninsula* and its adjacent seas.
- Enumerate all the countries bordering upon the Indian Ocean. Give a detailed account of one of those lying on its northern side.
- Describe the habitat, nature, and uses of cochineal.

*Principles of Teaching.*

Three hours allowed.

- School Discipline.*—How can pupils best be trained to habits of systematic diligence and sustained effort.
- Certain qualities or precautions are essential to the success of *all* methods. What are they.
- What classes of children fall under the Teacher's influence in the "Perceptive Stage"? Describe how the requirements of this stage should be met.
- In the light of the surroundings and habits of Australian youth, to what points of moral culture would you deem it necessary to give special care?
- Give full notes of an *advanced* or Fifth Class object lesson upon one of the following:—

The "diving-bell."  
The laws of harmonious coloring.  
Combustion.  
Insect architecture.  
A plate glass reflector.

*School Books.*

Two hours allowed.

- Give an outline of the lessons upon Fishes in Book III, I.N.B.
- What lessons on Political Economy are given in Book IV, I.N.B.?
- What lessons upon Chemistry are given in the Supplement to Book IV?
- Describe the lessons given upon Trees in the Girls' Reading Book, I.N.B.

*English Literature.*

Three hours allowed.

Answer five questions at least.

- Describe the plan or scope of the "Paradise Lost."
- What was the condition of English literature when Chaucer appeared? What position does he occupy in English literature? Show what influence he has exercised.
- Enumerate the leading authors of Queen Anne's time, and give an account of the works of Addison. Explain what is meant by the "Augustan Age."
- Enumerate those poems in the Language which stand *alone*, or which have, so to speak, no literary parallels. Quote a portion of one or more.

5. "Ode to the Passions." Describe concisely this poem, or cite some of its stanzas. Enumerate the other works of its author.

6. To what circumstances and persons do we owe the advancement of British literature during the Sixteenth Century?

#### WRITING.

An hour allowed. One question may, if necessary, be omitted.

1. The best writing differs from the worst in three particulars only, or at most, four. How can you show this?
2. Assuming the above to be proved, how long should it take a lad (say) of twelve years old to acquire a good style of writing?
3. What is the most suitable matter for copy-lines?
4. Give specimens of the writing which you teach.

#### DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

Three hours allowed.

1. What use would you make of a piece of ground, 30 feet by 15 feet, attached to your house?
2. Suppose you lived in the remote interior, what domestic remedies or medicines would you deem it prudent to keep?
3. How should woollen fabrics be washed?
4. How would you guard girls of the working class against such evils as over-dressing, gossiping, idling, extravagance, &c.?
5. How do you account for the desertion of husbands, or the neglect of "homes"?

#### VOCAL MUSIC.—TONIC SOL-FA METHOD.

An hour and a half allowed.

1. What is the difference between a triad and a chord of the seventh, and what is necessary in the use of the latter?
2. State what you know of the mezzo-Soprano and baritone voices, and explain how you would classify such voices for four-part harmony.
3. By whom and when were the sol-fa syllables first used, and what suggested their employment in that manner?
4. Translate the following into the established notation, in *short score* :—

Score :—

Key G.

m	:	—	f	:	r	s	:	—	d	:	—	r	:	f	m	:	r	d	:	—
d	:	—	l <sub>1</sub>	:	t <sub>1</sub>	d	:	—	d	:	—	l <sub>1</sub>	:	r	d	:	t <sub>1</sub>	d	:	—
s	:	—	f	:	s	s	:	—	m	:	—	f	:	l	s	:	f	m	:	—
d	:	—	r	:	f	m	:	—	l <sub>1</sub>	:	—	f <sub>1</sub>	:	r <sub>1</sub>	s <sub>1</sub>	:	s <sub>1</sub>	d <sub>1</sub>	:	—

5. The above passage contains examples of four different chords, occurring once, twice, thrice, and four times respectively. Write their names (and *positions*, if you know them) under the bass, in the order in which they occur.

6. What are the uses of the established notation marks called the *sharp* and the *flat*? Illustrate by examples.

7. Write down the most usual established notation *time signatures* for two, three, four, six and nine pulse measures respectively, and explain the principles on which those signatures are constructed.

8. What is the difference between the principles of the notation of *tune*, or the musical scale, by the Tonic Sol-fa and Established Notations respectively? State your opinion of their relative merits or defects.

#### DRAWING AND PERSPECTIVE.

An hour and a half allowed.

1. Explain the foundation of the theory of perspective.
2. Give an example of the difference between the real and apparent forms of objects.
3. Is Geometry of any use in working out a problem in perspective?
4. Does an object always appear of its real shape?

In addition to answering the foregoing questions, examinees should furnish specimens of their finished drawings.

#### FRENCH.

Three hours allowed.

1. Translate into English :—

a. Non seulement il s'imposa la loi de travailler régulièrement avec chacun de ses ministres, mais tout homme connu pouvait obtenir de lui une audience particulière, et tout citoyen avait la liberté de lui présenter des requêtes et des projets. Les placets étaient reçus d'abord par un maître des requêtes qui les rendait apostillés; ils furent dans la suite renvoyés aux bureaux des ministres. Les projets étaient examinés dans le conseil quand ils méritaient de l'être; et leurs auteurs furent admis plus d'une fois à discuter leurs propositions avec les ministres en présence du roi.

b. Oh ! combien le péril enrichirait les dieux,  
Si nous nous souvenions des vœux qu'il nous fait faire !  
Mas le péril passé, l'on ne se souvient guère  
De ce qu'on a promis aux cieux ;  
On compte seulement ce qu'on doit à la terre  
Jupiter, dit l'impie, est un bon créancier,  
Il ne se sert jamais d'huissier.  
Eh qu'est ce donc que le tonnerre ?  
Comment appelez-vous ces avertissements ?

2. Translate into French :—

#### THE FOUR-LEGGED THIEF-CATCHER.

A Polish count named Oginski had a very fine poodle dog, and liked him so much that he never went out without him. One evening the count went to amuse himself, for an hour or two, at a public ball at the Winter Vauxhall. He was accompanied, as usual, by his favourite dog, but the sentinel at the door would not admit him, and the master left him in the guard-house in care of a soldier. The count had not been long in the saloon before he perceived that his watch had been stolen; he complained to the police officers who were there, and they assured him they would use all their endeavours to find it. "I have a very sure method of finding it," said Oginski, "if you will admit my dog and lock the doors; I promise you he will not harm anybody." The officers consented, and the dog was admitted. After a few mutual caresses, the count walked round the room with him, then stopping in the middle, and tapping with his hand upon his foot, he said, "Strinki, go and find it!" pointing at the same time round the saloon. Strinki began immediately to examine every one, smelling their clothes, and at last stopped short before a very well-dressed man, and began barking. The count then made himself known to the company, saying: "Ladies and Gentlemen—I have been robbed of my watch



watch and that man has it; I insist on his being searched, and if it be found that I have accused him unjustly, I will answer for the consequences." The company seconded the count, the search took place, and the watch was found, to the great admiration of all but one, who was immediately kicked out of the room.

3. Give the first persons singular and plural of—

The *Présent de l'Indicatif* and *Passé Défini*, as well as the two participles of *souffrir*, *nâître*, *clore*, *teindre*, *devoir*, *protéger*, *vire*, *envoyer*, *être*, *pleuvoir*, *mourir*, *mouvoir*, *s'asseoir*, *prendre*, *savoir*, *faire*, *avoir*, *tressaillir*, *absoudre*, and *maudire*.

4. State briefly the difference between—

1. *Emprunter à*, *Emprunter de*. 2. *Durant*, *pendant*. 3. *Beaucoup*, *très-beaucoup*. 4. *Lire sur*, *lire dans*. 5. *Oublier à*, *oublier de*. 6. *Second*, *deuxième*. 7. *Servir à rien*, *servir de rien*. 8. *Tous les deux*, *tous deux*.

5. Correct the following participles when necessary, and give your reasons for each correction:—

1. *Approuvé l'écriture à-dessus*. 2. *Il nous a félicité*. 3. *Les cinq heures que j'ai dormi*. 4. *Les dix ans qu'il a vécu*. 5. *Ils se sont imaginés que je plaisantais*. 6. *Ils se sont écrit*. 7. *Nous nous sommes nu*. 8. *Les mauvais temps qu'il y a eus*. 9. *La réponse que j'avais prévue qu'on vous ferait*. 10. *Ces questions sont plus intéressante que je ne l'avais crues*.

6. Correct the words in italics when necessary—

La fécondité du lapin est encore plus grande que *celui* du bœvre. Pratiquez la vertu, fuyez la paresse; *celle-là* rend malheureux, *celle-ci* mène au bonheur. Il faut honorer *ses* père et mère. Ma sœur a *sa* migraine. Les langues ont chacune leur bizarrerie. De qui n'est pas capable un cœur que la jalousie *endurçit* et *envenim*? Le bûcheron priaît la mort de (*le* or *lui*?) aider à recharger son bois. Cinq à six persons vont venir.

Latin.

Three hours allowed.

1. Translate into Latin:—

The merchant, having finished his business, set out for the country. You ask if a prophet is ever believed in his own country and by his own family. Do not go back to your home in Italy, but come to see us at Athens.

2. Write down the accusative plural of *socer*, *faber*, *agger*, *vulnus*, *manus*, *numerus*, *bos*, *vis*; the genitive plural of *pater*, *ager*, *hostis*, *canis*, *senex*, *judez*, *dies*, *nubes*; the ablative singular of *crinis*, *securis*, *vectigal*, *sal*, *caro*, *orto*, *salus*, *domus*. Give the gender of each of these words.

3. Write down, with English, all the infinitives of *aufero* (in the active and passive voice), the perfect and supine of *vinco*, *figo*, *torreo*, *detero*, *sperno*, and parse *licuisset*, *memento*, *regerere*, *pateris*, *eunti*.

4. Translate into English:—

(1.) Ad haec Ariovistus respondit: Jus esse belli ut qui vicissent iis quos vicissent quemadmodum vellent imperarent; item populum Romanum vietis non ad alterius praescriptum sed ad suum arbitrium imperare consuesse. Si ipse populo Romano non praescriberet quemadmodum suo jure uteretur non oportere sese a populo Romano in suo jure impediri. Aeduos sibi, quoniam belli fortunam etentassent et armis congressi ac superati essent, stipendiarios esse factos. Magnam Caesarem injuriam facere qui suo adventu vectigalia sibi deteriora faceret. Aeduis se obsides redditurum non esse, neque his neque eorum sociis injuria bellum illaturum, si in eo manerent quod convenisset, stipendiumque quotannis penderent; si id non fecissent, longe iis fratrum nomen populi Romani abfuturum. Quod sibi Caesar denuntiaret se Aeduorum injurias non neglecturum, neminem eorum sine sua pernicie contendisse. Quum vellet congregaretur: intellecturum quid invicti Germani, exercitissimi in armis, qui inter annos XIV tectum non subissent, virtute possent.

(2.) Cultores regionum a reliquis mortalibus multum differunt. Mortuos limo obliti plangunt: nec cremare aut fodere fas putant, verum arte medicatos intra penetralia, collocant. Lutum inter manus, farinam calcibus subigunt. Forum ac negotia feminae, viri pensa ac domos curant: onera illac humeris, hi capitibus accipiunt. Cum parentes egent, illis necesse est, his liberum alere.

5. Translate into Latin:—

The Helvetii, brought to it by want of all things, sent to him ambassadors about a surrender. Who, when they had met him on the march, and had thrown themselves at his feet, and having spoken like supplicants had sought peace, and when he had bidden them to await his coming in the place, in which they then were, obeyed. After Cæsar had come thither, he demanded the hostages, the arms, the slaves who had fled over to them. Whilst these things are being sought and brought together, a night having intervened, about six thousand men of the canton, which is called Verbigenus, whether thoroughly terrified by fear, or induced by hope of safety, at the beginning of night, having gone forth from the camp of the Helvetii, marched to the Rhine and the boundaries of Germany.

German Language.

1. Where is German said to be spoken most correctly?

What are the English equivalent sounds to

*an*, *ün*, *en*,

and to

*sch*, *sz*, *z*, *v*, and *w*?

2. Decline the articles—

*der*, *die*, *das*,

and

*ein*, *eine*, *ein*.

3. Decline the substantives—*der Vater*, *der Sohn*, *die Nacht*, *der Fürst*, *die Uhr*, *das Dorf*, *das Pferd*.

4. Decline in the singular and plural the personal pronouns of the 3rd person.

How is it usual to address a person in German, and how is this method expressed in printing?

5. Explain clearly the division of the German verbs into *strong* and *weak Conjugations*.

Give the past and perfect tenses of *singen*, *kommen*, *hören*.

6. What is the meaning of a *Separable* and what of an *Inseparable compound verb*?

Give the present tense and the future perfect tense of—

(1.) *abgehen*,

(2.) *entstehen*.

7. (a.) What auxiliary verb is used to form the *Passive* of German verbs?

Ex. Give the pluperfect passive of *lieben*.

(b.) What auxiliary verb is used to form the perfect tenses of German Reflexive verbs?

Ex. Give the perfect tense of the verb "*sich waschen*."

8. Give the German of—

1. The first twelve cardinal numerals.

2. The days of the week.

3. The months of the year.

4. The four seasons.

Ex. Translate—

Sydney, the 5th December.

A quarter to twelve.

Half-past three.

A bottle of wine.

Translate

Translate into English—

“ Durch diese hohle Gasse muss er kommen  
 Es führt kein anderer weg nach Küssnacht—Hier  
 Vollend' ichs—Die Gelegenheit is günstig.  
 Dort der Hollunderstrauch verbirgt mich ihm,  
 Von dort herab kann ihm mein Pfeil erlangen,  
 Des Weges Enge wehret den Verfolgern.  
 Nach' deine Rechnung mit dem Himmel, Vogt  
 Fort musst du, deine Uhr ist abgelaufen.  
 Ich lebe still und harmlos—Das Geschoss  
 War auf des Waldes Thiere nur gerichtet,  
 Meine Gedanken waren rein von Mord—  
 Du hast aus meinem Frieden mich heraus  
 Geschrecht; in gährend Drachengift hast du  
 Die Milch der frommen Denkart mir verwandelt  
 Zum Ungeheuren hast du mich gewöhnt—  
 Wer sieht des Kindes Haupt zum Ziele setzte,  
 Der kann auch treffen in das Herz des Finks.  
 Die armen kindlein die unschuldigen,  
 Das treue Weib muss ich vor deiner wuth  
 Beschützen, Landvogt! Da, als ich den Bogenstrang  
 Anzog—als mir die Hand erzitterte—  
 Als du mit grausam teuflischer Lust  
 Mich zwangst, auf's Haupt des Kindes anzulgen—  
 Als ich ohnmächtig flehend rang vor dir,  
 Damals gelobt' ich mir in meinem Innern  
 Nit furchtbarm Eidschiour, den nur Gott gehört  
 Das meines nächsten Schusses erstes Ziel  
 Dein Herz sein sollte—was ich mir gelobt  
 In jenes Augenblickes Hollenqualen,  
 Ist eine heil'ge Schuld, ich will sie zahlen.”

Translate into German—

“ Paul had never risen from his little bed. He lay there, listening to the noises in the street, quite tranquilly; not caring much how the time went, but watching it, and watching everything about him with observing eyes. When the sunbeams struck into his room through the rustling blinds and quivered on the opposite wall like golden water, he knew that evening was coming on and that the sky was red and beautiful. As the reflection died away and a gloom went creeping up the wall, he watched it deepen, deepen, deepen into night. Then he thought how the long streets were dotted with lamps, and how the peaceful stars were shining overhead. His fancy had a strange tendency to wander to the river, which he knew was flowing through the great city; and now he thought how black it was, and how deep it would look, reflecting the host of stars—and more than all how steadily it rolled away to meet the sea.”

*Geometry.*

Three hours allowed.

1. Define a right angle, and show how to draw a straight line at right angles to a given straight line of unlimited length from a given point without it. Why “of unlimited length”?
2. If two triangles have two sides of the one equal respectively to two sides of the other, but the contained angles unequal, show that the base of the triangle with the greater contained angle is greater than the base of the other.
3. A. If a straight line be divided into two equal parts, and also into two unequal parts, the rectangle under the unequal parts, together with the square of the intermediate part, is equal to the square of half the given line.  
 B. A B C is an isosceles triangle; A B being equal to B C, D is any point in A C. Prove that the square on A B is greater than the square on B D by the rectangle A D, D C.
4. Prove that the tangent to a circle at any point is at right angles to the diameter through that point, and thence show that the two tangents, from an external point, are equal.
5. The opposite angles of any quadrilateral, inscribed in a circle, are together equal to two right angles.
6. Show how to inscribe a regular pentagon in a given circle.
7. Give Euclid's test of four quantities being proportional. In what propositions of the Sixth Book is this test applied?
8. Prove that two triangles are similar when they have an angle in each equal and the sides about the equal angles proportional.

*Algebra.*

Three hours allowed.

1. State the *rule of Subtraction* in Algebra, and explain the reason for it.
2. If  $a = \frac{1}{4}$ ;  $b = -\frac{1}{27}$  Find the values of  $\sqrt{a}$ ;  $\sqrt[4]{-b}$ ;  $\frac{a^3 - b^3}{a^2 + ab + b^2}$
3. Simplify  $\left\{ 1 - \frac{1}{(2x+1)^2} \right\} \div \frac{x+1}{(x+\frac{1}{2})^2}$   

$$\frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{1}{x+2} + \frac{x+3}{x^2+5x+6} - \frac{x-3}{x^2-5x+6}$$
4. Find by inspection or otherwise the G.C.M. of  $x^3 - mx^2 + mx - 1$  and  $x^2 - 1$ .
5. Solve the equations—  
 (A)  $\frac{5x-1}{7} - (10x-3) = \frac{x-1/5}{14} + 1$   
 (B)  $\frac{x^2-9}{3} = \frac{x+3}{4}$   
 (C)  $1+x = \sqrt{1+x} \sqrt{3+x^2}$   
 (D)  $x + \frac{ab}{x} = a \cdot b$   
 (E)  $\left. \begin{aligned} x^2 + y^2 &= 35 \\ xy(x+y) &= 30 \end{aligned} \right\}$

6. Find the sum of the squares of the roots of the equation  $x^2 + px + q = 0$ .

7. Simplify the Surds—

$$\frac{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{3}}; \sqrt{8} \times \sqrt{31} + \sqrt{\frac{8}{9}} \sqrt{27 + 4\sqrt{35}}$$

8. The area of a rectangle is ( $a$ ) square feet, and if the length and breadth were each increased by one foot the area would be doubled. Find the sides.

#### Trigonometry.

Three hours allowed.

1. If the sine of an angle be  $\frac{1}{3}$ , find the other trigonometrical functions and also the cosine of twice the angle.

2. Show that the sine of an angle = cosine of its complement = sine of its supplement.

3. Prove that in any triangle the sides are proportional to the sines of the opposite angles. Show how this proposition can be used to find the distance of an inaccessible object, which can be observed from each end of a measured base-line.

4. Prove the formulae

$$\text{Cos. } ^2A \text{ Cos. } ^2B + \text{Sin. } ^2A \text{ Sin. } ^2B + \text{Cos. } ^2A \text{ Sin. } ^2B + \text{Sin. } ^2A \text{ Cos. } ^2B = 1$$

$$\frac{\text{Sin. } 3A + \text{Sin. } A}{\text{Sin. } 3A - \text{Sin. } A} = \tan. 2A.$$

5. Assuming that in a plane triangle

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \text{ Cos. } A.$$

$$\text{Prove that } \text{Cos. } \frac{A}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{S(S-a)}}{bc} \quad \text{Sin. } \frac{A}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{(S-b)(S-c)}}{bc}$$

6. If in a triangle  $\text{Cos. } B = \frac{\text{Sin. } A}{2 \text{ Sin. } C}$ , show that the triangle is isosceles.

7. The sides of a triangle are 3 and 12, and the contained angle is  $30^\circ$ . Find the hypotenuse of an equal isosceles right-angled triangle.

8. A person wishing to ascertain his distance from an inaccessible object, finds three points in the horizontal plane at which the angular elevation of the summit of the object is the same. Show how the distance may be found.

#### Mechanics.

Three hours allowed.

1. Assuming the parallelogram of forces, prove the triangle of forces.

2. Two equal forces act at a certain point. If one of them acted in an exactly opposite direction the resultant would be increased in the ratio of 1 :  $\sqrt{3}$ . Find the angle between the forces in the first instance.

3. Define the "moment" of a force about any point, and show that if two forces keep a body which is movable freely about a fixed point at rest, their moments are equal.

4. A body of weight,  $W$ , rests on a smooth plane inclined to the horizon at an angle of  $30^\circ$ , being supported by a string which makes an angle of  $30^\circ$  with the plane. Show that the tension of the string =  $\frac{W}{\sqrt{3}}$

5. If  $O$  be the intersection of the diagonals of a square  $ABCD$ , find the centre of gravity of the figure formed by removing the triangle  $AOB$  from the square.

6. A uniform triangular board rests horizontally on three props at the angular points. Show that the pressures on the props are equal.

7. Find the relation between  $P$  and  $W$  in the system of pulleys in which each pulley is attached to the weight, the weights of the pulleys being neglected. If there are three pulleys, each weighing  $Q$ , how would the result be modified?

#### Experimental Physics.

Three hours allowed.

1. What is meant by the diffusion of gases? What is the law of diffusion?

2. What is the specific heat of a body? Show its use in controlling the atomic weight of a substance.

3. What is electrolysis? What is the action of an electric current upon solutions of hydrochloric acid, copper sulphate, and sodium chloride?

4. Describe the Ruhmkorff coil, and explain its action.

5. Explain the action of the common glass frictional electrical machine.

6. What is sound and how does it travel?

7. Give an account of the eye as an optical instrument. Give sketch.

8. How would you illustrate the conduction, convection, and radiation of heat to a class?

9. The latent heat of water is 79, and that of steam 537—what is meant by this?

10. Give instances of the reflection and refraction of light.

N.B.—In all cases where possible, illustrate your answers by sketches.

#### Chemistry.

Three hours allowed.

1. Show that the terms supporter and non-supporter of combustion are merely relative.

2. Define the terms atom, molecule, mixture, and chemical-compound.

3. Give an account of the preparation and properties of chlorine. How does it differ from sulphuric acid ( $\text{SO}_2$ ) as a bleaching agent?

4. Describe the manufacture of coal gas.

5. What are the oxygen compounds of nitrogen; how is nitric acid prepared?

6. Explain the use of the spectroscope in chemistry.

7. How much zinc and sulphuric acid would be required for the preparation of 50 litres of hydrogen gas at  $15^\circ \text{C}$ . and 755 m.m.?

8. How is sulphuric acid prepared?

9. How is copper extracted from its ores?

10. Describe the chemical changes brought about in air by the respiration of plants and animals.

N.B.—In all cases where possible, illustrate your answers by sketches and equations.

British

*British History.*

Three hours allowed.

1. What proofs exist that Britain was once occupied by races different from those by which it has been inhabited since the Fifth Century?
2. Give an account of the reign of King Alfred.
3. Account for the comparatively stationary condition of Scotland from the time of Alexander the Second to that of the last of the Stuarts.
4. Describe the case of Sir John Fenwick. What lessons may be drawn from it?
5. Compare the condition of England with that of Scotland during the reign of Charles the Second.
6. Relate concisely the rise and progress of Public Education in each of the "Three Kingdoms."
7. What differences do you observe between a Government as administered under Queen Elizabeth, and that now existing in this Colony?
8. What was the Darien Scheme?
9. Account for the existence and power of the Bank of England.

*Geology.*

Three hours allowed.

1. State generally the chief objects of the Science of Geology.
2. Upon what principles have the *sedimentary formations* been classified? Mention some of the characteristics of the *Paleozoic epoch*, and of the *Jurassic* and *Pleistocene Periods*.
3. Name the periods of the *Paleozoic* or *Primary epoch*. To which of them does the oldest known fossil belong? Name and describe this fossil.
4. To what periods do the principal coal measures of England and of New South Wales belong? Name some of the fossil plants of each. In what other geological formations have workable seams of coal been found?
5. How have quartz-veins been formed? In what sedimentary and igneous formations are the auriferous quartz-veins chiefly found?
6. In what formations do tin lodes usually occur.
7. Explain the nature and origin of an *ordinary fault* and a *reversed fault*; and illustrate by a sketch. How would you ascertain the position of a faulted or displaced stratum in the case of an *ordinary fault*.
8. How do you account for the origin of the Great Dividing Range which extends through New South Wales, and of the valleys on both sides of it; also of the vast alluvial plains of Riverina through which flow the Darling, Murrumbidgee, and Murray Rivers?
9. Where do the most extensive coral reefs occur? Describe the formation of a *fringing reef*, a *barrier reef*, and an *atoll*.
10. Define the terms *porphyry*, *amygdaloid*, *breccia*, *conglomerate*.
11. What are the component minerals of *ternary granite*, *diorite*, *felstone*, and *syenite*? How do you account for the vesicular and dense structures of *Basalt*?
12. How are *glaciers* formed? Explain the geological action of *frost*, *snow*, *glaciers*, and *icebergs*.
13. Explain the solvent action of rain-water upon limestone rocks; and how *stalactites*, *stalagmites*, and *calcareous tufa*, or *travertin*, are formed.
14. Name the accompanying fossils: of what formation are they characteristic?
15. Name the accompanying rock specimens: what do you know about their mineral composition?

*Physiology.*

Three hours allowed.

1. Describe the various stages of the process of digestion in man, enumerating briefly the different functions of the various organs concerned.
2. What is a *gland*? Describe its minute structure. Enumerate and describe the principal glands and state what you know of the respective functions.
3. Describe the microscopic character, of human blood. How does arterial differ from venous blood?
4. What is reflex action? Give any illustration of reflex action with which you may be acquainted.
5. Describe the different kinds of muscular structure, their minute characters, and their functions.
6. Describe the human lungs, their functions, and the effect of respiration on the blood and on the air inspired and expired.
7. How does the human eye accommodate itself to near and distant vision?

## ANNEX M.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

## TRAINING MASTER'S REPORT UPON THE PUBLIC TRAINING SCHOOL, FOR THE YEAR 1881.

DURING the year 1881 the work of the Training School was carried on by the following staff:—

The Training Master.  
The Assistant Training Master.

Also,—

The Teacher of French .....	3 hours weekly.
The Teacher of Physics and Chemistry .....	2     "
The Teacher of Singing .....	2     "
The Drill Instructor .....	4     "
The Drawing Master (until he resigned in August) .....	2     "

Every Wednesday the male students were under the charge of the Master of Method, and the female students under that of the Mistress of Method. The female students were also instructed in sewing, and the method of teaching it to pupils, by the Head Sewing-mistress.

There were two sessions of six (6) months each, and the students of each session were divided into Upper and Lower classes. None were admitted into the Upper class except under the following conditions:—

1. That they had been pupil-teachers of at least three years' standing.
2. That a favourable report had been received from the Inspectors of their several districts upon their practical skill.
3. That their yearly examinations (as pupil-teachers) had shown that they possessed fair literary ability.
4. That they satisfactorily passed a test examination held by the Examiners at the end of the first month in training. When the result of this examination left doubts as to the proficiency of one or more of the students, another month's probation was allowed.

The



The following tables show the classification, &c. of the students:—

a. CLASSIFICATION AND AGES.

Classes.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Ages.						Total.	
				Under 18.		18 to 20.		Over 20.		Males.	Females.
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Upper .....	16	33	49	3	1	10	27	3	5	16	33
Lower .....	33	26	59	...	...	4	15	29	11	33	26
Total .....	49	59	108	3	1	14	42	32	16	49	59

Of these, eight (8) males in the Lower Class were married. Their wives received instruction in the Model School one day each week in needlework, and in the duties required of them in connection with their husbands' schools—in the assembling and dismissing of the female pupils.

b. PREVIOUS OCCUPATIONS.

Classes.	R. Teachers.		Teachers of small Schools.		Teachers from Private Schools.		Others.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Upper .....	16	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	33
Lower .....	1	13	8	6	1	4	23	3	33	26
Total .....	17	46	8	6	1	4	23	3	49	59

c. RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

Classes.	C.E.		R.C.		Pres.		Wes.		Prim. Meth.		Cong.		Bap.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Upper .....	9	14	3	5	2	2	1	6	...	...	1	6	...	...	16	33
Lower .....	15	8	3	3	7	6	4	5	2	...	2	3	...	1	33	26
Total .....	24	22	6	8	9	8	5	11	2	...	3	9	...	1	49	59

Previous to entering the Training School, pupil-teachers are neither instructed nor examined in English literature, physics, or chemistry, and consequently have but little if any knowledge of those subjects; and the majority are defective in English grammar (especially composition), physical geography, theory of arithmetic, Latin, and French.

Teachers from small schools are, as a rule, very defective in every subject requiring original thought. Their knowledge of English grammar is very poor, and they are generally defective in even the mechanical part of elementary arithmetic. They know almost nothing of the geography of New South Wales, and from this fact it may be inferred that their knowledge of general geography is very low.

Married students are paid £8 per month, and single ones £6. To procure these payments, satisfactory reports must be obtained from the officers of the Examining Department, who examine the students at the end of each month to determine their diligence in study and their progress.

*Practical Training.*

The students attend one day in each week at the Model School for practical training in teaching, the males under the Master of Method, and the females under the Mistress of Method. They were instructed in the method of teaching, and were required to give lessons in the school, which were afterwards criticised.

*Physical Training.*

The males received instruction two hours weekly in military drill and gymnastics, and the females a like time in drill and calisthenics. The practical knowledge acquired by them in these subjects was tested by each student drilling a class of pupils, and their theoretical knowledge by a written examination. These physical exercises proved beneficial to the health of the students.

*Progress while in Training.*

Considering the attainments of the students when they entered, and the shortness of the term of training, very satisfactory results were achieved.

*In the Upper Class.*

5 males and 13 females reached the limit of *Good*.  
 7 " 15 " " *Very Fair*.  
 4 " 5 " " *Fair to Very Fair*.

*In the Lower Class.*

15 males and 14 females reached the limit of *Fair*.  
 16 " 11 " " *Tolerable*.  
 2 " 1 female " " *Moderate*.

*Appearance of Students.*

With but few exceptions, the personal appearance of the students was respectable and their attire neat and becoming. *Conduct.*

*Conduct.*

Their conduct and demeanour while under instruction were very satisfactory. I visited the residences of those who lived within a reasonable distance of the Training School as frequently as possible; but the majority of them had their lodgings in various parts of the city and suburbs beyond my reach, and consequently my knowledge of their home life was very slight. From visits made to those within reach, and inquiries concerning those at a distance, I was led to believe that their evenings were for the most part spent in study. I am further led to this conclusion from the fact that the work appointed to be done at home was, in nearly every case, carefully and correctly performed. Had the Department arranged for licensed lodging-houses for the accommodation of the students, there would have been greater facilities afforded for visiting them and for forming a correct opinion regarding their private character.

*Saturday Classes.*

The Saturday classes in connection with the Training School were in operation throughout the year. These classes were attended by pupil-teachers from the Public and Denominational Schools in Sydney and the suburbs. The number enrolled for the last quarter of the year was 91 males and 218 females, making a total of 309. The subjects in which they received instruction were—

Mathematics,	Latin (males),
French (females),	Drawing,
Vocal music,	School management.

The conduct and attention of the pupil-teachers in these classes—especially of the girls—were very good, and their progress on the whole was reasonably satisfactory.

J. WRIGHT,  
Training Master.

## APPENDIX V.

## PRINCIPAL SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OFFICER'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1881.

I HAVE the honor to submit for the information of the Minister my report for the year 1881 on the working of the compulsory clauses of the Public Instruction Act of 1880.

In order to carry out the provisions of the 20th and 21st sections of the Act, the Colony is being divided into districts. These districts are being proclaimed as places where under defined conditions the obligatory attendance of children at school may be enforced.

At the end of the year 51 such districts had been proclaimed, comprising those parts of the Colony lying between the Tweed on the north, Dubbo on the west, Queanbeyan on the south-west, Ulladulla on the south, and the Metropolis on the east.

Of the proclaimed districts, 35 are now under the charge of School Attendance Officers. These districts embrace the counties of Cumberland, Cook, Camden, Northumberland, Hunter, Roxburgh, Westmoreland, Argyle, St. Vincent, Murray, Bathurst, Wellington, Gloucester, Brisbane, and Bligh.

The School Attendance Branch of the Public Instruction Department being an entirely new feature it was decided to commence operations on a small scale, and gradually enlarge the circle of its action. Accordingly the work this year was begun with four officers whose duties were confined to Sydney and its immediate suburbs. After careful instruction in the matter and manner of their work these officers commenced their duties, which they have performed very satisfactorily. Upwards of 10,000 cases of default have been investigated and reported upon by them, and they have inquired into numerous cases of application for exemption from payment of school fees, in order to ascertain whether the applicants had reasonable grounds for their request.

About the end of May, twenty-six additional officers were appointed. After seven weeks' continuous training in the theory and practice of their duties these officers were allocated, care being taken to place them as near the centre of their respective districts as circumstances would permit, in order to economise their labours and prevent unnecessary travelling expense. The Metropolitan officers afforded considerable help in the training of the others by taking them in parties of three or four into their districts, and affording them opportunities of seeing how the work was done.

Suitable registers were supplied to each School Attendance Officer on taking charge of a district, and in these he is required to record methodically the nature and amount of his work. These registers comprise,—

1. A diary book in which the duties of each day are to be entered clearly and in the order of their performance, at the close of the day; this book is liable to be inspected or sent for by the Principal Attendance Officer on the shortest notice.

2. A weekly report giving a summary of the week's work. This paper is forwarded to the Principal Attendance Officer at the close of each week for examination, and becomes a record of the Office.

3. Printed forms on which all the necessary legal information required must be detailed in each case of default, when it is considered necessary to take the case into Court.

The Minister will thus see that the work of this Branch has been reduced to a system, requiring uniformity of action on the part of those who carry out its duties, a point of great importance, as it enables me to form a fairly correct estimate of the comparative usefulness of each officer and greatly facilitates the work of the Office.

The officers who have been already appointed are, with some exceptions, well qualified for their work, and perform it with proper temper, with earnestness, and with success. It is highly gratifying to me to acknowledge the intelligent efforts of these officers in carrying out the instructions and counsel which have been imparted to them, and to find that they are well received and cordially supported by the inhabitants of the districts where they labour. The following table will show that much success has attended their efforts not only in promoting the more regular attendance of children at school but in bringing many children into school who had hitherto been deprived of education by the culpable carelessness or wilful neglect of their parents or guardians.

Districts.	Number of children whose cases have been investigated.	Number of children whose attendances at School shows a marked improvement.	Number of children who had not attended School for some months previous to the visits of an Officer.
Metropolitan (for 12 months) .....	10,579	4,781	1,680
Country (for 6 months) .....	12,005	5,033	875
Total .....	22,584	9,814	2,555

The average attendance in the Metropolitan Districts has been considerably lessened by the presence of small-pox. The fear of infection induced by this much-dreaded disease has caused numbers of people to keep their children away from school, and some schools were actually closed in consequence for a time. This has to a great extent paralyzed the efforts of the officers, and rendered their work unpleasant and apparently less successful.

Few persons have this year been subjected to prosecution in a Court of law, in the hope that mild instruction and earnest persuasion would bring about more beneficial results than the employment of harsh measures, and would also tend to conciliate those who might be opposed to the compulsory clauses of the Act.

However, in some cases of flagrant violation of the Act, and when every other means had been tried—repeatedly tried, and failed,—and when as in some instances open hostility had been manifested and openly vaunted, it became imperatively necessary, not only for the vindication of the law but as an example to others, to have recourse to extreme measures. The following table shows the number of prosecutions and convictions in the Metropolitan Districts :—

District.	School Attendance Officer.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.
No. 1 .....	George Turner .....	7	5
No. 2 .....	Robert George .....	7	7
No. 3 .....	W. G. Wilson .....	10	10
No. 4 .....	R. T. Sutton .....	11	11
Total .....	.....	35	33

In some districts an impression exists that defaulters are treated with too much leniency ; but it should be borne in mind that no prosecution can take place in any locality till the district of which it forms a part has been six months proclaimed, and therefore none could have taken place earlier than 1882 in any district outside the Metropolitan County. A few convictions in country districts would, however, have a beneficial effect on all delinquents, and give those who have complied with the law reason to feel that they had done right.

This year's experience has shown that, without a more stringent application of the law, the desired result and that contemplated by the Act will not be fully obtained. Parents may listen approvingly to remonstrance and promise compliance with the law, but they will come to regard expostulation, however earnest or persuasive, as mere sentiment, so long as they think there will be no punishment.

ALF. W. SLADEN.



APPENDIX VI.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of School Attendance for each quarter of the year.

	Number on Rolls.									Average Attendance.			Fees paid.	Free Pupils.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Total	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wcs.	Others.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
														£	s.	d.		
<b>MARCH QUARTER.</b>																		
Public Schools .....	46,363	42,721	89,084	44,351	14,921	9,715	12,367	7,730	89,084	32,355·7	28,684·3	61,040·	7,586	4	4	676	671	1,347
Provisional .....	2,609	2,665	5,364	2,708	1,714	496	344	102	5,364	1,884·8	1,851·5	3,736·3	381	13	4	180	173	353
Half-time .....	881	805	1,686	877	559	113	117	20	1,686	665·8	605·8	1,271·6	88	9	8	30	27	57
Evening Public .....	720	16	736	350	102	77	117	90	736	393·6	11·2	404·8	155	1	9	7	...	7
Denominational .....	12,962	11,343	24,305	9,275	12,199	777	1,184	870	24,305	8,681·9	7,322·9	16,004·8	1,987	1	0	319	350	669
Total .....	63,625	57,550	121,175	57,561	29,495	11,178	14,129	8,812	121,175	43,981·8	38,475·7	82,457·5	10,198	10	1	1,212	1,221	2,433
<b>JUNE QUARTER.</b>																		
Public Schools .....	48,153	44,290	92,443	46,072	15,795	10,000	12,700	7,876	92,443	31,725·5	28,171·5	59,897·	9,319	1	4	676	683	1,359
Provisional .....	2,820	2,819	5,639	2,823	1,793	567	346	110	5,639	1,925·9	1,941·2	3,867·1	507	1	11	168	165	333
Half-time .....	854	758	1,612	830	532	102	108	40	1,612	609·9	533·6	1,143·5	110	1	1	28	33	61
Third-time .....	11	11	22	14	8	.....	.....	.....	22	9·	8·1	17·1	0	3	0	.....	.....	.....
Evening Public .....	999	24	1,023	416	197	105	189	116	1,023	509·2	10·5	519·7	203	13	9	12	.....	12
Denominational .....	13,230	11,611	24,900	9,399	12,537	822	1,214	928	24,900	8,359·3	6,968·8	15,328·1	2,345	0	1	302	342	644
Total .....	66,126	59,513	125,639	59,554	30,862	11,596	14,557	9,070	125,639	43,138·8	37,633·7	80,772·5	12,485	1	2	1,186	1,223	2,409
<b>SEPTEMBER QUARTER.</b>																		
Public Schools .....	49,076	45,561	94,637	47,204	16,313	10,288	12,821	8,011	94,637	32,739·5	29,049·4	61,788·9	8,384	10	11	739	711	1,450
Provisional .....	3,015	2,983	5,998	2,927	1,996	599	407	69	5,998	2,154·2	2,097·9	4,252·1	442	17	10	167	150	317
Half-time .....	814	736	1,550	814	494	112	115	15	1,550	558·6	505·1	1,063·7	79	5	3	19	18	37
Third-time .....	12	11	23	15	8	.....	.....	.....	23	9·6	8·8	18·4	0	18	0	.....	.....	.....
Evening Public .....	884	17	901	395	203	94	158	51	901	473·9	9·9	483·8	213	19	6	5	.....	5
Denominational .....	12,493	10,814	23,307	8,654	11,943	727	1,165	818	23,307	7,734·1	6,440·7	14,174·8	1,930	13	10	270	298	568
Total .....	66,294	60,122	126,416	60,009	30,957	11,820	14,666	8,964	126,416	43,669·9	38,111·8	81,781·7	11,052	5	4	1,200	1,177	2,377
<b>DECEMBER QUARTER.</b>																		
Public Schools .....	50,719	47,344	98,063	49,034	16,847	10,720	13,352	8,110	98,063	35,231·6	31,093·2	66,324·8	10,306	9	0	886	907	1,793
Provisional .....	2,871	2,841	5,712	2,742	1,899	592	433	46	5,712	1,987·9	2,012·	3,999·9	566	9	6	127	125	252
Half-time .....	759	691	1,450	777	436	107	114	16	1,450	528·2	499·1	1,027·3	91	5	8	21	25	46
Third-time .....	12	12	24	16	8	.....	.....	.....	24	9·4	7·9	17·3	0	17	3	.....	.....	.....
Evening Public .....	733	37	770	325	182	77	132	54	770	397·6	17·2	414·8	177	2	7	6	.....	6
Denominational .....	12,118	10,659	22,777	8,475	11,751	685	1,009	857	22,777	7,974·2	6,795·4	14,769·6	2,320	10	10	292	310	602
Total .....	67,212	61,584	128,796	61,369	31,123	12,181	15,040	9,083	128,796	46,128·9	40,424·8	86,553·7	13,462	14	10	1,332	1,367	2,699

APPENDIX VII.

ATTENDANCE of Children at the Public Schools, for the Quarter ending 31st December, 1881, or for the last Quarter of that year during which the Schools were in operation.

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Aberdeen	42	31	73	27.7	21.4	49.1	189 0 0	4 2 4	.....	1 15 6	194 17 10
Aberglasslyn	22	35	57	16.2	25.4	41.6	162 0 0	2 1 9	.....	22 0 2	186 1 11
Adaminaby	22	27	49	17.8	22.3	40.1	180 0 0	2 18 5	.....	1 0 0	183 18 5
Adamstown	163	137	300	126.6	99.5	226.1	475 18 1	11 9 0	.....	.....	487 7 1
Adelong	180	178	358	139.5	128.8	268.3	723 14 4	14 1 6	11 12 6	17 17 6	767 5 10
Adelong Crossing	24	20	44	13.8	10.8	24.6	170 0 0	.....	.....	1 18 0	171 18 0
Adelong Grove	15	10	25	12.1	8.2	20.3	103 13 4	1 14 4	.....	.....	105 7 8
Adelong Upper	19	24	43	15.4	16.2	31.6	121 10 9	3 7 9	6 18 0	550 10 10	682 7 4
Albion Park	38	45	83	25.9	31.1	58.0	243 0 0	4 0 1	.....	.....	247 0 1
Albury	268	229	497	163.8	142.9	306.7	813 1 1	22 4 11	.....	1,378 11 1	2,213 17 1
Aldavilla	26	29	55	18.3	22.3	40.6	166 5 7	1 15 2	.....	7 10 0	176 10 9
Alfred Town	21	16	37	14.8	10.4	25.2	34 16 8	10 3 6	4 18 3	62 15 0	112 13 5
Alstonville	21	22	43	14.6	16.1	30.7	156 0 0	2 0 9	.....	.....	158 2 9
Alumny Creek	38	21	59	20.7	11.3	32.0	160 13 1	1 0 5	.....	.....	161 13 6
Amosfield	40	42	82	25.6	25.5	51.1	181 16 8	2 3 9	8 10 0	30 18 6	223 8 11
Angledale	10	24	34	5.5	17.5	23.0	35 18 4	5 2 10	.....	513 16 6	554 17 8
Appin	36	37	73	25.3	24.4	49.7	198 0 0	3 14 2	.....	2 0 0	203 14 2
Apple-tree Flat	12	23	35	8.4	17.9	26.3	107 10 0	4 0 3	.....	.....	111 10 3
Araluen	56	72	128	40.6	50.2	90.8	339 10 0	4 12 11	.....	.....	344 2 11
Araluen, Upper	31	30	61	20.9	19.3	40.2	180 0 0	1 3 6	.....	10 0 0	191 3 6
Araluen, West	26	47	73	13.6	28.0	41.6	198 0 0	2 10 0	.....	.....	200 10 0
Argyle	21	15	36	16.2	10.3	26.5	95 0 0	2 2 4	.....	1 0 0	98 2 4
Argyle, East	18	6	24	15.1	5.2	20.3	93 0 0	3 2 7	.....	1 0 0	97 2 7
Armidale	178	187	365	110.0	100.8	210.8	615 14 4	17 3 3	12 8 6	10 0 0	655 6 1
Arthurville	15	12	27	12.6	10.0	22.6	121 14 2	3 16 11	6 11 6	21 0 0	153 2 7
Ashfield	260	210	470	163.8	130.1	293.9	705 18 7	14 5 4	.....	279 7 0	999 10 11
Ash Island	32	17	49	26.9	12.5	39.4	168 0 0	2 11 3	.....	294 14 0	465 5 3
Attunga	31	19	50	22.1	12.6	34.7	65 0 0	.....	2 15 0	567 11 0	635 6 0
Australian Farm	19	9	28	13.9	7.2	21.1	118 10 0	1 9 0	.....	11 5 0	131 4 0
Avoca Vale	35	23	58	17.4	11.2	28.6	49 3 2	5 9 11	.....	53 18 1	108 11 2
Avondale	21	27	48	13.0	20.0	33.0	167 4 9	1 5 9	.....	.....	168 10 6
Baker's Swamp	31	28	59	20.3	18.3	38.6	150 15 5	2 12 7	.....	1 0 0	154 8 0
Balarah	13	19	32	10.0	14.2	24.2	112 10 0	1 12 8	.....	.....	114 2 8
Balgowlah	14	18	32	10.5	11.8	22.3	47 14 10	5 12 10	.....	18 0 0	71 7 8
Ballina	53	51	104	28.2	28.9	57.1	216 0 0	1 9 9	.....	1,383 11 3	1,601 1 0
Balmain	612	558	1,170	418.5	354.7	773.2	2,054 15 6	28 11 9	.....	248 2 8	2,331 9 11
Balmain, West	394	354	748	256.0	226.9	482.9	1,098 10 0	16 2 11	.....	214 3 9	1,328 16 8
Balranald	68	82	150	40.1	41.7	81.8	198 0 0	5 4 4	.....	22 10 5	225 14 9
Bandon Grove	33	26	59	25.0	17.8	42.8	174 0 0	1 16 10	.....	0 18 0	176 14 10
Banks Meadow	57	37	94	35.7	18.0	53.7	68 0 0	2 6 6	.....	9 17 6	80 4 0
Bankstown	49	36	85	33.8	27.4	61.2	216 0 0	2 4 11	.....	1 4 0	219 8 11
Baradine	11	12	23	8.6	9.1	17.7	118 10 0	4 7 3	.....	.....	122 17 3
Bargo	35	21	56	28.8	15.2	44.0	168 0 0	1 6 11	.....	30 3 4	199 10 3
Barraba	38	28	66	33.2	24.0	57.2	216 0 0	6 7 10	.....	586 12 0	808 19 10
Barrengarry	27	39	66	16.2	24.8	41.0	150 0 0	4 3 2	.....	556 18 6	711 1 8
Barrington	22	19	41	16.0	14.2	30.2	156 0 0	1 19 10	.....	37 4 3	195 4 1
Barwang	14	19	33	8.2	11.3	19.5	133 0 0	4 16 2	.....	15 0 0	152 16 2
Bateman's Bay	39	24	63	25.4	12.9	38.3	198 0 0	1 3 6	.....	153 17 6	353 1 0
Bathurst	533	505	1,038	363.5	301.4	664.9	2,223 4 4	26 17 4	1 14 0	134 2 6	2,385 18 2
Batlow	33	24	57	22.4	16.6	39.0	154 0 0	2 14 10	.....	1 0 0	157 14 10
Baulkham Hills	28	35	63	20.8	26.9	47.7	180 0 0	2 11 8	.....	.....	182 11 8
Baw Baw	17	17	34	11.2	10.9	22.1	132 0 0	3 1 3	.....	1 0 0	136 1 3
Bayley	24	26	50	13.6	13.2	26.8	49 6 5	.....	.....	3 18 0	53 4 5
Bective	6	14	20	4.2	8.3	12.5	27 0 0	.....	.....	4 3 4	31 3 4
Bega	137	139	276	94.2	88.1	182.3	401 14 10	9 18 3	.....	63 5 0	474 18 1
Belarbigil	22	35	57	9.9	13.6	23.5	131 0 0	2 15 5	.....	.....	133 15 5
Belford	9	29	38	5.4	19.6	25.0	137 13 9	1 2 7	.....	.....	138 16 4
Bellawongarah	26	15	41	18.4	8.5	26.9	128 12 0	0 13 0	.....	39 3 0	168 8 0
Bellinger	29	27	56	23.0	18.7	41.7	180 0 0	3 12 0	.....	24 0 6	207 12 6
Bell's Creek	16	17	33	11.6	13.4	25.0	168 0 0	4 0 8	.....	1 0 0	173 0 8
Belmont	21	17	38	13.6	13.6	27.2	132 0 0	1 9 9	.....	119 19 0	253 8 9
Belmore	28	38	66	18.0	26.3	44.3	162 0 0	.....	.....	0 18 0	162 18 0
Belmore River	29	32	61	18.0	19.9	37.9	174 0 0	1 19 0	12 0 0	.....	187 19 0
Belltrees	27	18	45	22.9	11.9	34.8	180 0 0	1 18 8	.....	19 16 4	201 15 0
Ben Bullen	33	31	64	22.6	22.0	44.6	182 0 0	4 14 7	1 10 0	36 0 0	224 4 7
Bendecla	10	16	26	7.5	11.8	19.3	120 0 0	1 0 8	1 10 0	1 0 0	123 10 8
Bendemeer	32	27	59	23.9	22.6	46.5	162 0 0	6 15 0	.....	5 0 0	173 15 0
Beneree	27	49	76	16.0	24.4	40.4	198 0 0	4 2 10	.....	1 0 0	203 2 10
Bergalia	23	26	49	20.0	21.3	41.3	180 0 0	0 17 5	.....	25 18 0	206 15 5
Berkeley	24	29	53	14.1	15.9	30.0	143 8 2	1 16 8	.....	87 15 3	233 0 1
Berrima	37	37	74	28.2	25.0	53.2	252 0 0	.....	.....	12 10 0	264 10 0
Berry Jerry	19	16	35	11.6	9.9	21.5	120 5 0	0 15 0	.....	.....	121 0 0
Beryl	24	16	40	15.3	8.8	24.1	38 6 8	5 4 2	.....	7 17 1	51 7 11
Bethunga	16	26	42	12.6	18.1	30.7	156 0 0	1 13 0	.....	51 0 0	208 13 0
Bettowynnd	14	17	31	7.6	10.0	17.6	114 0 0	0 15 10	.....	.....	114 5 10
Bibbenluke	19	16	35	15.2	9.8	25.0	107 10 0	1 16 6	.....	1 0 0	110 6 6
Big Hill	20	20	40	9.8	10.1	19.9	108 0 0	1 2 5	1 9 4	42 1 5	152 13 2
Binalong	38	39	77	20.9	22.8	43.7	216 0 0	.....	.....	9 8 6	225 8 6
Binda	26	12	32	15.0	7.0	22.0	129 6 4	.....	.....	1 0 0	130 6 4

APPENDIX VII—continued.

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.																	
	Boys	Girls	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.		Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.												
							£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.						
Lingera.....	48	66	114	37.2	51.9	89.1	228	0	0	6	8	9	2	10	0	2	12	0	239	10	9			
Binnaway .....	12	26	38	7.5	18.1	25.6	121	10	0	2	10	6	1	10	0	10	0	0	135	10	6			
Binneguy .....	23	10	33	17.0	5.9	22.9	97	10	0	8	7	6							105	17	6			
Binuni .....	19	17	36	11.4	9.0	20.4	120	0	0										16	9	8			
Bishop's Bridge .....	36	28	64	26.6	20.3	46.9	180	0	0	3	0	1							29	10	0			
Blackman's Point .....	20	24	44	12.6	15.7	28.3	121	6	8	2	10	10	5	0	0				12	9	5			
Black Range .....	18	21	39	14.2	16.0	30.2	156	0	0	2	18	5							29	8	0			
Blacktown .....	52	52	104	33.8	34.5	68.3	214	19	11	3	6	2	2	0	0				36	2	6			
Blackville .....	8	4	12	5.6	3.1	8.7	89	12	3													89	12	3
Blayney .....	87	85	172	64.3	53.4	117.7	366	5	8	6	5	10							149	16	0			
Bloom Hill .....	24	33	57	14.3	18.7	33.0	150	0	0										1	0	0	151	0	0
Blossom Hill .....	13	15	28	10.1	10.9	21.0	88	1	5	4	1	11	0	14	6				1	0	0	93	17	0
Blowering .....	23	18	41	16.5	13.6	30.1	144	0	0										1	18	0	145	18	0
Blue Gum Flat .....	35	26	61	22.9	17.3	40.2	156	0	0	3	2	8										159	2	8
Bob's Creek .....	11	16	27	4.0	8.0	12.0	14	8	0										54	18	0	69	6	0
Bodalla .....	27	31	58	18.5	20.6	39.1	180	0	0	1	1	6										181	1	6
Boggabri .....	62	38	100	35.6	22.1	57.7	198	0	0	2	18	8							0	12	0	201	10	8
Bomaderry .....	25	33	58	17.4	17.1	34.5	162	0	0	1	9	5										163	9	5
Bombala .....	102	73	175	74.1	48.4	122.5	356	7	1	7	1	6							96	10	0	459	18	7
Boolambayte .....	8	9	17	5.2	4.2	9.4	69	0	0	1	13	9										70	13	9
Booligal.....	19	23	42	12.5	16.3	28.8	107	3	2	2	12	6	17	5	0				66	5	1	193	5	9
Boolong.....	15	14	29	11.2	9.3	20.5	144	0	0	1	0	6										145	0	6
Booral .....	33	17	50	22.5	12.4	34.9	156	0	0	2	6	9							75	0	0	233	6	9
Boorook .....	13	16	29	11.2	11.5	22.7	11	0	0										16	11	2	27	11	2
Booramhil.....	13	22	35	9.3	15.4	24.7	128	0	0	1	0	2	1	10	0				16	2	6	146	12	8
Boree Cabone .....	17	13	30	12.5	10.0	22.5	18	0	0	5	4	9							55	9	6	78	14	3
Borenore .....	25	34	59	14.5	23.6	38.1	168	0	0	2	14	5							1	0	0	171	14	5
Botany .....	129	115	244	82.1	64.1	146.2	476	10	2	4	17	9							17	19	0	499	6	11
Botany West .....	55	45	100	36.6	30.2	66.8	256	13	3	2	12	6										259	5	9
Botany Heads .....	18	10	28	14.7	7.0	21.7	132	0	0													132	0	0
Bourke .....	62	30	92	33.4	15.3	48.7	216	0	0										25	0	0	241	0	0
Bourke-street .....	146	117	263	74.6	57.8	132.4	412	0	0	6	11	5							153	0	0	671	11	5
Bowan .....	19	19	38	12.5	15.1	27.6	144	0	0	1	17	8										145	17	8
Bowenfels.....	25	21	46	15.4	15.3	30.7	156	0	0	1	1	1										157	1	1
Bowling Alley Point .....	38	23	66	31.6	22.2	53.8	216	0	0	3	10	10							49	19	0	269	9	10
Bowna .....	35	25	60	25.7	17.8	43.5	151	18	0	3	15	11							66	14	9	222	8	8
Bowning .....	39	39	78	26.2	24.1	50.3	238	19	4	5	9	5							0	14	3	245	3	0
Bowra .....	34	29	63	20.9	17.6	38.5	160	0	0	5	18	6										165	18	6
Bowral .....	60	57	117	44.1	42.9	87.0	221	6	11	6	9	6							1	10	0	229	6	5
Box Ridge .....	9	21	30	7.5	16.3	23.8	36	0	0	4	4	6	2	2	6				563	17	6	606	4	6
Braidwood .....	104	114	218	70.8	75.8	146.6	453	16	11	8	2	0							67	14	0	529	12	11
Brandon Hill .....	23	23	46	15.2	18.0	33.2	156	0	0	1	13	0							1	12	6	159	5	6
Branxton .....	53	51	104	43.5	37.7	81.2	234	9	3	3	19	4	4	2	11							242	11	6
Brawlin.....	19	23	42	15.9	17.2	33.1	156	0	0	4	9	6										160	9	6
Breadalbane .....	20	21	41	16.9	17.6	34.5	174	0	0	3	13	0							1	0	0	178	13	0
Breeza .....	26	16	42	18.0	9.4	27.4	120	10	3										52	0	0	172	10	3
Brewarrina .....	45	25	70	26.2	15.5	41.7	207	18	8	6	15	8	10	0	0							224	13	3
Brewongle .....	38	41	79	20.0	22.3	42.3	216	0	0	3	7	4							3	4	3	222	11	7
Bridgewater.....	12	10	22	6.8	8.1	14.9	132	0	0	5	3	0							1	0	0	138	3	0
Bringelly .....	18	18	36	10.9	14.5	25.4	132	0	0	1	11	3										133	11	3
Brisbane-street .....	69	89	158	39.0	44.3	83.3	177	6	11										57	2	2	234	9	1
Broadwater .....	29	21	50	23.6	18.3	41.9	13	0	0										29	12	6	42	12	6
Brocklehurst .....	20	15	35	11.6	8.9	20.5	132	0	0										25	6	0	157	6	0
Brocklesby West .....	28	30	58	14.8	19.6	34.4	150	0	0	3	12	0										153	12	0
Brodie's Plains .....	26	40	66	15.7	26.8	42.5	180	0	0	3	14	2							1	0	0	184	14	2
Broke .....	22	27	49	13.9	16.5	30.4	158	14	9	1	6	7	4	16	0				48	10	0	213	7	4
Brokenback.....	22	21	43	15.3	14.7	30.0	138	0	0	1	1	8	3	0	0							142	1	8
Brolgar.....	21	39	60	11.3	27.1	38.4	112	14	10	7	13	6										120	8	4
Brombin .....	7	18	25	4.3	11.9	16.2	98	5	9	1	2	0	2	16	0							102	3	9
Brookfield .....	23	23	46	14.4	16.9	31.3	156	0	0	4	9	4							25	0	0	185	9	4
Brook's Point .....	40	31	71	14.8	10.9	25.7	179	11	7	9	19	11							47	9	6	237	1	0
Broughton Creek .....	75	73	148	51.4	45.6	97.0	248	18	8	4	16	1										253	14	9
Broughton Vale .....	21	29	50	15.5	21.6	37.1	170	8	4	4	13	5							12	0	0	187	1	9
Broughton Village .....	51	37	88	32.7	28.4	61.1	208	3	3	3	1	8							86	18	3	298	3	2
Brown's Creek .....	34	45	79	22.2	24.1	46.3	198	0	0	2	17	8							1	0	0	201	17	8
Brown Mountain .....	27	17	44	14.4	8.0	22.4	130	11	7	1	5	6										131	17	1
Brucevale .....	22	14	36	17.2	11.0	28.2	144	0	0	1	11	9							239	8	0	384	19	9
Bryan's Gap .....	35	35	70	22.0	23.2	45.2	189	0	0	4	1	2							1	0	0	194	1	2
Buccarumbi.....	14	13	27	10.2	11.1	21.3	132	0	0	2	17	5										134	17	5
Buchanan .....	29	25	54	19.6	17.7	37.3	168	0	0	2	11	11							0	19	0	171	10	11
Budgerabong .....	12	17	29	17.5	12.0	19.5	90	0	0	1	7	6										91	7	6
Bulga .....	12	24	36	8.1	17.3	25.4	120	0	0	0	18	7										120	18	7
Bulladelah .....	35	36	71	25.9	26.5	52.4	216	0	0	4	3	2							302	11	0	522	14	2
Bulli .....	98	92	190	65.4	56.6	122.0	401	6	5	4	6	0										405	12	5
Bulli North.....	24	19	43	17.4	12.7	30.1	144	0	0	2	3	8							25	17				

APPENDIX VII—continued.

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
	Boys	Girls	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bungwall	33	27	60	26.6	19.5	46.1	174 0 0	2 12 6	.....	0 12 6	177 5 0
Burkeville	20	14	34	14.2	9.9	24.1	132 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0	133 0 0
Burrawang	26	50	76	16.8	35.9	52.7	228 19 0	4 1 1	.....	36 15 0	269 15 1
Burrawang East	25	27	52	16.4	18.5	34.9	150 0 0	1 8 4	.....	24 17 6	176 5 10
Burrangong Heights	37	29	66	21.6	10.0	40.6	180 0 0	3 17 4	.....	2 11 9	186 9 1
Burrangan	31	20	51	22.1	17.2	39.3	132 0 0	2 13 10	1 5 0	.....	135 18 19
Burrer	26	20	46	16.9	15.0	31.9	126 0 0	1 16 3	1 10 0	10 1 9	139 8 0
Burrill	30	29	59	17.1	15.0	32.1	150 0 0	2 4 1	.....	.....	152 4 1
Burrowa	44	18	62	32.5	11.9	44.4	225 0 0	5 17 10	.....	.....	230 17 10
Burroundalla	10	17	27	8.9	12.3	21.2	132 0 0	1 6 10	.....	1 0 0	134 6 10
Burru	20	16	36	11.1	12.4	23.5	120 0 0	3 0 9	.....	290 14 6	413 15 3
Burwood	300	217	517	199.1	121.5	320.6	951 10 3	10 11 8	.....	81 1 10	1,043 3 9
Cadia	28	31	59	19.3	21.1	40.4	174 0 0	2 13 9	.....	1 0 0	177 13 9
Caergule	29	30	59	20.7	22.0	42.7	165 3 0	3 7 7	0 15 9	326 1 2	495 7 6
Caloola	20	17	37	13.1	12.1	25.2	132 0 0	1 9 0	.....	8 15 7	142 4 7
Cambewarra	36	46	82	25.8	32.5	59.3	244 10 0	0 1 6	.....	.....	244 11 6
Cambewarra West	16	22	38	9.4	15.1	24.5	134 0 0	4 16 7	.....	15 0 0	153 16 7
Camboon	19	11	30	9.2	8.4	17.6	105 0 0	.....	.....	36 0 0	141 0 0
Camden	88	79	167	69.6	59.8	129.4	378 0 0	.....	.....	12 19 5	390 19 5
Camden Haven	25	29	54	14.3	19.8	34.1	153 0 0	3 11 0	.....	.....	156 11 0
Camden Park	24	16	40	18.5	12.1	30.6	156 0 0	.....	.....	.....	156 0 0
Campbelltown	116	100	216	84.0	65.5	149.5	366 6 3	10 11 2	.....	27 18 6	404 15 11
Camperdown	224	215	439	134.3	118.9	253.2	664 3 4	7 17 3	.....	284 13 9	956 14 4
Campsie	8	3	11	5.6	2.2	7.8	35 16 1	.....	.....	.....	35 16 1
Canadian Lead	46	39	85	32.4	27.1	59.5	215 8 5	2 11 11	.....	536 1 6	754 1 10
Canberra	15	14	29	11.9	10.2	22.1	132 0 0	2 16 11	.....	28 0 2	162 17 1
Candelo	40	35	75	20.7	24.4	45.1	174 0 0	2 9 11	.....	.....	176 9 11
Canimbla	20	12	32	16.7	11.2	27.9	95 6 8	4 4 8	4 10 0	.....	104 1 4
Cannonbar	18	14	32	14.0	9.2	23.2	111 1 10	2 18 11	.....	20 0 0	134 0 9
Canoblas	38	28	66	23.7	19.2	44.9	207 0 0	4 18 2	.....	106 10 0	318 8 2
Canowindra	34	32	66	15.6	15.9	31.5	152 4 5	2 7 9	5 0 0	39 15 9	199 7 11
Canterbury	100	99	199	72.1	69.1	132.2	304 2 10	5 7 6	.....	140 9 0	449 19 4
Cape Hawke	21	14	35	15.5	8.8	24.3	121 2 5	2 0 9	6 0 0	.....	129 3 2
Carcoar	45	49	94	29.4	29.3	58.7	247 0 0	8 10 9	.....	10 6 5	265 17 2
Cargo	31	31	62	24.2	23.0	47.2	180 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0	181 0 0
Carawa	6	7	13	4.0	5.6	9.6	40 2 7	2 12 8	.....	1 0 0	49 15 3
Carwabitty	29	18	47	18.7	11.9	30.6	156 0 0	2 19 7	1 10 0	22 0 0	182 9 7
Carrick	13	15	28	10.0	10.8	20.8	132 0 0	3 3 4	.....	4 5 0	139 8 4
Carroll	26	29	55	16.1	19.9	36.0	155 0 0	5 16 1	.....	15 3 0	175 19 1
Carr's Creek	38	31	69	28.2	24.7	52.9	216 0 0	2 15 6	.....	93 13 0	312 8 6
Carwell	10	16	26	6.4	10.0	16.4	93 10 0	7 19 2	.....	16 5 8	117 14 10
Carwoola	12	11	23	7.4	7.7	15.1	88 12 10	2 15 5	.....	11 11 8	102 19 11
Casino	80	84	164	55.7	58.4	114.1	315 0 0	9 19 1	.....	50 15 8	375 14 9
Casino South	26	16	42	19.4	11.9	31.3	156 0 0	1 0 5	.....	.....	157 0 5
Cassilis	29	27	56	20.9	18.9	39.8	180 0 0	3 1 5	.....	1 0 0	184 1 5
Castle Hill	51	45	96	37.1	35.1	72.2	253 10 0	3 0 1	.....	98 16 3	355 6 4
Castlereagh	30	34	64	20.6	26.3	46.9	180 0 0	2 17 1	.....	.....	182 17 1
Castlereagh, Upper	18	31	49	11.7	20.9	32.6	168 0 0	3 4 11	.....	27 13 6	198 18 5
Cathcart	49	38	87	29.0	23.0	52.0	240 0 0	5 17 4	.....	387 5 3	633 2 7
Catherine Creek	12	15	27	9.6	7.9	17.5	132 0 0	.....	.....	3 0 0	135 0 0
Cave Creek	16	12	28	10.6	7.8	18.4	100 0 0	1 6 9	2 15 0	46 8 2	150 9 11
Cawdor	21	28	49	14.9	17.6	32.5	150 0 0	2 7 3	.....	20 0 0	172 7 3
Cessnock	33	34	67	23.2	22.4	45.6	180 0 0	3 10 0	3 0 0	91 13 0	278 3 0
Chain of Ponds	13	17	30	7.6	11.1	18.7	132 0 0	2 9 5	.....	.....	134 9 5
Charcoal Creek	45	58	103	28.5	38.2	66.7	222 0 0	.....	.....	53 10 11	275 10 11
Charlestown	31	43	74	21.2	30.6	51.8	201 3 9	2 16 1	.....	26 1 5	230 1 3
Chatsbury	14	16	30	10.1	12.6	22.7	114 0 0	3 2 7	.....	1 0 0	118 2 7
Chatsworth Island	62	52	114	42.0	29.9	71.9	234 0 0	.....	.....	8 0 0	242 0 0
Chichester	18	19	37	16.1	16.8	32.9	144 0 0	2 8 3	.....	150 19 6	297 7 9
Chippendale	317	259	576	201.1	146.5	347.6	824 5 1	16 17 3	.....	185 0 0	1,026 2 4
Circular Reach	18	24	42	13.0	14.8	27.8	144 0 0	.....	.....	.....	144 0 0
Clairvaux	12	24	36	8.1	16.5	24.6	22 11 7	.....	.....	35 5 0	57 16 7
Clarence Town	76	67	143	60.5	49.4	109.9	317 11 6	4 1 9	.....	.....	321 13 3
Cleveland-street	789	705	1,494	554.7	496.0	1,050.7	2,589 19 8	24 2 8	.....	223 13 4	2,837 15 8
Clifden	21	11	32	16.3	6.7	23.0	120 0 0	1 0 0	.....	31 13 4	152 13 4
Clifton	43	32	75	28.9	18.2	47.1	195 0 0	2 5 4	.....	.....	197 5 4
Cobar	104	136	240	66.4	77.2	143.6	342 17 5	11 10 4	11 0 3	70 0 0	435 8 0
Cobargo	29	39	68	18.8	26.1	44.9	193 0 0	3 11 3	.....	0 16 6	197 7 9
Cobborah	19	14	33	12.0	8.8	20.8	125 3 10	4 12 11	3 10 0	22 18 4	156 5 1
Cockburn River	27	30	57	18.5	23.4	41.9	180 0 0	6 18 7	.....	783 19 0	970 17 7
Cockle Creek	22	23	45	15.6	14.9	30.5	95 12 3	6 6 3	.....	202 11 0	304 9 6
Codrington	11	15	26	7.5	9.3	16.8	74 16 7	5 4 2	.....	12 0 0	92 0 8
Coffey Hill	11	10	21	8.8	5.6	14.4	86 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0	87 0 0
Coldstream, Lower	21	18	39	16.0	12.6	28.6	156 0 0	3 9 2	.....	10 8 0	169 17 2
Coldstream, Upper	24	22	46	16.6	14.4	31.0	138 0 0	2 5 6	.....	39 18 0	180 3 6
Collector	31	25	56	20.4	16.5	36.9	162 0 0	4 1 11	.....	4 10 0	170 11 11
Collengullic	12	17	29	6.7	10.4	17.1	108 0 0	0 15 3	.....	.....	108 15 3
Collie	15	19	34	10.0	9.1	19.1	104 16 0	7 5 3	.....	14 6 10	126 8 1
Colyton	17	18	35	13.5	15.3	28.8	132 0 0	2 6 4	.....	.....	134 6 4
Comleroy Road	35	24	59	18.0	11.0	29.0	150 0 0	1 15 9	.....	18 18 0	170 13 9
Conargo	22	11	33	12.7	6.5	19.2	99 0 0	4 0 0	.....	12 18 6	115 18 6
Concord	28	21	49	20.1	14.2	34.3	140 0 0	.....	.....	.....	140 0 0
Condobolin	60	44	104	35.3	25.5	60.8	207 0 0	6 16 2	.....	2 8 0	216 4 2
Conjola	26	24	50	20.8	15.6	36.4	118 14 2	.....	4 10 0	94 16 6	218 0 8
Coerwull	78	49	127	47.0	28.6	75.6	267 0 0	.....	.....	9 9 1	276 9 1

APPENDIX VII—continued.

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance			Expenditure from Public Funds.							
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries		Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.		
							£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Coogee	46	40	86	23.8	26.7	55.5	249	0 0	.....	.....	40 10 8	.....	289	10 8
Coolac	25	20	45	14.8	11.4	26.2	111	5 4	2 17 10	2 0 0	1 16 0	.....	117	19 2
Coolah	25	24	49	12.4	12.4	24.8	180	0 0	6 17 3	.....	1 0 0	.....	187	17 3
Coolangatta	28	28	56	17.8	17.3	35.1	174	0 0	.....	.....	10 14 10	.....	184	14 10
Cooma	85	74	159	60.5	42.8	103.3	252	0 0	7 12 6	.....	90 0 0	.....	349	12 6
Coomber	28	26	54	14.7	12.7	27.4	114	0 0	3 8 4	.....	7 13 4	.....	125	1 8
Coonabarabran	53	51	104	40.1	38.8	78.9	294	0 0	7 3 7	.....	9 2 10	.....	310	6 5
Coonamble	75	47	122	40.3	19.0	59.3	263	1 4	7 5 4	.....	306 7 2	.....	576	13 10
Cooperook	18	22	40	14.3	16.2	30.5	144	0 0	1 19 11	.....	.....	.....	145	19 11
Cooranbong	27	14	41	17.9	11.4	29.3	132	7 0	2 1 6	.....	41 4 0	.....	175	12 6
Coota	13	5	18	9.9	3.2	13.1	21	5 0	7 14 11	.....	4 0 0	.....	32	19 11
Cootamundra	89	98	187	56.5	52.6	109.1	244	19 9	7 9 11	.....	186 18 0	.....	439	7 8
Cootralantra	15	14	29	11.7	10.4	22.1	11	0 0	.....	.....	37 17 2	.....	48	17 2
Cooyal	26	28	54	12.4	18.8	31.2	174	0 0	8 0 8	.....	10 0 0	.....	192	0 8
Copeland North	74	61	135	52.2	43.1	95.3	330	0 0	4 5 8	.....	.....	.....	334	5 8
Coraki	18	17	35	10.0	8.8	18.8	119	0 0	1 4 3	1 19 6	437 8 6	.....	559	12 3
Cordeaux River	15	11	26	12.7	9.0	21.7	120	0 0	0 14 1	.....	1 0 0	.....	121	14 1
Cornbury Park	14	13	27	9.6	9.0	18.6	66	6 7	1 10 9	.....	.....	.....	67	17 4
Corowa	83	47	130	53.0	29.4	82.4	342	0 0	0 13 6	.....	11 5 6	.....	353	19 0
Corrowong	11	17	28	8.1	12.6	20.7	120	0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0	.....	121	0 0
Cottawalla	19	17	36	12.5	10.9	23.4	132	0 0	1 12 4	.....	1 0 0	.....	134	12 4
Cow Flat	65	68	133	44.4	43.0	87.4	258	0 0	4 19 5	.....	1 0 0	.....	263	19 5
Cowper	37	48	85	25.9	32.6	58.5	250	16 0	4 7 2	1 5 0	.....	.....	256	8 2
Cowra	88	52	140	57.3	32.1	89.4	330	0 0	6 10 4	.....	87 1 6	.....	423	11 10
Croki	48	34	82	35.7	25.9	61.6	243	0 0	2 13 2	.....	.....	.....	245	13 2
Croobyar	36	46	82	30.6	35.0	65.6	234	8 9	5 13 7	.....	.....	.....	240	2 4
Crookwell	67	49	116	48.3	32.3	80.6	216	0 0	6 7 4	.....	1 15 0	.....	224	2 4
Croom Park	16	12	28	12.7	8.6	21.3	108	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	108	0 0
Crown Creek	6	6	12	5.8	4.9	10.7	12	9 3	.....	.....	14 2 6	.....	26	11 9
Crown-street	941	779	1,720	626.3	480.6	1,106.9	2,801	17 5 38	4 2	.....	412 16 6	3,252	18 1	.....
Crudine	18	20	38	14.9	15.5	30.4	156	0 0	.....	.....	219 7 6	.....	375	7 6
Cucumbark	16	20	36	10.0	12.0	22.0	112	10 0	0 18 8	.....	.....	.....	113	8 8
Cudal	53	41	94	35.6	24.0	59.6	240	0 0	3 5 11	.....	258 3 0	.....	501	8 11
Cudgegong	43	32	75	23.3	18.6	41.9	168	0 0	3 4 4	.....	56 15 6	.....	227	19 10
Cudgell Creek	13	12	25	10.8	10.7	21.5	11	14 8	.....	.....	55 2 3	.....	66	16 11
Callarin	17	23	40	12.1	18.0	30.1	144	0 0	3 1 5	1 8 0	23 6 4	.....	171	15 9
Cullenbone	28	30	58	22.5	19.7	42.2	173	15 0	4 9 1	.....	5 10 0	.....	183	14 1
Cullinga	39	32	71	27.9	22.1	50.0	171	0 0	2 12 9	2 5 0	63 13 4	.....	239	11 1
Cummoek	18	26	44	8.3	12.1	20.4	136	10 4	2 17 7	.....	357 16 0	.....	497	3 11
Cundletown	38	29	67	31.9	25.5	57.4	240	10 10	3 11 11	8 0 0	.....	.....	252	2 9
Cundumbul	13	11	24	9.6	10.2	19.8	108	0 0	2 6 9	.....	14 0 0	.....	124	6 9
Cunningar	18	18	36	9.8	9.7	19.5	132	0 0	2 14 9	.....	.....	.....	184	14 9
Currawang	45	37	82	22.3	20.1	42.4	174	0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0	.....	175	0 0
Dalton	30	25	55	15.6	14.0	29.6	156	0 0	1 16 3	.....	1 0 0	.....	158	16 3
Dalwood	17	11	28	15.7	9.9	25.6	6	9 0	.....	4 0 0	.....	.....	10	9 0
Dangelong	7	14	21	5.3	10.5	15.8	114	0 0	.....	.....	118 13 0	.....	232	13 0
Dapto	23	15	38	16.2	12.6	28.8	144	0 0	3 18 11	.....	52 13 10	.....	200	12 9
Darlington	269	273	542	182.5	171.4	353.9	866	5 3 14	11 10	.....	725 6 0	1,606	3 1	.....
Deep Creek	19	14	33	12.4	8.2	20.6	105	19 2	1 0 0	.....	82 2 0	.....	189	1 2
Delegate	17	20	37	13.2	16.8	30.0	156	0 0	2 1 5	10 0 0	605 12 0	.....	773	13 5
Deniliquin	174	180	354	117.3	119.4	236.7	644	10 7 18	14 0 7	4 19 0	896 15 2	1,564	18 9	.....
Demondrille	28	33	61	18.2	16.0	34.2	162	0 0	4 13 2	.....	42 19 0	.....	209	12 2
Devonshire-street	87	87	174	56.3	53.2	109.5	195	4 1	.....	.....	40 0 0	.....	235	4 1
Dignam's Creek	13	14	27	10.8	9.9	20.7	91	10 0	2 0 9	2 1 8	1 0 0	.....	96	12 5
Dingo Creek	19	19	38	10.1	14.2	24.3	126	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	126	0 0
Doughboy Hollow	19	18	37	10.9	13.4	24.3	146	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	146	0 0
Downside	28	24	52	14.4	14.3	28.7	127	0 7	3 3 0	5 0 0	.....	.....	135	3 7
Drumitt Town	54	50	104	32.9	30.6	63.5	202	14 10	18 6 1	0 15 0	537 2 0	.....	758	17 11
Dubbo	299	284	583	171.9	151.5	323.4	651	15 0 23	7 6	11 10 3	1,338 6 10	2,024	19 7	.....
Dumaresque Island	39	25	64	29.7	20.6	50.3	201	0 0	3 19 2	.....	.....	.....	204	19 2
Dunbar's Creek	22	21	43	14.2	11.0	25.2	138	0 0	1 12 4	.....	6 14 11	.....	146	7 3
Dundas	53	57	110	32.9	34.5	67.4	270	0 0	3 18 0	.....	8 16 11	.....	232	14 11
Dundee	21	11	32	8.6	6.0	14.6	106	0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0	.....	107	0 0
Dungaree	11	18	29	8.4	14.3	22.7	138	0 0	.....	2 4 0	1 0 0	.....	141	4 0
Dungog	80	61	141	60.9	43.6	104.5	286	14 1	2 18 9	.....	152 4 0	.....	441	16 10
Dungowan, Upper	18	8	26	14.4	6.9	21.3	97	10 0	0 9 10	.....	.....	.....	97	19 10
Dungowan, Lower	19	13	32	12.4	9.8	22.2	128	0 0	2 0 10	.....	.....	.....	130	0 10
Dunmore	58	61	119	41.9	42.9	84.8	288	19 4	3 15 3	.....	51 5 0	.....	343	19 7
Duramana	30	24	54	23.5	18.6	42.1	228	0 0	.....	.....	3 4 3	.....	231	4 3
Dural	22	25	47	14.2	17.0	31.2	152	0 0	1 9 2	3 0 0	19 1 5	.....	175	10 7
Eagleton	19	28	47	12.2	20.8	33.0	156	0 0	1 14 11	.....	54 1 0	.....	211	15 11
Eatonsville	18	19	37	13.5	13.7	27.2	33	4 6	5 10 4	1 5 0	29 15 0	.....	69	14 10
Eccleston	14	22	36	9.7	17.5	27.2	132	0 0	2 10 6	.....	.....	.....	134	10 6
Eden	35	28	63	25.2	22.1	47.3	207	0 0	3 10 5	.....	74 5 6	.....	284	15 11
Edwardstown	22	17	39	12.8	10.7	23.5	156	0 0	2 1 6	.....	12 10 6	.....	170	12 0
Eglinton	31	24	55	15.0	13.5	28.5	156	0 0	2 11 11	.....	1 0 0	.....	169	11 11
Elderslie	24	28	52	12.7	20.0	32.7	162	0 0	1 5 0	3 10 0	.....	.....	166	15 0
Eling Forest	13	18	31	9.0	10.8	19.8	114	0 0	.....	.....	27 0 0	.....	141	0 0
Elizabethfield	16	19	35	9.6	11.3	20.9	132	0 0	1 10 9	.....	25 15 3	.....	159	6 3
Ellalong	33	26	59	16.2	16.2	40.5	180	0 0	1 4 9	.....	7 10 6	.....	188	15 0
Elsmore	17	21	38	10.5	12.6	23.1	97	10 0	1 10 7	.....	1 0 0	.....	100	0 7
Emu	60	53	113	36.7	28.0	64.7	238	10 0	3 8 6	.....	7 13 7	.....	249	12 1
Emu Valley	13	15	28	8.5	10.1	18.6	57	12 8	.....	.....	1 0 0	.....	58	12 8
Ennis	13	11	24	8.3	4.6	12.9	124	0 0	1 1 11	.....	.....	.....	125	1 11
Erina	28	21	49	16.1	13.1	29.2	138	0 0	2 17 2	1 10 0	10 11 9	.....	152	18 11

## APPENDIX VII—continued.

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
	Boys	Girls	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Erskine Park	22	7	29	18.5	6.3	24.8	132 0 0	1 5 0	.....	42 10 0	175 15 0
Eskbank	268	245	513	198.3	171.7	370.0	758 19 7	21 2 0	.....	74 8 5	854 10 0
Essington	17	13	30	11.4	8.9	20.3	27 1 5	.....	.....	14 19 6	42 0 11
Eugowra	37	27	64	26.4	17.7	44.1	172 18 8	.....	.....	282 6 8	455 5 4
Eulonogo	14	8	22	8.3	4.8	13.1	108 0 0	1 14 10	.....	18 0 0	127 14 10
Eurimbla	13	17	30	7.6	11.9	19.5	104 12 11	7 2 10	.....	43 7 6	155 3 3
Eurobodalla	17	16	33	10.2	10.5	20.7	132 0 0	2 3 8	.....	.....	134 3 8
Euroka	50	43	93	38.7	32.1	70.8	240 0 0	3 17 10	.....	.....	243 17 10
Eurunderree	36	32	68	23.5	19.8	43.3	186 0 0	5 14 7	.....	46 17 6	238 12 1
Euston	16	22	38	11.1	13.1	24.2	110 5 4	1 14 10	.....	0 12 0	112 12 2
Evans Plains	25	22	47	16.9	13.4	30.3	138 0 0	1 10 4	.....	1 0 0	140 10 4
Fairy Meadow	48	66	114	30.7	42.9	73.6	216 0 0	2 13 3	.....	.....	218 13 3
Fairview	20	28	48	11.6	20.2	31.8	144 0 0	0 8 6	.....	4 14 5	149 2 11
Fallbrook	16	17	33	11.9	14.6	26.5	151 15 5	3 3 0	.....	6 10 0	161 8 5
Farnham	22	12	34	9.3	5.8	15.1	120 0 0	2 3 2	.....	10 1 0	132 4 2
Fell Timber Creek	22	20	42	10.6	12.1	22.7	93 10 0	2 15 11	.....	.....	96 5 11
Feruhill	21	19	40	17.2	13.4	30.6	32 5 10	13 11 10	.....	980 9 0	1,026 6 8
Fernmount	22	35	57	15.8	23.6	39.4	162 0 0	2 2 8	.....	.....	164 2 8
Fisher's Creek	23	16	39	15.6	10.4	26.0	95 1 11	.....	.....	.....	95 1 11
Fishery Creek	26	22	48	19.1	15.9	35.0	132 0 0	2 15 1	.....	.....	134 15 1
Fish River Creek	17	24	41	12.0	18.0	30.0	126 0 0	1 2 8	.....	1 0 0	128 2 8
Fitzgerald's Valley	14	21	35	8.9	14.2	23.1	82 17 8	0 13 8	0 7 9	.....	83 19 1
Five Dock	65	50	115	41.9	27.3	69.2	253 1 6	3 12 9	.....	116 5 1	372 19 4
Forbes	188	148	336	132.3	92.5	224.8	591 1 10	9 11 11	8 14 0	87 5 8	696 13 5
Forest, The	24	39	63	14.1	23.7	37.8	183 0 0	1 3 4	.....	55 10 0	239 13 4
Forest Vale	20	13	33	11.2	7.4	18.6	138 0 0	2 15 4	.....	4 6 0	145 1 4
Forest Hill	22	19	41	14.4	15.7	30.1	144 0 0	0 16 9	.....	.....	144 16 9
Forster	20	19	39	17.7	15.1	32.8	156 0 0	.....	.....	.....	156 0 0
Fort-street	657	674	1,331	428.4	426.2	854.6	2,763 0 7	25 16 0	.....	637 12 8	3,426 9 3
Four-mile Creek	34	33	67	20.3	20.7	41.0	138 0 0	4 10 7	.....	267 13 0	410 3 7
Frederickton	57	67	124	36.6	44.1	80.7	314 1 3	4 2 3	2 0 0	83 8 0	403 11 6
Freeman's Reach	38	33	71	23.0	20.9	43.9	198 0 0	3 8 9	.....	.....	201 8 9
Frogmoor	39	38	77	26.8	28.9	55.7	207 0 0	3 16 1	.....	0 18 0	211 14 1
Gadara	26	16	42	20.3	11.2	31.5	106 10 0	6 16 2	.....	.....	113 6 2
Garfield	24	18	42	17.1	12.9	30.0	117 18 7	0 14 2	.....	540 9 0	659 1 9
Garra	27	17	44	15.5	11.8	27.3	138 0 0	3 11 4	.....	1 12 0	143 3 4
George's Creek	15	11	26	10.2	8.1	18.3	120 0 0	3 9 8	1 10 0	7 15 0	132 14 8
Germanton	24	21	45	15.5	13.5	29.0	144 0 0	.....	.....	.....	144 0 0
Gerringong	45	39	84	30.1	29.5	59.6	245 0 0	1 11 1	.....	.....	246 11 1
Gerrymberyn	28	20	48	18.8	13.6	32.4	156 0 0	14 1 0	4 10 0	.....	174 11 0
Ghinni Ghinni	19	22	41	13.8	13.1	26.9	127 0 7	1 8 4	3 9 0	.....	131 17 11
Giant's Creek	18	17	35	11.9	13.7	25.6	132 0 0	0 19 4	.....	.....	132 19 4
Gilgai	32	27	59	16.5	14.0	30.5	138 0 0	5 5 9	1 10 0	1 0 0	145 15 9
Ginninderra	21	17	38	11.0	12.8	23.8	132 0 0	1 9 11	.....	1 0 0	134 9 11
Gladesville	35	37	72	24.5	25.5	50.0	234 2 7	.....	.....	69 8 0	323 10 7
Gladstone	56	54	110	37.1	34.4	71.5	215 6 5	5 9 1	.....	73 18 0	294 13 6
Glanmire	16	15	31	12.6	11.7	24.3	132 0 0	2 13 1	1 10 0	1 0 0	137 3 1
Glebe	415	410	825	275.5	254.4	529.9	1,633 7 6	19 18 4	.....	624 9 0	2,277 14 10
Gledswood	18	21	39	11.6	12.9	24.5	77 5 8	.....	.....	.....	77 5 8
Glen	27	25	52	20.2	17.1	37.3	125 0 0	12 6 5	8 0 0	16 15 0	162 1 5
Glen Don Brook	14	23	37	7.3	14.4	21.7	137 15 4	6 2 11	.....	104 10 0	248 8 3
Glen Innes	115	109	224	62.0	66.3	128.3	342 0 0	5 13 8	7 0 0	31 6 9	386 0 5
Glenmore	17	16	33	14.2	11.3	25.5	119 10 0	3 15 3	.....	4 10 0	127 15 3
Glenwilliam	23	17	40	14.9	11.3	26.2	132 0 0	1 10 3	.....	.....	133 10 3
Glenburn	15	17	32	11.4	11.9	23.3	132 0 0	5 12 0	1 10 0	16 0 0	155 2 0
Glenlogan	9	16	25	6.2	12.0	18.2	79 18 0	2 9 1	5 15 0	.....	88 2 1
Glenroy	22	33	55	9.1	21.6	30.7	162 0 0	1 0 0	.....	1 0 0	164 0 0
Glen thorne	15	19	34	8.6	15.3	23.9	132 0 0	.....	.....	.....	132 0 0
Gilgandra	21	18	39	15.5	13.1	28.6	32 2 6	8 16 4	5 6 0	6 0 0	52 4 10
Gocup	27	15	42	20.3	11.1	31.4	156 13 6	2 17 8	.....	2 8 0	161 19 2
Golspie	12	19	31	9.6	13.0	22.6	105 10 0	6 6 10	.....	1 0 0	112 16 10
Gongolgon	15	17	32	10.3	11.1	21.4	132 0 0	1 4 10	.....	.....	133 4 10
Goobang	23	32	55	18.1	18.5	34.6	156 0 0	4 18 9	.....	414 15 0	575 13 9
Goodrich	12	13	25	10.4	10.1	20.5	114 0 0	2 6 3	.....	60 11 8	176 17 11
Good Hope	10	15	25	8.1	11.2	19.3	132 0 0	.....	.....	10 0 0	142 0 0
Goolagong	23	22	45	12.6	11.6	24.2	63 18 6	2 11 4	2 2 9	27 13 3	96 5 10
Goonoo Goonoo	18	27	45	10.1	15.3	25.4	100 10 0	2 13 5	.....	.....	103 3 5
Goorangoola	16	13	29	11.2	11.3	22.5	122 0 0	0 13 4	.....	1 10 0	124 3 4
Goonclebah	37	28	65	26.5	17.8	44.3	180 0 0	3 4 6	.....	778 3 6	961 8 0
Gosford	48	35	83	29.3	21.7	51.0	228 0 0	4 16 8	.....	.....	232 16 8
Gosforth	20	24	44	17.4	20.3	37.7	131 11 4	.....	.....	.....	131 11 4
Gosling Creek	26	28	54	13.8	15.1	28.9	132 0 0	2 0 7	1 10 0	58 10 0	194 0 7
Gostwyck	15	22	37	9.3	16.9	26.2	150 0 0	3 15 6	.....	1 0 0	154 15 6
Goulburn	323	321	644	228.4	188.5	416.9	1,346 4 11	23 18 6	1 9 0	68 15 9	1,440 8 2
Goulburn, North	162	127	289	102.9	74.0	176.9	613 0 0	17 5 7	.....	168 10 3	798 15 10
Goulburn, South	177	133	310	110.5	73.2	183.7	237 6 0	.....	.....	3,026 6 0	3,263 12 0
Grafton	276	298	574	208.1	208.6	416.7	1,168 10 10	27 5 1	1 10 0	1,143 0 7	2,340 6 6
Grafton South	99	90	189	70.1	64.1	134.2	468 0 0	7 5 7	.....	.....	475 5 7
Grantham	22	13	35	14.7	10.4	25.1	132 0 0	0 19 4	.....	1 0 0	133 19 4
Granville	106	119	225	80.0	76.8	156.8	349 8 2	8 18 3	.....	263 15 10	622 2 3
Greendale	19	6	25	9.7	2.7	12.4	126 0 0	2 10 5	.....	2 10 0	131 0 5
Greengrove	15	11	26	10.3	6.5	16.8	68 6 8	5 10 6	5 16 0	.....	79 13 2
Green Hills	12	11	23	11.3	10.2	21.5	91 8 7	11 9 6	2 0 0	0 18 0	105 16 1
Greenwell Point	15	12	27	14.0	7.9	21.9	132 0 0	1 13 10	.....	.....	133 13 10
Greenwich	20	17	37	14.7	10.3	25.0	126 0 0	1 1 10	.....	523 14 9	650 16 7

## APPENDIX VII—continued.

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rols.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				Total.
	Boys	Girls	Total.	Boys	Girls	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Grogamstown	29	28	57	21.2	20.8	42.0	174 0 0	2 5 3	.....	15 18 3	192 3 6
Grega	24	23	47	17.1	17.5	34.6	148 0 0	3 3 0	.....	117 8 0	268 11 0
Grenfell	151	146	297	107.1	100.6	207.7	600 19 11	9 11 11	4 0 0	287 19 0	902 10 10
Gresford	39	23	62	25.7	16.9	42.6	260 11 5	2 19 6	1 15 1	81 1 8	346 7 8
Greta	95	109	195	68.8	71.6	140.4	508 8 7	2 7 8	3 15 0	15 0 0	529 11 3
Groombridge Swamp	22	10	32	13.1	6.0	19.1	91 0 0	0 15 0	.....	1 0 0	92 15 0
Guilford	16	24	40	14.2	19.2	33.4	156 0 0	2 14 1	.....	.....	158 14 1
Gulgamrie	11	13	24	8.5	8.6	17.1	84 15 0	1 17 9	.....	16 0 0	102 12 9
Gulgong	92	78	170	61.0	59.3	120.3	438 1 11	1 15 11	2 9 6	4 16 0	447 3 4
Gullen	22	33	55	13.2	23.5	36.7	158 0 0	2 12 10	.....	40 10 0	201 2 10
Gullen Flat	26	40	66	15.3	25.0	40.3	162 0 0	.....	1 10 0	27 0 0	190 10 0
Gundagai	67	54	121	47.0	36.6	83.6	277 10 0	7 19 10	.....	4 0 0	289 9 10
Gundagai South	35	36	71	23.9	26.8	50.7	108 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0	109 0 0
Gundaroo	21	20	41	14.2	15.5	29.7	156 0 0	1 2 5	.....	1 13 6	158 15 11
Gundurimba	32	32	64	27.4	25.7	53.1	216 0 0	3 12 11	.....	.....	219 12 11
Gundy	17	19	36	11.1	12.4	23.5	146 2 0	.....	7 10 0	.....	153 12 0
Gungal	10	14	24	4.6	9.7	14.3	114 0 0	0 19 2	.....	.....	114 19 2
Gunnedah	122	111	233	78.9	63.4	142.3	390 0 0	6 19 1	.....	8 9 11	405 9 0
Gunning	76	55	131	52.7	37.4	90.1	268 10 0	1 16 1	.....	19 14 4	290 0 5
Gunnenbene	20	20	40	8.9	12.1	21.0	132 0 0	3 18 5	.....	.....	135 18 5
Guntawang	24	28	52	15.4	18.2	33.6	156 0 0	4 2 3	.....	83 14 0	243 16 3
Guyong	21	33	54	12.7	23.0	35.7	156 0 0	3 8 7	.....	41 6 0	200 14 7
Guyong West	35	34	69	28.9	26.7	55.6	165 0 0	10 10 7	3 0 0	69 13 6	248 4 1
Hamilton	162	168	330	110.4	112.7	223.1	671 19 10	2 8 10	1 0 0	12 8 5	687 17 1
Hanbury	144	135	279	103.1	85.9	189.0	570 18 2	5 9 1	.....	.....	576 7 3
Hanging Rock	26	19	45	22.2	16.7	38.9	72 0 0	2 3 8	.....	373 13 0	447 16 8
Harden	17	13	30	9.3	9.5	18.8	120 0 0	1 0 1	.....	.....	121 0 1
Hargraves	31	30	61	21.5	20.7	42.2	180 0 0	2 5 9	.....	2 16 0	185 1 9
Hartley	21	20	41	12.0	14.3	26.3	132 0 0	2 13 8	.....	488 19 8	623 13 4
Hartley Vale	59	59	114	43.2	42.7	85.9	216 0 0	3 9 2	.....	1 0 0	220 9 2
Harwood Island	37	33	70	25.1	21.6	46.7	198 0 0	6 12 7	.....	.....	204 12 7
Hawke's Nest	23	32	55	14.2	23.0	37.2	132 0 0	1 16 11	.....	.....	133 16 11
Haverton	11	8	19	7.0	5.3	12.3	102 7 1	2 0 4	.....	444 5 6	548 12 11
Hay	118	103	221	76.9	65.6	142.5	342 0 0	12 17 0	12 10 0	.....	367 7 0
Hemsley	13	11	24	11.4	9.2	20.6	82 7 8	4 13 7	5 0 0	.....	92 1 3
Hexham	33	26	59	24.6	17.2	41.8	189 0 0	2 16 6	.....	45 5 0	237 1 6
Hill End	162	222	384	114.3	152.2	266.5	894 18 3	15 1 4	4 19 6	48 15 0	963 14 1
Hillasborough	21	13	34	14.9	9.6	24.5	47 1 11	1 13 9	.....	25 3 2	73 18 10
Hillas Creek	14	18	32	5.1	9.1	14.2	36 0 0	6 7 11	1 1 0	106 2 5	149 11 4
Hinton	83	72	155	61.0	55.9	116.9	307 1 2	2 4 10	.....	180 11 1	489 17 1
Hobby's Yards	19	18	37	11.6	13.1	24.7	114 0 0	.....	.....	14 0 3	128 0 3
Holdsworthy	15	23	38	9.8	11.2	21.0	120 0 0	1 16 0	.....	.....	121 16 0
Holt's Flat	14	18	32	9.5	10.8	20.3	132 0 0	1 12 9	.....	1 0 0	134 12 9
Hopefield	26	30	56	17.1	20.3	37.4	156 0 0	2 12 10	.....	1 2 6	159 15 4
Hornsby	36	31	67	25.2	18.0	43.2	180 0 0	2 4 3	.....	.....	182 4 3
Hoskingtown	12	17	29	6.2	11.6	17.8	132 0 0	3 1 9	.....	1 0 0	136 1 9
Hovell	30	19	49	19.0	14.2	33.2	120 0 0	2 13 5	.....	.....	122 13 5
Howlong	44	44	88	30.6	32.9	63.5	216 0 0	3 19 0	.....	1 10 0	221 9 0
Howe's Valley	14	18	32	7.4	12.2	19.6	126 0 0	.....	3 10 0	.....	129 10 0
Hunter's Hill	68	43	111	43.9	26.8	70.8	243 14 6	5 16 3	.....	21 16 1	271 6 10
Huntingdon	14	15	29	6.2	11.7	17.9	118 5 1	2 0 3	2 5 0	.....	122 10 4
Humula	17	22	39	13.4	18.5	31.9	156 0 0	5 0 5	.....	1 0 0	162 0 5
Hurstville	53	46	99	33.4	28.6	62.0	198 0 0	2 8 0	.....	6 11 8	206 19 8
Ilford	44	40	84	24.5	20.1	44.6	253 10 0	7 14 1	.....	42 16 0	304 0 1
Iluka	26	17	43	19.0	14.3	33.3	143 0 0	3 0 11	.....	.....	146 0 11
Inverell	129	139	268	79.7	75.5	155.2	393 13 4	7 16 10	7 10 0	38 13 4	447 13 6
Iona	33	29	62	22.2	22.9	45.1	180 0 0	2 14 8	.....	37 0 0	219 14 8
Ironbarks	42	57	99	24.8	34.5	59.3	215 8 4	14 3 6	4 14 0	19 10 0	253 15 10
Jamberoo	86	70	156	58.4	51.7	110.1	320 10 8	2 9 0	.....	60 14 6	383 14 2
Jamung	16	13	29	13.9	10.9	24.8	106 0 0	.....	.....	.....	106 0 0
Jembaicumbene	13	17	30	9.4	13.1	22.5	132 0 0	1 0 10	.....	1 0 0	134 0 10
Jerilderie	47	18	65	30.5	12.5	43.0	156 0 0	5 10 5	.....	6 0 0	191 10 5
Jerrara	25	26	51	16.8	17.1	33.9	150 19 3	1 15 7	.....	50 6 7	203 1 5
Jerry's Plains	32	25	57	8.2	18.8	37.0	174 0 0	17 7 9	10 0 0	35 0 0	236 7 9
Jindalee	29	31	60	16.9	18.7	35.6	180 0 0	3 14 10	.....	.....	183 14 10
Jindera	35	22	57	21.0	13.5	34.5	138 0 0	2 17 11	.....	41 16 0	182 13 11
Jingellic	23	6	29	17.1	4.4	21.5	82 10 0	1 16 8	.....	.....	84 6 8
Joadja	37	35	72	26.6	22.7	49.3	234 12 6	5 15 7	.....	1 0 0	241 8 1
Junea	22	22	44	13.7	13.4	27.1	110 10 0	2 17 8	6 0 0	11 3 2	130 10 10
Junea Junction	51	32	83	28.1	18.0	46.1	155 9 11	7 0 11	.....	45 10 1	208 0 11
Kameruka	14	13	27	5.9	8.4	14.3	80 14 10	3 1 11	.....	.....	83 16 9
Kangaloon	41	32	73	26.3	23.1	49.4	159 0 0	2 8 6	.....	25 11 9	187 0 3
Kangaloon West	33	27	60	24.4	18.2	42.6	156 0 0	4 9 1	.....	37 15 0	198 4 1
Kangaroo River	19	26	45	11.9	20.1	32.0	116 0 0	2 0 9	9 0 0	.....	127 0 9
Kangaroo Valley	38	40	78	22.8	24.7	47.5	160 15 6	.....	.....	1 0 0	161 15 6
Kangyangy	16	15	31	7.6	9.0	16.6	108 0 0	.....	.....	.....	108 0 0
Katoomba	13	15	28	9.5	9.2	18.7	.....	.....	.....	537 11 5	537 11 5
Kayuga	26	30	56	18.6	22.2	40.8	162 0 0	2 16 4	1 5 0	49 13 0	215 14 4
Keepit	15	15	30	7.9	7.7	15.6	99 10 0	1 4 4	.....	.....	100 14 4
Kelly's Plains	18	14	32	12.2	10.0	22.2	122 12 10	3 17 11	.....	1 0 0	127 10 9
Kellyville	29	21	50	24.1	18.1	42.2	180 0 0	1 15 2	.....	.....	181 15 2
Kelso	51	48	99	30.7	28.7	59.4	207 0 0	6 3 9	.....	9 10 7	222 14 4
Kelvin Grove	14	12	26	10.7	9.2	19.9	132 0 0	1 0 6	.....	.....	133 0 6
Kempsey East	60	57	117	42.2	31.8	74.0	54 0 0	.....	.....	87 10 0	141 10 0
Kempsey West	112	114	226	76.4	70.7	147.1	420 13 3	6 13 11	3 0 0	18 1 10	448 9 0

## APPENDIX VII—continued.

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
	Boys	Girls	Total.	Boys	Girls	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Kentucky	23	32	55	12.9	21.3	34.2	85 19 11		7 5 0	1 0 0	94 4 11
Kiama	162	139	301	105.6	88.8	194.4	543 10 1	8 14 0	1 0 0	30 11 2	583 15 3
Kiandra	11	17	28	8.4	13.6	22.0	126 0 0			3 0 0	129 0 0
Killawarra	19	13	32	14.3	10.8	25.1	132 0 0	0 11 3			132 11 3
Kilrush	18	32	50	12.3	19.9	32.2	140 6 5	7 13 3	4 5 0	30 12 9	182 17 5
Kimbriki	18	20	38	10.8	12.3	23.1	114 10 6	1 18 0		44 1 0	160 9 6
Kinchela Creek	14	11	25	10.5	5.5	16.0	111 0 0	1 0 9			112 0 9
Kincumber	33	23	56	21.5	13.6	35.1	174 0 0			12 10 0	186 10 0
King's Plains	24	34	58	17.3	21.2	38.5	180 0 0	3 7 8		1 18 0	185 5 8
Kiora	18	13	31	12.4	10.3	22.7	129 0 0	1 7 6		123 18 6	254 6 0
Kirkconnell	26	29	55	16.5	18.7	35.2	132 0 0	2 10 9		1 0 0	135 10 9
Knockfin	24	22	46	18.1	14.8	32.9	125 19 4		1 5 3	447 18 6	575 3 1
Kogurah	17	31	48	13.5	20.7	34.2	137 5 7	1 0 8		87 6 11	225 13 2
Kurrajong North	23	14	37	13.5	11.1	24.6	125 0 0	3 14 10	39 0 0	1,032 2 6	1,199 17 4
Kurrajong South	21	29	50	15.3	17.8	33.1	156 0 0	2 8 5		1 0 0	159 8 5
Lacmalac	21	16	37	16.7	11.9	28.6	132 0 0			1 0 0	133 0 0
Lagoons	31	31	62	20.9	19.4	40.3	168 0 0	8 10 9		7 0 0	183 10 9
Laguna	31	33	64	15.2	16.8	32.0	207 0 0	5 7 11		1 2 6	213 10 5
Lake Albert	32	23	55	21.7	13.3	35.0	156 0 0	5 10 6		5 0 0	166 10 6
Lake Cudgellico	24	25	49	15.1	17.2	32.3	144 0 0	1 4 6	8 19 6	49 11 0	203 15 0
Lambton	266	304	570	203.9	209.4	413.3	1,135 1 0	18 11 11	0 13 0	51 0 0	1,205 5 11
Lane Cove	54	48	102	31.3	33.3	64.6	222 4 3	6 7 6		45 18 0	274 9 9
Laurieton	8	17	25	6.2	13.5	19.7	132 0 0	0 10 5		5 0 0	137 10 5
Lawrence	45	36	81	27.1	24.1	51.2	201 0 0	5 5 10		20 0 0	226 5 10
Lawson's Creek	26	9	35	14.9	7.2	22.1	107 17 5			1 0 0	108 17 5
Leichhardt	241	224	465	150.9	136.3	287.2	640 1 8	10 15 5		221 8 9	872 5 10
Lewis Ponds, Upper	16	16	32	8.3	10.0	18.3	126 0 0		1 10 0	1 0 0	128 10 0
Limekilns	22	14	36	12.6	7.7	20.3	124 0 0	1 17 9		1 0 0	126 17 9
Linburn	28	33	61	21.5	24.0	45.5	168 0 0			23 13 0	191 13 0
Lismore	97	73	170	64.0	45.0	109.0	330 0 0	2 5 8		23 6 10	355 12 6
Little Plain	24	28	52	12.1	16.8	28.9	160 18 2	6 18 1		2 11 6	170 7 9
Little River	27	31	58	14.7	20.3	35.0	180 0 0	3 2 6		1 0 0	184 2 6
Liverpool	78	84	162	54.4	52.6	107.0	243 10 6				243 10 6
Lochinvar	39	31	70	30.2	20.9	51.1	249 15 5	4 12 10	4 10 0	15 10 0	274 8 3
Longneville	36	29	65	22.5	18.5	41.0	156 0 0	3 13 4		170 1 3	329 19 7
Lostock	23	11	34	14.0	7.7	21.7	132 0 0	0 11 7			132 11 7
Louth	16	14	30	10.2	10.3	20.5	121 0 0	3 11 6		123 18 0	248 9 6
Lucknow	38	27	65	25.2	17.0	42.2	198 0 0	2 10 3		54 12 6	255 2 9
Luddenham	36	40	76	20.8	28.2	49.0	180 0 0	1 11 3			181 11 3
M'Donald, Central	16	21	37	12.1	18.1	30.2	102 7 1		3 14 2	1 0 0	107 1 3
M'Donald's Creek	5	8	13	4.8	7.0	11.8	9 0 0				9 0 0
M'Donald, Lower	12	16	28	8.8	12.1	20.9	114 0 0	0 17 8		19 5 0	134 2 8
Macdonaldtown	140	145	285	96.1	105.6	201.7	70 4 9		3 0 0	180 18 10	254 3 7
M'Donald, Upper	17	16	33	14.1	12.8	26.9	119 10 0				119 10 0
Maitland East	171	155	326	118.1	109.5	227.6	686 14 11	10 18 5	2 10 0	50 6 9	750 10 1
Maitland West	309	303	702	290.2	208.2	498.4	1,602 0 1	20 2 10	0 12 6	149 11 1	1,772 6 6
Major's Creek	46	71	117	28.3	38.9	67.2	216 0 0			1 0 0	217 0 0
Malmsbury	27	14	41	17.3	8.2	25.5	132 0 0	3 5 3	1 10 0	4 6 8	141 1 11
Maloga	19	39	58	14.4	25.4	39.8	112 10 0	5 18 8			118 8 8
Maluerindi	45	52	97	22.8	31.5	54.3	215 0 0	3 17 7		23 0 3	241 17 10
Mandurama	23	17	40	18.3	15.1	33.4	106 3 2			333 0 11	439 4 1
Mandurama Ponds	19	22	41	13.4	14.3	27.7	150 0 0	2 4 4		6 17 6	159 1 10
Mangrove, Lower	26	15	41	10.7	6.5	17.2	106 5 0	2 2 4			108 7 4
Manic's Creek	28	28	56	21.6	21.6	43.2	168 0 0	4 11 10		2 4 0	174 15 10
Manilla	48	31	79	28.7	15.4	44.1	130 7 0	1 19 8		72 10 0	204 16 8
Manilla, Upper	15	16	31	8.3	12.0	20.3	132 0 0	1 5 0			133 5 0
Manly	66	59	125	38.0	30.7	68.7	296 3 0	5 6 11		1,061 12 1	1,363 2 0
Marangaroo	10	16	26	9.4	14.9	24.3	68 0 0	6 19 0			74 19 0
Marangulla	25	26	51	14.4	15.5	29.9	150 0 0	3 5 1		1 13 0	154 18 1
March	35	25	60	22.1	17.0	39.1	152 0 0	1 19 2		1 0 0	154 19 2
Marengo	20	18	38	12.3	8.5	20.8	132 0 0	2 13 9			134 13 9
Marina	12	21	33	6.1	12.2	18.3	91 15 0	5 7 7			97 2 7
Markwell	12	28	40	10.3	21.3	31.6	156 0 0	1 9 7		4 0 0	161 9 7
Marlec	18	14	32	13.2	9.8	23.0	132 0 0	1 2 1	1 10 0	45 11 6	180 3 7
Marrickville	262	254	516	179.2	168.6	347.8	872 19 10	8 7 9		58 17 4	940 4 11
Marshall Mount	32	44	76	23.4	31.7	55.1	198 0 0	2 8 9			200 8 9
Marulan	39	47	86	27.6	28.1	55.7	189 0 0	5 10 11		6 14 6	201 5 5
Maryland	15	23	38	9.4	17.7	27.1	132 0 0	2 4 5	7 0 0		141 4 5
Maryvale	35	27	62	28.4	18.3	46.7	216 0 0	5 4 0		23 17 6	245 1 6
Mathoura	20	15	35	10.9	7.3	18.2	132 0 0	4 4 6		1 1 0	137 5 6
Mayfield	18	25	43	13.5	18.7	32.2	112 0 0	3 2 8		31 10 6	146 13 2
Meadow Flat	24	19	43	18.3	14.9	33.2	128 16 1	1 0 0		1 13 4	131 9 5
Medway	17	16	33	7.5	8.1	15.6	70 12 10	5 19 6			76 12 4
Menangle	35	19	54	19.4	13.7	33.1	156 0 0				156 0 0
Menindie	17	23	40	12.9	12.9	25.1	112 0 0	3 16 9		372 10 0	488 6 9
Meranburn	36	23	59	17.6	12.2	29.8	162 0 0	3 3 1	1 10 0	135 2 0	301 15 1
Merimbula	28	15	43	17.1	8.9	26.0	132 0 0	0 18 5			132 18 5
Meringo	14	14	28	10.9	10.5	21.4	121 0 0			0 7 6	121 7 6
Meroo	38	34	72	28.0	24.2	52.2	198 0 0	2 14 1			200 14 1
Merrill Creek	12	14	26	8.9	10.8	19.7	132 0 0				132 0 0
Merilla	20	21	41	12.8	14.8	27.6	156 0 0			16 0 0	172 0 0
Merriwa	45	45	90	32.9	34.3	67.2	317 15 8	5 10 0	2 19 6	63 18 0	390 3 2
Michelago	25	17	42	17.6	10.0	27.6	131 0 0			50 16 3	181 16 3
Middle Creek	16	20	36	9.8	13.2	23.0	132 0 0	1 0 6			133 0 6
Milburn Creek	43	39	82	27.5	23.7	51.2	78 8 4	5 14 10		669 7 3	653 10 5



APPENDIX VII—continued.

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Millfield	18	18	36	10.5	12.6	23.1	132 0 0	1 15 8			133 15 8
Milltown	113	95	204	70.0	51.2	121.2	271 14 2	13 7 11		220 5 4	505 7 5
Millsville	18	15	33	11.4	12.4	23.8	110 12 6	3 2 6		1 0 0	114 15 0
Milton	76	74	150	55.7	51.7	107.4	426 18 9	5 13 4		89 10 0	522 2 1
Mimosa Dell	20	15	35	8.2	7.6	15.8	85 3 0	9 7 4	1 0 0	127 17 6	223 7 10
Minni	202	188	390	149.3	122.8	272.1	738 0 0	11 10 0	0 17 6	140 1 0	890 8 6
Minore	18	17	35	11.6	10.0	21.6	14 0 0	7 13 7			21 13 7
Mitchell's Island	32	25	57	23.9	19.8	43.7	180 0 0				180 0 0
Mitchell's Creek	24	25	49	15.8	16.3	32.1	161 10 6	1 17 5		1 0 0	164 7 11
Mittagong	85	100	185	63.5	65.0	128.5	277 8 8	5 12 10	4 0 0	117 13 6	404 15 0
Mittagong, Lower	23	15	38	17.1	10.3	27.4	101 0 0			1 0 0	102 0 0
Mittagong, Upper	20	30	50	14.2	20.0	34.2	144 0 0	2 0 6		192 3 4	338 3 10
Mitten's Creek	31	24	55	22.1	17.5	39.6	198 0 0	3 0 10			201 0 10
Moama	56	67	123	39.3	39.8	79.1	330 0 0	9 7 11			339 7 11
Mobellah	52	60	112	38.6	36.8	75.4	270 0 0	6 9 5		12 15 0	289 4 5
Mogilla	21	22	43	13.6	16.8	30.4	156 0 0	2 19 11		2 10 10	161 10 9
Mogo	20	19	39	13.5	13.7	27.2	132 0 0	2 3 9			134 3 9
Moura	19	11	30	11.4	5.6	17.0	132 0 0	2 8 6			134 8 6
Molarban	10	16	26	8.1	12.2	20.3	98 17 6	11 4 11		1 0 0	111 2 5
Molong	103	76	179	61.8	43.8	105.6	427 12 0	9 18 4		131 12 0	569 2 4
Monkerai	17	24	41	9.9	14.8	24.7	132 0 0	1 12 7			133 12 7
Monkittee	19	11	30	9.8	5.4	15.2	108 0 0				108 0 0
Moonan Brook	29	28	57	23.5	21.2	44.7	170 8 0	3 4 10	5 0 0	588 4 0	766 16 10
Moonan Flat	21	17	38	16.7	12.3	29.0	102 10 0	4 3 6	1 12 6		108 6 0
Moor Creek	28	30	58	17.9	20.7	38.6	133 7 8	1 8 4	7 0 0	10 7 3	152 3 3
Moorfields	49	32	81	30.8	20.2	51.0	173 19 10	3 3 5			177 3 3
Moorialda	34	33	67	19.1	17.8	36.9	180 0 0	3 9 7		1 0 0	184 9 7
Moorwatha	27	16	43	21.0	12.7	33.7	156 0 0				156 0 0
Morangullan	27	29	56	18.2	22.0	40.2	173 0 0	6 5 4		41 0 0	220 5 4
Moree	27	39	66	21.8	29.2	51.0	155 0 7	4 3 9			159 4 4
Morpeth	121	117	238	94.3	83.2	177.5	494 12 6	8 1 1		5 5 0	507 18 7
Moriya	37	50	87	26.1	38.0	64.1	336 0 0	1 13 5		45 10 6	383 3 11
Mossman's Bay	29	36	65	15.2	19.7	34.9	150 0 0	3 11 6		95 17 2	249 8 8
Moss Vale	70	56	126	48.0	39.0	87.0	294 14 8	5 14 1		13 2 8	313 11 5
Mosquito Island	28	26	54	20.8	18.4	39.2	187 3 2	4 0 0	3 0 0		194 3 2
Moulamein	11	15	26	8.8	12.1	20.9	114 0 0	2 4 4		2 10 0	118 14 4
Mountain Home	16	11	27	9.2	4.2	13.4	100 0 0	3 4 6		28 0 0	131 4 6
Mount Adrah	13	13	26	8.1	5.6	13.7	76 15 0	1 6 0		1 0 0	79 1 0
Mount Keira	103	83	186	75.9	53.7	129.6	300 7 0	4 16 4			305 3 4
Mount Lawson	21	17	38	13.2	9.4	22.6	129 6 5	3 3 0	1 10 0	43 4 3	177 3 8
Mount Macquarie	16	14	30	13.0	9.6	22.6	150 0 0			1 0 0	151 0 0
Mount Murray	18	15	33	12.2	9.2	21.4	131 10 0			1 0 0	132 10 0
Mount Pleasant	15	13	28	10.5	8.6	19.1	116 8 8	0 12 3	2 0 0		119 0 11
Mount Tarana	31	27	58	23.0	21.9	44.9	178 10 0	5 5 5		24 4 3	207 19 8
Mount Thorley	17	14	31	9.5	9.8	19.3	98 10 0	2 0 5			100 10 5
Mount Victoria	65	52	120	51.8	31.9	83.7	246 0 0	4 15 6		1 0 0	251 15 6
Mount View	17	23	40	13.0	17.6	30.6	75 3 4	11 6 5	1 10 0	548 9 0	636 8 9
Mount Wills	11	19	30	5.7	10.2	15.9	82 0 0	1 2 0		25 0 0	108 2 0
Mudgee	283	256	539	199.4	179.8	379.2	1317 15 8	11 16 9	3 5 0	79 8 3	1,412 5 8
Mugwill	24	16	40	19.2	11.3	30.5	47 10 11	4 13 10		417 0 0	469 4 9
Mullamuddy	15	15	30	9.8	12.7	22.5	132 0 0	1 5 4		6 0 0	139 5 4
Mulgoa Forest	21	16	37	13.7	9.5	23.2	132 0 0	3 6 5		5 0 0	140 6 5
Mulgoa	42	26	68	30.0	20.4	50.4	180 0 0	2 17 4		11 11 8	194 9 0
Mullengandra	18	19	37	7.7	6.7	14.4	124 2 6	2 4 2		363 2 6	480 9 2
Mullengullenga	18	10	28	14.2	8.1	22.3	112 11 7			486 16 9	599 8 4
Mulwala	24	16	40	18.3	13.9	32.2	156 0 0				156 0 0
Mullion Creek	6	7	13	3.2	3.4	6.6	6 19 4		4 13 0	62 7 2	73 19 6
Mumnell	24	18	42	16.5	8.9	25.4	138 0 0	1 7 9		1 0 0	140 7 9
Mundooran	11	11	22	6.0	6.1	12.7	115 9 4	3 16 0	1 10 0		120 15 4
Munghorn	12	19	31	8.4	10.6	19.0	121 0 0	3 18 1	1 10 0	22 1 0	148 9 1
Murragee	11	20	31	8.2	14.2	22.4	97 10 0	3 7 3			100 17 3
Murrumbateman	22	23	45	16.6	18.5	35.1	144 0 0	2 9 8			146 9 8
Murrumburrah	80	56	136	40.0	27.4	67.4	240 0 0	6 7 0		43 10 6	289 17 6
Murrurundi	86	93	179	53.2	53.5	106.7	360 3 1	4 8 11	2 1 9	70 6 7	437 0 4
Murwillumbah	15	19	34	7.4	14.3	21.7	108 0 0	1 18 2	4 10 0	19 10 0	133 18 2
Muscle Creek	13	14	27	10.3	10.2	20.5	100 10 0	3 4 8		48 0 0	151 14 8
Muswellbrook	73	66	139	54.1	48.1	102.2	244 3 6	4 1 11			248 5 5
Mutton's Falls	16	15	31	9.3	8.7	18.0	76 19 10	1 18 7		11 0 0	89 18 5
Myrtilville	10	16	26	7.2	13.3	20.5	47 18 4			52 0 0	99 18 4
Nambucca	31	19	50	19.0	11.9	30.9	162 0 0	2 15 7			164 15 7
Nangar	20	23	43	8.0	10.2	18.2	132 0 0				132 0 0
Nangus Creek	25	20	45	17.2	11.5	28.7	132 0 0	4 2 8	1 17 0	1 16 0	130 15 8
Narandera	73	55	128	51.9	35.3	87.2	328 16 9	9 4 1		45 2 7	383 3 5
Narani	17	29	46	12.5	23.0	34.5	156 0 0	2 7 2			158 7 2
Narellan	22	16	38	16.5	12.1	28.6	156 0 0	1 3 11		28 8 0	185 11 11
Narrabri	105	98	203	72.7	54.3	127.0	294 16 5	7 7 6		368 5 6	670 9 5
Nelligen	28	15	43	20.9	10.4	31.3	156 0 0	1 9 6			157 9 6
Nelson's Plains	19	17	36	15.6	10.6	26.2	132 0 0	2 1 7			134 1 7
Nemingha	27	22	49	17.2	15.0	32.2	110 3 10	4 2 4	2 5 6	15 0 0	131 11 8
Nerriga	19	15	34	11.5	11.0	22.5	132 0 0	5 4 0			132 5 4
Nerrigundah	25	14	39	19.0	12.2	31.2	144 0 0	1 0 10			145 0 10
Newra	10	13	23	6.8	9.3	16.1	67 10 0	4 0 4		79 12 0	151 2 4
Newbridge	21	25	46	15.5	18.5	34.0	162 0 0	1 12 10		55 18 1	219 10 11
Newcastle	465	493	958	343.8	337.7	681.5	2,211 15 7	24 14 7		110 18 0	2,347 8 2
Newcastle South	287	263	550	210.2	182.7	392.9	899 16 11	12 0 4	0 15 0	216 8 11	1,129 1 2

## APPENDIX VII—continued.

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New Lambton.....	223	193	416	166.1	127.5	293.6	770 8 6	5 18 9	1 11 11	2 5 0	780 4 2
New Line.....	18	23	41	9.2	12.8	22.0	97 0 0	1 2 3		1 0 0	99 2 3
Newstead.....	6	5	11	4.9	4.7	9.6	67 1 3	0 8 5	3 0 0		70 9 8
Newtown.....	671	618	1289	417.3	379.7	797.0	2,209 6 10	33 9 11		497 1 0	2,739 17 9
Nimityhelle.....	21	30	51	13.5	19.8	33.3	156 0 0	2 9 9		16 0 0	174 9 9
Norwood.....	18	27	45	7.8	12.7	20.5	126 0 0	2 15 8		1 0 0	129 15 8
North Rocks.....	12	18	30	10.8	15.2	26.0	115 1 0		0 12 0	3 5 0	118 18 0
Nowra.....	73	70	143	56.6	51.6	108.2	266 19 11	4 1 1		15 13 10	286 14 10
Nowra Hill.....	23	21	44	15.4	15.8	31.2	156 0 0				156 0 0
Nullabong.....	10	21	31	6.4	13.2	19.6	35 9 8	5 13 1	4 15 0		45 17 9
Numbla.....	18	18	36	9.3	9.1	18.4	104 0 0	9 16 9			113 16 9
Nundle.....	49	65	114	38.0	48.8	86.8	255 10 2	5 6 8		70 7 6	331 4 4
Nymagee.....	58	50	108	31.0	23.2	54.2	204 0 0	16 16 11	10 0 0		230 16 11
Nymboida.....	11	19	30	7.5	12.8	20.3	130 0 0	1 16 0			131 16 0
Nyrang.....	13	11	24	9.8	8.3	18.1	104 6 5	2 10 5	6 5 0		113 1 10
Oakendale.....	18	18	36	11.3	11.4	22.7	118 0 0	1 18 7			119 18 7
Oakhampton.....	31	12	43	21.3	10.1	31.4	145 6 5	2 1 7		72 3 1	219 11 1
Oak Park.....	18	27	45	12.4	18.6	31.0	126 0 0	2 9 3		26 1 5	154 10 8
Oakwood.....	23	16	39	14.9	12.4	27.3	143 0 0	4 9 9		707 2 1	854 11 10
Oberne.....	14	13	27	10.8	9.6	20.4	132 0 0	2 4 6			134 4 6
Oberon.....	32	30	62	24.0	17.2	41.2	168 7 8	2 11 8		50 2 0	221 1 4
O'Connell.....	20	21	41	16.6	14.5	31.1	156 0 0	2 3 0		5 3 7	163 6 7
Omega Retreat.....	30	28	58	21.5	20.1	41.6	175 3 2	2 6 1		119 1 6	296 10 9
Onybigambah.....	124	110	234	94.3	76.7	171.0	414 12 10	6 10 10		155 17 0	577 0 8
Orange.....	350	312	662	230.3	178.6	408.9	1,440 9 3	52 0 6	78 9 7	7,172 6 7	8,743 5 11
Osborne Hill.....	21	10	31	15.7	8.1	23.8	132 0 0				132 0 0
Oswald.....	7	24	31	3.7	15.1	18.8	105 0 0	0 12 1			105 12 1
Ournie.....	15	14	29	12.2	9.5	21.7	92 5 0	0 15 0	5 0 0		98 0 0
Oxley Island.....	35	39	74	22.7	27.7	50.4	180 0 0	2 16 1			182 16 1
Paddington.....	554	503	1057	368.2	307.2	675.4	2,066 5 9	22 1 6	1 15 0	321 10 10	2,411 13 1
Palmer's Island.....	29	26	55	19.0	21.3	40.3	165 0 0	2 6 1			167 6 1
Palmer-street.....	167	122	289	101.1	68.9	170.0	302 19 11			81 2 4	384 2 3
Paulula.....	28	36	64	19.0	21.7	40.7	130 0 0	3 2 6		47 18 9	231 1 3
Parkes.....	105	86	191	69.0	53.9	122.9	421 16 0	6 11 1	4 6 0	64 16 9	497 9 10
Parkesbourne.....	24	20	44	18.6	15.0	33.6	138 0 0	2 7 0		8 11 7	148 18 7
Parkesborough.....	22	34	56	17.1	27.1	44.2	123 14 1	4 9 0	11 15 0	35 12 8	175 10 9
Park.....	15	14	29	12.4	10.3	22.7	110 0 0	1 0 4		34 14 3	145 14 7
Parramatta.....	178	155	333	129.6	100.4	230.0	601 10 0	9 13 0		72 10 5	683 13 5
Parramatta South.....	251	233	484	167.8	151.2	319.0	863 0 0	11 2 11		65 13 9	939 16 8
Paterson.....	65	53	118	49.1	35.7	84.8	249 2 10	0 13 10	3 10 0	44 10 0	297 16 8
Peakhurst.....	35	31	66	24.0	23.8	47.8	216 0 0			43 12 0	259 12 0
Peel.....	29	30	59	18.0	19.5	37.5	156 0 0	1 10 10		65 1 3	222 12 1
Peelwood.....	16	16	32	10.4	11.0	21.4	132 0 0	3 3 5		6 5 11	141 9 4
Pejar.....	15	17	32	10.5	13.0	23.5	114 5 3		1 12 6		115 17 9
Pennant Hills.....	42	39	81	32.4	28.3	60.7	216 0 0	2 17 11		5 9 3	224 7 2
Pennith.....	218	199	417	166.0	148.0	314.0	698 0 3	11 8 9		53 13 2	763 2 2
Perth.....	35	36	71	28.4	24.1	52.5	162 0 0	1 8 5		8 7 6	171 15 11
Peterborough.....	47	41	88	31.6	27.3	58.9	275 19 11	7 13 5		9 2 0	292 15 4
Petersham.....	395	346	741	263.8	213.7	477.5	1,027 9 7	22 6 8	2 6 3	345 6 7	1,397 9 1
Pictou.....	101	87	188	74.1	61.9	136.0	303 15 1	3 0 2		22 6 0	329 1 3
Pimlico.....	19	18	37	11.8	11.8	23.6	114 0 0	1 6 2		291 2 9	406 8 11
Pipclay Creek.....	18	28	46	8.8	14.3	23.1	138 0 0	2 6 6	2 10 0	4 10 6	147 7 0
Piper's Flat.....	12	12	24	9.9	11.1	21.0	10 6 8		1 2 6	61 3 6	72 12 8
Pitt Town.....	54	53	107	45.4	44.7	90.1	245 17 2	5 2 7	5 0 0		255 19 9
Plattsburg.....	207	181	388	145.5	127.3	272.8	708 0 1	10 5 8	1 13 5	61 15 11	781 15 1
Pokolbin.....	30	21	51	23.3	19.8	43.1	114 13 11	3 11 9			118 5 8
Pomeroy.....	20	16	36	13.4	9.4	22.8	132 0 0		1 10 0	9 12 9	143 2 9
Ponto.....	14	17	31	8.5	14.8	23.3	99 14 10	2 3 1		31 0 0	132 17 11
Portland, Lower.....	16	19	35	9.3	13.2	22.5	132 0 0	3 19 2		3 7 6	139 6 8
Port Macquarie.....	61	82	143	46.1	54.9	101.0	371 7 3	7 8 3	1 15 0		380 10 6
Prospect.....	37	31	68	23.4	20.1	43.5	156 0 0	2 16 6		7 17 2	166 13 8
Pyramul.....	25	33	58	19.5	22.0	41.5	166 6 9		1 10 0	29 10 4	197 7 1
Pyree.....	67	50	117	42.1	32.2	74.3	349 10 0	2 9 1		10 10 5	362 9 6
Pyrmont.....	172	172	344	83.9	75.3	159.2	282 10 0	2 6 0		131 17 10	416 13 10
Queanbeyan.....	92	79	171	67.1	55.3	122.4	365 17 4	7 18 3	26 1 0	12 1 7	411 18 2
Quipolly.....	20	23	43	10.2	14.6	24.8	138 0 0	5 6 0		2 2 0	145 8 0
Quipolly Creek.....	29	23	52	12.5	10.5	23.0	99 5 0	2 4 11			101 9 11
Quirindi.....	68	66	134	39.8	31.9	71.7	252 0 0	3 8 1		15 9 9	270 17 10
Quirindi Creek.....	10	20	30	4.9	12.4	17.3	100 10 0	4 9 8			104 19 8
Raglan.....	11	21	32	7.9	15.8	23.7	138 0 0	1 14 3		1 0 0	140 14 3
Raleigh.....	15	14	29	9.6	9.8	19.4	105 0 0	0 19 8			105 19 8
Raleigh East.....	15	19	34	10.4	12.5	22.9	132 0 0	3 17 2		6 0 0	141 17 2
Rainbow Reach.....	26	34	60	15.5	21.6	37.1	183 0 0	4 4 6		57 10 0	244 14 6
Ramornie.....	56	35	91	40.1	21.8	61.9	207 0 0	10 4 10			217 4 10
Randwick Asylum.....	361	270	631	299.5	223.4	522.9	1,544 1 5	19 10 1		132 0 0	1,695 11 6
Ravensworth.....	20	15	35	16.6	10.8	27.4	138 0 0				138 0 0
Rawdon Island.....	35	20	55	24.9	15.2	40.1	128 0 0			51 14 4	179 14 4
Raymond Terrace.....	65	27	122	51.3	41.4	92.7	231 7 4	5 11 3		29 10 6	266 9 1
Redbank.....	30	25	55	22.9	20.1	43.0	174 0 0				174 0 0
Redfern.....	471	449	920	330.1	270.0	600.1	1,991 17 10	24 11 3		220 17 10	2,237 6 11
Red Head.....	20	23	43	17.3	18.1	35.4	136 17 5		6 0 0		142 17 5
Redlands.....	21	17	38	11.9	12.0	23.9	132 0 0	1 13 1			133 13 1
Red Range.....	26	20	46	18.9	14.2	33.1	150 0 0	3 5 7		1 0 0	154 5 7
Regentville.....	20	18	38	12.5	11.2	23.7	117 0 0	0 16 2	2 0 0	439 1 6	559 17 8
Reidy Flat.....	19	23	42	15.2	13.9	29.1	130 5 8		3 0 0	71 18 2	205 3 10
Richmond.....	169	179	348	129.1	133.5	262.6	755 10 3	11 18 4	1 0 3	350 12 0	1,119 0 10

APPENDIX VII—continued.

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Richmond North	52	41	93	41.8	33.5	75.3	285 10 0	2 12 5	.....	76 10 10	364 13 3
Robertson	36	28	64	24.6	20.7	45.3	162 0 0	1 6 9	.....	1 0 0	164 6 9
Rob Roy	18	27	45	13.0	17.6	30.6	143 0 0	1 0 0	.....	2 11 6	146 11 6
Rockley	29	31	60	18.2	18.1	36.3	150 0 0	1 19 2	.....	7 8 1	159 7 3
Rocky Mouth	64	75	139	48.9	55.9	104.8	216 0 0	1 14 3	.....	.....	217 14 3
Rocky River	31	35	66	20.1	24.2	44.3	180 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0	181 0 0
Rookwood	82	53	135	57.8	29.2	87.0	252 0 0	6 1 3	.....	51 15 6	309 16 9
Rooty Hill	16	16	32	13.4	9.1	22.5	93 3 10	0 14 9	.....	.....	93 18 7
Rose Hill	13	17	30	7.4	11.5	18.9	13 11 4	.....	.....	503 7 6	516 18 10
Rose Vale	10	17	27	7.6	12.0	19.6	120 0 0	.....	1 10 0	30 0 0	151 10 0
Rouchel	16	11	27	11.5	7.8	19.3	132 0 0	1 11 8	.....	0 15 9	134 7 5
Roughit	35	32	67	27.0	25.3	52.3	216 0 0	3 3 11	.....	.....	219 3 11
Round Swamp	15	18	33	14.7	15.3	30.0	122 9 7	6 3 11	.....	1 0 0	129 13 6
Rouse Hill	22	29	51	16.8	23.3	40.1	168 0 0	2 2 0	.....	55 0 0	225 2 0
Rowan	17	18	35	9.5	8.5	18.0	108 0 0	2 14 8	.....	13 15 4	124 10 0
Rydal	31	28	59	21.7	16.7	38.4	180 0 0	2 8 5	.....	1 0 0	183 8 5
Ryde	156	120	276	98.3	75.7	174.0	631 15 5	8 0 9	.....	63 14 6	703 10 8
Ryde North	48	36	84	27.1	18.6	45.7	162 0 0	1 19 5	.....	193 14 3	357 13 8
Rye Park	21	19	40	15.8	12.2	28.0	156 0 0	5 16 2	.....	0 15 0	162 11 2
Rylstone	52	54	106	40.7	40.6	81.3	248 10 3	7 7 2	1 19 6	52 3 10	310 0 9
Sackville Reach	30	26	56	18.7	14.7	33.4	156 0 0	1 14 5	.....	4 14 6	162 8 11
Saggart Field	20	18	38	13.6	12.1	25.7	144 0 0	1 9 1	.....	55 5 0	200 14 1
St. Peter's	223	244	467	145.7	150.0	295.7	128 13 4	.....	.....	.....	128 13 4
Salisbury Plains	30	23	53	22.5	18.9	41.4	40 12 10	9 4 2	9 0 0	613 9 0	672 6 0
Saumarez	46	68	114	27.0	38.2	65.2	216 0 0	5 12 1	.....	56 0 0	277 12 1
Scone	87	62	149	62.0	43.6	105.6	283 19 4	5 4 4	.....	76 14 11	365 18 7
Seaham	18	24	42	14.1	18.6	32.7	113 9 1	1 8 0	.....	0 10 6	115 7 7
Sedgefield	20	10	30	14.1	6.8	20.9	54 9 6	2 10 11	.....	.....	57 0 5
Seven Oaks	42	50	92	28.9	32.1	61.0	216 0 0	1 19 8	.....	48 2 0	266 1 8
Shannon Vale	14	23	37	11.4	19.6	31.0	13 4 0	.....	.....	31 10 0	44 14 0
Shark Creek	31	25	56	18.3	16.2	34.5	168 0 0	1 15 6	.....	.....	169 15 6
Shaw	13	19	32	9.5	11.8	21.3	132 0 0	1 15 11	.....	1 0 0	134 15 11
Shellharbour	46	52	102	32.2	40.3	72.5	244 16 9	2 18 8	.....	.....	247 15 5
Shepardstown	45	48	93	28.4	28.6	57.0	216 0 0	9 16 2	.....	35 10 0	261 6 2
Sherwin's Flat	14	16	30	12.8	11.4	24.2	120 0 0	1 19 5	1 10 0	1 0 0	124 9 5
Singleton	208	161	369	155.7	112.6	268.3	650 0 6	14 17 3	1 0 6	30 0 0	695 18 3
Smithfield	70	51	121	49.4	34.6	84.0	216 0 0	2 14 10	.....	8 9 1	227 3 11
Smith's Flat	33	30	63	21.6	19.6	41.2	180 0 0	1 4 0	.....	1 15 0	183 0 0
Snowball Copper Mine	15	7	22	8.6	3.8	12.4	78 0 0	1 0 0	.....	.....	79 0 0
Sofala	38	32	70	25.2	12.7	37.9	168 0 0	1 15 10	.....	797 2 11	966 18 9
Somerton	13	21	34	10.2	12.6	22.8	111 0 0	2 2 4	5 0 0	.....	118 2 4
South Arm	39	35	74	26.0	27.0	53.0	155 10 3	1 19 3	.....	450 11 3	608 0 9
South Creek	113	85	198	90.3	67.1	157.4	551 11 4	6 9 7	.....	177 18 0	735 18 11
Southgate	30	37	67	21.2	22.6	43.8	207 0 0	2 4 10	.....	1,278 0 0	1,487 4 10
Southgate, Lower	36	25	61	23.5	16.5	40.0	178 1 3	5 1 10	.....	0 18 0	184 1 1
Sparkes' Creek	13	14	27	11.0	13.7	24.7	132 0 0	3 4 4	1 0 0	.....	136 4 4
Spicer's Creek	14	13	27	12.0	10.0	22.0	120 0 0	.....	.....	7 10 0	127 10 0
Springs	10	6	16	5.9	4.8	10.7	86 0 0	7 14 10	.....	1 0 0	94 14 10
Spring Creek	29	23	52	21.8	18.1	39.9	180 0 0	3 2 0	.....	.....	183 2 0
Springfield	23	19	42	17.6	13.5	31.1	150 0 0	2 12 0	.....	55 0 0	207 12 0
Spring Flat	27	21	48	24.2	17.3	41.5	174 0 0	4 10 10	.....	17 11 0	196 1 10
Spring Grove	30	47	77	20.7	31.1	51.8	198 0 0	2 19 1	.....	37 10 8	238 9 9
Spring Hill	47	56	103	27.6	27.4	55.0	216 0 0	2 11 7	.....	29 0 10	247 12 5
Spring Mount	20	22	42	12.2	16.3	28.5	156 0 0	4 7 0	1 10 0	59 2 0	220 19 0
Springvale	13	19	32	9.9	12.6	22.5	110 0 0	1 15 8	.....	0 16 6	112 12 2
Spring Valley	23	19	42	18.9	11.4	30.3	144 0 0	3 7 1	.....	1 0 0	148 7 1
Springside	49	40	89	29.3	21.3	50.6	216 0 0	1 18 10	.....	103 16 6	321 15 4
Springwood	44	45	89	29.5	29.3	58.8	216 0 0	5 5 10	.....	52 4 0	273 9 10
St. Albans	37	18	55	26.8	12.6	39.4	174 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0	175 0 0
St. Leonards	353	308	661	238.6	201.3	439.9	1,063 7 11	9 15 11	2 9 9	157 18 11	1,233 12 6
St. Joseph's	18	13	31	13.5	10.8	24.3	132 0 0	1 16 5	.....	23 8 0	157 4 5
Stanhope	31	20	51	22.4	15.3	37.7	144 0 0	2 2 1	3 10 0	.....	149 12 1
Stannifer	74	51	125	43.1	31.6	74.7	104 17 7	14 9 3	18 0 0	77 10 0	214 16 10
Stembrook	15	22	37	12.3	16.0	28.3	100 19 4	7 13 4	9 0 0	1 0 0	118 12 8
Stewartfield	3	2	5	2.3	1.5	3.8	94 3 5	0 16 9	.....	.....	95 0 2
Stockyard Creek	11	19	30	7.5	15.5	23.0	101 13 4	2 13 10	3 0 0	.....	107 7 2
Stockton	86	76	162	58.9	49.3	108.2	368 13 7	8 2 5	.....	375 1 0	751 17 0
Stonehenge	19	31	50	16.2	22.2	38.4	24 0 0	.....	6 18 6	69 18 3	100 16 9
Stony Creek	21	30	51	15.6	23.2	38.8	180 0 0	3 17 5	.....	.....	183 17 5
Stroutian Park	17	30	47	13.1	23.0	36.1	156 0 0	2 5 2	.....	4 0 10	162 6 0
Stubbo	12	24	36	6.6	14.5	21.1	93 4 4	6 11 6	2 10 0	8 0 0	110 5 10
Sugarloaf	13	28	41	7.3	20.0	27.3	178 0 0	.....	.....	.....	178 0 0
Summerhill	23	24	47	15.8	17.8	33.6	156 0 0	3 10 9	.....	15 0 0	174 10 9
Surry Hills South	358	286	644	206.5	176.1	382.6	1,002 11 1	34 12 6	.....	304 1 0	1,341 4 7
Surveyor's Creek	23	23	46	13.3	9.3	22.6	44 16 9	12 13 4	4 5 6	71 8 0	133 3 7
Sussex-street	341	307	648	209.4	172.2	381.6	1,646 5 2	18 17 8	.....	247 10 10	1,912 13 8
Sutton	21	16	37	14.2	11.9	26.1	100 10 0	4 1 0	.....	.....	104 11 0
Sutton Forest	45	48	93	28.6	30.5	59.1	244 10 0	2 12 8	.....	86 15 0	333 17 8
Swamp Oak	23	11	34	12.4	5.6	18.0	128 0 0	1 9 2	.....	19 10 0	148 19 2
Swanbrook	14	20	34	6.4	13.3	19.7	132 0 0	2 4 10	.....	4 11 0	138 15 10
Swan Creek	37	44	81	27.3	32.2	59.5	240 0 0	1 13 8	.....	118 12 2	360 5 10
Sydney North	94	70	164	67.7	46.4	114.1	337 5 3	4 11 4	.....	124 6 2	466 2 9
Tabrabucca	16	15	31	8.0	7.8	15.8	80 5 0	3 8 8	.....	1 0 0	84 13 8
Tacking Point	53	46	99	34.4	30.6	65.0	90 0 0	6 8 4	.....	453 1 0	549 9 4
Tallagandra	18	15	33	9.2	11.1	20.3	132 0 0	1 18 4	.....	.....	133 18 4
Tallawang	14	17	31	10.7	11.8	22.5	72 11 7	9 2 11	3 5 0	23 10 0	108 9 6

APPENDIX VII—continued.

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Taloumbi	25	51	76	13.7	29.1	42.8	154 0 0	1 11 0			155 11 0
Tambaroora	51	27	78	29.5	13.3	42.8	241 16 11	5 0 2		134 18 0	381 15 1
Tambar Springs	18	10	28	13.8	7.6	21.4	110 0 0	4 1 4		0 18 0	114 19 4
Tamworth	207	212	419	138.9	130.6	269.5	577 8 0	14 3 7	5 15 0	18 13 9	616 0 4
Tangmangaroo	17	26	43	11.9	19.1	31.0	119 15 0		2 10 0	38 15 11	161 0 11
Tanner's Mount	12	10	22	10.6	8.2	18.8	94 10 0	3 2 6		1 0 0	98 12 6
Tantawanglo	12	11	23	12.0	11.0	23.0	101 12 3	2 4 4	3 10 0		107 6 7
Tara	9	12	21	6.6	7.8	14.4	56 5 0	1 18 8		2 16 0	90 19 8
Tarago	27	20	47	19.6	12.8	32.4	138 0 0	3 4 8		459 4 4	600 9 0
Taralga	38	30	68	25.0	19.1	44.1	179 19 11	4 11 11	6 0 0	2 9 3	193 1 1
Tareutta Upper	17	24	41	12.1	12.0	25.0	100 10 0				100 10 0
Taree	89	73	162	64.2	53.3	117.5	292 0 9	4 19 9		1 4 0	298 4 6
Tattaila	19	18	37	15.4	15.0	30.4	143 0 0	2 10 7		45 10 0	191 0 7
Teleghery	30	30	60	21.7	20.6	42.3	216 0 0	1 12 6		50 0 0	267 12 6
Temu	10	14	24	7.1	9.5	16.6	120 0 0	1 8 1			121 8 1
Temora	153	142	295	75.3	69.4	144.7	402 8 1	24 6 0	2 12 3	468 11 7	897 17 11
Tempe	70	71	141	53.0	47.0	100.0	305 9 0	2 5 4		27 15 8	335 10 0
Tenterfield	101	82	183	66.4	55.4	121.8	381 0 0	6 15 1		10 17 8	398 12 9
Teralba	20	14	34	13.6	7.7	21.3	102 13 0		3 0 0		105 13 0
Terrard	54	55	109	38.9	38.6	77.5	267 0 0	4 14 9		45 9 0	317 3 9
Thalaba	36	24	60	21.6	16.9	38.5	195 10 11		1 8 6	7 6 6	204 5 11
Theresa Park	11	18	29	6.7	9.2	15.9	138 0 0			14 7 1	152 7 1
Third Creek	20	10	30	15.9	7.8	23.7	131 10 0	2 0 2	1 10 0	17 9 3	152 9 5
Thommond	17	9	26	14.5	6.9	21.4	77 4 0	3 14 2	3 0 0	76 17 6	160 15 8
Thorp's Pinch	25	14	39	14.8	10.1	24.9	132 0 0		1 10 0	3 9 6	136 19 6
Thurgoona	54	34	88	34.3	21.7	56.0	234 14 2	4 16 0		6 12 8	246 2 10
Tighe's Hill	89	102	191	66.5	63.9	130.4	396 13 10	5 18 9		11 16 10	414 9 5
Timbriungie	27	8	35	17.8	7.7	25.5	126 0 0			44 0 0	170 0 0
Timor	18	12	30	13.7	9.7	23.4	100 5 0				100 5 0
Tingha	64	76	140	41.1	46.7	87.8	269 0 0	7 15 7	7 16 0	10 13 3	295 4 10
Tinonce	39	48	88	26.0	30.5	56.5	238 3 2	1 10 4			239 13 6
Tipperary Gully	19	25	44	7.2	12.4	19.7	108 0 0	1 9 1		718 17 6	828 6 7
Tirrana	24	12	36	20.6	10.9	31.5	120 0 0	1 8 6		14 5 0	135 13 6
Tirranina Creek	21	22	43	16.5	16.0	32.5	150 0 0	2 5 11		0 12 0	152 17 11
Tocumwal	14	21	35	10.1	11.9	22.0	97 3 4	6 0 2		59 18 4	163 1 10
Toll-bar Creek	19	19	38	9.1	13.5	22.6	120 10 3	1 12 1	5 0 0		127 2 4
Tomago	26	13	39	18.9	9.7	28.6	138 0 0	1 19 7			139 19 7
Tomerong	25	31	56	18.5	23.5	42.0	162 0 0			35 11 6	197 11 6
Toogong	19	22	41	11.0	12.6	23.6	114 0 0	4 2 9			118 2 9
Toolejoa	49	41	90	32.1	30.1	62.2	240 10 0	1 3 9			241 13 9
Towac	9	10	19	9.0	10.0	19.0				33 15 0	33 15 0
Towrang	20	18	38	13.7	9.0	22.7	117 16 9	2 14 8	2 6 0	643 2 6	765 19 11
Trajere	11	16	27	7.3	12.0	19.3	80 0 0	9 0 5	1 10 0	21 14 3	112 4 8
Trelowarren	24	25	49	15.0	17.2	32.2	91 0 0	9 14 3			100 14 3
Triangle Flat	14	17	31	10.6	11.6	22.2	132 0 0			12 8 9	144 8 9
Trunkey	30	34	64	25.7	21.3	47.0	237 3 1	7 1 1		34 6 0	278 10 2
Tuena	15	27	42	10.6	15.7	26.3	154 6 5	1 10 9		1 0 0	156 17 2
Tugrawong	18	23	41	11.9	7.5	29.4	156 0 0	1 13 11		1 0 0	158 13 11
Tullimbar	31	22	53	23.7	17.5	41.2	30 0 0			1,229 13 9	1,259 13 9
Timberumba	66	80	146	45.7	49.0	94.7	218 0 0	6 13 8		6 0 0	230 13 8
Tumut	93	56	149	67.5	38.4	105.9	331 18 7	5 4 1	4 8 0	230 5 1	571 15 9
Tumut Plains	24	23	47	15.8	16.3	32.1	156 0 0	3 18 6		1 0 0	160 18 6
Tunstall	14	19	33	9.2	13.3	22.5	78 15 5	0 16 9			79 12 2
Turlinjah	16	30	46	13.9	25.4	39.3	144 0 0	6 14 8			150 14 8
Turon, Upper	13	15	28	6.2	9.4	15.6	88 15 0			1 0 0	89 15 0
Tweed Junction	16	20	36	11.0	12.5	23.5	115 0 0			298 15 0	413 15 0
Two-mile	19	28	47	14.2	16.3	30.5	53 9 8	8 10 11			62 0 7
Two-mile Creek	22	23	45	9.1	12.0	22.1	156 0 0	4 15 0			160 15 0
Uarbry	18	24	42	10.4	15.5	25.9	132 0 0	1 19 6		56 6 0	190 5 6
Ulladulla	26	23	49	18.7	14.8	33.5	156 0 0	0 17 5			156 17 5
Ulnarra	69	67	136	44.7	42.4	87.1	255 0 0	4 11 3		39 11 6	299 2 9
Ultimo	519	527	1,046	273.8	257.1	530.9	1,643 10 2	21 0 0		461 4 10	2,125 15 0
Umaralla	22	19	41	15.0	15.8	30.8	105 0 0	2 5 9		16 0 0	123 5 9
Uralla	84	75	159	58.2	51.4	109.6	264 18 3	4 11 2		56 5 6	325 14 11
Uranquinty	23	15	38	12.8	8.6	21.4	132 0 0	2 10 11		115 13 0	250 3 11
Urana	26	28	54	13.6	15.7	29.3	150 0 0	5 1 10		6 1 6	161 3 4
Vacy	23	18	41	14.2	10.5	24.7	132 0 0	0 12 9		20 0 0	152 12 9
Valla	8	17	25	6.0	14.7	20.7	120 0 0	2 13 11			122 13 11
Vegetable Creek	106	138	244	64.0	73.6	137.6	406 10 0	5 13 9	9 0 0	4 1 0	425 4 9
Vere	16	21	37	8.6	12.5	21.1	126 0 0	2 7 2		26 0 0	154 7 2
Vineyard	18	23	41	12.0	17.2	29.2	126 0 0	2 2 9		491 16 0	619 18 9
Violet Dale	16	16	32	12.4	10.9	23.3	180 0 0	0 12 10		4 19 0	185 11 10
Violet Hill	29	34	63	23.2	26.0	49.2	69 15 0				69 15 0
Vittoria	14	21	35	13.4	16.6	30.0	132 0 0	1 17 5	1 10 0	1 0 0	136 7 5
Wagga Wagga	330	330	669	242.4	206.0	448.4	1,634 9 7	33 3 4		964 4 6	2,631 17 5
Wagga Wagga, North	52	36	88	34.1	25.5	59.6	233 3 10	6 4 7		396 13 1	636 1 6
Wagga Wagga Terminus	20	29	49	12.2	16.6	28.8	150 0 0	1 19 3		31 11 4	183 10 7
Wagra	14	16	30	10.3	12.0	22.3	119 19 11	2 15 9			122 15 8
Wagragobilly	13	16	29	9.1	10.9	20.1	126 0 0	3 6 1		26 15 0	156 1 1
Walang	19	23	42	15.0	17.2	32.2	148 0 0	3 19 6		1 0 0	152 19 6
Walcha	38	37	75	25.8	26.5	51.8	207 0 0	3 16 7		8 3 1	218 19 8
Walgett	50	32	82	33.9	19.0	52.9	216 0 0			1 16 0	217 16 0
Wallabadah	31	36	67	23.4	25.1	48.5	216 0 0	2 5 3		0 9 0	218 14 3
Wallalong	41	48	89	27.7	32.7	60.4	248 3 6	3 5 7		24 2 6	275 11 7
Wallendbeen	26	21	47	19.4	14.8	34.2	77 13 6	5 8 2		62 0 1	145 1 9
Wallbrook	13	12	25	11.5	11.1	22.6	75 0 0			1 0 0	76 0 0

## APPENDIX VII—continued.

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				Total.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Wallerawang	49	41	90	35.9	28.5	64.4	216 0 0	.....	3 0 0	643 2 7	862 2 7
Wallgrove	34	25	59	24.7	16.5	41.2	174 0 0	2 5 10	.....	35 11 4	211 17 2
Walli	17	14	31	14.9	10.3	25.2	27 6 5	5 9 11	.....	72 8 9	105 5 1
Wallsend	402	370	772	302.3	264.6	566.9	1,427 13 7	27 11 0	6 2 2	396 6 4	1,857 13 1
Wamboona	17	20	37	8.0	9.8	17.8	120 0 0	7 15 7	.....	.....	127 15 7
Wandook	14	11	25	10.7	5.2	15.9	45 0 0	3 10 9	.....	302 14 0	351 4 9
Wanganella	17	16	33	10.7	10.6	21.3	91 0 0	.....	.....	1 7 6	92 7 6
Wangoola	26	25	51	16.2	14.8	31.0	125 14 0	2 8 8	5 10 6	326 16 6	460 9 8
Waratah	55	37	92	43.1	24.4	67.5	261 0 0	2 17 6	.....	70 11 0	334 8 6
Wardell	38	23	61	25.8	15.7	41.5	120 7 8	2 1 8	1 5 0	0 11 0	124 5 4
Wardell East	18	15	33	10.7	8.8	19.5	54 10 3	8 13 3	2 7 0	.....	65 10 6
Warialda	31	20	51	19.5	12.7	32.2	155 0 0	.....	13 2 0	390 16 0	558 18 0
Warkworth	31	30	61	22.9	23.6	46.5	157 5 2	2 14 5	.....	.....	169 19 7
Warren	46	56	102	34.4	40.9	75.3	216 0 0	4 15 0	.....	4 15 6	225 10 6
Warrumbungul	18	14	32	12.9	9.8	22.7	144 10 0	.....	4 19 6	1 12 0	151 1 6
Waterloo	12	11	23	6.7	8.4	15.1	70 11 4	8 11 11	6 10 6	26 13 6	112 7 3
Watson's Bay	59	42	101	44.2	29.4	73.6	253 10 0	3 5 1	.....	22 0 9	278 15 10
Wattamolla	31	18	49	23.4	14.6	38.0	142 0 0	.....	.....	.....	142 0 0
Wattle Flat	81	65	146	55.7	23.5	99.2	264 0 0	10 0 4	.....	1 0 0	275 0 4
Wauchope	17	27	44	12.2	23.4	35.6	133 6 8	0 12 7	.....	.....	133 19 3
Waverley	206	216	422	152.6	143.9	296.5	743 11 7	6 4 0	.....	273 19 3	1,023 14 10
Weddin	30	28	58	16.1	15.1	31.2	91 15 3	1 17 11	.....	.....	93 13 2
Weetalaba	19	11	30	12.6	7.9	20.5	55 10 0	8 14 11	3 0 0	.....	67 4 11
Weetangerra	6	14	20	3.8	9.0	12.8	110 9 8	.....	.....	.....	110 9 8
Wee Wee	28	35	63	16.4	26.0	42.4	162 0 0	5 9 0	.....	75 12 0	243 1 0
Wellington	151	123	274	108.4	88.1	196.5	517 10 10	15 0 5	1 17 3	80 11 4	614 19 10
Welshman's Creek	15	15	30	10.1	11.0	21.1	92 10 0	1 10 10	.....	.....	94 0 10
Wentworth	69	61	130	40.8	32.0	72.8	232 16 0	7 5 9	.....	59 7 2	299 8 11
Westbrook	43	30	73	26.9	21.9	48.8	183 0 0	4 10 2	.....	.....	187 10 2
Weybridge Grove	25	22	47	13.0	9.7	22.7	92 10 0	2 14 11	.....	.....	95 4 11
Wheatfield	9	14	23	7.3	9.0	16.3	120 0 0	2 1 1	1 10 0	1 0 0	124 11 1
Wheeo	18	22	40	11.3	12.6	23.9	126 0 0	2 14 6	.....	1 0 0	129 14 6
White Rock	16	15	31	9.7	10.3	20.0	109 8 3	2 19 0	1 13 9	1 0 0	115 1 0
Whittingham	24	28	52	20.0	20.8	40.8	56 3 10	9 16 5	.....	57 10 6	123 10 9
Wickham	315	304	619	242.0	213.0	455.0	1,254 19 2	17 3 1	0 15 0	969 11 0	2,242 8 3
Wilberforce	54	46	100	36.4	30.1	66.5	252 0 0	2 14 0	.....	39 10 6	294 4 6
Wilbertree	30	24	54	17.5	17.1	34.6	162 0 0	4 11 7	.....	73 9 6	240 1 1
Wilcannia	55	47	102	33.9	25.0	58.9	216 0 0	6 11 6	21 0 0	0 18 0	244 9 6
Willandra	12	17	29	7.1	8.0	15.1	28 12 10	6 12 9	2 19 6	.....	38 5 1
William-street	471	541	1,012	300.1	314.6	614.7	2,277 8 2	17 6 8	.....	170 19 0	2,465 13 10
William Town	32	30	62	25.1	20.2	45.3	180 0 0	1 15 1	.....	.....	181 15 1
Wilpinyong	18	26	44	9.3	10.9	20.2	101 18 4	9 8 6	.....	.....	111 6 10
Wilson	12	13	25	7.0	10.0	17.0	122 0 0	4 19 1	.....	.....	126 19 1
Wilton	33	38	71	21.0	25.9	47.0	162 0 0	2 6 7	.....	4 17 6	169 4 1
Windeyer	29	32	61	18.1	17.8	35.9	156 0 0	1 0 0	.....	80 16 0	237 16 0
Windowie	19	30	49	10.0	17.1	27.1	150 7 4	1 12 5	.....	1 0 0	152 19 9
Wingen	17	20	37	12.3	17.0	29.3	156 0 0	2 16 11	1 10 0	75 0 0	235 6 11
Wingham	42	50	92	32.5	38.1	70.6	216 0 0	2 4 4	.....	.....	218 4 4
Windsor	160	168	328	111.2	115.6	226.8	514 2 0	17 11 9	.....	114 6 9	646 0 6
Wiseman's Ferry	11	23	34	8.0	15.0	23.0	102 10 0	2 9 0	1 5 0	8 13 4	114 17 4
Wollar	8	10	18	7.2	8.9	16.1	99 0 0	1 16 2	.....	18 7 1	119 3 3
Wollombi	51	34	85	32.1	21.7	53.8	239 0 0	3 13 1	.....	604 4 0	846 17 1
Wollongong	169	129	298	121.8	85.1	206.9	546 15 9	5 2 4	1 0 9	134 19 0	687 17 10
Woolania South	26	31	57	16.4	20.0	37.3	198 0 0	4 1 3	.....	.....	202 1 3
Wombah	32	45	77	23.4	32.0	55.4	212 10 11	.....	1 10 0	12 0 0	226 0 11
Wombat	34	43	77	20.0	25.7	45.7	207 0 0	2 5 11	.....	1 1 5	210 7 4
Wondalga	16	10	26	12.4	8.4	20.8	131 0 0	.....	.....	297 16 3	428 16 3
Woodburn	55	37	92	33.7	22.1	55.8	216 0 0	5 8 7	.....	294 9 0	515 17 7
Woodford Dale	15	16	31	12.1	12.7	24.8	150 0 0	1 10 7	.....	.....	151 10 7
Woodford Leigh	49	47	96	35.2	31.0	66.2	216 0 0	5 11 5	.....	975 5 0	1,196 16 5
Woodhouselee	19	24	43	13.9	15.4	29.3	138 0 0	.....	.....	371 18 0	509 18 0
Woodlands	23	19	42	11.7	10.5	22.2	120 0 0	0 14 4	.....	12 9 6	133 3 10
Woodlawn	14	16	30	12.7	10.8	23.5	104 0 0	6 0 11	1 1 0	2 1 6	113 3 5
Woodonga	13	18	31	9.7	12.3	22.0	73 4 0	8 18 3	3 5 0	.....	85 7 3
Woodlaha	243	174	417	163.2	105.9	269.1	774 9 10	10 5 6	.....	180 13 9	965 9 1
Woola Woola	14	19	33	9.5	14.3	23.8	144 0 0	0 10 11	.....	.....	144 10 11
Woolooma	14	21	35	8.7	17.7	26.4	132 0 0	3 19 5	.....	1 0 0	136 19 5
Woomargama	15	16	31	9.7	12.1	21.8	64 5 3	1 17 9	.....	.....	66 3 0
Worragee	31	26	57	24.0	19.2	43.2	174 0 0	2 15 3	.....	.....	176 15 3
Wyagdon	14	10	24	10.8	7.9	18.7	120 0 0	1 11 6	.....	1 0 0	122 11 6
Wybong Creek	25	20	45	12.3	9.5	21.8	120 0 0	1 1 7	.....	.....	121 1 7
Wyndham	27	15	42	12.6	9.6	22.2	120 0 0	.....	.....	138 9 0	258 9 0
Wyrallah	42	29	71	26.5	18.7	45.2	180 0 0	1 18 11	.....	80 0 0	261 18 11
Yarra	23	11	34	13.9	6.3	20.2	96 1 3	2 12 2	.....	2 1 9	100 15 2
Yarragundry	24	24	48	16.2	15.8	32.0	156 0 0	4 15 9	.....	.....	160 15 9
Yarralumla	15	20	35	10.4	12.7	23.1	131 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0	132 0 0
Yarramundi	37	28	65	28.0	20.7	48.7	180 0 0	2 10 1	.....	89 15 6	272 5 7
Yass	95	83	178	70.4	58.3	128.7	461 15 11	7 13 5	4 12 6	225 4 2	699 6 0
Yathella	13	23	36	7.3	13.0	20.3	121 10 0	5 15 7	.....	5 13 3	132 18 10
Yatheyattah	49	28	77	35.3	22.0	57.3	252 0 0	1 15 0	.....	.....	253 15 0
Yarrunga	41	27	68	31.2	18.0	49.2	216 0 0	5 16 10	.....	31 15 0	253 11 10
Yaren Yaren	17	18	35	10.3	12.9	23.2	112 10 0	2 7 7	.....	11 5 9	126 3 4
Yeurabar	19	23	42	14.4	15.9	30.3	51 16 1	8 2 0	5 15 0	362 10 0	428 3 1
Yerong	19	25	44	11.9	14.3	26.2	60 15 5	7 11 8	.....	26 0 0	94 7 1
Young	126	133	259	91.1	89.1	180.2	551 14 2	11 14 9	.....	115 17 6	679 6 5
Yullundry	35	33	68	24.4	20.8	45.2	201 0 0	11 13 0	.....	4 4 0	216 17 0

## APPENDIX VIII.

ATTENDANCE of children at the Provisional Schools for the Quarter ending 31st December, 1881, or for the last Quarter of that Year during which the Schools were in operation.

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.								
	Boys	Girls	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.				
Ashford	14	8	22	12.4	5.8	18.2	£ 58	s. 7	d. 8	£ 0	s. 17	d. 3	£ 59	s. 4	d. 11
Avisford	12	11	23	9.5	6.5	16.0	82	10	0	2	1	10	1	0	0
Baeram Creek	17	12	29	13.7	8.0	21.4	74	9	6				74	9	6
Ballington	16	14	30	11.0	9.6	21.5	88	15	0				88	15	0
Bango Creek	16	14	30	8.7	7.7	16.4	69	2	3	3	2	9	72	5	0
Bara Creek	18	5	23	16.2	3.3	19.5	15	0	0				15	0	0
Bargo West	13	13	26	7.3	10.0	17.3	87	10	0	0	19	5	88	9	5
Barrenjoey	7	10	17	6.8	8.6	15.4	83	15	0	1	9	4	85	4	4
Beaumont	10	6	16	8.2	3.9	12.1	64	13	7	0	12	7	66	6	2
Beechwood	11	16	27	6.6	11.4	18.0	86	0	1	0	12	0	86	12	1
Beni	15	13	28	10.0	10.0	20.0	67	8	0	7	4	0	74	12	0
Ben Lomond	17	14	31	9.4	9.6	19.0	90	0	0	7	12	1	98	12	1
Benvenue	11	13	24	8.6	11.2	19.8	32	10	0	1	12	5	34	2	5
Berebango	11	15	26	8.0	13.1	21.1	63	15	0				68	5	5
Big Creek	19	10	29	10.2	7.0	17.2	87	10	0	1	1	8	88	11	8
Bindagandra	9	8	17	6.4	6.4	12.8	69	5	0	1	6	5	74	11	5
Binglebrah	14	14	28	9.9	10.2	20.1	84	18	4	1	12	6	86	10	10
Black Creek	11	11	22	7.1	8.7	15.8	6	5	0				6	5	0
Blackgolar	10	13	23	7.4	10.6	18.0	86	5	0	1	13	6	88	18	6
Black Hill	17	13	30	12.0	8.5	20.5	28	18	3	5	15	8	34	13	11
Blow Clear	7	14	21	4.0	9.1	13.1	56	5	0	7	11	7	67	6	7
Bolario	13	15	28	9.0	10.1	19.1	63	15	0	4	8	7	69	3	7
Bombowlee	16	15	31	12.5	10.9	23.4	48	0	0	5	8	11	53	8	11
Bongongalong	12	11	23	7.1	6.4	13.5	62	10	0				62	10	0
Boogabilla	10	15	25	8.4	10.6	19.0	90	0	0	2	12	1	92	12	1
Boomey	13	11	24	9.6	8.9	18.5	68	9	4	6	17	8	79	6	6
Botobolar	11	21	32	9.4	16.0	25.4	30	0	0	7	0	8	37	0	8
Bowman's Creek	10	7	17	6.8	5.6	12.4	81	5	0	1	12	9	82	17	9
Brassi	18	14	32	12.1	10.5	22.6	83	15	0	0	15	3	84	10	3
Brisbane Valley	14	15	29	9.5	9.0	18.5	18	0	6	2	18	1	23	1	10
Broome	11	13	24	8.1	10.2	18.3	17	5	2	5	12	0	22	17	2
Brungle	17	12	29	10.9	7.4	18.3	90	0	0	2	0	2	92	0	2
Brushy Creek	12	15	27	5.7	7.5	13.2	51	5	0	1	2	7	53	7	7
Bungawallbyn	10	10	20	8.9	6.3	15.2	77	10	0	0	11	10	78	1	10
Buninyong	13	16	29	8.3	11.0	19.3	77	10	0	4	19	3	82	9	3
Burra	8	10	18	7.0	8.8	15.8	77	18	4	2	8	9	81	17	1
Burra Lake	21	13	34	14.7	9.1	23.8	36	5	0				36	5	0
Burragowang	10	16	26	7.1	10.1	17.2	60	1	7	1	7	3	66	8	10
Burrandong	11	15	26	5.5	7.3	12.8	70	0	0	1	13	3	72	13	3
Buttsworth Swamp	14	10	24	11.2	7.4	18.6	86	5	0	6	3	1	92	8	1
Caddigat	13	6	19	13.0	6.0	19.0	3	2	10				3	2	10
Campbell's Creek	11	14	25	9.3	8.3	17.6	41	5	0	5	12	1	46	17	1
Caoura	13	16	29	11.3	12.9	24.2	58	15	0	5	18	5	65	13	3
Caragaball	12	8	20	9.2	6.0	15.2	21	9	2	3	12	4	25	1	6
Carangula	11	10	21	8.1	6.0	14.1	68	15	0	1	13	3	70	8	3
Carrow Brook	17	9	26	10.4	7.9	18.3	71	5	8				71	5	8
Castle Rock	15	11	26	10.3	6.5	16.8	72	10	0	3	1	8	75	11	8
Chandler	10	11	21	6.7	9.4	16.1	46	9	2	5	13	9	52	2	11
Chilcott Plains	8	6	14	7.4	2.9	10.3	55	0	0	3	12	0	58	12	0
Clarendon	18	26	44	12.1	17.6	29.7	42	11	7	4	1	3	46	12	10
Coaldale	12	9	21	10.4	7.3	17.7	88	15	0				88	15	0
Collingwood	9	13	22	6.0	10.7	16.7	15	10	5	4	1	8	19	12	1
Colly Blue						15.0	13	15	0				13	15	0
Cooba Creek	13	9	22	8.3	6.7	15.0	62	0	0	1	19	7	67	0	1
Coolringdon	2	17	19	1.9	12.4	14.3	82	10	0	2	18	0	86	8	0
Craigie	10	17	27	7.8	10.8	18.6	90	0	0	0	8	0	91	8	0
Crawford River	5	7	12	5.0	7.0	12.0	56	19	6				56	19	6
Cross Creek	17	6	23	12.7	4.3	17.0	81	5	0	2	3	8	83	8	8
Crudine Creek	13	13	26	9.0	9.7	18.7	90	0	0	3	1	6	94	1	6
Cuan	13	13	26	11.5	10.4	21.9	69	3	10	2	9	6	73	16	1
Cullen Bullen	15	12	27	6.9	7.7	14.6	81	2	6	0	19	3	83	1	9
Currockbilly	11	11	22	9.1	8.2	17.3	86	4	11	2	1	9	88	6	8
Dabee	14	10	24	10.0	8.7	18.7	26	9	2	4	19	11	31	9	1
Dairymen's Plains	15	13	28	8.2	11.0	19.2	52	10	0	4	17	1	58	7	1
Dalmorton	11	13	24	9.4	10.9	20.3	30	11	0				30	11	0
Dark Corner	18	19	37	11.5	10.7	22.2	80	0	0				81	0	0
Davis Creek	15	7	22	10.7	4.3	15.0	32	2	8	3	14	0	35	16	8
Doyle's Creek	15	13	28	7.9	6.7	14.6	73	14	11	1	8	4	75	3	3
Dry River	14	14	28	8.1	9.9	18.0	90	0	0	1	8	0	92	8	0
Duckmaloi	13	12	25	6.3	9.5	15.8	79	9	6	3	13	8	86	3	2
Ellerston	10	14	24	7.8	9.2	17.0	63	15	0				63	15	0
Farrington	14	15	29	8.2	10.2	18.4	88	15	0	4	16	3	93	11	3
Ferndale	10	17	27	5.3	6.5	11.8	62	10	0				62	10	0
Forster North	13	12	25	9.4	10.7	20.1	40	8	0	3	16	4	44	4	4
Fountain Dale	18	7	25	12.2	4.7	16.9	42	5	0	6	8	10	48	13	10
Frankfield	12	11	23	7.2	7.1	14.3	80	7	2	1	17	1	83	4	3
Galabba	24	17	41	16.7	7.9	24.6	75	0	0	2	2	10	77	2	10
Glen Morrison	9	14	23	7.6	10.6	18.2	78	15	0	1	14	9	81	9	9
Gobbagally	9	5	14	7.7	4.4	12.1	61	5	0	1	4	8	62	9	8

## APPENDIX VIII—continued.

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Goolma.....	11	13	24	8.6	9.3	17.9	87 10 0	2 0 5	.....	1 0 0	90 10 5
Grabben Gullen.....	15	16	31	7.9	10.5	18.4	70 1 6	1 11 1	.....	.....	71 12 7
Gramen.....	9	10	19	7.5	7.6	15.1	59 1 0	.....	9 0 0	.....	68 1 0
Crattai.....	14	10	24	10.7	7.0	17.7	17 8 4	.....	.....	.....	17 8 4
Greenwich Park.....	8	6	14	6.9	5.2	12.1	60 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0	61 0 0
Greg Greg.....	15	7	22	13.4	6.8	20.2	13 5 0	.....	.....	.....	13 5 0
Gulargambone.....	14	15	29	10.8	13.5	24.3	45 8 4	8 5 2	5 5 0	.....	58 18 6
Gundillion.....	14	14	28	8.4	9.1	17.5	76 0 0	.....	.....	.....	76 0 0
Gurrundah.....	16	14	30	10.1	9.1	19.2	86 5 0	.....	.....	1 0 0	87 5 0
Hamilton Falls.....	7	11	18	5.7	8.5	14.2	53 18 6	5 9 7	.....	.....	59 8 1
Hannah Bay.....	18	10	28	13.1	5.5	18.6	90 0 0	.....	.....	.....	90 0 0
Harrington.....	8	8	16	7.8	7.5	15.3	66 5 0	0 19 6	.....	.....	67 4 6
Hawkesbury Lower.....	14	15	29	9.6	8.8	18.4	90 0 0	1 11 3	.....	.....	91 11 3
High Range.....	10	7	17	8.2	5.1	13.3	68 15 0	0 16 11	.....	1 0 0	70 11 11
Honeysuckle Springs.....	8	16	24	6.7	11.8	18.5	21 5 0	.....	.....	.....	21 5 0
Hunter, Upper.....	10	18	28	7.1	10.6	17.7	82 10 0	2 11 7	.....	.....	85 1 7
Inverary Park.....	18	17	35	11.3	13.3	24.6	82 10 0	2 1 6	.....	1 0 0	85 11 6
Irishtown.....	15	17	32	7.4	9.6	17.0	85 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0	86 0 0
Ironbong.....	11	18	29	8.3	12.2	20.5	15 0 0	.....	.....	.....	15 0 0
Jacqua.....	14	9	23	9.2	7.3	16.5	90 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0	91 0 0
Janugarrah.....	7	8	15	13.5	5.8	19.3	87 10 0	0 11 8	.....	.....	88 1 8
Jones' Creek.....	11	9	20	9.3	7.8	17.1	85 17 10	.....	.....	.....	85 17 10
Julong.....	16	6	22	10.9	5.0	15.5	58 9 4	4 19 8	2 0 0	.....	65 9 0
Kangaroo Creek.....	12	11	23	9.3	9.8	19.1	79 0 4	5 3 7	.....	.....	84 3 11
Keewong.....	17	7	24	10.4	4.1	14.5	55 0 0	4 5 4	.....	.....	59 5 4
Kellick.....	13	9	22	10.1	7.5	17.6	41 13 4	4 14 1	.....	.....	46 7 5
Khancoban.....	13	6	19	13.0	6.0	19.0	10 0 0	.....	.....	.....	10 0 0
Kilcoy.....	7	8	15	3.0	2.2	5.2	68 15 0	.....	.....	1 0 0	69 15 0
Kindra.....	17	3	20	8.8	1.8	10.6	49 15 11	5 4 3	.....	.....	55 0 2
King's Town.....	1	15	16	.....	7.5	7.5	25 0 0	.....	.....	.....	25 0 0
Kirkdale.....	19	21	40	11.7	12.7	24.4	88 15 0	.....	.....	1 0 0	89 15 0
Laggan.....	11	17	28	7.5	11.8	19.3	88 15 0	.....	.....	1 0 0	89 15 0
Larry's Flat.....	10	16	26	5.7	13.5	19.2	90 0 0	.....	.....	.....	90 0 0
Leighwood.....	16	13	29	9.9	8.1	18.0	86 5 0	2 0 7	.....	1 0 0	89 5 7
Limeburners' Creek.....	7	11	18	5.0	8.0	13.0	67 10 0	.....	.....	.....	67 10 0
Little Creek.....	5	8	13	4.4	7.0	11.4	61 5 0	0 19 9	.....	.....	62 4 9
Littledale.....	11	8	19	7.9	4.8	12.7	22 14 10	5 14 2	.....	.....	28 9 0
Lochiel.....	6	8	14	2.2	5.6	7.8	52 10 0	.....	.....	.....	52 10 0
Lord Howe's Island.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28 15 0	1 11 5	.....	.....	30 6 5
Major's Plains.....	8	10	18	4.7	6.3	11.0	50 0 0	1 2 9	.....	.....	51 2 9
Majura.....	13	14	27	6.9	7.2	14.1	74 3 4	2 7 2	.....	1 0 0	77 10 6
Manchester Square.....	6	14	20	4.3	11.4	15.7	68 15 0	.....	.....	1 0 0	69 15 0
Mandelong.....	15	12	27	9.8	8.1	17.9	60 0 0	1 18 8	.....	.....	61 18 8
Mangamore.....	18	17	35	10.6	9.3	19.9	87 10 0	3 0 11	.....	1 0 0	81 10 11
Manton.....	17	17	34	10.5	8.7	19.2	73 15 0	2 5 1	.....	.....	76 0 1
Marengo North.....	8	13	21	4.7	9.1	13.8	76 5 0	1 12 0	.....	.....	77 17 0
Markdale.....	23	5	28	8.4	1.5	9.9	73 6 8	3 10 10	3 12 0	.....	80 9 6
Marrar.....	12	15	27	7.0	11.0	18.0	90 0 0	2 18 9	1 10 0	.....	94 8 9
Maude.....	11	11	22	9.7	8.3	18.0	33 8 6	3 1 8	.....	.....	36 10 2
Merry Vale.....	16	13	29	10.8	10.6	21.4	34 2 3	6 0 6	.....	.....	40 2 9
Middle Arm.....	7	5	12	4.0	3.7	7.7	61 5 0	1 7 6	.....	1 0 0	63 12 6
Mimosa Park.....	13	16	29	11.5	11.1	22.6	32 8 4	.....	.....	.....	32 8 4
Mitchell's Creek Mine.....	3	7	10	1.9	5.5	7.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mitta Mitta.....	19	11	30	15.4	9.2	24.6	78 15 0	8 16 7	.....	.....	87 11 7
Mondrook.....	11	17	28	9.4	14.6	24.0	27 1 8	3 4 5	.....	.....	30 6 1
Monga.....	3	13	16	2.0	10.4	12.4	60 0 0	0 17 10	.....	.....	60 17 10
Monument Hill.....	6	15	21	4.2	10.5	14.7	15 19 0	.....	.....	.....	15 19 0
Morebringer.....	23	11	34	11.6	7.6	19.2	61 10 0	.....	7 0 0	.....	68 10 0
Mount Cooper.....	16	8	24	7.2	5.5	12.7	13 15 0	.....	.....	1 0 0	14 15 0
Mount George.....	17	13	30	13.7	10.5	24.2	84 3 10	.....	.....	.....	84 3 10
Mount Mooby.....	14	14	28	9.7	11.4	21.1	90 0 0	0 14 2	.....	.....	90 14 2
Mount Rivers.....	14	22	36	7.5	11.2	18.7	88 15 0	1 15 11	.....	.....	90 10 11
Mount Stromboli.....	14	14	28	8.2	7.8	16.0	90 0 0	2 10 3	.....	1 0 0	93 10 3
Mudmelong.....	11	12	23	7.6	9.1	16.7	55 12 6	.....	.....	.....	55 12 6
Mulyan.....	13	14	27	9.2	11.0	20.2	85 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0	86 0 0
Munni.....	13	14	27	8.7	9.5	18.2	88 15 0	3 12 9	.....	.....	92 7 9
Murga.....	4	2	6	2.6	1.6	4.2	10 12 10	.....	.....	.....	10 12 10
Murray's Run.....	17	5	22	11.1	3.9	15.0	85 5 7	0 1 5	.....	.....	85 7 0
Myall River.....	6	5	11	4.9	3.7	8.6	36 18 8	.....	.....	.....	36 18 8
Myalla.....	15	9	24	11.7	5.5	7.2	24 2 3	.....	.....	.....	24 2 3
Myanga Creek.....	9	9	18	5.4	6.7	12.1	11 1 8	.....	.....	.....	11 1 8
New Bristol.....	10	8	18	8.6	6.6	15.2	22 14 2	.....	.....	.....	22 14 2
Newport.....	16	13	29	9.5	9.3	18.8	77 15 0	1 0 7	.....	.....	78 15 7
Nithsdale.....	13	11	24	8.9	7.1	16.0	40 14 6	0 19 7	.....	.....	41 14 1
Norton.....	12	16	28	7.9	10.9	18.8	70 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0	71 0 0
Oakdale.....	20	16	36	11.5	8.7	20.2	73 15 0	1 9 1	1 10 0	.....	76 14 1
Obley.....	15	13	28	9.7	9.1	18.8	54 5 0	3 2 5	.....	.....	57 7 5
Orandelbinnia.....	12	16	28	9.8	13.7	23.5	49 3 4	3 0 5	.....	.....	52 3 9
Page's River.....	11	14	25	7.5	7.3	14.8	71 5 0	1 9 5	.....	.....	72 14 5
Palmer's Oakley.....	13	15	28	7.9	9.8	17.7	16 15 5	.....	.....	.....	16 15 5
Pelican Creek.....	13	10	23	10.4	7.6	18.0	25 4 2	.....	.....	.....	25 4 2
Pitt Water.....	13	15	28	8.7	8.9	17.6	58 5 0	4 7 2	.....	.....	62 12 2
Point Danger.....	14	8	22	12.5	7.3	19.8	90 0 0	0 10 1	.....	.....	90 10 1
Portland Head.....	18	6	24	12.7	4.6	17.3	73 5 0	1 8 2	.....	.....	74 13 2
Puddledock.....	10	14	24	8.8	10.9	19.7	50 0 0	8 6 3	3 0 0	.....	61 6 3

APPENDIX VIII—continued.

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
	Boys	Girls	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pyangle	9	18	27	5.9	14.2	20.1	67 10 0	7 13 8	.....	1 0 0	76 3 8
Quatt Quatta North	14	16	30	9.9	9.1	19.0	34 4 8	.....	.....	.....	34 4 8
Quorrobolong	12	11	23	8.7	9.3	18.0	88 15 0	2 9 3	.....	.....	91 4 3
Redbank	5	13	18	2.8	12.2	15.0	34 2 2	2 10 6	1 10 0	.....	38 2 8
Redground	10	14	24	7.1	10.6	17.7	78 15 0	.....	.....	1 0 0	79 15 0
Rhyanna	12	8	20	8.3	5.8	14.1	71 5 0	.....	.....	1 0 0	74 9 8
Richmond Vale	17	18	35	13.5	13.2	26.7	88 15 0	1 9 11	.....	.....	90 4 11
Rix Creek	11	17	28	6.3	14.6	20.9	90 0 0	1 2 0	.....	.....	91 2 0
Rocky Hall	15	19	34	5.7	8.2	13.9	78 15 0	0 10 1	.....	1 0 0	80 5 1
Rolland's Plains	14	13	27	10.6	11.3	21.9	32 8 4	4 4 7	.....	.....	36 12 11
Ronchel Vale	10	12	22	6.9	7.4	14.3	70 0 0	0 15 1	.....	.....	70 15 1
St. Helena	8	11	19	5.1	10.0	15.1	6 5 0	.....	.....	.....	6 5 0
Sally's Flat	10	13	23	7.2	12.2	19.4	90 0 0	3 2 7	.....	1 0 0	94 2 7
Salisbury	14	15	29	10.1	11.6	21.7	77 10 0	.....	.....	.....	77 10 0
Sandy Creek	9	10	19	7.5	7.5	15.0	75 0 0	2 18 10	.....	.....	77 18 10
Sancy Creek	15	18	33	12.3	11.8	24.1	26 12 3	0 6 1	.....	.....	26 18 4
Seal Rocks	6	4	10	5.9	3.8	9.7	37 7 0	1 17 5	1 10 0	.....	40 14 5
Shaw's Creek	22	13	35	12.1	9.0	21.1	90 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0	91 0 0
Sister's Rocks	4	19	23	3.7	14.5	18.2	65 10 5	7 0 6	1 9 3	.....	74 0 2
Six-mile Flat	17	14	31	10.2	8.3	18.5	90 0 0	.....	.....	.....	90 0 0
Slippery Creek	11	14	25	6.7	10.2	16.9	75 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0	76 0 0
Spring Bank	14	9	23	11.6	7.0	18.6	81 5 0	2 16 10	.....	.....	84 1 10
Stonehit	12	9	21	8.4	7.4	15.8	60 0 0	.....	.....	.....	60 0 0
Swallow's Nest	13	15	27	8.8	10.2	19.0	90 0 0	3 8 3	.....	1 0 0	94 8 3
Swashfield	14	13	27	10.2	8.8	19.0	35 16 1	4 12 5	.....	.....	40 8 6
Swoetman's Creek	7	13	20	5.3	9.6	14.9	80 0 0	.....	.....	.....	80 0 0
Tamar	15	16	31	9.1	10.2	19.9	42 11 7	5 11 4	.....	.....	48 2 11
Tanilba	13	16	29	10.4	12.6	23.0	37 9 0	.....	.....	.....	37 9 0
Tarcutta, Lower	16	11	27	11.4	7.2	8.6	73 7 10	2 8 8	.....	.....	75 16 6
Tarlow Gap	12	8	20	10.5	6.3	16.8	86 5 0	2 11 7	.....	1 0 0	89 16 7
Thulabin	6	11	17	4.6	9.8	14.4	44 14 4	3 7 5	.....	.....	48 1 9
Tooma	20	13	33	12.7	7.5	20.2	31 5 0	.....	4 10 3	.....	35 15 3
Tongarra	19	19	38	9.5	11.6	21.1	48 12 6	3 19 2	1 5 0	.....	53 16 8
Tong Bong	13	13	26	8.3	6.9	15.2	13 15 9	.....	.....	.....	13 15 9
Tucki Tucki	15	17	32	8.4	9.9	18.3	86 5 0	1 2 8	.....	.....	87 7 8
Turee Creek	11	12	23	8.6	9.6	18.2	81 5 0	.....	.....	.....	81 5 0
Turner's Flat	12	10	22	9.2	9.3	18.5	47 18 0	2 16 3	.....	.....	50 14 3
Tynedale	11	12	23	6.1	6.2	12.3	72 10 0	1 1 7	.....	.....	73 11 7
Urara	12	13	25	8.3	7.6	15.9	73 15 0	0 12 3	.....	.....	74 7 3
Waggallalah	11	14	25	7.7	9.7	17.4	82 5 1	3 15 3	.....	1 0 0	87 0 4
Wagonga	16	10	26	9.3	7.4	16.7	80 15 0	1 5 0	.....	.....	82 0 0
Wagra, Upper	10	9	19	6.6	6.2	12.8	65 0 0	3 16 4	.....	.....	68 16 4
Walbundrie	11	18	29	5.2	11.2	16.4	18 5 4	.....	.....	.....	18 5 4
Wamberall	12	14	26	6.7	8.7	15.4	59 10 0	0 11 8	.....	.....	60 1 8
Wandella	11	12	23	7.1	11.2	18.3	80 0 0	0 9 2	.....	.....	80 9 2
Wangat	12	12	24	8.5	8.7	17.2	53 15 0	4 8 5	3 13 0	.....	61 16 5
Wantabadgery	5	10	15	3.9	8.2	12.1	5 6 6	.....	4 9 3	.....	9 15 9
Wapengo	15	8	23	12.3	6.6	18.9	31 18 8	3 3 10	.....	.....	35 2 6
Warangesda	19	23	42	14.3	13.1	27.4	82 10 0	.....	.....	.....	82 10 0
Waterland	10	9	19	6.5	5.0	11.5	15 0 0	.....	.....	.....	15 0 0
Wattagong	12	13	25	9.2	8.8	18.0	90 0 0	.....	.....	.....	90 0 0
Webber's Creek	18	12	30	12.2	6.0	18.2	87 10 0	.....	.....	.....	87 10 0
Weebo	3	12	15	2.6	10.8	13.4	.....	3 19 9	.....	.....	3 19 9
Werombi	21	20	41	12.8	12.1	24.9	90 0 0	1 3 6	.....	.....	91 3 6
Werriberri	15	14	29	11.8	9.0	20.8	41 11 8	0 13 2	2 0 0	1 0 0	45 4 10
Willowdale	8	16	24	6.2	11.8	18.0	18 0 0	.....	.....	.....	18 0 0
Willow Point	9	13	22	7.7	9.7	17.4	83 15 0	.....	.....	.....	83 15 0
Windrella	14	12	26	9.7	8.5	18.2	39 12 8	7 16 4	1 10 0	.....	48 19 0
Wollongbar	10	18	28	5.7	12.6	18.3	82 10 0	.....	.....	.....	82 10 0
Wombramurra	13	19	32	6.4	14.0	20.4	57 10 0	.....	4 0 0	.....	61 10 0
Woodhill	7	19	26	3.0	14.7	17.7	85 0 0	0 18 10	.....	.....	85 18 10
Wooram	18	12	30	11.4	7.3	18.7	87 10 0	.....	.....	.....	87 10 0
Wowagin	10	14	24	8.7	11.5	20.2	90 0 0	2 17 3	.....	1 0 0	93 17 3
Wyangle	7	6	13	5.1	5.5	10.6	60 8 10	.....	.....	.....	60 8 10
Wyhee	15	10	25	10.7	7.3	18.0	36 15 0	.....	.....	.....	36 15 0
Wybong, Middle	11	9	20	7.8	7.5	15.3	83 15 0	0 5 6	.....	.....	84 0 6
Wybong, Upper	10	11	21	6.8	7.4	14.2	25 0 0	2 18 0	.....	.....	27 18 0
Wyong Creek	9	23	32	6.3	12.8	19.1	87 10 0	0 4 0	.....	.....	87 14 0
Yalcagreen	10	11	21	8.7	9.4	18.1	18 12 6	5 8 5	.....	.....	24 0 11
Yalwal	16	16	32	14.3	12.9	27.2	42 11 7	3 0 8	.....	.....	45 12 3



## APPENDIX IX.

ATTENDANCE of Children at Half-time or Third-time Schools, for the Quarter ending 31st December, 1881, or for the last Quarter of that Year during which the Schools were in operation.

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				Total.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Anembo	4	5	9	2.3	2.1	4.4	21 0 0	.....	1 18 10	.....	22 18 10
Back Creek	11	5	16	8.6	3.9	12.5	78 0 0	0 8 10	5 0 0	.....	83 8 10
Bamarang	10	10	20	7.3	6.9	4.2	66 0 0	0 16 1	5 0 0	.....	71 16 1
Bar Point	9	13	22	7.2	11.4	18.6	75 0 0	1 4 5	.....	1 19 0	78 3 5
Bedelick	15	7	22	11.4	6.9	18.3	69 0 0	0 19 6	5 0 0	.....	74 19 6
Bermagui	6	3	9	3.8	1.4	5.2	9 14 4	.....	.....	.....	9 14 4
Biambl	8	5	13	7.4	3.2	10.6	4 10 0	.....	.....	.....	4 10 0
Bimlow	17	9	26	12.5	6.3	18.8	66 0 0	1 9 2	5 0 0	0 10 0	72 19 3
Bombay	12	10	22	9.4	8.4	17.8	78 0 0	1 11 1	5 0 0	.....	84 11 1
Boro Lower	7	10	17	4.9	9.2	14.1	66 0 0	.....	5 0 0	.....	71 0 0
Boro Upper	9	3	12	6.2	1.5	7.7	66 0 0	.....	5 0 0	.....	71 0 0
Brogo	10	6	16	8.8	4.9	13.7	71 10 0	.....	3 15 0	.....	75 5 0
Broken Bridge	11	8	19	8.3	6.9	15.2	68 15 5	.....	3 6 0	.....	72 1 5
Brooman	9	6	15	7.2	4.4	11.6	78 0 0	0 12 2	5 0 0	.....	83 12 2
Brushy Hill	8	4	12	6.1	3.1	9.2	66 0 0	.....	5 0 0	.....	71 0 0
Bunnaby	11	7	18	8.0	6.4	14.4	69 0 0	0 10 0	5 0 0	0 10 0	75 0 0
Carrarawell	6	4	10	5.4	3.7	9.1	66 0 0	0 16 2	5 0 0	.....	71 16 2
Charleville	15	12	27	10.4	8.2	18.6	69 0 0	0 18 5	5 0 0	.....	74 18 5
Charleyong	17	16	33	11.7	10.2	21.9	78 0 0	0 8 10	5 0 0	.....	83 8 10
Clifton Hill	11	14	25	6.8	8.3	15.1	66 0 0	1 7 0	3 15 0	0 10 0	71 12 0
Clydesdale	10	16	26	7.1	12.0	19.1	78 0 0	0 12 3	5 0 0	.....	83 12 3
Collendina	7	3	10	6.0	2.3	8.7	49 10 0	1 2 8	3 15 0	.....	54 7 8
Colo Upper	17	10	27	10.3	7.3	17.6	69 0 0	2 2 8	5 0 0	.....	76 2 8
Corunna	16	10	26	9.3	7.4	16.7	11 10 8	.....	.....	.....	11 10 8
Courabyra	21	15	36	11.6	8.2	19.8	78 0 0	.....	5 0 0	.....	83 0 0
Cox's River	13	11	24	9.5	6.2	15.7	78 0 0	1 13 1	5 0 0	0 10 0	85 3 1
Cundle Flat	6	5	11	5.5	3.9	9.4	60 0 0	0 11 7	5 0 0	.....	65 11 7
Curran's Creek	7	11	18	5.3	10.1	15.4	75 15 0	2 3 3	5 0 0	.....	82 18 3
Curraweela	9	7	16	5.5	5.7	11.2	76 0 0	3 1 4	5 0 0	0 10 0	84 11 4
Dondingalong	13	14	27	10.7	12.0	22.7	61 0 0	2 0 6	.....	.....	63 0 6
Durrant Durrant	7	8	15	5.8	6.5	12.3	66 0 0	.....	5 0 0	.....	71 0 0
Farringdon	4	6	10	3.8	5.9	9.7	37 10 0	1 0 9	2 10 0	.....	41 0 9
Forbes River	9	13	22	6.8	10.8	17.6	68 9 8	4 1 1	.....	.....	72 10 9
Ganbenang	15	13	28	7.1	5.9	13.0	78 0 0	1 13 1	5 0 0	0 10 0	85 3 1
Glencoe	15	16	31	9.5	10.8	20.3	78 0 0	3 2 8	5 0 0	.....	86 2 8
Graham's Valley	6	9	15	5.4	6.9	12.3	78 0 0	3 2 8	5 0 0	.....	86 2 8
Grace Mount	13	9	22	9.8	6.8	16.6	69 0 0	0 10 0	5 0 0	0 10 0	75 0 0
Hanging Rock	3	7	10	2.1	5.3	7.4	78 0 0	.....	6 10 0	.....	84 10 0
Harold's Cross	9	4	13	7.8	2.5	10.3	37 10 0	1 0 10	2 10 0	.....	41 0 10
Hastings Upper	9	11	20	7.1	8.3	15.4	68 9 7	4 1 2	.....	.....	72 10 9
Huskisson North	10	13	23	6.3	9.6	15.9	33 0 8	1 2 11	2 10 0	.....	36 12 11
Inglewood Forest	8	6	14	3.7	4.1	7.8	56 1 3	.....	4 3 4	0 10 0	60 14 7
Jier	11	9	20	7.3	7.4	14.7	69 0 0	0 19 6	5 0 0	.....	74 19 6
Jellat Jellat	13	15	28	10.9	11.0	21.9	53 18 5	1 5 1	3 9 2	.....	58 12 8
Jellore	10	7	17	8.3	5.2	13.5	69 0 0	0 7 0	5 0 0	0 10 0	74 17 0
Jerrabatgulla	12	5	17	7.2	4.2	11.4	66 0 0	0 15 0	5 0 0	.....	71 15 0
Jinden	7	3	10	4.3	1.1	5.4	66 0 0	0 15 0	5 0 0	.....	71 15 0
Jinglemoney	12	8	20	7.1	5.6	12.7	78 0 0	1 11 1	5 0 0	.....	84 11 1
Johnson's Creek	12	1	13	7.6	1.0	8.6	55 10 0	1 5 0	3 15 0	.....	60 10 0
Lansdowne	11	12	23	8.7	10.0	18.7	78 0 0	.....	6 10 0	.....	84 10 0
Larbert	14	11	25	10.2	9.2	19.4	70 15 0	.....	4 11 8	0 10 0	75 16 8
Larry's Point	9	3	12	7.0	3.0	10.0	66 0 0	0 12 4	5 0 0	.....	71 12 4
Limekilns	11	9	20	8.0	6.4	14.4	70 15 0	.....	4 11 8	0 10 3	75 16 8
Lionsville	4	5	9	2.5	3.5	6.0	35 2 6	.....	2 10 0	.....	37 12 6
Long Reach	12	16	28	7.7	9.2	16.9	68 15 6	.....	3 6 0	.....	72 1 6
Lost River	9	21	30	4.7	11.0	15.7	75 15 0	2 3 3	5 0 0	.....	82 18 3
Lowther	13	8	21	7.7	5.9	13.6	61 4 6	2 0 8	3 18 6	0 10 0	67 13 8
M'Donald's Flat	4	9	13	2.3	6.1	8.4	39 15 8	.....	1 5 0	.....	41 0 8
M'Lean River, Lower	7	5	12	5.7	4.5	10.2	55 4 0	0 12 2	4 7 8	.....	60 3 10
M'Lean River, Upper	14	9	23	11.4	7.6	19.0	55 4 0	0 12 2	4 7 7	.....	60 3 9
Malundi	8	2	10	3.9	1.3	5.2	66 0 0	1 9 3	5 0 0	0 10 0	72 19 3
Mandemar	5	9	14	2.7	5.8	8.5	69 0 0	0 7 0	5 0 0	0 10 0	74 17 0
Merannic	6	10	16	3.7	7.1	10.8	66 0 0	1 1 6	5 0 0	.....	72 1 6
Merrygoen	5	7	12	1.7	4.9	6.6	4 10 0	.....	.....	.....	4 10 0
Mount Morris	8	6	14	4.3	5.6	9.9	53 6 9	3 11 11	3 15 0	0 10 0	61 3 8
Mulgoa Forest Mount	10	11	21	5.1	7.3	12.4	69 0 0	0 18 5	5 0 0	.....	74 18 5
Mulloon	8	7	15	4.3	5.5	9.8	56 1 3	.....	4 3 4	0 10 0	60 14 7
Narrango	18	12	30	7.7	5.5	13.2	53 6 9	3 11 11	3 15 0	0 10 0	61 3 8
Nooroona	13	7	20	10.4	3.5	13.9	39 0 7	.....	1 13 4	.....	40 13 11
Norongo	6	6	12	5.1	4.8	9.9	21 0 0	.....	1 18 11	.....	22 18 11
Nubrygyn	4	8	12	3.3	6.6	9.9	66 0 0	0 12 6	5 0 0	0 10 0	72 2 6
Off Flat	20	9	29	13.1	6.9	20.0	61 4 6	2 0 8	3 18 5	0 10 0	67 13 7
Peat's Ferry	9	11	20	7.4	8.5	15.9	75 0 0	1 4 4	.....	1 19 0	78 3 4
Pipanpinga	6	4	10	4.0	2.8	6.8	60 0 0	0 11 6	5 0 0	.....	65 11 6
Rob Roy	1	10	11	0.9	8.8	9.7	39 15 7	.....	1 5 0	.....	41 0 7
Shepherd's Creek	7	5	12	5.7	5.0	10.7	66 0 0	0 12 6	5 0 0	0 10 0	72 2 6
Sherwood	20	15	35	14.4	12.2	26.6	61 0 0	2 0 6	.....	.....	63 0 6
Snaphook	9	7	16	7.0	6.7	13.7	66 0 0	0 12 4	5 0 0	.....	71 12 4
Solferino	3	6	9	2.7	3.9	6.6	35 2 6	.....	2 10 0	.....	37 12 6
Taramia	12	4	16	7.0	1.9	8.9	49 10 0	1 2 7	3 15 0	.....	54 7 7
Tarraganish	12	13	25	9.3	5.6	14.9	71 10 0	.....	3 15 0	.....	75 5 0

## APPENDIX IX—continued.

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
Tumberubah, Upper.	5	7	12	4.3	4.8	9.1	£ 78 0 0	.....	£ 5 0 0	.....	£ 83 0 0
Throsby Creek	10	24	34	6.9	17.4	24.3	41 15 0	.....	2 10 0	.....	44 5 0
Tilba Tilba	4	9	13	2.3	5.5	7.8	57 0 0	2 0 9	3 15 0	.....	62 15 9
Toonulli	8	12	20	2.9	5.9	8.8	66 0 0	1 7 1	3 15 0	0 10 0	71 12 1
Ward's River	11	7	18	5.4	3.1	8.5	55 10 0	1 4 11	3 15 0	.....	60 9 11
Warragabra	10	10	20	7.6	4.7	12.3	53 18 6	.....	3 9 2	.....	58 12 8
Whcency Creek	7	9	16	6.1	8.1	14.2	69 0 0	2 2 8	5 0 0	.....	76 2 8
Wild Cattle Flat	2	1	3	2.0	1.0	3.0	21 0 0	.....	1 18 11	.....	22 18 11
Windellama East	9	7	16	6.7	5.2	11.9	63 14 3	.....	3 15 0	0 10 0	67 19 3
Windellama West	12	12	24	7.8	9.2	17.0	63 14 3	.....	3 15 0	0 10 0	67 19 3
Woodburn	6	9	15	5.1	5.6	10.7	66 0 0	1 1 6	5 0 0	.....	72 1 6
Yorkborough	3	7	10	2.3	4.5	6.8	76 0 0	3 1 4	5 0 0	0 10 0	84 11 4

## APPENDIX X.

ATTENDANCE of Children at the Evening Public Schools for the Quarter ending 31st December, 1881, or for the last Quarter of that Year during which the Schools were in operation.

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
Araluen	20	...	20	8.6	...	8.6	£ 18 16 8	.....	.....	.....	£ 18 16 8
Armidale	50	...	50	18.6	...	18.6	12 2 1	.....	.....	.....	12 2 1
Bathurst	41	...	41	23.7	...	23.7	33 10 0	.....	.....	.....	33 10 0
Bell's Creek	11	...	11	6.1	...	6.1	10 0 0	.....	.....	.....	10 0 0
Bourke-street	54	...	54	16.5	...	16.5	7 13 4	.....	.....	.....	7 13 4
Braidwood	19	...	19	9.5	...	9.5	6 2 4	.....	.....	.....	6 2 4
Brewongle	8	5	13	4.6	1.5	6.1	5 0 0	.....	.....	.....	5 0 0
Broughton Vale	9	...	9	6.8	...	6.8	5 0 0	.....	.....	.....	5 0 0
Bull	11	...	11	5.7	...	5.7	3 4 0	.....	.....	.....	3 4 0
Bundarra	5	7	12	4.1	3.7	7.8	12 11 2	.....	.....	.....	12 11 2
Canterbury	17	...	17	6.0	...	6.0	4 19 0	.....	.....	.....	4 19 0
Cobar	62	...	62	36.5	...	36.5	19 4 1	.....	.....	.....	19 4 1
Eskbank	22	4	26	8.3	2.7	11.0	2 3 0	.....	.....	.....	2 3 0
Fernmount	13	5	18	4.4	3.4	7.8	6 7 9	.....	.....	.....	6 7 9
Forbes	21	...	21	10.7	...	10.7	4 7 9	.....	.....	.....	4 7 9
Giant's Creek	13	...	13	9.1	...	9.1	11 13 4	.....	.....	.....	11 13 4
Goulburn	38	...	38	18.7	...	18.7	29 16 8	.....	.....	.....	29 16 8
Grafton	19	...	19	5.1	...	5.1	9 6 8	.....	.....	.....	9 6 8
Gundagai	13	...	13	9.1	...	9.1	8 19 5	0 2 5	.....	.....	9 1 10
Hill End	46	6	52	26.2	2.9	29.1	2 13 4	.....	.....	.....	2 13 4
Kempsey	8	1	9	2.9	0.1	3.0	7 6 2	.....	.....	.....	7 6 2
Kiama	18	...	18	4.9	...	4.9	10 15 6	.....	.....	.....	10 15 6
Lake Cudgellico	10	3	13	5.9	1.4	7.3	5 3 2	.....	.....	.....	5 3 2
Maitland West	29	...	29	12.6	...	12.6	28 3 0	.....	.....	.....	28 3 0
Marangulla	10	...	10	7.2	...	7.2	11 17 7	.....	.....	.....	11 17 7
Marshall Mount	21	...	21	11.1	...	11.1	12 16 8	.....	.....	.....	12 16 8
Miller's Forest	14	...	14	11.0	...	11.0	12 0 0	.....	.....	.....	12 0 0
Minni	10	...	10	7.0	...	7.0	18 13 4	.....	.....	.....	18 13 4
Mudgee	18	...	18	7.6	...	7.6	21 0 0	.....	.....	.....	21 0 0
Newcastle	25	...	25	9.8	...	9.8	7 10 0	.....	.....	.....	7 10 0
Newcastle South	19	...	19	11.7	...	11.7	23 13 4	.....	.....	.....	23 13 4
New Lambton	26	...	26	10.2	...	10.2	9 12 6	.....	.....	.....	9 12 6
Nymagee	31	...	31	10.6	...	10.6	3 12 6	.....	.....	.....	3 12 6
Onybigambah	13	...	13	12.0	...	12.0	6 14 10	.....	.....	.....	6 14 10
Orange	21	...	21	15.4	...	15.4	6 3 8	.....	.....	.....	6 3 8
Parkes	21	...	21	9.3	...	9.3	7 13 4	.....	.....	.....	7 13 4
Picton	19	...	19	13.9	...	13.9	10 18 8	.....	.....	.....	10 18 8
Pitt Town	27	...	27	11.0	...	11.0	7 10 10	.....	.....	.....	7 10 10
Plattsburg	24	...	24	12.2	...	12.2	20 6 8	.....	.....	.....	20 6 8
Port Macquarie	17	...	17	11.7	...	11.7	6 13 4	.....	.....	.....	6 13 4
Queanbeyan	23	3	26	14.8	1.2	16.0	11 14 10	.....	.....	.....	11 14 10
Raymond Terrace	16	...	16	9.1	...	9.1	1 13 4	.....	.....	.....	1 13 4
Richmond North	9	...	9	5.8	...	5.8	3 10 11	.....	.....	.....	3 10 11
Robroy	14	...	14	7.9	...	7.9	11 19 10	.....	.....	.....	11 19 10
Ryde	18	...	18	9.2	...	9.2	18 16 8	.....	.....	.....	18 16 8
Springside	11	...	11	9.0	...	9.0	7 18 0	.....	.....	.....	7 18 0
Stockton	10	...	10	6.6	...	6.6	1 13 4	.....	.....	.....	1 13 4
Sussex-street	15	14	29	3.4	3.0	6.4	3 6 8	.....	.....	.....	3 6 8
Tamworth	50	...	50	17.0	...	17.0	6 0 0	.....	.....	.....	6 0 0
Taree	13	...	13	7.9	...	7.9	2 10 6	.....	.....	.....	2 10 6
Teunterfield	16	...	16	4.1	...	4.1	7 1 8	.....	.....	.....	7 1 8
Tighe's Hill	70	...	70	45.7	...	45.7	2 3 2	.....	.....	.....	2 3 2
Wagga Wagga	32	2	34	21.2	1.7	22.9	8 0 0	.....	.....	.....	8 0 0
Walcha	4	4	8	4.0	4.0	8.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warren	7	...	7	2.0	...	2.0	5 0 0	.....	.....	.....	5 0 0
White Rock	16	...	16	9.6	...	9.6	9 17 9	.....	.....	.....	9 17 9
Wollongong	45	2	47	14.4	0.7	15.1	6 10 0	.....	.....	.....	6 10 0

APPENDIX XI.

ATTENDANCE of Children at Certified Denominational Schools, for the Quarter ending 31st December, 1881, or for the last Quarter of that Year during which the Schools were in operation.

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.								
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.				
<b>CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOLS.</b>															
Balmain	169	115	284	98.5	58.6	151.1	£ 428	s. 8	d. 8	£ 6	s. 18	d. 10	£ 435	s. 7	d. 6
Bendolba, Upper	19	23	42	13.7	18.1	31.8	156	0	0	.....	.....	.....	156	0	0
Burwood	48	53	101	30.2	32.6	62.8	216	0	0	.....	.....	.....	218	0	3
Christchurch	207	271	478	189.3	161.0	350.3	868	18	3	10	3	2	879	1	5
Cobbitty	24	17	41	15.6	9.2	24.8	139	0	0	1	5	9	140	5	9
Dapto	30	31	61	21.8	25.4	47.2	180	0	0	2	4	2	182	4	2
Darlinghurst	316	230	546	209.3	143.7	353.0	869	7	9	2	17	4	872	5	1
Denman	36	44	80	23.8	27.9	51.7	189	0	0	2	3	11	191	3	11
Double Bay	145	123	268	105.4	91.3	196.7	525	17	4	4	17	1	530	14	5
Dungog	37	27	64	25.1	19.3	44.4	32	18	0	.....	.....	.....	32	18	0
Enfield	63	56	119	36.3	28.7	65.0	216	0	0	2	3	0	218	3	0
Fox Ground	25	11	36	15.3	6.1	21.4	40	12	10	1	3	4	46	16	2
Glebe	172	130	302	104.9	80.2	185.1	385	6	9	4	14	7	390	1	4
Goulburn	78	66	144	50.9	40.6	91.5	151	13	4	4	4	1	155	17	5
Hexham	43	39	82	30.1	25.4	55.5	180	0	0	2	10	6	182	10	6
Jerry's Plains	22	23	45	14.3	14.9	29.2	156	0	0	0	13	6	156	13	6
Kempsey	61	52	113	39.6	29.2	68.8	153	0	0	2	10	11	155	10	11
Liverpool	58	49	107	41.3	27.5	68.8	216	0	0	3	16	6	219	16	6
Macquarie River	31	22	53	25.8	18.3	44.1	150	0	0	.....	.....	.....	150	0	0
Maitland East	49	37	86	31.3	22.5	53.8	212	4	4	1	15	11	215	0	3
Maitland West	43	37	82	26.6	24.1	50.7	198	0	0	2	14	3	200	14	3
Miller's Forest	35	35	73	29.4	26.6	56.0	189	0	0	0	13	0	189	13	0
Moruya	31	34	65	19.6	22.6	42.2	216	0	0	.....	20	0	236	0	0
Mudgee	103	81	184	62.2	47.4	109.6	310	18	4	6	7	3	319	5	7
Muswellbrook	72	67	139	56.0	47.6	103.6	358	0	0	5	18	6	373	18	6
Newcastle, Christchurch	126	131	257	75.6	75.4	152.0	414	9	9	.....	.....	.....	414	9	9
Newcastle, St. John's	34	30	64	24.6	19.6	44.2	180	0	0	.....	.....	.....	180	0	0
Newtown	188	174	362	109.0	95.7	204.7	611	13	9	8	4	10	619	18	7
Paddington	41	21	62	26.9	13.4	40.3	61	8	4	1	14	5	63	2	9
Parramatta street	301	288	589	177.4	160.6	338.0	441	0	1	7	15	1	463	15	2
Parramatta North	137	139	276	92.9	89.6	182.5	472	14	8	5	15	0	478	9	8
Parramatta	133	97	230	82.6	56.0	138.6	861	1	1	7	3	6	868	4	7
Pennant Hills	64	66	130	45.8	47.8	93.6	216	0	0	3	10	2	219	10	2
Petersham	77	75	152	51.4	45.5	96.9	258	11	5	3	5	8	261	17	1
Pymont	187	162	349	108.2	93.6	201.8	278	12	10	9	2	6	287	15	4
Randwick	33	40	73	23.4	27.1	50.5	216	0	0	2	4	11	218	4	11
Raymond Terrace	25	22	47	17.1	16.6	33.7	158	14	2	0	19	0	159	13	2
Redfern	318	338	656	204.1	202.4	406.5	907	17	0	13	8	5	921	5	5
Seven Hills	28	26	54	21.2	20.2	41.4	180	0	0	2	14	1	187	14	1
Singleton	60	31	91	41.3	20.3	61.6	207	0	0	1	4	8	208	4	8
St. Andrews	141	161	302	81.7	89.5	171.2	629	7	0	7	1	6	636	8	6
St. James's	229	183	412	148.7	120.2	268.9	988	11	5	8	1	7	999	16	0
St. Leonards	115	107	222	78.4	61.6	140.0	320	19	11	4	10	1	325	10	0
St. Peter's	230	264	494	150.5	164.4	314.9	580	9	2	8	19	10	589	9	0
St. Phillip's	290	278	568	189.1	160.8	349.9	1,327	2	4	14	11	1	1,341	13	5
Stroud	41	54	95	28.7	35.7	64.4	250	9	0	2	1	4	257	10	4
Surrey Hills	166	166	332	99.4	96.7	196.1	571	17	9	3	5	6	575	3	3
Tamworth	124	99	223	75.0	49.0	124.0	342	0	0	6	19	7	413	10	0
Trinity	144	128	272	97.5	82.7	180.2	515	14	9	5	5	7	521	0	4
Waterloo	235	257	492	151.0	161.6	312.6	713	1	10	6	2	1	719	3	11
Windsor	60	50	110	34.7	28.5	63.2	216	0	0	1	18	11	217	18	11
Wollongong	35	35	70	21.7	20.9	42.6	244	16	4	1	6	6	246	2	10
Woodville	20	19	39	14.0	12.2	26.2	121	13	6	0	13	1	122	6	7
Woonona	74	82	156	51.6	58.7	110.3	294	7	4	3	1	2	297	8	6
Yass	46	30	76	36.7	17.0	53.7	180	0	0	2	0	4	182	0	4
Young	77	54	131	43.6	28.4	72.0	330	0	0	2	0	6	332	0	6
<b>ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.</b>															
Adelong	50	50	100	31.1	30.4	61.5	239	4	6	6	1	7	245	6	1
Albury	151	151	302	103.9	103.9	207.8	371	2	10	9	4	0	384	15	4
Araluen	81	73	154	58.9	48.9	107.8	284	0	5	5	13	5	289	13	10
Armidale	90	84	174	63.8	57.3	121.1	397	0	11	8	19	10	417	9	3
Balmain	144	144	288	95.5	95.5	191.0	342	7	8	3	13	1	346	0	9
Bathurst	225	311	536	161.0	237.9	398.9	1,336	10	0	18	11	6	1,358	11	6
Bega	64	47	111	35.8	25.0	60.8	240	0	0	4	16	4	244	16	4
Blandford	47	32	79	38.1	22.5	60.6	216	0	0	2	5	1	218	5	1
Braidwood	44	53	97	34.1	36.2	70.3	228	10	6	4	10	11	236	0	11
Bungendore	31	22	53	19.6	15.7	35.3	174	0	0	1	19	7	176	19	7
Burrowa	45	64	109	25.9	38.3	64.2	251	9	4	5	0	11	256	10	3
Cabramatta	5	8	13	1.2	4.6	5.8	11	0	0	.....	.....	.....	11	0	0
Camden	24	40	64	15.3	30.9	46.2	168	9	11	1	17	2	172	7	1
Campbelltown	53	48	101	28.6	24.7	53.3	201	0	0	1	18	9	202	18	9
Camperdown	27	23	50	23.4	16.8	40.2	123	0	0	.....	.....	.....	123	0	0
Charcoal Creek	13	18	31	7.3	10.7	18.0	96	0	0	0	4	9	96	4	9
Concord	62	44	106	40.0	23.8	63.8	216	0	0	.....	.....	.....	216	0	0
Cook's River	17	33	50	11.1	23.7	34.8	162	14	6	1	19	10	166	15	7

APPENDIX XI—continued.

Name of Schools.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
	Boys	Girls	Total.	Boys	Girls	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS—continued.											
Cooma	30	42	72	21.0	35.1	56.1	£ 238 19 4	s. 4 8 8	d. ....	£ 1 0 0	£ 244 8 0
Dubbo	114	...	114	65.9	...	65.9	168 0 0	...	...	...	168 0 0
Goulburn	160	205	365	101.9	127.7	229.6	603 16 5	17 0 7	...	3 0 0	623 17 0
Grafton	72	84	156	42.8	53.8	96.6	318 0 0	5 1 9	...	...	323 1 9
Greenfell	47	48	95	27.4	29.3	56.7	210 19 11	2 7 7	2 13 0	...	216 0 6
Gulgong	97	68	165	60.8	41.2	102.0	351 14 10	4 13 1	2 7 0	...	358 14 11
Hamilton	68	54	122	53.7	39.0	92.7	330 0 0	5 3 4	...	...	335 3 4
Haymarket	255	...	255	161.4	...	161.4	442 8 1	4 3 1	...	...	446 11 2
Hill End	28	17	45	28.1	12.3	32.4	174 1 3	2 5 7	2 13 6	1 0 0	180 0 4
Irishtown	11	13	24	9.6	11.6	21.2	24 9 8	...	...	...	24 9 8
Jamberoo	50	32	82	31.9	22.6	54.5	174 0 0	2 16 1	2 4 6	...	179 0 7
Jembaicumbene	35	35	70	24.8	25.0	49.8	216 0 0	3 5 6	...	1 0 0	220 5 6
Jugiong	14	28	42	10.1	22.6	32.7	156 0 0	1 11 2	...	...	157 11 2
Kent-street North	127	...	127	80.7	...	80.7	312 0 0	...	...	...	312 0 0
Kent-street South	129	136	265	80.2	77.4	157.6	698 4 6	12 2 9	...	...	710 7 3
Lambton	82	79	161	65.7	57.5	123.2	376 9 4	6 0 4	...	...	382 9 8
Lane Cove	46	24	70	26.9	17.5	44.4	180 0 0	1 14 8	...	...	181 14 8
Liverpool	44	32	76	36.0	24.9	60.9	216 0 0	3 15 9	...	...	219 15 9
Lochinvar	27	23	50	21.0	16.9	37.9	180 0 0	2 3 9	...	...	182 3 9
Maitland East	42	43	85	32.3	33.4	65.7	282 0 0	1 19 4	...	...	283 19 4
Maitland West	208	199	407	146.4	145.3	291.7	1,001 0 1	20 0 8	0 18 1	40 0 0	1,061 18 10
Menangle	26	19	45	17.4	11.9	29.3	139 4 6	1 0 0	0 11 10	...	140 16 4
Miller's Forest	54	38	92	36.9	25.3	62.2	216 0 0	1 10 0	...	...	217 10 0
Morpeth	101	81	182	74.6	55.7	130.3	331 10 7	3 12 1	...	29 4 0	364 6 8
Moruya	61	60	121	38.4	39.7	78.1	264 0 0	5 19 4	...	...	269 19 4
Mudgee	85	104	189	69.1	83.6	152.7	606 0 0	9 0 0	...	2 0 0	617 0 0
Muswellbrook	43	27	70	33.0	17.9	50.9	180 0 0	1 18 7	...	...	181 18 7
Nelson	16	29	45	11.6	24.1	35.7	156 0 0	2 1 2	...	...	158 1 2
Newcastle	170	204	374	134.1	150.8	284.9	835 11 3	9 6 9	...	...	845 18 0
Newcastle South	65	43	108	53.1	33.6	86.7	313 10 0	6 7 8	...	...	319 17 8
Newtown	140	138	278	80.1	78.7	164.8	416 2 2	5 14 2	...	...	421 16 4
Oaks The	26	25	51	18.8	21.9	40.7	174 0 0	...	...	...	174 0 0
Orange	161	147	308	114.1	117.1	231.2	734 9 4	14 5 7	...	3 10 0	752 4 11
Paddington	135	105	240	96.6	69.3	165.9	367 15 6	5 11 11	2 0 0	...	375 7 5
Paramatta-street	184	373	557	116.9	223.8	340.7	764 4 2	6 16 0	...	...	771 0 2
Petersham	52	55	107	33.5	31.4	64.9	224 6 3	3 17 3	...	...	228 3 6
Plattsburg	139	90	229	102.8	63.1	165.9	328 2 6	7 11 10	...	...	335 14 4
Pymont	117	99	216	46.1	44.6	90.7	369 18 1	4 11 6	...	...	374 9 7
Queanbeyan	33	29	62	22.9	19.7	42.6	171 0 0	2 13 3	...	1 0 0	174 13 3
Raymond Terrace	37	26	63	34.1	21.7	55.8	63 0 0	...	...	...	63 0 0
Reidsdale	35	33	68	24.3	23.9	48.2	180 0 0	2 2 3	...	1 0 0	183 2 3
Richmond	49	38	87	33.8	28.8	62.6	216 0 0	...	2 0 0	...	218 0 0
Rocky Point	24	23	47	14.7	13.4	28.1	137 14 2	1 4 10	...	...	138 19 0
Ryde	61	43	104	39.0	28.3	67.3	276 14 8	4 1 2	...	...	280 15 10
Singleton	46	...	46	27.6	...	27.6	120 0 0	...	...	...	120 0 0
Sofala	23	29	52	17.8	21.3	39.1	187 8 8	2 17 0	1 0 0	...	191 5 8
Spaniard's Hill	22	26	48	15.0	19.6	34.6	150 0 0	2 15 1	...	...	152 15 1
St. Leonards	165	116	281	112.6	75.3	187.9	404 15 2	13 12 6	...	...	418 7 8
St. Mary's	391	412	803	261.8	531.1	1,618 8 7	24 6 5	...	...	1,642 15 0	
Surry Hills	329	318	647	217.8	198.3	416.1	989 5 9	18 18 11	...	...	1,008 4 8
Taralga	39	40	79	26.4	23.8	50.2	204 0 0	3 16 3	...	1 0 0	208 16 3
Tumut	30	38	68	22.9	26.5	49.4	228 0 0	...	...	...	228 0 0
Ulladulla	19	23	42	12.2	16.7	28.9	132 0 0	...	...	...	132 0 0
Victoria-street	80	167	247	50.2	116.1	166.3	667 16 8	5 13 2	...	...	673 9 10
Villa Maria	53	50	103	39.2	33.9	73.1	246 0 0	0 12 6	...	...	246 12 6
Wagga Wagga	123	...	123	105.4	...	105.4	378 0 0	4 12 1	...	...	382 12 1
Waterloo	209	193	402	124.7	109.6	234.3	517 7 8	7 15 2	...	...	525 2 10
Waverley	95	80	175	63.1	49.8	112.9	312 0 0	3 11 3	...	...	315 11 3
Wellington	65	59	124	41.1	38.1	79.2	286 10 0	0 15 0	...	1 0 0	288 5 0
Windsor	101	68	169	69.2	46.6	115.8	264 0 0	5 2 7	...	...	269 2 7
Yass	52	...	52	40.8	...	40.8	146 10 3	1 2 11	4 10 9	...	152 3 11
Young	54	71	125	23.3	32.2	55.5	212 17 5	3 10 7	...	...	216 8 0
PRESBYTERIAN SCHOOLS.											
Kempsey	37	36	73	27.7	23.6	51.3	207 0 0	1 0 8	...	...	208 0 8
Shoalhaven	27	23	50	16.2	14.6	30.8	145 0 0	...	...	...	145 0 0
Woolloomooloo	166	128	294	106.3	71.2	177.5	285 10 7	4 12 4	...	21 7 6	311 10 5
WESLEYAN SCHOOLS.											
Botany	52	51	103	29.3	35.5	59.8	216 0 0	2 16 10	...	...	218 16 10
Rocky Point	40	49	89	28.0	31.6	59.6	216 0 0	...	...	...	216 0 0
Surry Hills	188	149	337	97.1	69.6	166.7	525 7 4	7 19 4	...	...	533 6 8
Ulmarra	29	22	51	22.1	17.7	39.8	174 0 0	2 14 2	...	...	176 14 2
HEBREW SCHOOL.											
Sydney, Castlereagh-street.	85	68	153	56.7	43.5	100.2	382 0 0	4 16 7	...	...	386 16 7

APPENDIX XII.

APPLICATIONS for the Establishment of Public Schools, received during the Year 1881.

Name of Place.	Distance of nearest School.	Number of Children residing in the Locality.								Number of Children promised to attend.						Number of Parents or Guardians undertaking to send Children.						Minister's Decision.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.		Ors.	Total.
Allandale	3½	13	17	30	8	11	...	11	...	13	17	30	8	11	...	11	...	2	3	...	3	...	8	Established 21 October, 1881.
Annandale North	4	34	30	64	49	...	8	3	4	34	30	64	49	...	8	3	4	17	...	5	1	1	24	Declined 17 May, 1881.
Avoca Vale	4	13	16	29	10	5	2	4	8	13	16	29	10	5	2	4	8	4	3	1	1	3	12	Established 10 June, 1881.
Back Creek	3½	26	18	44	26	18	...	...	...	20	15	35	20	15	...	...	...	6	4	...	...	...	10	Established 26 October, 1881.
Balourie	6	19	13	32	4	28	...	...	...	19	13	32	4	28	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	7	Established 11 April, 1881.
Barrington	100	10	10	20	6	11	...	2	1	10	11	21	6	12	...	2	1	3	4	...	2	1	10	Declined 4 October, 1881; but aid offered to a Provisional School.
Belar	14	11	13	24	21	3	...	...	...	11	13	24	21	3	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	7	Declined 11 April, 1881; but aid offered to a Provisional School.
Belmore River, Upper	3	9	5	14	3	11	...	...	...	12	15	27	5	22	...	...	...	3	7	...	...	...	10	Under consideration.
Big Ridge	5½	14	13	27	4	5	8	5	5	14	13	27	4	5	8	5	5	1	1	1	2	1	6	Established 18 January, 1882.
Bingham	14	2	4	6	1	5	...	...	...	17	12	29	10	19	...	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	8	Declined 15 October, 1881; but aid offered to a Provisional School.
Black Mountain	20	16	16	32	7	8	11	4	2	16	16	32	7	8	11	4	2	4	2	4	1	1	12	Established 8 July, 1881.
Black Rock, Cooma	10½	13	18	31	7	24	...	...	...	16	15	31	7	24	...	...	...	2	8	...	...	...	10	Declined 28 January, 1882; but aid offered to a Provisional School.
Black Rock, Newrea	2	15	17	32	12	20	...	...	...	18	16	34	14	20	...	...	...	4	7	...	...	...	11	Established 11 January, 1882.
Bomballaway	6	10	14	24	14	5	5	...	...	10	14	24	14	5	5	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	6	Declined 26 August, 1881; but aid offered to a Provisional School.
Boree	6	13	13	26	17	6	...	3	...	23	23	46	27	6	8	5	...	8	3	2	2	...	15	Declined 13 August, 1881; but aid offered to a Provisional School.
Botany No. 2 (now called Gardener's Road).	Under ½	114	104	218	166	52	...	...	...	114	104	218	166	52	...	...	...	60	20	...	...	...	80	Established 30 July, 1881.
Botany No. 3 (now called Banks Meadow).	1½	43	42	85	...	...	...	...	...	46	42	88	59	1	14	14	...	24	1	5	5	...	35	Established 9 July, 1881.
Broadwater	5	21	23	44	16	7	21	...	...	21	23	44	16	7	21	...	...	5	3	9	...	...	17	Established 26 August, 1881.
Brocklesby	5	13	17	30	28	...	...	2	...	13	15	28	26	...	...	2	...	8	...	...	...	1	9	Established 10 June, 1881.
Broughtonsworth	10	20	20	40	25	15	...	...	...	14	13	27	18	9	...	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	9	Declined 8 October, 1881; but aid offered to a Provisional School.
Brushgrove	4	26	21	47	9	8	15	15	...	26	21	47	9	8	15	15	...	5	2	5	6	...	18	Declined 16 September, 1881.
Buckendoon	2	29	15	44	17	3	24	...	...	29	15	44	17	3	24	...	...	5	1	7	...	...	13	Established 21 October, 1881.
Capertee Camp	7	49	38	87	54	19	9	5	...	49	38	87	54	19	9	5	...	21	8	3	2	...	34	Established 21 October, 1881.
Castle Doyle	8	24	15	39	33	1	5	...	...	24	15	39	33	1	5	...	...	10	1	3	...	...	14	Established 8 October, 1881.
Cavan Station	7	14	16	30	13	15	2	...	...	11	15	26	9	15	2	...	...	2	5	1	...	...	8	Declined 30 November, 1881; but aid offered to a Provisional School.
Clandulla (Flatlands)	7	17	20	37	10	22	5	...	...	17	21	38	10	23	5	...	...	3	6	1	...	...	10	Established 30 November, 1881.
Clarevaux	9	20	26	46	28	12	6	...	...	20	29	49	31	12	6	...	...	9	4	2	...	...	15	Established 11 March, 1881.
Collerinderbri	50	10	11	21	10	11	...	...	...	12	16	28	12	16	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	6	Declined 24 November, 1881; but aid offered to a Provisional School.
Colo	8	8	10	18	9	9	...	...	...	8	10	18	9	9	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	6	Under consideration.
Corangula	5	21	35	56	31	15	...	5	5	34	33	67	45	15	1	6	...	12	4	1	1	...	18	Established 8 July, 1881.
Crown Creek	4	25	20	45	16	22	4	3	...	22	5	27	9	18	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	10	Established 4 August, 1881.
Cuddall	12	9	14	23	10	...	...	5	8	9	15	24	11	...	...	5	8	2	...	...	1	1	4	Established 23 March, 1882.
Cungegong	4	17	15	32	11	21	...	...	...	17	15	32	11	21	...	...	...	5	9	...	...	...	14	Under consideration.
Currajong	2½	27	32	59	28	...	4	27	...	27	32	59	28	...	4	27	...	7	...	1	7	...	15	Established, 6 May, 1881.
Curramore	2½	21	17	38	6	2	10	20	...	21	17	38	6	2	10	20	...	2	1	2	8	...	13	Under consideration.
Dalwood	4	24	13	37	11	2	...	23	1	24	13	37	11	2	...	23	1	4	2	...	8	1	15	Established, 13 August, 1881.
Darby's Falls	13	20	7	27	3	24	...	...	...	20	7	27	3	24	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	7	Declined, 31 October, 1881; but aid offered to a Provisional School.

APPENDIX XII—continued.

Name of Place.	Distance of nearest School.	Number of Children residing in the Locality.								Number of Children promised to attend.								Number of Parents or Guardians undertaking to send Children.						Minister's Decision.	
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.	Total.		
Darlinghurst	$\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Established, 29 April, 1881.	
Darling Mills	1	46	48	94	68	4	7	10	5	46	48	94	68	4	7	10	5	23	1	2	5	3	34	Declined, 15 February, 1882.	
Darlington	3	18	15	33	22	6	...	3	2	18	15	33	22	6	...	3	2	7	2	...	1	1	11	Declined, 11 April, 1881.	
Denman	12	43	52	95	80	10	5	...	...	47	51	98	83	10	5	...	...	26	3	2	...	...	31	Established, 22 December, 1881.	
Diamond	8	15	8	23	4	19	...	...	...	15	8	23	4	19	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	5	Declined, 4 November, 1881; but aid offered to a Provisional School.	
Dignam's Creek	8	17	22	39	31	...	3	...	5	17	22	39	31	...	3	...	5	7	...	1	...	1	9	Established, 6 May, 1881.	
Double Bay	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	73	126	101	25	...	...	...	44	12	...	...	...	56	Established, 3 May, 1882.	
Dry Creek	4	14	15	29	14	15	...	...	...	14	15	29	14	15	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	8	Declined, 10 June, 1881.	
Emu Flat	5	11	20	31	13	18	...	...	...	10	20	30	12	13	...	...	...	4	6	...	...	...	10	Declined, 23 December, 1881; but aid offered to a Provisional School.	
Essington	$4\frac{1}{2}$	19	11	30	8	17	...	5	...	19	11	30	8	17	...	5	...	4	4	...	1	...	9	Established, 8 July, 1881.	
Eulah	10	20	14	34	25	5	...	4	...	20	14	34	25	5	...	4	...	7	2	...	1	...	10	Established, 19 February, 1881.	
Euroka	25	17	12	29	8	16	5	...	...	17	12	29	8	16	5	...	...	3	4	1	...	...	8	Abandoned. Provisional School asked for.	
Evan's Swamp	$3\frac{1}{2}$	30	25	55	4	40	5	6	...	21	10	31	...	23	...	6	2	...	7	...	2	1	10	Established, 8 October, 1881.	
Evan's Swamp North	4	17	22	39	14	25	...	...	...	17	22	39	14	25	...	...	...	4	7	...	...	...	11	Declined, 22 December, 1881.	
Five Islands	6	28	15	43	12	21	...	10	...	21	13	34	12	16	...	6	...	4	4	...	2	...	10	Established, 11 January, 1882.	
Flatlands Upper	7	30	26	56	27	23	3	1	2	30	26	56	27	23	3	1	2	7	6	1	1	1	16	Established, 30 November, 1881.	
Forest Dale	5	15	13	28	6	22	...	...	...	15	13	28	6	22	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	7	Declined, 14 January, 1882; but aid offered to a Provisional School.	
Foxground	3	13	25	38	12	13	5	8	...	13	25	38	12	13	5	8	...	4	4	2	3	...	13	Declined, 9 December, 1881; but aid offered to a Provisional School.	
Gerilgambeth	...	17	20	37	17	9	2	9	...	17	20	37	17	9	2	9	...	5	2	1	2	...	10	Established, 6 May, 1881.	
Gilgandra	36	18	16	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	39	14	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Established, 26 August, 1881.
Girilambone	37	36	33	69	44	25	...	...	...	36	33	69	44	25	...	...	...	18	7	...	...	...	25	Established, 18 January, 1882.	
Glenfield	3	15	22	37	16	8	13	37	...	21	32	53	18	14	21	...	...	5	3	8	...	...	16	Established, 20 September, 1881.	
Granville (near Corowa)	10	8	16	24	24	...	...	...	...	9	17	26	26	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	8	Under consideration.	
Gundagai South	8	52	53	105	68	21	4	12	...	56	55	111	74	21	4	12	...	24	10	2	4	...	40	Established, 6 May, 1881.	
Hall's Creek	8	14	17	31	27	4	...	...	...	14	17	31	27	4	...	...	...	9	1	...	...	...	10	Established, 11 February, 1881.	
Jugiong	$\frac{1}{4}$	20	28	48	20	28	...	...	...	15	25	40	28	9	3	...	...	12	4	1	...	...	17	Established, 26 August, 1881.	
Katoomba	11	10	5	15	14	1	...	...	...	18	9	27	23	2	...	2	...	13	1	...	1	...	15	Established, 6 May, 1881.	
Kemp's Creek	6	14	10	24	18	6	...	...	...	14	10	24	18	6	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	8	Declined, 8 October, 1881; but aid offered to a Provisional School.	
Kyron	7	16	10	26	7	19	...	...	...	16	10	26	7	19	...	...	...	3	5	...	...	...	8	Declined, 30 November, 1881; but aid offered to a Provisional School.	
Lambing Hill	$4\frac{1}{2}$	21	16	37	9	28	...	...	...	21	16	37	9	28	...	...	...	2	7	...	...	...	9	Established, 4 November, 1881.	
Lang's Creek	8	19	15	34	3	31	...	...	...	20	16	36	3	33	...	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	10	Established, 13 August, 1881.	
Lawson	11	6	8	14	8	...	6	...	...	14	22	36	19	6	11	...	...	8	4	3	...	...	15	Declined, 11 February, 1881.	
Leech's Gully	3	25	20	45	21	11	2	9	2	25	20	45	23	11	2	9	...	7	4	1	2	...	14	Established, 11 January, 1882.	
Lismore South	$3\frac{1}{2}$	18	14	32	19	12	1	...	...	18	14	32	19	12	1	...	...	6	5	1	...	...	12	Declined, 26 July, 1881.	
Lord's Hill	5	14	9	23	7	7	9	...	...	23	22	45	18	18	9	...	...	5	5	3	...	...	13	Declined, 27 May, 1881; but aid offered to a Provisional School.	
McDonald's Hole	3	33	46	79	38	35	5	1	...	33	46	79	38	35	5	1	...	18	12	1	1	...	32	Established, 4 November, 1881.	
Macdonald Town	$\frac{1}{2}$	208	204	412	299	15	20	33	45	214	204	418	303	15	23	33	44	118	5	2	14	20	159	Established, 13 August, 1881.	
Macquarie Park	$2\frac{1}{2}$	28	16	44	32	7	1	...	4	28	15	43	31	7	1	...	4	11	4	1	...	1	17	Established, 21 October, 1881.	
Manildra	$3\frac{1}{2}$	19	16	35	11	24	...	...	...	21	16	37	12	25	...	...	...	7	5	...	...	...	12	Established, 30 November, 1881.	
Marsden	50	18	9	27	22	5	...	...	...	18	10	28	22	6	...	...	...	6	4	...	...	...	10	Under consideration.	
Medway	6	12	15	27	17	6	4	...	...	13	14	27	17	6	4	...	...	4	2	1	...	...	7	Established, 29 April, 1881.	
Minore	5	13	18	31	27	4	...	...	...	12	19	31	27	4	...	...	...	10	2	...	...	...	12	Established, 20 September, 1881.	
Mondrook	3	8	12	20	8	4	8	...	...	8	12	20	8	4	8	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	6	Withdrawn. Provisional School applied for.	
Montreal	4	27	23	50	27	12	9	2	...	24	27	51	26	14	9	2	...	9	6	4	1	...	20	Established, 6 May, 1881.	
Moor Park (Salt Ash)	5	15	11	26	8	...	6	12	...	15	11	26	8	...	6	12	...	2	...	2	4	...	8	Declined, 11 April, 1881; but aid offered to a Provisional School.	

APPENDIX XII—continued.

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Name of Place.	Distance of nearest School.	[Number of Children residing in the Locality.]								Number of Children promised to attend.						Number of Parents or Guardians undertaking to send Children.						Minister's decision.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.		Ors.	Total.
Mount Russell	6½	17	16	33	8	15	7	3	...	17	16	33	8	15	7	3	...	3	6	1	1	...	11	Established, 4 August, 1881.
Mount Tamar (Burnt Flat)	2½	18	24	42	29	3	2	8	...	18	24	42	29	3	2	8	...	8	2	1	3	...	14	Established, 23 December, 1881.
Mullaley	20	16	4	20	14	3	3	...	...	16	4	20	14	3	3	...	...	4	1	1	...	6	Declined, 6 June, 1881; but aid offered to a Provisional School.	
Mullion Creek	3½	18	19	37	17	16	...	4	...	18	19	37	17	16	...	4	...	5	6	...	2	...	13	Established, 26 August, 1881.
Murroo	12	32	23	55	4	49	2	...	...	34	25	59	4	53	2	...	...	1	14	1	...	...	16	Established, 13 August, 1881.
Nambucca River	4	25	14	39	8	25	6	...	...	19	13	32	8	18	6	...	...	2	4	2	...	...	8	Under consideration.
Nelson Bay	6	10	23	33	28	...	3	4	...	11	25	36	28	...	4	4	...	10	3	...	1	...	14	Declined, 8 July, 1881; but aid offered to a Provisional School.
Norton	2	12	18	30	4	16	2	8	...	12	16	28	5	14	...	9	...	1	4	...	3	...	8	Established, 18 January, 1882.
Nullamanna	5	10	13	23	4	...	13	6	...	18	16	34	8	3	14	9	...	3	1	3	5	...	12	Established, 6 February, 1882.
Off Flat	5	20	10	30	8	22	...	...	...	20	10	30	8	22	...	...	...	3	9	...	...	...	12	Declined, 18 June, 1881; since established as a Public School, viz., on 11 January, 1882.
Pheasant Ground	8	19	15	34	...	...	...	...	...	19	15	34	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	4	Declined, 10 June, 1881; but aid offered to a Provisional School.
Rocky Plain	13	17	15	32	10	16	6	...	...	18	13	31	10	16	5	...	...	4	5	2	...	...	11	Under consideration.
Rosewood, Guyra	14	13	17	30	17	8	5	...	...	13	17	30	17	8	5	...	...	6	3	2	...	...	11	Under consideration.
Rosewood, Tumberumba	6	22	17	39	13	12	6	5	3	31	24	55	16	19	10	10	...	5	6	2	3	...	16	Established, 6 February, 1882.
Shannon Vale	2	18	34	52	22	24	...	6	...	16	34	50	20	24	...	6	...	5	8	...	1	...	14	Established, 4 August, 1881.
Shingle House Point	10	13	15	28	16	12	...	...	...	13	15	28	16	12	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	7	Under consideration.
Shooter's Hill	16	7	17	24	...	24	...	...	...	15	21	36	...	36	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	10	Established, 6 February, 1882.
South Arm, Bellenger	6	18	17	35	23	6	...	6	...	17	18	35	23	6	...	6	...	6	2	...	2	...	10	Established, 13 August, 1881.
Spitter's Creek	6	26	25	51	22	29	...	...	...	12	10	22	22	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6	Declined, 11 March, 1881; but aid offered to a Provisional School.
Square Range	7	17	17	34	7	27	...	...	...	17	17	34	7	27	...	...	...	2	9	...	...	...	11	Declined, 28 January, 1882; but aid offered to a Provisional School.
Square Mountain (Ben Lomond)	5	24	24	48	29	19	...	...	...	24	24	48	29	19	...	...	...	12	9	...	...	...	21	Established, 12 July, 1881.
Stockyard Creek	6	19	12	31	7	23	1	...	...	20	13	33	7	25	1	...	...	3	5	1	...	...	9	Established, 6 February, 1882.
Stony Creek, Lower	5	15	14	29	15	4	6	...	4	15	14	29	15	4	6	...	4	5	2	2	4	...	13	Established, 26 August, 1881.
Summer Hill	3	27	13	40	29	3	...	8	...	27	13	40	29	3	...	8	...	5	1	1	...	...	10	Established, 8 March, 1882.
Surveyor's Creek	5	50	50	100	...	...	...	...	...	26	22	48	36	8	4	...	...	12	4	3	...	...	19	Established, 29 April, 1881.
Tamworth West	1	131	121	252	189	28	17	21	...	131	121	252	189	28	14	21	...	81	12	5	6	...	104	Established, 4 October, 1881.
Tarrabandra	4	17	18	35	25	5	...	5	...	16	19	35	25	5	...	5	...	8	2	...	1	...	11	Established, 9 December, 1881.
Tea-tree Creek (now called Rushford)	5	20	17	37	19	10	8	...	...	20	17	37	19	10	8	...	...	5	2	2	...	...	9	Established, 22 December, 1881.
Tilba Tilba	2	13	19	32	24	...	5	3	...	13	17	30	24	5	...	1	...	7	1	...	1	...	9	Declined, 11 April, 1881.
Timor (now called Pullabong)	7	10	23	33	20	11	2	...	...	10	23	33	20	11	2	...	...	7	4	1	...	...	12	Established, 6 May, 1881.
Towomba	16	11	12	23	12	8	11	...	...	15	16	31	12	8	11	...	...	4	3	2	...	...	9	Under consideration.
Tucumbil	3	19	14	33	16	9	4	...	3	19	14	33	16	9	4	...	4	2	1	...	1	...	8	Declined, 5 September, 1881; but aid offered to a Provisional School.
Wagra	2	22	24	46	25	17	4	...	...	23	25	48	27	17	4	...	...	7	6	2	...	...	15	Established, 5 January, 1882.
Wandook North	4	9	10	19	13	...	6	...	...	22	18	40	15	3	22	...	...	3	1	5	...	...	9	Declined, 19 December, 1881; but aid offered to a Provisional School.
Wardell East	4	18	21	39	12	19	4	4	...	21	20	41	12	21	4	4	...	4	7	1	1	...	13	Established, 20 September, 1881.
Warne	4	21	11	32	16	14	...	2	...	21	11	32	16	14	...	2	...	6	5	...	1	...	12	Established, 30 November, 1881.
Waterloo Run	5	18	13	31	13	1	17	...	...	18	13	31	12	1	18	...	...	5	6	1	...	...	12	Under consideration.
Whittingham	4	26	16	42	20	15	7	...	...	30	21	51	29	15	7	...	...	10	4	4	...	...	18	Established, 26 March, 1881.
Wilson's Downfall	3	15	19	34	12	17	...	5	...	22	23	45	18	22	...	5	...	4	8	...	2	...	14	Established, 18 January, 1882.
Wollomba River, Lower	3	16	14	30	17	10	2	1	...	16	14	30	17	10	2	1	...	4	2	1	1	...	8	Established, 29 April, 1881.
Wongajong	8	20	18	38	18	18	1	...	1	22	20	42	20	18	3	...	1	4	6	1	...	1	12	Established, 21 October, 1881.
Wyndham	5	16	18	34	11	18	5	...	...	14	18	32	10	17	5	...	...	3	4	1	...	...	8	Under consideration.
Yarrabinni	6½	17	16	33	8	15	7	3	...	17	16	33	8	15	7	3	...	3	6	1	1	...	11	Established, 3 August, 1881.
Yerong Creek	18	24	15	39	13	8	8	10	...	14	18	32	20	4	4	...	...	9	2	1	1	...	13	Established, 27 May, 1881.
Y Water-holes	3	12	12	24	13	10	...	1	...	13	13	26	14	10	...	2	...	6	5	...	1	...	12	Under consideration.

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APPENDIX XIII.

APPLICATIONS for aid to Provisional Schools received during the year 1881.

Name of Place.	Distance of nearest School.	Number of Children residing in the Locality.								Number of Children promised to attend.						Number of Parents or Guardians undertaking to send Children.						Minister's decision.		
		Boys	Girls	Total	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.	Boys	Girls	Total	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.		Ors.	Total
Acacia Creek.....	Miles. 28	6	12	18	9	5	...	4	...	6	12	18	9	4	...	4	1	4	1	...	1	1	7	Aid granted, 16 September, 1881.
Bandon .....	17	4	9	13	11	2	...	...	...	4	9	13	11	2	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	5	Declined, 24 November, 1881.
Bara Creek .....	5	18	3	21	...	21	...	...	...	18	4	22	...	22	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	4	Aid granted, 4 October, 1881.
Beni .....	6	25	29	54	16	37	1	...	...	16	4	20	13	6	1	...	...	4	4	1	...	...	9	Aid granted, 25 March, 1881.
Bexhill .....	4	12	21	33	8	11	9	5	...	12	21	33	8	11	9	5	...	2	4	4	1	...	11	Aid granted, 16 September, 1881.
Big Badger River.....	12	3	5	8	...	8	...	...	...	3	6	9	...	9	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	Declined, 15 October, 1881.
Black Creek .....	5½	10	12	22	15	6	...	1	...	15	8	23	15	6	...	2	...	4	2	...	2	...	8	Aid granted, 21 October, 1881.
Black Hill .....	4	15	11	26	1	8	...	17	...	15	11	26	1	8	...	17	...	1	2	...	5	...	8	Aid granted, 28 July, 1881.
Boco .....	5	13	7	20	3	...	13	4	...	13	7	20	3	...	13	4	...	1	...	4	1	...	6	Aid granted, 27 May, 1881.
Boggy Creek.....	8	11	13	24	14	8	...	...	2	13	14	27	14	9	...	...	4	4	3	...	...	1	8	Aid granted, 30 November, 1881.
Bokhara .....	80	8	10	18	13	...	5	...	...	8	10	18	13	...	5	...	4	...	1	...	...	5	5	Aid granted, 8 October, 1881.
Bombowlee Creek .....	4	17	13	30	9	12	9	...	...	17	13	30	9	12	9	...	...	3	3	4	...	...	10	Aid granted, 11 April, 1881.
Boorooban .....	20	13	14	27	15	12	...	...	...	13	14	27	15	12	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	6	Aid granted, 11 January, 1882.
Botobolar .....	5	12	18	30	11	15	...	4	...	15	13	28	10	14	...	4	...	3	4	...	2	...	9	Aid granted, 6 May, 1881.
Bow Bow .....	3½	19	11	30	25	...	3	2	...	17	10	27	22	...	3	2	7	...	...	1	1	1	9	Aid granted, 24 November, 1881.
Bowna, West .....	6	14	14	28	13	2	4	...	9	12	23	35	16	2	4	...	13	3	1	1	...	3	8	Aid granted, 29 April, 1881.
Bradshaw's Flat .....	4½	13	13	26	20	6	...	...	...	9	11	20	20	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	Aid granted, 31 October, 1881.
Brisbane Valley .....	4	9	10	19	2	17	...	...	...	9	10	19	2	17	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	7	Aid granted, pending establishment of Public School	
Brookside .....	7	9	12	21	21	...	...	...	...	11	13	24	24	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	Aid granted, 24 November, 1881.
Brownlea (Back Creek, Rockley).....	5	11	14	25	8	2	4	11	...	11	14	25	8	2	4	11	...	2	1	1	3	...	7	Aid granted, 6 February, 1882.
Brymair .....	8	...	...	17	9	4	1	3	...	11	11	22	14	4	1	3	...	3	1	1	1	...	6	Under consideration.
Bundella .....	10	10	16	26	14	4	8	...	...	10	16	26	14	4	8	...	...	5	3	3	...	...	11	Aid granted, 23 December, 1881.
Burraduc .....	4	9	11	20	11	9	...	...	...	10	11	21	12	9	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	7	Aid granted, 23 September, 1881.
Burra Lake .....	6	14	10	24	1	11	12	...	...	17	8	25	9	9	7	...	...	3	3	2	...	...	8	Aid granted, 20 January, 1881.
Buttai .....	7	30	30	60	60	...	...	...	...	12	20	32	32	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	Declined, 25 March, 1881.
Cabramatta .....	4½	17	12	29	...	18	3	8	...	18	13	31	...	19	3	8	1	...	7	1	1	1	10	Aid granted, 22 December, 1881.
Caddigat .....	8	19	9	28	...	28	...	...	...	19	9	28	...	28	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6	Aid granted, 24 June, 1881.
Chcetham's Flats .....	5	12	7	19	6	13	...	...	...	12	7	19	6	13	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	7	Aid granted, 20 September, 1881.
Clarendon .....	5	7	6	13	9	...	3	1	...	14	15	29	12	9	7	1	...	5	3	2	1	...	11	Aid granted, 19 May, 1881.
Cliffdale .....	3	15	15	30	14	16	...	...	...	12	10	22	11	11	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	6	Aid granted, 6 February, 1882.
Cobbobra .....	6	15	16	31	14	14	3	...	...	15	16	31	14	14	3	...	...	3	4	1	...	...	8	Aid granted, 11 April, 1881.
Codrington .....	4	16	21	37	4	14	19	...	...	17	20	37	4	14	19	...	...	1	3	7	...	...	11	Aid granted, 25 July, 1881.
Collingwood .....	8	8	8	16	6	4	...	6	...	8	8	16	6	4	...	6	...	2	1	...	3	...	6	Aid granted, 26 August, 1881.
Colstoun .....	4	6	11	17	12	5	...	...	...	6	11	17	12	5	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	7	Aid granted, 13 August, 1881.
Crookwell River .....	5	17	7	24	19	5	...	...	...	17	7	24	19	5	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	7	Aid granted, 23 February, 1882.
Cudgen .....	7	14	12	26	10	7	6	...	3	6	10	16	8	7	1	...	...	2	3	1	...	...	6	Aid granted, 8 October, 1881.
Currickbilly .....	4	12	10	22	16	1	2	3	...	12	9	21	15	1	2	3	...	9	1	1	1	...	12	Declined, 9 December, 1881.
Currowan .....	7	14	16	30	9	21	...	...	...	11	13	24	9	15	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	7	Aid granted, 15 October, 1881.
Dabee .....	4	13	21	34	23	9	2	...	...	12	17	29	20	9	...	...	8	3	...	...	...	...	11	Aid granted, 3 August, 1881.
Dahwilly .....	10	3	6	9	4	1	4	...	...	5	10	15	7	1	6	...	1	2	1	2	...	1	6	Aid granted, 16 November, 1881.
Demondrille Creek .....	2	18	13	31	7	21	3	...	...	18	13	31	7	21	3	...	...	4	7	1	...	...	12	Declined, 19 February, 1881.
Elnalong and Eglinton Estates .....	5	19	13	32	32	...	...	...	...	19	13	32	32	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	12	Declined, 9 December, 1881.
Elong Elong .....	9	7	11	18	14	...	4	...	...	7	11	18	14	...	4	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	4	Aid granted, 11 January, 1882.

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APPENDIX XIII—continued.

Name of Place.	Distance of nearest School.	Number of Children residing in the Locality.							Number of Children promised to attend.							Number of Parents or Guardians undertaking to send Children.						Minister's Decision.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.		Ors.	Total.
Euroka (now called Bimbi).....	20	9	11	20	7	6	5	...	2	9	11	20	7	6	5	...	2	2	1	...	1	6	Aid granted, 23 December, 1881.	
Five-mile Creek .....	5	10	4	14	10	...	2	...	2	10	4	14	10	...	2	...	2	3	...	1	2	6	Aid granted, 11 January, 1882.	
Forster North .....	10	12	13	25	14	5	...	...	6	12	13	25	14	5	...	...	6	4	2	...	2	8	Aid granted, 29 April, 1881.	
Galong .....	7	8	7	15	4	9	2	...	...	8	7	15	4	9	2	...	...	2	3	1	...	6	Declined, 16 November, 1881.	
Gerogery .....	9	22	16	38	11	1	4	6	16	15	9	24	3	...	4	6	11	1	...	1	2	7	Aid granted, 21 October, 1881.	
Glen Hill .....	4½	19	10	29	20	8	1	...	...	19	10	29	20	8	1	...	...	8	3	1	...	12	Aid granted, 9 December, 1881.	
Gol Gol .....	25	15	7	22	9	3	9	1	...	15	7	22	9	3	9	1	...	4	2	2	1	9	Aid granted, 11 November, 1881.	
Goolmangar .....	...	15	10	25	19	6	...	...	...	19	13	32	22	10	...	...	...	8	3	...	...	11	Aid granted, 20 September, 1881.	
Grattai .....	7	11	4	15	8	3	3	1	...	11	4	15	8	3	3	1	...	3	1	1	1	6	Aid granted, 26 August, 1881.	
Greenmantle .....	15	13	6	19	18	1	...	...	...	13	6	19	18	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	Aid granted, 15 October, 1881.	
Greg Greg .....	8	13	5	18	7	5	6	...	...	15	5	20	7	6	7	...	...	2	2	1	...	5	Aid granted, 29 April, 1881.	
Gunderimba East.....	3	13	11	24	9	9	3	3	...	11	10	21	9	6	3	3	...	3	1	1	1	6	Under consideration.	
Gunningrah .....	9	7	5	12	12	...	...	...	...	12	7	19	19	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	Under consideration.	
Harparary .....	14	16	9	25	18	7	...	...	...	16	9	25	18	7	...	...	...	6	3	...	...	9	Aid granted, 13 August, 1881.	
Hickey's Creek.....	8	12	14	26	5	5	2	10	4	12	14	26	5	5	2	10	4	1	2	1	3	1	8	Under consideration.
Holey Flat.....	6	9	9	18	5	...	...	13	...	10	13	23	7	...	...	16	...	2	...	...	4	6	Declined, 6 February, 1882, but aid offered if school be erected on another site than that proposed.	
Honeysuckle Spring.....	6	10	11	21	6	15	...	...	...	10	11	21	6	15	...	...	...	2	8	...	...	10	Aid granted, 26 August, 1881.	
Ironbong .....	14	5	10	15	12	2	...	1	...	12	11	23	19	3	...	1	...	5	1	...	1	7	Aid granted, 30 July, 1881.	
Junee Reefs .....	10	11	10	21	6	5	4	5	1	13	14	27	12	5	4	5	1	5	2	1	1	1	10	Aid granted, 25 March, 1881.
Kangaroo River, Upper .....	4	9	12	21	17	4	...	...	...	9	12	21	17	4	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	6	Declined, 29 April, 1881.	
Kellick .....	9	6	12	18	2	16	...	...	...	6	12	18	2	16	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	5	Aid granted, 11 April, 1881.	
Kentish Creek .....	5	8	6	14	4	...	...	10	...	8	6	14	4	...	10	...	...	2	...	...	2	4	Declined, 4 March, 1881.	
Kindra .....	5	19	4	23	17	...	5	...	1	19	4	23	18	...	5	...	...	5	...	2	...	7	Aid granted, 25 March, 1881.	
Kowon (Glenburn) .....	7	10	15	25	...	12	10	...	3	6	12	18	...	11	4	...	3	...	3	1	...	1	5	Aid granted, 4 November, 1881.
Kulki .....	16	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	15	8	23	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	Declined, 23 May, 1881.	
Lewis Ponds .....	6	15	10	25	11	10	...	4	...	15	10	25	11	10	...	4	...	5	3	...	1	9	Aid granted, 25 March, 1881.	
Maloga (Aboriginal Station) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	Aid granted, 13 January, 1881.
Mattier's Creek.....	6	2	15	17	9	...	...	8	...	2	15	17	9	...	...	8	...	2	...	2	...	4	Under consideration.	
Maude.....	35	10	9	19	5	14	...	...	...	10	9	19	5	14	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	6	Aid granted, 24 June, 1881.	
Meredith Forest .....	4	11	11	22	17	5	...	...	...	11	11	22	22	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	Aid granted, 11 April, 1881.	
Meroo Flat.....	4	8	14	22	13	9	...	...	...	8	14	22	13	9	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	5	Aid granted, 4 November, 1881.	
Merton .....	4	6	10	16	8	5	3	...	...	6	10	16	8	5	3	...	...	2	1	1	...	4	Aid granted, 9 December, 1881.	
Middlingbank .....	12	12	13	25	22	3	...	...	...	12	8	20	17	3	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	5	Aid granted, 6 June, 1881.	
Minjary .....	4½	11	9	20	10	10	...	...	...	11	9	20	10	10	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	8	Aid granted, 31 October, 1881.	
Mitchell's Flat .....	4	16	11	27	13	11	...	3	...	16	11	27	13	11	...	3	...	5	6	...	1	12	Aid granted, 31 October, 1881.	
Mitta Mitta .....	6	8	11	19	19	...	...	...	...	8	11	19	19	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	7	Aid granted, 23 February, 1882.	
Mondrook .....	4	14	14	28	15	5	8	...	...	10	18	28	15	5	8	...	...	3	1	3	...	7	Aid granted, 11 April, 1881.	
Mulbring Creek .....	4	10	8	18	2	...	...	11	5	9	7	16	...	...	11	5	...	...	...	5	1	6	Declined, 13 August, 1881.	
Mumbulla .....	4	13	12	25	3	10	7	5	...	13	12	25	3	10	7	5	...	2	2	2	2	8	Aid granted, 11 April, 1881.	
Myalla .....	7	11	4	15	2	9	4	...	...	13	5	18	...	14	4	...	...	...	3	1	...	4	Aid granted, 27 May, 1881.	
Narrawa.....	9	3	8	11	11	...	...	...	...	9	8	17	6	9	...	2	...	4	2	...	1	7	Aid granted, 15 October, 1881.	
Native Dog .....	4	10	20	30	8	13	3	6	...	6	13	19	2	11	...	6	...	1	3	...	2	6	Under consideration.	
Nelbothery .....	6	19	11	30	11	19	...	...	...	19	14	33	13	20	...	...	...	3	6	...	...	9	Under consideration.	
New Run .....	10	8	7	15	1	8	...	...	6	10	6	16	1	8	...	...	7	1	4	...	2	7	Under consideration.	
Nyngan .....	20	10	13	23	3	20	...	...	...	10	13	23	3	20	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	7	Aid granted, 8 October, 1881.	

APPENDIX XIII—continued.

Name of Place.	Distance of nearest School.	Number of Children residing in the Locality.								Number of Children promised to attend.						Number of Parents or Guardians undertaking to send Children.						Minister's Decision.			
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.		Ors.	Total.	
Owen's Gap	9	13	8	21	9	12	...	...	...	13	8	21	9	12	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	8	Under consideration.	
Paika	7	16	9	25	17	1	1	6	...	16	9	25	17	1	1	6	...	4	1	1	2	...	8	Aid granted, 19 February, 1881.	
Pallamallawa	7	11	11	22	6	16	...	...	...	13	12	25	6	19	...	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	8	Aid granted, 28 July, 1881.	
Palmer's Oakey	6	12	13	25	9	16	...	...	...	12	13	25	9	16	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	7	Aid granted, 5 September, 1881.		
Pampoolah	2	15	8	23	11	8	2	2	...	24	18	42	23	14	2	3	...	9	5	1	1	...	16	Under consideration.	
Pelican Creek	4	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	9	Aid granted, 28 July, 1881.	
Pennyweight Flat	3	14	12	26	25	1	...	...	...	14	12	26	25	1	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	8	Declined, 4 November, 1881.	
Pilliga	37	13	8	21	15	6	...	...	...	14	18	22	16	6	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	8	Aid granted, 5 August, 1881.	
Pinch Flat	12	8	6	14	4	10	...	...	...	11	6	17	4	13	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	5	Aid granted, 27 May, 1881.	
Pittwater Basin	3	25	25	50	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	12	5	7	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	5	Declined, 16 November, 1881.	
Pudman Creek	7	9	16	25	18	7	...	...	...	9	16	25	18	7	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	6	Under consideration.	
Pyangle	5	12	13	25	22	3	1	...	...	16	20	36	33	3	...	...	...	11	1	...	...	...	12	Aid granted, 11 March, 1881.	
Quat Quatta North	4	12	13	25	23	1	1	...	...	12	13	25	23	1	1	...	...	7	3	1	...	...	11	Aid granted, 29 January, 1881.	
Razorback	5	12	13	25	23	...	...	...	...	12	13	25	25	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6	Aid granted, 16 September, 1881.	
Red Ground Lower	3	17	15	32	3	7	...	6	16	17	15	32	3	7	...	6	16	1	3	...	3	8	Declined, 9 December, 1881.		
Reedy Creek	13	10	9	19	7	4	8	...	...	10	9	19	7	4	8	...	...	4	2	2	...	...	8	Aid granted, 30 November, 1881.	
Rolland's Plains	7	13	5	18	8	10	...	...	...	12	5	17	8	...	9	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	4	Aid granted, 27 May, 1881.	
Rossi	5	15	17	32	14	18	...	...	...	15	17	32	14	18	...	...	...	7	8	...	...	...	15	Aid granted, 30 November, 1881.	
Running Stream	3	8	14	22	20	...	2	...	...	8	14	22	20	...	2	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	5	Declined, 4 October, 1881.	
Stannifer	8	55	45	100	39	31	7	21	2	41	39	80	29	23	7	21	...	12	9	2	8	...	31	Established as a Public School, 6 May, 1881.	
Sugar loaf Creek	4	12	18	30	14	10	...	6	...	13	18	31	14	11	...	6	...	4	2	...	1	...	7	Aid granted, 31 October, 1881.	
Swan Vale	12	10	10	20	6	7	7	...	...	12	8	20	6	7	7	...	...	1	4	3	...	...	8	Aid granted, 22 December, 1881.	
Swashfield	5	12	9	21	6	15	...	...	...	12	9	21	6	15	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	7	Aid granted, 10 June, 1881.	
Tinagro, Scone	6	11	2	13	4	9	...	...	...	11	2	13	4	9	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	3	Declined, 22 December, 1881.	
Tobwobba	3	11	9	20	10	10	...	...	...	7	7	14	10	4	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	3	Declined, 26 August, 1881.	
Bong Bong	5	12	13	25	8	8	...	9	...	14	12	26	10	7	...	9	...	3	3	...	4	...	10	Aid granted, 4 October, 1881.	
Toooloom	27	6	7	13	13	...	...	...	...	6	7	13	13	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6	Under consideration.	
Tumbledown Creek	4½	17	16	33	15	10	8	...	...	26	9	35	15	10	7	3	...	5	4	2	1	...	12	Aid granted, 24 June, 1881.	
Turill	7	11	19	30	21	9	...	...	...	11	19	30	21	9	...	...	...	7	2	...	...	...	9	Aid granted, 29 April, 1881.	
Uribrible	6	8	12	20	3	17	...	...	...	8	12	20	3	17	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	8	Aid granted, 23 December, 1881.	
Walbundrie	10	5	14	19	10	9	...	...	...	13	15	28	10	17	1	...	...	4	5	1	...	...	10	Aid granted, 5 September, 1881.	
Wallar Creek	6½	5	8	13	...	13	...	...	...	5	8	13	...	13	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	5	Aid granted, 11 November, 1881.	
Wambanumba	9	14	20	34	21	7	...	6	...	14	20	34	21	7	...	6	...	6	2	...	...	1	9	Aid granted, 5 August, 1881.	
Wandook, South	3	13	12	25	22	3	...	...	...	13	12	25	18	4	3	...	...	5	1	1	...	...	7	Aid granted, 16 September, 1881.	
Wantabadgery	19	11	10	21	12	5	4	...	...	11	10	21	12	5	4	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	6	Aid granted, 19 May, 1881.	
Wantiool	5½	12	10	22	11	4	7	...	...	17	16	33	24	4	5	...	...	7	1	1	...	8	9	Aid granted, 11 April, 1881.	
Warraderry Creek	7	5	4	9	5	4	...	...	...	5	4	9	5	4	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	6	Declined, 21 October, 1881.	
Wattamadara	6	14	9	23	6	8	9	...	...	14	9	23	6	8	9	...	...	2	3	2	...	...	7	Under consideration.	
Weebo	4	6	11	17	11	...	6	...	...	10	15	25	19	...	6	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	6	Aid granted, 11 March, 1881.	
Whiteman's Creek	5	9	10	19	3	15	1	...	...	9	10	19	3	15	1	...	...	1	4	1	...	...	6	Aid granted, 22 December, 1881.	
Winduella	4½	12	9	21	6	11	4	...	...	6	5	11	1	8	2	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	4	Aid granted, 19 February, 1881.	
Wollun	11	12	15	27	...	...	...	...	...	12	15	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yalbraith	5	23	18	41	7	14	20	...	...	12	10	22	1	12	9	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	8	Declined, 20 January, 1881.	
Yalcagreen	25	20	10	30	19	11	...	...	...	14	8	22	11	11	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	6	Aid granted, 5 August, 1881.	
Yango Creek	4	9	15	24	16	8	...	...	...	9	15	24	16	8	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	7	Declined, 26 August, 1881.	
Yanko, Upper	7	6	15	21	18	3	...	...	...	14	6	20	17	3	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	7	Aid granted, 10 June, 1881.	

APPENDIX XIV.

APPLICATIONS for the Establishment of Half-time Schools, received during the year 1881.

Name of Place.	Distance of nearest School.	Number of Children residing in the locality.								Number of Children promised to attend.								Number of Parents or Guardians undertaking to send Children.						Minister's Decision.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.	Total.	
Greig's Flat and Old Hut .....	Miles.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No formal application sent in. Application by letter 23531. Declined, 29th April, 1881.
Lake Macquarie and Wyhee .....	4½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	7	15	10	5	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	6	Declined, 19th May, 1881.
Murga and Reedy Creek { .....	6	6	5	11	6	5	...	...	...	7	4	11	6	5	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	5	Under consideration.
	3	8	4	12	8	4	...	...	...	7	5	12	8	4	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	4	
Murrygon and Biambil .....	6	14	13	27	7	6	14	...	...	14	13	27	7	6	14	...	...	2	2	5	...	...	9	Aid granted, 4th October, 1881.
Tombong and Quidong .....	6	9	5	14	...	5	7	...	2	13	7	20	...	10	10	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	7	Quidong withdrawn. Tombong to be established when another place is found to be worked with it. June 18, 1881.
Tombong and Wallendibby .....	5	14	14	28	6	10	12	...	...	16	15	31	6	11	14	...	...	2	2	5	...	...	9	Aid granted, 5th August, 1881.
Yarraman and Blackville { .....	8	...	6	6	4	2	...	...	...	5	11	16	9	2	5	...	...	4	2	1	...	...	7	Aid granted, 4th November, 1881.
	8	3	11	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

## APPENDIX XV.

APPLICATIONS for the establishment of Evening Public Schools received during the year 1881.

Name of School.	Period for which Attendance is guaranteed.	Number of Persons who will attend.			Decision.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	
Adamstown .....	12 months .....	17	.....	17	Established.
Bombala .....	12 " .....	10	.....	10	Declined.
Botany .....	6 " .....	13	.....	13	Established.
Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.	12 " .....	13	.....	13	Established.
Bowling Alley Point .....	6 " .....	12	6	18	Declined.
Braidwood .....	12 " .....	23	.....	23	Established.
Bundanoon .....	6 " .....	10	.....	10	Declined.
Burrill .....	12 " .....	15	.....	15	Under consideration.
Camden Haven .....	6 " .....	11	.....	11	Under consideration.
Canterbury .....	6 " .....	26	.....	26	Established.
Cleveland-street .....	6 " .....	14	1	15	Established.
Cobar .....	12 " .....	14	.....	14	Established.
Cootamundra .....	6 " .....	16	2	18	Established.
Cowra .....	3 " .....	16	4	20	Established.
Eskbank .....	3 " .....	22	.....	22	Established.
Forbes .....	6 " .....	16	.....	16	Established.
Glenburn .....	3 " .....	11	2	13	Established.
Goobang .....	12 " .....	18	3	21	Established.
Gulgong .....	6 " .....	19	.....	19	Established.
Gundagai .....	3 " .....	18	.....	18	Established.
Cunneledah .....	6 " .....	14	6	20	Established.
Hamilton .....	3 " .....	21	.....	21	Established.
Hill End .....	6 " .....	21	.....	21	Established.
Jamberoo .....	9 " .....	16	.....	16	Established.
Lake Cudgellico .....	6 " .....	10	.....	10	Established.
Leichhardt .....	12 " .....	11	.....	11	Declined.
Lower Fort-street .....	6 " .....	14	.....	14	Established.
Mayfield .....	4 " .....	15	.....	15	Established.
Merimbula .....	3 " .....	9	3	12	Declined.
Mittagong .....	3 " .....	12	.....	12	Declined.
Mount Macquarie .....	4 " .....	10	.....	10	Established.
Newbridge .....	12 " .....	20	.....	20	Established.
Nundle .....	3 " .....	17	.....	17	Established.
Nymagee .....	12 " .....	14	.....	14	Established.
Onybigambah .....	3 " .....	31	.....	31	Established.
Orange .....	6 " .....	14	.....	14	Established.
Parkes .....	6 " .....	16	.....	16	Established.
Parramatta South .....	6 " .....	10	.....	10	Established.
Penrith .....	6 " .....	20	1	21	Established.
Picton .....	12 " .....	14	.....	14	Established.
Pitt Town .....	6 " .....	25	.....	25	Established.
Port Macquarie .....	12 " .....	16	.....	16	Established.
Queanbeyan .....	12 " .....	20	3	23	Established.
Raymond Terrace .....	.....	12	.....	12	Established.
Redhead .....	2 years .....	12	.....	12	Under consideration.
Sussex-street South .....	12 months .....	9	16	25	Established.
Sydney (Eastern division) .....	6 " .....	13	.....	13	Under consideration.
Tacking Point .....	6 " .....	18	.....	18	Under consideration.
Tamworth .....	6 " .....	43	1	44	Established.
Taree .....	12 " .....	20	.....	20	Established.
Tigh's Hill .....	6 " .....	19	.....	19	Established.
Tomerong .....	5 " .....	16	.....	16	Under consideration.
Uralla .....	6 " .....	11	.....	11	Under consideration.
Wagga, Wagga .....	12 " .....	11	.....	11	Established.
Wagga Wagga North .....	6 " .....	16	.....	16	Established.
Weatworth .....	12 " .....	10	.....	10	Established.
Wollongong .....	6 " .....	16	.....	16	Established.
Yass .....	6 " .....	17	.....	17	Established.

## APPENDIX XVI.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS of the Department of Public Instruction, for the year 1881.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.		
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Balance from 1880 .....	6,226 15 10	<b>GENERAL MANAGEMENT.</b>		
„ Amount received from Treasury on account of Vote for 1881 .....	480,000 0 0	By salaries .....	8,579 6 11	
		„ Repairs, rent, and furniture .....	461 1 2	
		„ Books, binding, printing, and stationery ..	79 2 6	
		„ Miscellaneous expenses:—		
		Furniture, fuel, and light ..	53 17 10	
		Sundry small expenses .....	133 17 8	
			102 15 6	9,812 6 1
		<b>EXAMINERS' AND TRAINING BRANCH.</b>		
		„ Salaries and allowances .....	7,263 17 8	
		„ Repairs, furniture, and site .....	10,495 1 2	
		„ Books, printing, and stationery .....	219 2 4	
		„ Miscellaneous expenses:—		
		Medical fees .....	137 0 6	
		Sundry small expenses .....	55 0 7	
			192 1 1	27,170 2 3
		<b>CHIEF INSPECTOR'S BRANCH.</b>		
		„ Salaries .....	13,337 17 11	
		„ Rent and furniture .....	286 6 6	
		„ Books, printing, and stationery .....	40 1 6	
		„ Travelling expenses .....	3,834 18 7	
		„ Sundry small expenses .....	13 1 6	17,512 6 0
		<b>ARCHITECT'S BRANCH.</b>		
		„ Salaries .....	3,601 8 11	
		„ Books, printing, and stationery .....	55 2 7	
		„ Travelling expenses .....	1,842 10 11	5,499 11 5
		<b>SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND PAYMENTS BRANCH.</b>		
		„ Salaries .....	4,373 10 0	
		„ Travelling expenses .....	914 19 11	
		„ Miscellaneous expenses, including law costs	42 12 6	5,331 2 6
		<b>PUBLIC SCHOOLS.</b>		
		„ Salaries and allowances .....	230,633 7 6	
		„ Buildings, repairs, rent, furniture, and sites	96,535 7 1	
		„ Books, printing, and stationery .....	4,221 3 7	
		„ Travelling expenses .....	393 14 1	
		„ Miscellaneous expenses:—		
		Advertising .....	637 9 4	
		Architect's commission .....	649 12 9	
		Fuel .....	347 16 3	
		Sundry small expenses .....	16 0 8	
			1,651 8 0	333,040 0 3
		<b>PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.</b>		
		„ Salaries and allowances .....	17,264 4 9	
		„ Books, printing, and stationery .....	633 1 6	
		„ Travelling expenses .....	114 16 0	
		„ Fuel allowance .....	59 0 0	18,076 2 3
		<b>HALF-TIME SCHOOLS.</b>		
		„ Salaries and allowances .....	5,814 6 5	
		„ Repairs and furniture .....	3 18 0	
		„ Books, printing, and stationery .....	99 8 3	
		„ Travelling expenses .....	4 12 0	
		„ Forage allowances .....	350 17 8	
		„ Fuel allowance .....	13 0 0	6,346 2 4
		<b>CERTIFIED DENOMINATIONAL CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOLS.</b>		
		„ Salaries and allowances .....	20,503 7 0	
		„ Repairs and furniture .....	124 10 5	
		„ Books, printing, and stationery .....	216 16 9	
		„ Travelling expenses .....	1 0 0	
		„ Miscellaneous expenses and fuel allowances	5 3 0	20,855 17 2
		<b>CERTIFIED DENOMINATIONAL ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.</b>		
		„ Salaries and allowances .....	26,791 10 10	
		„ Repairs and furniture .....	69 4 0	
		„ Books, printing, and stationery .....	375 17 1	
		„ Travelling expenses .....	40 6 5	
		„ Fuel allowances .....	23 10 0	27,300 8 4
		<b>CERTIFIED DENOMINATIONAL PRESBYTERIAN SCHOOLS.</b>		
		„ Salaries and allowances .....	644 17 11	
		„ Repairs and furniture .....	21 7 6	
		„ Books, printing, and stationery .....	5 13 0	671 18 5
		<b>CERTIFIED DENOMINATIONAL WESLEYAN SCHOOLS.</b>		
		„ Salaries and allowances .....	1,175 17 7	
		„ Books, printing, and stationery .....	13 10 4	1,189 7 11
		<b>CERTIFIED DENOMINATIONAL HEBREW SCHOOL.</b>		
		„ Salaries and allowances .....	382 0 0	
		„ Books, printing, and stationery .....	4 16 7	386 16 7
		<b>EVENING SCHOOLS.</b>		
		„ Salaries and allowances .....	564 6 9	
		„ Books, printing, and stationery .....	0 17 5	565 4 2
		„ Balance .....	12,069 10 3	
	£ 480,226 15 10		£ 486,226 15 10	

Department of Public Instruction,  
Sydney, 31st January, 1882.JOHN M. GIBSON,  
Accountant.

1882.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES

**EDUCATION.**

(QUIPOLLY PUBLIC SCHOOL—CHARGES AGAINST MR. ELLIOTT.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 7 November, 1882.*

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, dated 24th October, 1882, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ (1.) Copies of all letters forwarded to the Minister for Public Instruction signed by Mr. Frederick Burden, Mr. John Conlon, Mr. James Taylor, and Mr. William Wadwell, with reference to certain charges alleged by those gentlemen against Mr. Elliott, Public School Teacher at Quipolly.

“ (2.) Also copies of all letters and reports sent by the said Mr. Elliott to the Minister for Public Instruction, and all letters and documents relating to this matter.”

(*Mr. Levien.*)

**SCHEDULE.**

NO.	PAGE.
1. Messrs. John Conlon, William Wadwell, James Taylor, and Frederick Burden, to Minister of Public Instruction, together with reports of District Inspector and Chief Inspector of Schools; also Minister's minute dated 18 July, 1882. 9 June, 1882 .....	2
2. Under-Secretary to Mr. Burden and others. 13 June, 1882.....	2
3. Deputy Chief Inspector of Schools to Mr. Elliott. 19 June, 1882 .....	2
4. Mr. Elliott to Chief Inspector. 22 June, 1882 .....	3
5. Mr. John Battley to Chief Inspector. 23 June, 1882.....	3
6. Under-Secretary to Mr. Burden and others. 22 July, 1882.....	3
7. Chief Inspector to Mr. Elliott. 26 July, 1882... ..	3
8. Messrs. Conlon, Taylor, Wadwell, and Burden to Minister of Public Instruction, together with reports of District Inspector and Chief Inspector; also Minister's minute dated 6th September, 1882. 30 July, 1882.....	3
9. Under-Secretary to Mr. Burden. 4 August, 1882 .....	4
10. Under-Secretary to Mr. Burden. 21 September, 1882 .....	4

## EDUCATION.

No. 1.

Mr. John Conlon and others to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Sir,

Quipolly, 9 June, 1882.

We, the undersigned, School Picnic Committee, are sorry to have to complain against the conduct of the local school teacher, Mr. Elliott. Three years ago we had a school feast, and Mr. Elliott acted as secretary, when there was £1 14s. 6d. left in his hands, which was to go towards the expense of the next school feast. You will see by the *Murrumbidgee Times* of Saturday next there is to be a picnic for the school children on Saturday the 17th instant. The above-mentioned committee waited on Mr. Elliott on Wednesday last, and requested him to hand the money over, which he refused to do; his reason for doing so is because the picnic is not taking place at the new school, the committee thinking the old school site a much better place for it. The money Mr. Elliott detains was raised by public subscription. Would you kindly advise Mr. Elliott to deliver the money to the committee, to prevent any legal proceedings being taken.

JOHN CONLON.  
WILLIAM WADWELL.  
JAMES TAYLOR.  
FREDK. BURDEN,

Ackndg. (*sic*) Secretary.

The Chief Inspector, for report.—W.W., B.C., 14/6/82. District Inspector Bradley, for report (see also papers appended).—E.J., B.C., 28/6/82. B.C. Chief Inspector,—Implicit reliance may be placed in the statements of the teacher and Mr. Battley, both of whom I know well. I have no doubt whatever that Mr. Burden is the author of the present complaint, which, like others that have emanated from him, I regard as both untruthful and malicious. I believe that Burden has set himself to persecute the teacher to the utmost; and Mr. Elliott deserves the fullest sympathy and support of the Department. The names of Conlon, Wadwell, and Taylor, attached to the present letter, are evidently in the handwriting of Burden; and from past experience of the latter gentleman, I think it very doubtful that he was authorized to act on their behalf. I recommend that the "School Picnic Committee" at Quipolly be informed that the Minister, having made inquiry relative to the complaint against the teacher made in their letter of the 9th ultimo, is of opinion that such complaint is wholly without foundation; [but that he has no desire to prevent their taking the legal proceedings contemplated, should they deem such a course expedient]. (2.) That the teacher be informed that the explanation of the matter furnished in his letter of 22nd ultimo is regarded as fully satisfactory. (3) [That, should legal proceedings be taken against the teacher, the expense of defending the action be borne by the Department.]—J.D.B., 1/7/82. Under-Secretary. I concur, omitting the passages in brackets.—E.J., B.C., 6/7/82. Approved.—F.B.S., 18/7/82.

No. 2.

The Under-Secretary of Public Instruction to Mr. F. Burden.

Sir,

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 13 June, 1882.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 9th June instant, on the subject mentioned below, and to state that its contents have been duly noted.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Under-Secretary.

Subject:—Complaining of detention by Mr. Elliott, teacher of the Quipolly Public School, of the sum of £1 14s. 6d., balance accruing from a school picnic three years ago.

No. 3.

Deputy Chief Inspector of Schools to Mr. Elliott.

[No. 82-5,762.]

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 19 June, 1882.

Memorandum to Mr. W. Elliott, Public School, Quipolly—Complaint preferred against you.

Your attention is invited to the following extract from a letter dated 9th instant, signed by the gentlemen named in the margin:—

Mr. J. Conlon,  
" W. Wadwell,  
" J. Taylor,  
" F. Burden.

We, the undersigned, School Picnic Committee, are sorry to have to complain against the conduct of the local school teacher, Mr. Elliott. Three years ago we had a school feast, and Mr. Elliott acted as secretary, when there was £1 14s. 6d. left in his hands, which was to go towards the expense of the next school feast. You will see by the *Murrumbidgee Times* of Saturday next that there is to be a picnic for the school children on Saturday, 17th instant. The above-mentioned committee waited on Mr. Elliott on Wednesday last, and requested him to hand the money over, which he refused to do; his reason for doing so is because the picnic is not taking place at the new school, the committee thinking the old school site a much better place for it. The money Mr. Elliott detains was raised by public subscription.

It is necessary that you should furnish some explanation in regard to these representations.

J. C. MAYNARD,  
Deputy Chief Inspector.

No. 4.

## No. 4.

Mr. Elliott to The Chief Inspector.

Sir,

Public School, Quipolly, 22 June, 1882.

In reply to your memorandum No. 82-5,762, respecting complaint preferred against me, permit me to state that the statement quoted by you from that complaint *is not true*. The persons therein named did not wait upon me as stated by them; they waited upon the Secretary of the School Treat Committee (Mr. J. B. Battley), at his house, and at his request, to receive from him some sums of money which they had collected for a school treat. They then demanded of Mr. Battley (in writing) the balance of a former account (£1 14s. 6d.) which they knew was in his hands; this Mr. Battley refused to give them; thereupon the spokesman of the party threatened to get it out of me. I happened to be present merely to witness the transfer of the money, as above stated.

I have requested Mr. Battley to make a statement in reference to this complaint, which I trust I am, &c.,

THOMAS ELLIOTT.

## No. 5.

Mr. John B. Battley to The Chief Inspector.

Sir,

Quipolly, 23 June, 1882.

It has come to my knowledge that Mr. Elliott, the Public School teacher here, has been charged by Messrs. Burden, Conlon, Wadwell, and Taylor with withholding the sum of £1 14s. 6d., a balance remaining from the school feast which was held some three years since.

As Secretary and Treasurer for the School Feast Committee I can give this charge a most unqualified denial, as the money referred to had been for some time in my hands prior to the time at which the charge was made against the gentleman referred to.

The four persons who made this wretched complaint against Mr. Elliott were perfectly well aware that I held the £1 14s. 6d. before referred to, with all other money collected, for a school feast, which we purposed holding, and they demanded the money of me, which I refused to hand them, for reasons not necessary to be mentioned here. After my refusal they then said they would have the £1 14s. 6d. out of Mr. Elliott, who I then told them had nothing whatever to do with the matter, as the money referred to was in my hands, and they saw it handed to me at a previous meeting when they were all present.

As I am writing I may as well go a little further and say that I am well aware of the sort of person Burden is, from whom all complaints against the school teacher emanate. I know that he (Burden), after being disappointed about the site of the new Public School, said that Mr. Elliott should never take charge of the new school if he could possibly prevent his doing so.

This person—Burden—is a man of unbounded rancour, and would injure anyone who thwarted him in anything, if possible.

I have, &amp;c.,

JOHN B. BATTLEY,

Overseer, Walhallow Station.

## No. 6.

The Under-Secretary of Public Instruction to Mr. Burden and others.

Sir,

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 22 July, 1882,

I am directed to acquaint you that the Minister of Public Instruction has had under notice your letter, dated 9th ultimo, complaining of the conduct of Mr. Elliott, teacher of the Public School at Quipolly, in detaining the sum of £1 14s. 6d., the balance accruing from a school picnic three years ago, together with the Chief Inspector's report upon his inquiry into the matter.

2. In reply, Mr. Suttor desires me to state that, having carefully considered the matter, he is of opinion that your complaint is wholly without foundation.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. WILKINS,

Under-Secretary.

## No. 7.

Memorandum from The Chief Inspector to Mr. Elliott.

(As to charge made against you by the School Feast Committee.)

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 26 July, 1882.

I HAVE to inform you that the explanation of this matter, furnished in your letter of 22nd ultimo, has been deemed by the Minister of Public Instruction to be fully satisfactory.

E. JOHNSON,

Chief Inspector.

## No. 8.

Mr. Conlon and others to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Sir,

Quipolly, 30 July, 1882.

The undersigned begs to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 22nd July, and am surprised at your decision. We therefore request that you will be pleased to give this matter a thorough investigation, as we are of opinion that the matter has been misrepresented to you by Mr. Elliott, or someone on his behalf, as we have neither been acquainted with this report or have we been allowed to give evidence in the matter. We therefore think it is a onesided matter. We don't think a teacher should be allowed to deprive his pupils of funds subscribed by the public, and make it appear that the collectors is defrauded in not spending the money as intended. Had the money been handed to the School Picnic Committee, as demanded by them, the pupils would have had it layed out in prizes for them and distributed at the picnic, which took place on the 17th June.

If



If the investigation should be refused, we shall be compelled to apply to the Members of the district to have the matter brought before the House when it meets, as we think the teacher's conduct is diserving of the trouble we are taking.

I have enclosed subscription list headed by the teacher's own handwriting, also affixing (*sic*) to a balance of £1 14s. 6d., also in his own handwriting. There are four subscription lists in the hands of the committee, all in the teacher's own handwriting, and headed the same. I have also enclosed some of the bills that affix (*sic*) to the expense of the picnic, as you will see it has been duly carried out on the above-mentioned date.

I may also inform you, in the former picnic 3 years ago there were only two collectors, the names being Frederick Burden and James Sprigeons. The two above-mentioned names demanded the £1 14s. 6d. from Mr. Elliott—F. Burden in person, J. Sprigeon by order through John Conlon—when he distinctly refused to give it up, F. Burden telling him at the same time if he did not give the £1 14s. 6d. up proceedings would be taken against him for the same. The teacher's reply being, "You can do your best; you will not get it."

JOHN CONLON.  
JAMES TAYLOR.  
WILLIAM WADWELL.

(Signed) F. BURDEN,  
Acting Secretary.

P.S.—Please return the enclosed documents.

The Chief Inspector, for report.—W.W., B.C., 4 August, 1882. District-Inspector Bradley, for report.—J.C.M., B.C., 8/8/82. B.C., Chief Inspector. It is distinctly stated by Mr. Battley (*Secretary and Treasurer* to the School Feast Committee) that the balance referred to in this letter, £1 14s. 6d., is held by him, and I consider that any investigation relative thereto would be mere waste of time. I recommend therefore Mr. Burden be informed of Mr. Battley's statement.—J.D.B., Glen Innes, 19/8/82. Under-Secretary. I concur.—J.C.M., B.C., 29/8/82. Approved.—F.B.S., 6/9/82.

#### No. 9.

#### The Under-Secretary of Public Instruction to Mr. Burden.

Sir, Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 4 August, 1882.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 30 July last, on the subject mentioned below, and to state that its contents have been duly noted:

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Under-Secretary.

Subject:—Expressing surprise at decision arrived at in your complaint against Mr. Elliott, Public School teacher at Quipolly.

#### No. 10.

#### The Under-Secretary of Public Instruction to Mr. Burden.

Sir, Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 21 September, 1882.

I am directed to acquaint you that the Minister of Public Instruction has had under notice your letter, dated 30 July last, respecting the decision arrived at in regard to your complaint against Mr. Elliott, teacher of the Quipolly Public School, for withholding the sum of £1 14s. 6d., the balance accruing from school picnic held three years ago, and requesting a thorough investigation into the matter.

2. In reply, I am to state that Mr. John B. Battley, Secretary and Treasurer of the School Feast Committee, has forwarded a communication to this office in which he explains that the money referred to by you had been in his hands for some time prior to the time at which you complained that Mr. Elliott had detained it. He further states that you and the gentlemen whose names are noted in the margin were perfectly well aware that he held the £1 14s. 6d., and that he refused to hand it over to you when demanded.

3. In view of the statement made by Mr. Battley, Mr. Suttor is of opinion that no further investigation is necessary.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Under-Secretary.

The documents forwarded by you to this office are returned herewith.

Mr. John Conlon,  
Mr. James Taylor,  
Mr. William Wadwell.

1882.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

EDUCATION.

(RESULTS OF EXAMINATION OF MESSRS. THORNTON AND FRIEND AND MRS. BARDWELL)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 24 October, 1882.*

RESULTS of Examination of Messrs. Thornton and Friend and Mrs. Bardwell.

Name of Examinee.	Percentage of Marks for each Subject.																	
	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Geography.	School Books.	Art of Teaching.	Domestic Economy.	Drawing.	Music.	English Literature.	Geometry.	Trigonometry.	Algebra.	German.	French.	Mechanics.	Percentage for Skill.
George Thornton, I.A. ....	90	90	90	92	92	91	95	...	70	70	90	94	92	98	...	...	64	85
Charles Friend, I.B. ....	80	88	76	90	88	90	90	...	90	...	90	91	83	63	...	...	58	81
Mrs. Bardwell, I.B. ....	85	50	62	75	85	80	62	78	25	70	80	...	...	...	80	80	...	81
Do. I.A. ....	85	45*	73*	77*	87*	81*	80*	86*	25	70	92*	...	...	...	80	80	...	81

\* These estimates were furnished by the Chief Inspector of Schools, who adds the following note:—"I think 75 per cent. of the marks possible to be gained should constitute a pass from Class II to Class I, and 80 per cent. a pass to Class I.A."



1882.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**EDUCATION.**  
(SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OFFICERS.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 1 November, 1882.*

**RETURN.**—Names of Officers.

Date of their Appointments.

Number of their Districts.

Rate of Salary.

Salary paid to each to 30th June, 1882.

Travelling Expenses paid to each to 30th June, 1882.

Number of cases of Non-attendance reported upon.

Number of cases prosecuted on such reports.

Number of Convictions.

2. School Attendance Officers:—Mr. Jacob asked the Minister for Public Instruction,—

- (1.) The names of the Attendance Officers appointed under the Public Instruction Act, the names of their respective districts, the salary each receives, and the date of each appointment?
- (2.) The number of reported cases of non-attendance of children at school from each district, and the number of prosecutions on such reports?

15. MR. VAUGHN to ask THE MINISTER FOR PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,—

- (1.) Will he lay upon the Table of the House a Return showing the number and names of the Attendance Officers in the employ of the Department of Education, and their respective districts?
- (2.) The salaries and travelling expenses paid to each up to the 30th of June last?
- (3.) The number of convictions for non-attendance of children at school in each district?

RETURN to 30th September, 1882.

Name of Officer.	Districts.		Date of appointment.	Rate of Salary per annum.	Salary paid from date of appointment to 30th June, 1882.	Travelling expenses from date of appointment to 30th June, 1882.	No. of cases of non-attendance reported on.	No. of cases prosecuted.	No. of convictions.
	No. of.	Head Quarters.							
Turner George	1	Sydney	1 October, 1880	£ 200	£ 350 0 0	£ 35 0 0	38	24	20
George Robt.	2	do	7 January, 1881	"	300 0 0	37 10 0	77	61	57
Wilson W. Gilmour	3	do	6 "	"	300 0 0	37 10 0	58	49	47
Sutton R. T.	4	do	7 "	"	300 0 0	37 10 0	103	79	78
Stevenson George, succeeded by Goldsmith H. (from District No. 29)	5	Resigned, 12 April, 1882	12 May, "	"	183 0 0	35 10 0	27	.....	.....
McColley G. H., succeeded by Long Wm.	6	Ashfield	6 June, "	"	227 0 0	50 10 0	11	11	11
		Died, 21 March, 1882	16 May, "	"	170 0 0	35 10 0	31	.....	.....
Tancred C. W., succeeded by Sharp E.	7	Liverpool	1 April, 1882	"	50 0 0	13 0 0	2	2	2
		Resigned, 8 March, 1882	12 May, 1881	"	160 0 0	29 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Deane W.	8	St. Leonards	12 December, "	"	110 0 0	.....	30	27	25
Kendy J.	9	Parramatta	6 June, "	"	227 0 0	50 15 0	17	17	17
Hanson Wm.	11	Ponrith	16 May, "	"	225 0 0	48 10 0	17	.....	.....
Evans H.	10	Campbelltown	11 "	"	227 0 0	84 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Lync E.	12 & 13	Windsor	27 "	"	220 0 0	67 10 0	43	24	23
Asher A.	14	Newcastle	16 "	"	225 0 0	32 10 0	96	68	66
Swan D.	15, 18, & 19	Newcastle and Wallsend	16 "	"	225 0 0	50 10 0	75	24	23
Bernard W. L.	16 & 17	Maitland	16 "	"	225 0 0	89 0 0	9	5	5
Ling A. S.	20	Raymond Terrace	25 "	"	221 0 0	93 10 0	77	31	26
Dwyer D.	21	Singleton	11 "	"	227 0 0	64 0 0	6	5	5
Stratford C.	22 & 23	Scone	10 "	"	227 0 0	78 10 0	106	23	23
Nicholson W. T.	24 & 25	Mittagong	21 "	"	222 0 0	99 10 0	52	29	27
Kelly J., succeeded by Turner W.	26	Kiama	16 "	"	225 0 0	98 0 0	17	5	5
		Resigned, 30 November, 1881	10 "	"	112 0 0	27 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Chapman W., succeeded by Crommelin T. II.	27 & 30	Nowra	7 March, 1882	"	62 0 0	7 10 0	8	1	1
		Resigned, 31 March, 1882	18 May, 1881	"	174 0 0	33 10 0	.....	.....	.....
Huggart W. J.	28	Braidwood	13 March, 1882	"	59 0 0	18 0 0	14	.....	.....
Goldsmith H., removed to No. 5	29	Goulburn	11 May, 1881	"	227 0 0	113 0 0	5	.....	.....
Carolan J. J.	20	Removed, 9 May, 1882	See No. 5.	"	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Curran W. R.	31	Goulburn	1 April, 1882	"	50 0 0	8 0 0	8	.....	.....
Walkinshaw C. C. now in charge of district	32	Lithgow	10 May, 1881	"	227 0 0	75 10 0	22	20	19
		Kelso	12 "	"	227 0 0	87 10 0	16	.....	.....
James G. C.	42, 3, & 4	Grafton	14 June, 1882	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Downey P.	33 & 34	Bathurst	11 "	"	227 0 0	84 10 0	45	21	20
Fitzpatrick G. M.	35	Orange	23 "	"	220 0 0	69 10 0	48	38	34
Cork F. A. H.	36 & 37	Rylstone	1 April, "	"	50 0 0	12 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Phillips F. H., succeeded by Plane A.	38	Mudgee	9 March, "	"	62 0 0	19 10 0	.....	.....	.....
		Resigned, 30 April	1 June, 1881	"	183 0 0	39 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Fagan C. C.	40	Wellington	9 March, 1882	"	62 0 0	7 0 0	2	1	1
Thornton J. C.	41	Gosford	24 "	"	54 0 0	11 10 0	.....	.....	.....
Plummer W. C.	45	Millfield	7 "	"	63 0 0	12 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Graham A. W.	46	Taree	13 "	"	60 0 0	14 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Russell S.	47 & 48	Port Macquarie	13 "	"	60 0 0	9 10 0	.....	.....	.....
Carpenter H. S.	49, 50, & 51	West Kempsey	1 April, "	"	50 0 0	9 0 0	.....	.....	.....
White F. J.	52, 3, & 4	Lismore	17 March, "	"	58 0 0	6 10 0	.....	.....	.....
McGeorge A.	55 & 56	Albury	13 "	"	60 0 0	20 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Thomson C. H.	57 & 58	Wagga Wagga	13 "	"	60 0 0	14 10 0	.....	.....	.....
		Yass	14 "	"	60 0 0	9 10 0	.....	.....	.....
					£7,913 0 0	£1,875 5 0	1,065	565	535

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1882.

1882.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

(RETURN RESPECTING ARCHITECTURAL BRANCH.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 28 September, 1882.*

(7.) Architectural Branch of Department of Public Instruction:—Mr. Poole asked the Minister for Public Instruction,—

(1.) Will he lay upon the Table of this House at an early date a Return showing the names, duties, salaries, and travelling expenses, respectively, of all the officers employed in the Architectural Branch of the Department of Public Instruction?

(2.) The names of all private architects employed by the Department since the 1st of January, 1881, specifying in each case the name and locality of the school buildings for which they have prepared, or are preparing, plans and specifications, and the rate of remuneration for preparing such plans and specifications?

(3.) For their services in superintending the erection of the school buildings, stating if assisted by the officers of the permanent staff; and, if so, to what extent?

(4.) The estimated or real cost of the buildings in each case, and the estimated or ascertained amount of remuneration paid or payable to each architect or firm?

Mr. Suttor answered,—Yes; such a Return is being prepared.

RETURN showing the names, duties, salaries, and travelling expenses, respectively, of all the Officers employed in the Architectural Branch of the Department of Public Instruction.

Officer's Name.	Duty.	Salary.	Travelling expenses per day.	Remarks.
		£		
W. E. Kemp ... ..	Architect for Public Schools ...	600	15s.	With cost of conveyance when absent from Sydney.
J. S. Wigram ... ..	Principal Draftsman ... ..	300	.....	
W. F. Briggs ... ..	Draftsman ... ..	200	.....	
H. M. Robinson ... ..	Do. ... ..	200	.....	
W. Mitchell ... ..	Do. ... ..	150	.....	
A. Josling ... ..	Temporary Draftsman ... ..	200	.....	
A. C. Leo ... ..	Do. ... ..	200	.....	
A. Macaulay ... ..	Do. ... ..	200	.....	
T. Parkes ... ..	Clerk ... ..	300	.....	
C. J. Alderdice ... ..	Do. ... ..	150	.....	
W. H. Chapman ... ..	Temporary Clerk ... ..	100	.....	
S. Hotston ... ..	Do. ... ..	100	.....	
J. White ... ..	Junior Draftsman ... ..	50	.....	
R. Wells ... ..	Do. ... ..	50	.....	
H. Henry ... ..	Do. ... ..	50	.....	
A. Allen ... ..	Do. ... ..	50	.....	
J. Barnet ... ..	Do. ... ..	50	.....	
E. Poulton ... ..	Clerk of Works ... ..	300	12s.	With cost of conveyance when absent from his station on duty.
G. W. Hartnell ... ..	Do. ... ..	300	"	
F. Dadley ... ..	Do. ... ..	275	"	
W. H. Margrie ... ..	Do. ... ..	250	"	
W. F. Horne ... ..	Do. ... ..	250	"	
R. Crichton ... ..	Do. ... ..	200	"	
D. A. Porter ... ..	Do. ... ..	200	"	
E. Gostelow ... ..	Temporary do. ... ..	200	"	
H. Catt ... ..	Do. ... ..	200	"	
— MacDonald ... ..	Do. ... ..	200	"	
— Duncan ... ..	Do. ... ..	200	"	

RETURN showing the names of all Private Architects employed by the Department since the 1st January, 1881, specifying in each case the name and locality of the School Buildings for which they have prepared, or are preparing, plans and specifications, and the rate of remuneration for preparing such plans and specifications.

Name of the Private Architect.	Name of the School.	Rate of Remuneration.
G. A. Mansfield.....	Blackfriars .....	2½ per cent.
Blackman and Parkes .....	Woolloomooloo .....	"
	Stanmore .....	"
	Glenmore Road .....	"
	Macdonaldtown .....	"
	St. Leonards North.....	"
Charles Mayes .....	Double Bay .....	"
	Darlinghurst .....	"
	Forest Lodge .....	"

RETURN showing:—(1.) The rate of remuneration to be paid to Private Architects, employed by the Department, for their services in superintending the erection of School Buildings; and (2.) Showing whether such Architects are assisted by the Officers of the Permanent Staff; and, if so, to what extent:—

- (1.) Two-and-a-half (2½) per cent. upon the outlay.
- (2.) They are to superintend the erection of the buildings, subject to supervision by the Architect for Public Schools.

RETURN showing the estimated or real cost of the buildings in each case, and the estimated or ascertained amount of remuneration paid or payable to each Architect or Firm.

Names of Architects.	Names of Schools.	Cost.			Remuneration.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
G. A. Mansfield.....	Blackfriars .....	*20,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Blackman & Parkes .....	Woolloomooloo .....	*7,000	0	0	350	0	0
	Stanmore .....	*5,000	0	0	250	0	0
	Glenmore Road .....	4,130	0	0	206	10	0
	Macdonald-town .....	6,695	1	0	334	15	0
	St. Leonards North.....	*3,000	0	0	150	0	0
C. Mayes.....	Double Bay .....	3,710	0	0	185	10	0
	Darlinghurst .....	14,500	0	0	725	0	0
	Forest Lodge .....	3,990	0	0	199	10	0

Those marked \* are only the estimated costs; tenders have been accepted for the others.

1882.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

(REPORT FOR 1881.)

Printed in accordance with Resolutions of both Houses of Parliament.

*REPORT of the Senate of the University of Sydney for the year ended 31 December, 1881.*

1. The Senate of the University of Sydney, in pursuance of the Act of Incorporation, 14 Victoria No. 31, has the honor to transmit the account of its proceedings during the year 1881, for the information of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council.

2. Out of a total of seventy-seven students who presented themselves for matriculation in June, fifty-one qualified themselves. Of this number five were allowed exemption from attendance upon lectures, it having been certified by the Examiners that in their case the concession was warranted by their attainments, and that the attending circumstances justified it.

3. The following is the list of honors gained by undergraduates :—

## (I.) SCHOLARSHIPS.

## (a) Awarded to first year students.

Four scholarships for general proficiency :—

The "Bowman Cameron" Scholarship—G. C. Halliday.  
The Second "Cooper" Scholarship—Thos. E. Jones.  
"University" Scholarship—L. Armstrong.  
"University" Scholarship—F. Leverrier.

## (b) Awarded to second year students.

The "Lithgow" Scholarship for Classics—A. B. Piddington.  
The "George Allen" Scholarship for Mathematics—J. Woolcock.  
The Second "Barker" Scholarship for Mathematics—T. Rolin.  
The "Levey" Scholarship for Natural Science—A. E. Poolman.

## (c) Awarded to third year students.

The "Cooper" Scholarship for Classics—F. R. Barlee.  
The "Barker" Scholarship for Mathematics—C. A. Flint.  
The "Deas-Thomson" Scholarship for Natural Science—G. E. Rennie.  
The "Renwick" Scholarship for Natural Science—G. W. Sutherland.  
The "R. C. Want" Scholarship for Chemistry—G. E. Rennie.

(II.) Prize books, stamped with the University Arms, were awarded to all who obtained first classes at the yearly examinations. The list is as follows :—

## (a) CLASSICS.

*First Year.*

A. B. Piddington,  
G. E. Rich, *prox. acc.*

*Second Year.*

F. R. Barlee,  
G. E. Rennie.

## (b) MATHEMATICS.

*First Year.*

J. Woolcock,  
T. Rolin.

*Second Year.*

C. A. Flint.

## (c) NATURAL SCIENCE.

*First Year.*

A. E. Poolman,  
G. E. Fairfax,  
T. Rolin,  
J. Woolcock, } *Æq.*

*Second Year.*

G. E. Rennie,  
G. W. Sutherland.



## (III.) Honors at the B.A. Examination :-

CLASSICS.	MATHEMATICS.	NATURAL SCIENCE
<i>Class I.</i>	<i>Class I.</i>	<i>Class I.</i>
J. G. Cribb, R. U. King.	J. G. Cribb.	None.
<i>Class II.</i>	<i>Class II.</i>	<i>Class II.</i>
J. F. M'Manamey, P. V. M'Culloch, H. M'Lelland.	J. F. M'Manamey.	A. G. Ralston, J. G. Cribb.
		<i>Class III.</i>
		C. R. Fletcher.

The "University" Gold Medals awarded to the first in the first class in each subject at the B.A. Examination were gained by J. G. Cribb in Classics and Mathematics.

## (IV.) Special annual prizes were awarded as follows :-

- "Wentworth" Medal, for the best English essay—J. Woolcock.
- "Nicholson" Medal, for Latin verse—F. R. Barlee.
- "Belmore" Medal, for proficiency in Geology and Practical Chemistry, with special reference to Agriculture—A. G. Ralston.
- "University" prize, for the best composition in English verse—J. Woolcock.
- "Professor Smith's" prize, for proficiency in Experimental Physics—G. E. Fairfax and T. Rolin, *æq.*

## 4. The following degrees were conferred after examination :-

LL.B. :—Walter Edmunds (awarded the "Wigram Allen" and "Faucett" prizes for Jurisprudence).

M.A. :—J. J. Cohen, J. A. Flynn, E. E. Fosbery, and G. C. Waldron.

B.A. :—J. G. Cribb, J. Elphinston, C. E. Fletcher, R. U. King, A. W. M'Carthy, P. V. M'Culloch, H. M'Lelland, J. F. M'Manamey, and J. G. Ralston.

5. The "Ad Eundem Degrees Act," assented to on the 23rd of March, 1881, has considerably increased the number of members of the Convocation, by adding to it seventy-five Bachelors of Arts of three years' standing, and has also enabled the Senate to admit graduates of other Universities to Degrees in this University equivalent to those which they hold.

The following gentlemen were admitted to degrees, in accordance with the terms of the Act, during the year :-

To the degree of M.D. :—Messrs. R. R. S. Bowker, M.D., St. Andrew's; and A. T. Holroyd, M.D., Edinburgh.

To the degree of M.B. :—Mr. Arthur Oakes, M.B., Edinburgh.

To the degree of M.A. :—Rev. E. G. Hodgson, M.A., Oxford; Rev. A. J. Williams, M.A., Cambridge; Mr. J. T. Lingen, M.A., Cambridge; Rev. W. Hey Sharpe, M.A., Oxford; Rev. Jas. Cosh, M.A., Glasgow; Rev. H. W. Mort, M.A., Oxford.

To the degree of B.A. :—Rev. H. A. Barker, B.A., Oxford.

Several other gentlemen have made satisfactory applications to the Senate, and will be admitted to degrees equivalent to those which they now hold, at the Annual Commemoration of 1882.

## 6. Bursaries were awarded as under :-

"Levey and Alexander" Profession Bursary—F. P. Brennan, B.A.

"John Ewan Frazer" Bursary—J. Dobbie and F. W. Clarke.

"Ernest Manson Frazer" Bursary—A. E. Perkins.

"J. B. Watt" Exhibition—J. F. McManamey.

In December the newly established "Aitken" Bursary was awarded to F. W. Clarke, in place of half the "J. E. Frazer" Bursary.

7. At the Public Examinations held in the month of November, in Sydney, and in the following twenty places, Albury, Armidale, Bathurst, Brisbane, Cowra, Forbes, Goulburn, Grafton, Hobart, Ipswich, Maitland, Mittagong, Newcastle, Orange, Queanbeyan, Richmond, Singleton, Toowoomba, Windsor, and Yass, 48 candidates presented themselves for the Senior Examination, and 392 for the Junior Examination, and of these 36 senior candidates and 231 junior candidates were successful.

The prizes given for general proficiency in these Examinations were awarded as follows :-

"John West" Medal for proficiency in Senior Examination—G. W. Power.

"University" prizes for males—

Senior Examination—Geo. W. Power.

Junior Examination—Harry A. Russell.

"Fairfax" prizes for females—

Senior Examination—Marianne H. Carson and Jane F. Russell, *æq.*

Junior Examination—Sarah E. Holt.

A complete analysis of the Examinations will be found in the "Manual of Public Examinations" hereto appended.

8. Four examinations of candidates for the Civil Service were held during the year, at which 116 candidates obtained certificates.

9. Additional leave of absence for a period of twelve months from the meetings of the Senate has been granted to Sir Charles Nicholson.

10. Through an accidental oversight as to granting leave of absence to His Honor Mr. Justice Faucett before his departure for Europe, that gentleman's seat in the Senate became vacant in November, but at a convocation of electors held on the 7th of December to fill the vacancy thus caused, he was re-elected without opposition.

11. In accordance with by-law No. 2, the triennial election of the Chancellor took place at the monthly meeting of the Senate held in May, and resulted in the re-election of His Honor Sir William M. Manning, LL.D. At the same meeting the Reverend Canon Allwood was re-elected Vice-Chancellor for the twelfth time.

12. The Senate has much pleasure in announcing the following donations to the University for the year :—

- (a) A sum of £25 from Randolph C. Want, Esq., to be applied as a Scholarship for Chemistry (theoretical and practical).
- (b) A valuable collection of Oriental books presented to the Library by the Rev. W. B. Boyce, in addition to several minor contributions.
- (c) A further sum of £100 from Sir Patrick Jennings, to complete the cost of an organ in the Great Hall of the University, to which that gentleman had previously contributed £1,000 out of a total £1,563.
- (d) A sum of £500 from Thos. Walker, Esq., of Yaralla, Concord, for erecting the organ and for incidental expenses.
- (e) A sum of £400 from Fitzwilliam Wentworth, Esq., for ornamental screens and panellings to be placed underneath the organ gallery.
- (f) A legacy of £1,000 from the late James Aitken, Esq., of Grafton, to be applied to the foundation of a Bursary of the annual value of £50. The amount, together with interest accrued in the hands of the executors, has been invested in 5 per cent. N.S.W. Government Debentures, and the first award was made in December, 1881.
- (g) A sum of £30 from J. R. and E. R. Fairfax, Esquires, to make up a deficiency in the "Fairfax Prize Fund," caused by the paying off of the debentures in which it was invested, and to enable the Senate to make a similar reinvestment at the current rate of premium.
- (h) A sum of £5,000 from Thos. Walker, Esq.; of Yaralla, Concord, for the foundation of Bursaries, some of which are to be given to students of the female sex. The fund has been placed for the present at fixed deposit in the Mercantile Bank, and it is proposed to award four Bursaries in June next; two to students of each sex.

13. During the year an important step has been taken by the Senate in its decision to admit women to all University privileges, and to place them in all respects as regards University matters on an equal footing with men.

On the 6th of April the Senate passed the following resolutions :—

- (a) That, subject to such regulations as the Senate may make, women shall henceforward be admitted to matriculation and instruction in the University, and to annual examinations, and examinations for degrees, and shall be entitled to receive degrees equivalent to those granted to male students.
- (b) That it be referred to the Board of Studies to report to the Senate on the subject of the arrangements and regulations necessary for carrying out the above resolution.

On the 4th of May the Board of Studies brought up its report, containing the following recommendations, which were adopted by the Senate :—

- (a) That female students be admitted to the same lectures as male students in all subjects.
- (b) That it will be impossible to carry out the above recommendation unless steps are taken to provide a suitable retiring room and other necessary conveniences set apart exclusively for female students.
- (c) That, in the present building, there is no room that can be applied to any such purpose, nor is any rearrangement possible by which a room could be put at their disposal without resuming that part of the building which has been assigned to the Professor of Classics as his residence.

In order to provide the necessary accommodation, a small cottage is to be erected at the rear of the University buildings, under the supervision of the Colonial Architect, and it is expected that this will be ready for use before the next Matriculation Examination in June, 1882.

In consequence of some doubts as to the power of the Senate, under the Incorporation Act of 1851, to grant degrees to women which shall be equivalent to those granted to men, it is intended to invite the Legislature to pass an Act giving all necessary powers for so doing, and it is hoped that such an Act will have become law before any female students are ready for degrees.

14. In December the Senate learned, with great gratification, that Parliament had voted an increase in the present endowment of the University to the extent of £5,000 for the year 1882, besides repeating the vote of £1,000 for Assistant Lecturers. At its monthly meeting, held on the 7th of that month, a Committee was appointed to "report to the Senate as to the best means of applying the increased endowment." The Committee, after several meetings in quick succession, brought up its report at a special meeting of the Senate convened for the purpose on the 23rd of the month, when the following scheme of teaching was adopted :—

#### SCHEME OF UNIVERSITY TEACHING,

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE INCREASED ENDOWMENT LATELY VOTED BY PARLIAMENT. ADOPTED BY THE SENATE ON THE 23RD OF DECEMBER, 1881.

1. SCHOOL OF CLASSICS.		
To include Ancient and Modern Languages and Literature, Ancient History, and Mental Philosophy.		
Professor ( <i>with half-fees</i> )	... ..	£900
Assistant Lecturer—Latin and Greek	... ..	350
Assistant Lecturers—Modern Languages	... ..	300
		£1,550
2. SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS.		
Mathematics, pure and mixed, including Astronomy and Surveying.		
Professor ( <i>with half-fees</i> )	... ..	900
Assistant Lecturer	... ..	350
		£1,250
3. SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY.		
Inorganic, Organic, and Practical Chemistry, with Mineralogy and Metallurgy.		
Professor ( <i>with half-fees</i> )	... ..	900
Assistant Lecturer	... ..	350
		£1,250
4. SCHOOL OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.		
Experimental Physics, Physics, Mechanics, and Engineering.		
Professor ( <i>with half-fees, except for Engineering</i> )	... ..	900
Engineering Lecturer ( <i>with half-fees</i> )	... ..	300
		£1,200

5. SCHOOL OF NATURAL HISTORY.	
Zoology, Botany, Geology, and Physical Geography.	
Professor and Hovell Lecturer ( <i>with half-fees</i> )	900
Demonstrator in Comparative Anatomy and Physiology and in Histology..	350
	£1,250
6. SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.	
Anatomy and Physiology.	
Professor ( <i>with half-fees</i> )	900
Demonstrator	350
Lecturers on the following subjects—	
Practice of Medicine	200
Practice of Surgery	200
Practice of Midwifery	200
Clinical Medicine	100
Clinical Surgery	100
General Pathology	200
Materia Medica and Therapeutics	200
	£2,450
7. SCHOOL OF LAW AND MODERN HISTORY.	
Law, Medical Jurisprudence, and Modern History.	
Three Lecturers ( <i>with full fees</i> )	£300
8. SCHOOLS GENERALLY—	
Examiners not on the staff ( <i>say</i> )	£500
9. ADMINISTRATION.	
Registrar and Librarian	500
Clerk and Curator of Museum	150
Accountant and Auditor (together)	100
Prizes, &c., other than under private endowments	150
	£900
	£10,650

General expenses of the University, including the salary of Bedell, the wages of attendants and gardeners, cost of books, &c., fuel and light, and incidental and casual expenses and outlays, to be met by half-fees and the balance of endowments.

REVENUE—	
The original endowment	£5,000
Vote for Lecturers	1,000
New endowment	5,000
Hovell Fund (private benefaction)	300
	£11,300

H. E. BARFF,  
Acting Registrar.

WM. M. MANNING,  
Chancellor.

On the 28th day of December a copy of this scheme was, by the Chancellor's instructions, communicated by the Acting Registrar to the Under Secretary of Public Instruction, to be laid before the Minister, with the expression of the Chancellor's hope that it would "be found in consonance with the views which had led the Government to propose the vote."

In view of the necessity that will arise for further buildings for the accommodation of the additional Professors and Lecturers for whom the increased endowment was intended to provide, the Chancellor was requested by the Senate, at its meeting on the 7th of December, to solicit the Government to cause the sum of £10,000 to be placed on the Parliamentary Estimates towards the erection of such buildings; and he applied accordingly, but the application was too late for any action to be taken in the matter for this year.

15. Independently of increased endowment, an application has been made to the Government for means for the erection of a detached Chemical Laboratory, both on account of the inconvenience of the present situation of the laboratory in the main building, and because the vacation of the rooms at present used for laboratory purposes would afford much needed accommodation for the Assistant Lecturers.

16. The organ which the generosity of private benefactors, notably Sir Patrick Jennings, has enabled the Senate to purchase, arrived from England in the end of the year, and is now in course of erection in the Great Hall.

17. Leave of absence for fifteen months, from the 1st of March, 1882, has been granted to Professor Smith, in order that he may visit Europe, as well for the purpose of recruiting his health, as for observing closely the rapid advances which all branches of science are making at the present day. The generosity of Parliament has also enabled the Senate to place in his hands a sum of money by means of which he will be able to add considerably to the stock of scientific apparatus at present at the University. During his absence the duties of his Chair will be discharged by the Rev. Joseph Campbell, B.A. of this University, who has lately distinguished himself by delivering several courses of lectures upon scientific subjects in the Technical College.

18. Additional leave of absence for six months was, in November, granted to Mr. H. Kennedy, Registrar, whose state of health has not enabled him to resume the duties of his office.

Appended is an account of the receipts and disbursements of the University during the year, certified by the Auditor, the Honorable Geoffrey Eagar.

February, 1882.

H. E. BARFF,  
Acting Registrar.

## APPENDIX.

## UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.—BY-LAWS.

## PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

104. Two Public Examinations shall be held every year; the one to be called the Junior Public Examination, and the other to be called the Senior Public Examination, and shall be open to all candidates, male or female, who may present themselves.

105. The Public Examinations shall be held at such times and at such places as the Senate may from time to time appoint.

106. The subjects of the Junior Public Examinations shall be the English Language and Literature, History, Geography, the Latin, Greek, French, and German Languages, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Natural Science, and such other branches of learning as the Senate may from time to time determine.

107. The subjects of the Senior Public Examinations shall be those mentioned in the foregoing section, together with higher Mathematics, Drawing, Music, Natural Philosophy, and such other branches of learning as the Senate may from time to time determine.

108. Every candidate who shall pass either of these Examinations, or such portions of either of them as may be required by the Rules or Orders of the Senate in force for the time being, shall receive a Certificate to that effect, specifying the subjects in which he shall have passed, and signed by the Dean of the Faculty of Arts and by the Registrar.

109. No person shall be admitted to either of the Public Examinations until he shall have paid such fees as may be required by the Rules or Orders of the Senate in force for the time being.

110. The Professors and Assistant Professors not engaged in tuition, except publicly within the University, together with such other persons as the Senate may from time to time appoint, shall form a Board for conducting the Public Examinations; and of this Board the Dean of the Faculty of Arts, or in his absence the Professor next in seniority, shall be Chairman.

111. At the conclusion of each Examination, the Board shall transmit to the Senate a report of the result, signed by the Chairman and at least one other member.

112. Subject to these By-laws, the Public Examinations shall be conducted according to such Rules or Orders as the Senate may from time to time establish.

## DIRECTIONS FOR CONDUCTING THE PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

1. The Public Examinations shall be held annually at the University, in the month of November, commencing on the first Monday in that month.

2. In addition to the regular annual Examination in November, the Board of Examiners are authorized at their discretion to hold Junior Public Examinations in Sydney at such other times as they may consider desirable.

3. There shall be one or more Examiners to assist the Professor in each section, the Assistant Examiners to have concurrent jurisdiction with the Professor as to the questions to be set, and to be responsible with him for the said questions; and no candidate shall be rejected without the concurrence of the Examiners, except in cases other than with respect to the Preliminary Examination, in which the Professor shall think and declare the grounds of rejection too obvious to require such concurrence.

4. The fee for admission to the Junior Public Examination shall be £1 10s., and to the Senior Public Examination £2. This fee shall admit to only one Examination.

5. Forms of application for admission to the Public Examinations (Form A) may be obtained from the Registrar or from Messrs. Gibbs, Shallard, & Co. One of these forms must be filled up and sent to the Registrar, together with the proper fee, at least fourteen days before the commencement of the Examinations.

6. The Examinations shall be conducted by means of written or printed papers and *vis à voce* at the discretion of the Examiners.

7. Public Examinations may be held at any place where persons approved by the Senate can be found to superintend the Examination.

8. Local Examinations, as provided for in clause 7, shall be held at the same time as those at the University, and shall be conducted as follows:—

(a) Copies of the papers to be set at the Public Examinations at the University, together with such additional papers as the absence of *vis à voce* examination may render necessary, shall be transmitted under seal to the person appointed by the Senate to superintend the Local Examinations.

(b) Candidates shall write out answers to the questions set, in the presence of the persons appointed to superintend the Examination, and in accordance with such detailed instructions as may be furnished by the Chairman of the Board of Examiners.

(c) The written answers shall be transmitted to the Board of Examiners, who shall examine them and report thereon to the Senate.

(d) The local expenses of the Examination shall be defrayed by the Local Committees, who may repay themselves by charging the candidates with a fee for that purpose.

(e) Local Committee forms must be sent in to the Registrar at least three weeks before the commencement of the Examinations.

(f) Candidates who wish to be examined at local centres must send in their forms of application, together with the fees for Examination, and for defraying the local expenses, to the Secretary of the Local Committee, in time for the forms to be forwarded to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the commencement of the Examinations.

(g) No school teacher or person in any way engaged in tuition is allowed to be a member of any Local Committee.

9. The Senate may at their discretion send an Examiner or Examiners to conduct Local Examinations.

10. In order to pass the Junior Examination a candidate must pass in at least three of the thirteen sections hereinafter mentioned, and the sections in which he passes must not all be contained in a single group. No candidate is allowed to take up more than seven sections. The successful candidates shall be arranged according to a twofold standard in each section.

11. Candidates may enter year by year for the same subjects, or for different subjects as often as they please, provided that they take up not fewer than two subjects on each occasion after the first time of passing the Examination. For each Examination they must pay a separate fee.

12. In order to pass the Senior Examination, a candidate must pass in at least four of the twenty-four sections hereinafter mentioned, and the sections in which he passes must not be all contained in a single group, and of these only two sections in the Natural Science group and only one in the Art group shall count. No candidate is allowed to take up more than ten sections.

13. Candidates may enter year by year for the same subjects, or for different subjects as often as they please, provided that they take up not fewer than two subjects on each occasion, after the first time of passing the Examination. For each Examination they must pay a separate fee.

14. The names of those candidates who pass the Senior Examination shall be arranged in classes, the names in each class being arranged alphabetically.

15. After the name of each candidate in the above list shall be added the name of his school or of his private teacher.

16. A separate account shall be kept of all receipts and disbursements on account of the Public Examinations.

17. The fees shall be collected by the Registrar and paid into the general fund of the University, and shall be appropriated in the first place to the payment of all expenses incurred, including printing, stationery, and fees paid to Examiners, other than the Professors and Assistant Professors. The residue (if any) shall be appropriated for payment of the members of the Examining Board,

18. The subjects of the Examination shall be as follows :—

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

Writing from Dictation.

The Rudiments of English Grammar.

The first four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, and the Rule of Three.

All candidates, both Senior and Junior, shall be required to pass the Preliminary Examination, except those who have already passed it on some previous occasion.

JUNIOR EXAMINATION.

Group I.—English.

*Section I. English History.*—To date from the Norman Conquest to the Accession of Queen Victoria. An acquaintance with Dr. Smith's *Smaller History of England*, or any similar work, will be sufficient.

*Section II. Geography.*—To consist in a knowledge of the physical features of all countries and the situation of the principal towns.

*Section III. English.*—Questions on the language generally, and others on the subject set for the year. *For further details, see Notices and Hints to Candidates, set on page 25, and Cycle of Subjects on page 9.*

Group II.—Languages.

*Section IV. French.*—Passages for translation into English (*see Cycle*). Questions on Inflexions and short sentences for translation into French, such as to test the students' accuracy in the elementary parts of Grammar, including the common rules of Syntax.

*Section V. German.*—Passages for translation into English (*see Cycle*). Questions and short exercises similar to those in French.

*Section VI. Latin.*—Passages for translation into English (*see Cycle*), with a further examination similar to that in French. (*See Hints to Candidates, on page 25.*)

*Section VII. Greek.*—Passages for translation into English, with a further examination similar to that in French.

Group III. Mathematics.

*Section VIII. Arithmetic.*—The paper will consist of two parts. Questions on cube root, complex fractions, circulating decimals, transfer of stock, compound interest. Solid mensuration may be set in the second or *higher* part of the paper, but will not appear in the first or *lower* part. In order to pass in this section, a candidate must show up satisfactory work in the first part of the paper.

*Section IX. Algebra.*—Divided into two parts: the lower part (upon which the candidate's passing will depend) may contain questions upon factors, fractions, square roots, easy equations of one unknown quantity, simple and quadratic, and easy problems leading to such equations; the second part may involve questions upon equations of two or more unknown quantities, and ratio, proportion, fractional indices, and surds.

*Section X. Geometry.*—First three books of Euclid and easy questions upon their subject matter. The paper will be divided as in the two preceding sections: the lower part will consist of questions from the first two books only.

Group IV. Natural Science.

*Section XI. Inorganic Chemistry.*—The physical properties of gases. The principal elements, and their chief inorganic compounds.

[*Book recommended*:—Roscoe's *Elementary Lessons in Chemistry (Macmillan & Co.)*]

*Section XII. Physics.*—Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of the elements of Electricity, Magnetism, Light, Heat, and Sound.

[*Book recommended*:—*Lessons in Elementary Physics, by Balfour Stewart (Macmillan & Co.)*]

*Section XIII. Geology.*—The elements of Physical Geography and Geology.

[*Books recommended*:—*Geikie's Elementary Lessons in Physical Geography (Macmillan & Co.)*; *Keith Johnston's School Atlas of Physical Geography.*]

SENIOR EXAMINATION.

Group I. English.

*Section I. History of Europe.*—From the beginning of the fourteenth century to the end of the sixteenth.

*Section II. Geography.*—Physical, Political, and Commercial.

*Section III. English.*—Questions on the structure and origin of the language; on the derivation and meaning of words; on Idioms and Usages. Analysis, Composition. Questions on a set subject (*see Cycle*).

Group II. Languages.

*Section IV. French.*—Passages for translation into English (*see Cycle*). Questions on Inflections, Syntax, and Prosody. Passage for translation from English into French.

*Section V. German.*—Passages for translation (*see Cycle*), with a further examination similar to that in French.

*Section VI. Latin.*—Passages for translation (*see Cycle*), with a further examination similar to that in French.

*Section VII. Greek.*—Passages for translation (*see Cycle*), with a further examination similar to that in French.

Group III. Mathematics.

*Section VIII. Arithmetic.*—Including the elements of Mensuration.

*Section IX. Algebra.*—Including the three Progressions, the Binomial Theorem for a positive index, and the properties and use of Logarithms.

*Section X. Geometry.*—The first four books of Euclid, the sixth Book and the first twenty-one Propositions of the Eleventh Book, with easy deductions. A satisfactory knowledge of the first four Books shall entitle a candidate to pass in this section.

*Section XI. Trigonometry.*

*Section XII. Elementary Surveying and Astronomy.*

*Section XIII. Mechanics.*—Until further notice, the paper will consist of Statics only.

[*Books recommended*:—*Todhunter's Algebra, or Gross's Algebra; Todhunter's Plane Trigonometry; Gillespie's Land-surveying; Todhunter's Mechanics for Beginners; Goodeve's Principles of Mechanics.*]

Group IV. Natural Science.

*Section XIV. Inorganic Chemistry.*—The same as for Juniors. The standard will, however, be higher.

[*Books recommended*:—*Fowue's Manual of Chemistry (Churchill & Co.); Miller's Elements of Chemistry (Longmans & Co.)*]

*Section XV. Physics.*—The same as for Juniors. The standard will, however, be higher.

[*Books recommended*:—*Ganot's Physics; Deschanel's Natural Philosophy (Blackie & Son).*]

*Section XVI. Geology.*—General Description and Classification of Rocks. Distribution of Organic Remains.

Candidates will be expected to name the specimens of common rocks and fossils placed before them.

[*Books recommended*:—*Jukes' Manual of Geology, by Geikie; Lyell's Elements of Geology; Nicholson's Ancient Life History of the Earth; Nicholson's Palaeontology.*]

*Section XVII. Physiology.*—The Elements of Animal Physiology.

[*Books recommended*:—*Huxley's Lessons in Elementary Physiology (Macmillan & Co.); Carpenter's Text Book of Physiology.*]

*Section XVIII. Zoology.*—The general Anatomical Structure of the various groups in the Animal Kingdom, the Principles of Classification, and the Distribution of Animals.

[*Books recommended*:—*Nicholson's Advanced Text Book of Zoology; Elementary Biology, Huxley and Martin.*]

Section

*Section XIX. Botany.*—Vegetable Physiology, the Principles of Classification, the Distribution of Plants. Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of the leading characters of the following natural orders :—Ranunculaceæ, Nymphaeaceæ, Cruciferae, Leguminosae, Rosaceae, Umbelliferae, Compositae, Labiatae, Primulaceae, Polygonaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Saliaceae, Orchidaceae, Liliaceae, Graminaceae, Coniferae, Filicales, Muscales, Fungi, Algae. Candidates will be expected to describe and name the common plants placed before them.  
[Books recommended:—Oliver's Lessons in Elementary Botany (Macmillan & Co.); Carpenter's Vegetable Physiology.]

*Group V. Art.*

*Section XX. Geometrical Drawing and Perspective.*

*Section XXI. Free Hand and Model Drawing.*

*Section XXII. Drawing in Colour from a Natural Object.*

*Section XXIII. Design for an Ornament or a Pattern, or for a Picture.*

*Section XXIV. Music.*

[Book recommended:—Richter's Harmony.]

PRIZES AT PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

The Annual Prizes shall only be open to competition to candidates presenting themselves for the first time for the Senior and Junior Examinations respectively.

FAIRFAX PRIZES.

A sum of £500 was given by John Fairfax, Esq., in 1872, for the purpose of founding two Annual Prizes of £20 and £10 severally, to be awarded to the greatest proficient among the female candidates at the Senior and Junior Public Examinations in Michaelmas Term. In the case of Seniors the candidates must not be over twenty-five years of age, and of Juniors seventeen years. The endowment money is invested in City of Sydney Debentures, yielding 6 per cent.

<i>Senior Prize.</i>	<i>Junior Prize.</i>
1871.—Bolton, Anne Jane.	1871.—Rennie, Amelia Cummins.
1875.—Everitt, M. M.	1872.—Garran, Mary Eppes.
1876.—Whitfield, Caroline A.	1873.—Badham, Julia.
A'Beckett, Caroline A., <i>prox. acct.</i>	1874.—A'Beckett, C. A. } <i>æq.</i>
1877.—Garran, Helen Sabine.	Carney, Kate. }
1878.—Burdoff, Bertha Marie.	1875.—Hall, A. F.
Haggard, Alice, <i>prox. acct.</i>	1876.—Shadler, Cornelia.
1879.—Love, Helen C.	1877.—Holt, Eliza M.
1880.—Holt, Eliza Marion.	1878.—Russell, Emily L. } <i>æq.</i>
1881.—Carson, Marianne H. } <i>æq.</i>	Russell, Jane F. }
Russell, Jane Foss. }	1879.—Carson, Marianne H.
	1880.—O'Brien, Marion.
	1881.—Holt, Sarah Elizabeth.

JOHN WEST MEDAL.

In 1874 debentures to the extent of £200 were given by the subscribers to a memorial of the Rev. John West, Editor of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, for the foundation of an annual Gold Medal to be awarded to the greatest proficient in the Senior Public Examinations.

1875.—Allen, Reginald.
1876.—Dunn, Thomas.
1877.—Murray, Hubert.
1879.—Love, W. W. R. } <i>æq.</i>
Nisbet, W. B. }
1880.—Leverrier, Frank.
1881.—Power, George Washington.

UNIVERSITY PRIZES.

Prizes of £20 and £10 are appropriated annually by the Senate for the greatest proficient amongst the male candidates at the Senior and Junior Public Examinations in Michaelmas Term. The limit of age for Seniors is twenty-five, for Juniors seventeen years.

<i>Senior Prize.</i>	<i>Junior Prize.</i>
1873.—Allen, G. B.	1872.—Fletcher, A. J. } <i>æq.</i>
1874.—Maclardy, J. D. S.	Maclardy, J. D. S. }
1875.—Allen Reginald.	1873.—McKeon, P. } <i>æq.</i>
Moore, W. L., <i>prox. acct.</i>	Moore, A. L. }
1876.—Dunn, Thomas.	1874.—Murray, J. H.
1877.—Murray, J. H.	1875.—Lloyd, C. J.
Cribb, John G., <i>prox. acct.</i>	Rennie, G. E., <i>prox. acct.</i>
1879.—Love, W. W. R. } <i>æq.</i>	1876.—Byrnes, Thomas.
Nisbet, W. B. }	Millard, A. C., <i>prox. acct.</i>
1880.—Leverrier, Frank.	1877.—Butler, Francis
1881.—Power, George Washington.	1878.—Jones, T. E.
	1879.—Power, G. W.
	1880.—Hay, James Alexander.
	1881.—Russell, Harry Ambrose.

SILVER MEDALS.

The University offers a Silver Medal to the highest proficient in each subject both of the Senior and Junior Examinations, provided the Examiners shall think that sufficient merit has been shown. It shall be possible for a candidate to obtain a Medal in more than one subject.

J. B. WATT EXHIBITION.

This Exhibition was founded by the Honorable John Brown Watt, in 1877, by a donation of £1,000 for the benefit of Students from the Primary Public Schools who should pass with special credit at the Public Examinations.

1.—The Exhibition is bestowed on the Bursary principle; that is to say, it is given only to youths of good character and of intellectual promise, whose parents and friends could not otherwise afford to provide the higher education which the founder desires to promote.

2.—It is confined to boys or youths who have been for at least three years in the Government Primary Schools, in which category service as Pupil-teachers is included.

3.—The Exhibition is tenable for three years, and entitles the holder to £30 for the first year, £40 for the second, and £50 for the third year.

4.—It is not obligatory on the holder to become a member of the University; but it is open to him to pursue an intermediate course of education if he is not ripe for the University, or he may even be allowed to seek the higher education elsewhere; provided that he passes the Matriculation Examination. In either of such cases the arrangements and their observance will be under the supervision of the Senate, whose duty it will be, according to the terms of the foundation, to satisfy itself that the money is being applied to maintenance and to an appropriate course of education.

5.—If the Exhibitioner should enter the University as an undergraduate he will be exempted from all fees, as in the case of a Bursar.

6.—The candidates must have passed with special credit either the Junior or Senior Public Examination.

7.—The fundamental intention of the founder being to connect the Primary Schools with the University, the Senate must be satisfied with the intermediate education. The Chancellor will give preference (other things being equal) to candidates who contemplate entering the University over those who do not propose to avail themselves of its instruction and discipline.

8.—Any candidate desirous of entering the University but not immediately prepared to pass the Matriculation Examination, may, at the discretion of the Senate, be permitted to employ his first year in preparatory attendance at the lectures of the University, and under its discipline as a University Student; provided that he shall have satisfied the Senate that he is sufficiently advanced to profit by the lectures, and to give promise of ability to matriculate at the next Examination. This permission, will not, however, entitle the Exhibitor to more than three years' enjoyment of the Exhibition.

9.—The tenure of the Exhibition will not preclude the holder from competing for any other of the University benefactions.

The next award will be made under the Public Examinations of November, 1883.

Applications are to be made to the Chancellor, and should be accompanied with evidence touching the character and circumstances of the applicant.

1880.—John Fraser McManamey.

Form E.

DIRECTIONS TO CANDIDATES FOR THE PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

1. No books, manuscripts, writing-papers, or blotting-paper are allowed to be brought into the Examination Room. No communication by word or otherwise between candidates is allowed during the Examination; if a candidate wishes to communicate with a Superintendent he must stand up in his place.

Candidates are to write on one side only of their paper, and they are to lay each sheet when finished close beside them *with the face downwards*.

Any candidate violating any of the above regulations is liable to be immediately expelled from the Examination Room.

2. Each candidate is to place his distinguishing number at the head of every sheet of paper which he sends up. *He is not to write his name or initials upon his papers.*

He is to prefix to each answer the number or letter corresponding with the question. He is not obliged to copy the question.

He is to write on the outside of his papers when folding his distinguishing number, the name of the subject, and the letter S., J., or C.S., according as it forms part of the Senior, the Junior, or the Civil Service Examination.

Any breach of the rules in this paragraph will at least produce delay, and may cause the omission of a candidate's name from the published lists.

3. In answers to the mathematical questions the whole of the work must be sent up. No credit will be given for *answers only*.

Warning will be given ten minutes before the time fixed for giving up papers. When the papers are called for, every one is to cease writing immediately.

Candidates should so arrange their papers that on the Examiner opening them the answer to the first question may *face him* and the other answers lie in order behind it.

Questions may be answered in any order, and in the mathematical papers full credit will be given for the second part (or *rider*) of a *double* question even if the first part be not answered.

Candidates should fasten together their written papers before giving them up. They may use for this purpose metal paper-fasteners or pieces of tape or string. The papers are to be connected at the *upper left-hand corner*.

Form F.

INSTRUCTIONS TO LOCAL COMMITTEES FOR SUPERINTENDING PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

1. If one room is used, two of the Committees must be present during the whole of the examination; if more than one room, then two of the Committee in each room, who must carefully superintend the whole examination and see that candidates use no unfair means, either by assisting each other or by using books or notes. Members of the Committee can if they wish it relieve one another, provided at least two are always present. *No persons except those under examination, members of the Committee, and University Examiners, are permitted to be in the room during the examination.*

2. Places must be allotted to the candidates so that they may be seated at least five feet apart from centre to centre. All diagrams, &c., having reference to the subjects of the examination must be removed from the walls of the examination room. Ink, pens, blotting-paper, and white writing-paper (foolscap or post) must be provided, also metal paper-fasteners or other means for connecting the written papers.

3. The candidates must be in their places ten minutes before the time fixed for the paper. After this time no candidate can be admitted unless under very exceptional circumstances and by express permission of the Superintendents, provided always that no person who shall have seen the paper have previously left the room. No candidate who shall have entered the room and may desire to abandon the examination shall under any circumstances whatever be permitted to leave before the expiration of one hour from the time of the paper being given out. Arrangements must be made so that in case any candidate is allowed to leave the room for any necessary purpose, he may remain under sufficient supervision during his absence. Places should be assigned to candidates according to their distinguishing numbers, so that consecutive numbers may sit together; but if senior and junior candidates are examined at the same time, they should be placed alternately as far as can be arranged.

4. It may be of service to the Superintendents in some cases that teachers should attend before the examination begins, to assist in identifying their pupils. There is no objection to this, *but the teachers must leave the room before the envelope containing the examination questions is opened.*

5. The writing materials should be distributed and the candidates told to write their distinguishing numbers on each sheet as they use it. No candidate is to be allowed to bring in any writing or blotting paper for himself.

6. The envelopes of examination questions must be opened in the examination room, in the presence of the Superintendents and of the candidates, just before the time fixed for beginning the paper.

7. As soon as the candidate has finished with a sheet of paper, he is to turn it face downwards on the table.

8. Ten minutes before the time fixed for giving up papers the candidates are to be warned; and on the completion of the time they are immediately to cease writing, arrange their papers in order (so that on opening them the answer to the first question may *face* the Examiner, and the other answers lie in order behind it), see that every sheet has the distinguishing number on it (but no name), fold and fasten the papers, and hand them to a Superintendent to initial. The worked papers must immediately be sealed up and sent by post to "The Registrar, Sydney University." Before they are thus sealed up, neither a teacher nor any other person not being a Superintendent of Examination or officer of the University, must be allowed to enter the room.

9. Superintendents of Examinations are cautioned against talking in the room unnecessarily, as it tends to disturb and distract the attention of candidates. They are also requested to refrain from making observations on the work of the candidates, either to the candidates themselves or to each other.

10. The papers must be initialled by one of the Superintendents when they are received from each candidate, as a guarantee that each paper has been worked by the person whose distinguishing number it bears. This is to prevent personation, and the Superintendents will see how essential it is that this duty should not be treated as a mere matter of form. The Superintendents will of course know both the name and the distinguishing number of each candidate.

11. The printed passage furnished for dictation is to be read to the candidates by the Superintendent, or some person selected from the Committee, at any convenient time during the first day's examination. The passage should be first read over to the candidates to enable them to catch the meaning, and candidates are to listen but not to write; then it is to be read again *slowly*, a few words at a time, in order that the candidates may write it. Immediately after this second reading, the candidates are to give up their papers. They are not to be allowed any time for final corrections.

N.B.—One of these forms must be posted up in the Examination room.

## Form G.

## PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

## Form of Proposal to act as a Committee.

We, the undersigned, propose to act as the Local Committee for the Public Examinations to be held at  
and to commence on the                      day of                      188 .

Signature.	Address.	Occupation.

1. The Committee must consist of a Secretary and at least two other gentlemen ; and, if there are female candidates for examination, it must also include at least two lady members. It must be composed entirely of well-known responsible persons of independent position, who have no such personal interest in the Examination as can lay them open to the slightest suspicion of partiality.

2. It is very desirable that as many persons as possible in recognized positions of public responsibility in the district should act on the Committee.

3. For duties of Committee see separate form. (*Form F.*)

4. This form must be filled up and sent to the Registrar at least three weeks before the commencement of the Examinations.

## Form H.

## UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

## Public Examinations.

To be filled in and signed by Members of Local Committees, and forwarded to the University with each set of worked papers.

We, the undersigned, Members of the Local Committee of the Public Examination held at  
in                      \* rooms, hereby certify that we were present during the Examination on the  
day of                      188 ., when the accompanying papers on                      were worked in our  
presence, in accordance with the rules for Public Examinations.

Dated this                      day of                      188 .

Signatures.	Hour of Arrival.	Hour of Departure.

\* Here state whether the candidates sat in one or more rooms.

## Cycle of Subjects for the Public Examinations.

The English, Latin, Greek, French, and German subjects for the Public Examinations are arranged in cycles of four years' period in accordance with the following scheme.

The Board of Examiners are empowered to alter these cycles at any time, with the sanction of the Senate, but eighteen months' notice of any such alteration will be given in the Manual of Public Examinations.

## ENGLISH.

## Juniors.

1882. Milton's Paradise Lost, Book I.  
1883. Milton's Comus and Sonnets.

1884. Milton's Samson Agonistes and Lycidas.  
1885. Milton's Paradise Lost, Book II.

## Seniors.

1882. Bacon's Essays.\*  
1883. Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.

1884. Selections from the Spectator (Addison).  
1885. Shakespeare's Tempest.

## LATIN.

## Juniors.

1882. Cæsar, Book I.  
1883. Cæsar, Book II.

1884. Cæsar, Book III.  
1885. Cæsar, Book IV.

## Seniors.

1882. Livy, Book I. Horace, Odes, Book I.  
1883. Livy, Book II. Horace, Odes, Book II.

1884. Livy, Book XXI. Horace, Odes, Book III.  
1885. Livy, Book XXII. Horace, Odes, Books IV

## GREEK.

## Juniors.

1882. Xenophon's Anabasis, Book I.  
1883. " " Book II.

1884. Xenophon's Anabasis, Book III.  
1885. " " Book IV.

## Seniors.

\* The following essays:—

Of Truth	Of Boldness	Of Friendship	Of Studies
Of Death	Of Goodness and Goodness of Nature	Of Ambition	Of Anger
Of Revenge	Of Travel	Of Nature in Men	Of Innovations
Of Adversity	Of Delays	Of Custom and Education	Of Usury
Of Parents and Children	Of Cunning	Of Youth and Age	Of Plantations
Of Great Place	Of Wisdom for a Man's Self	Of Negotiating	Of Building



*Seniors.*

1882. Iliad, Books I, II. Demosthenes' Orations, I, II, III, IV. 1884. Iliad, Book V. Demosthenes' Orations, XIV, XV, XVI, XVII.  
1883. Iliad, Books III, IV. Demosthenes' Orations, VI, VII, VIII, IX. 1885. Iliad, Books VI, VII. Demosthenes' Orations, I, II, III, IV.

## FRENCH.

*Juniors.*

1882. Emile Souvestre, un Philosophe sous les toits—by Stiévenard. 1884. La Fontaine's Fables, Books VII, VIII.  
1883. La Fontaine's Fables, Books IV, V, VI. 1885. La Fontaine's Fables, Books IX, X, XI.

*Seniors.*

1882. Siècle de Louis Quatorze, Chapters I to XVII. Racine's Esther. 1884. Siècle de Louis Quatorze, Chapters I to XVII. Racine's Iphigénie.  
1883. Siècle de Louis Quatorze, Chapters XVIII to XXXII. Racine's Athalie. 1885. Siècle de Louis Quatorze, Chapters XVIII to XXXII. Racine's Phèdre.

## GERMAN.

*Juniors.*

1882. Lessing's Fables. 1884. Lessing's Fables.  
1883. \*The German Reader, by Dr. Emil Otto. Second Part. [David Nutt, 270 Strand.] From page 87 to end. 1885. \*The German Reader, by Dr. Emil Otto. Second Part. [David Nutt, 270 Strand.] From page 87 to end.

*Seniors.*

1882. Schiller's Revolt of the Netherlands. 1884. Schiller's Thirty Years' War. Books III, IV.  
1883. Schiller's Thirty Years' War, Books I, II. 1885. Herman and Dorothea.

## COMMITTEES OF SUPERINTENDENCE AT LOCAL CENTRES FOR THE YEAR 1881.

## ALBURY.

- |                               |                   |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| Rev. A. D. Acocks (Secretary) | W. J. Jones, Esq. |
| G. F. Barker, Esq.            | A. E. Heath, Esq. |
| F. Cooper, Esq.               | A. Andrews, Esq.  |
| A. T. Jones, Esq.             | Mrs. Nagle        |
| V. F. Nagle, Esq.             | „ Mullarky.       |
| J. S. Gray, Esq.              |                   |

## ARMIDALE.

- |                                   |                        |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| Rev. James Ross, M.A. (Secretary) | James Bray, Esq.       |
| A. J. Maister, Esq.               | A. W. Simpson, Esq.    |
| W. M. Harris, Esq.                | James Mair, Esq., P.M. |
| J. A. Antill, Esq.                | Rev. Thos. Johnstone   |
| John Moore, Esq.                  | Mrs. Orridge           |
| J. D. Bradley, Esq.               | „ Thompson.            |
| Geo. Allingham, Esq.              |                        |

## BATHURST.

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|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| G. H. MacDougal, Esq. (Secretary) | W. Thompson, Esq.   |
| A. Thompson, Esq.                 | W. J. Jones, Esq.   |
| F. B. Kemp, Esq.                  | A. Greville, Esq.   |
| J. H. McIntosh, Esq.              | T. H. Hellyer, Esq. |
| A. H. Kennedy, Esq.               |                     |

## BRISBANE.

- |                                  |         |                       |
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| The Hon. S. W. Griffith, M.A.,   | } Secs. | J. P. de Winton, Esq. |
| Q.C., M.L.A.                     |         | E. P. Field, Esq.     |
| The Hon. C. S. Mein, M.A.,       |         | Lady Lilley           |
| M.L.C.                           |         | Mrs. Archer           |
| The Hon. W. D. Box, Esq., M.L.C. |         | „ Bernays             |
| J. R. Dickson, Esq., M.L.A.      |         | „ Box                 |
| A. C. Gregory, Esq., C.M.G.      |         | „ Browne              |
| Rev. C. Gerard Robinson          |         | „ Gibbon              |
| Lieutenant-Colonel Blaxland      |         | „ Glennie             |
| G. G. Miller, Esq.               |         | „ Griffith            |
| V. Power, Esq.                   |         | „ Heath               |
| A. B. Noel, Esq.                 |         | „ Mein                |
| R. C. Ringrose, Esq.             |         | „ Raff                |
| A. Raff, Esq.                    |         | „ Robinson            |
| B. A. Moore, Esq.                |         | „ Scott               |
| J. G. Anderson, Esq.             |         | „ Walsh.              |
| W. E. F. Lacey, Esq.             |         |                       |

## COWRA.

- |                                |                    |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| J. H. Turner, Esq. (Secretary) | Rev. C. W. Philip  |
| G. Campbell, Esq.              | S. G. Alford, Esq. |

## FORBES.

- |                                     |                          |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| J. Russell Crowe, Esq., B.A. (Sec.) | W. Thomas, Esq., J.P.    |
| J. P. Reymond, Esq.                 | F. L. Osborn, Esq.       |
| John F. Armstrong, Esq.             | M. F. Kelly, Esq.        |
| Jas. Twaddell, Esq., J.P.           | E. A. Sharpe, Esq., P.M. |
| C. B. Baker, Esq., J.P.             |                          |

## GOULBURN.

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| Rev. D. P. M. Hulbert        | F. Deacon, Esq.     |
| R. C. Joplin, Esq.           | W. J. Carroll, Esq. |
| A. Mackellar, Esq.           | S. Meyer, Esq.      |
| W. Conolly, Esq.             | D. J. McLeod, Esq.  |

GRAFTON.

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## GRAFTON.

Joseph Meillon, Esq.	} Secs.	Thomas Page, Esq.
James Houston, Esq., M.D.		Rev. J. G. Middleton
Thos. Rudd, Esq.		Mrs. Meillon
E. J. Laman, Esq.		„ Statham
Rev. R. F. Becker, B.A.		„ Dixon.
Rev. A. Macdougall, M.A.		

## HOBART.

The Council of Education of Tasmania.  
Geo. Richardson, Esq., Secretary.

## IPSWICH.

Capt. Townley, P.M. (Secretary)	Jno. Greenham, Esq.
F. J. Heeney, Esq.	B. W. Hoey, Esq.
D. McKay, Esq.	J. Francis, Esq.
L. G. Thompson, Esq.	J. Macfarlane, Esq.
J. Brady, Esq.	R. J. Kendall, Esq.
P. L. Cardew, Esq.	E. Bostock, Esq.

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J. A. Vans, Esq.	„ Wolfe
T. H. Bartlett, Esq.	Miss Wolfe
R. Hyndes, Esq.	Mrs. Wright
C. Eipper, Esq.	„ Clift
E. E. Wright, Esq.	„ Blair
G. Clift, Esq.	„ Lee
G. W. Addison, Esq., J.P.	„ Bartlett.

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Rev. Stanley Howard, B.A.	

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W. R. Logan, Esq.	„ Buchanan
Rev. Canon A. E. Selwyn	„ Geary
Henry Stokes, Esq.	Miss M. M. Allan
R. B. Wallace, Esq.	„ E. R. Allan
M. M. Allan, Esq.	„ Parnell.

## ORANGE.

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C. J. Graham, Esq.	J. T. Thomas, Esq.

## QUEANBEYAN.

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Rev. J. A. Ross	„ Smith
J. Gale, Esq.	„ Kemp.
S. Richardson, Esq.	

## RICHMOND.

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Rev. James Cameron, M.A.	H. B. Griffin, Esq.
Rev. W. Woolls, Ph. D.	Mrs. Woolls
W. H. Holborrow, Esq.	Miss Lowe.

## SINGLETON.

J. N. Brooks, Esq., P.M. (Secretary)	J. C. S. M'Douall, Esq., J.P.
G. T. Loder, Esq., J.P.	Miss Waddell
W. Walker, Esq.	Mrs. Kingston.
J. P. Quinn, Esq.	

## TOOWOOMBA.

B. Cribb, Esq., P.M. (Secretary)	G. Burnell, Esq.
J. S. M'Intyre, Esq.	R. W. Scholefield, Esq.
M. Boulton, Esq.	Mrs. Perkins
Rev. W. S. Rathjen	„ Hume
Rev. J. D. Hennessey	„ Cribb
R. Cruise, Esq.	„ Cruise
E. D. Hodgson, Esq.	„ Golden
G. L. Golden, Esq.	„ Taylor
E. W. Robinson, Esq.	„ Alford
F. A. Primrose, Esq.	Miss Boulton
J. P. Mackenzie, Esq.	„ Bennett.

## WINDSOR.

Rev. P. Fitzgerald (Secretary)	Mrs. Scarvell
F. Simon, Esq.	„ Brancker
S. Gow, Esq.	Miss Tebbutt.

## YASS.

Rev. A. D. Faunce (Secretary)	Rev. J. Hopkins
Rev. Robert Jackson, M.A.	L. Yates, Esq.

## RESULT OF THE SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION, 1881.

A, first class ; B, second class ; C, third class.

Surname and Christian Name.	Place of Education, or Teacher's Name.	History of Europe.	Geography.	English.	French.	German.	Latin.	Greek.	Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Trigonometry.	Mechanics.	Inorganic Chemistry.	Physics.	Geology.	Physiology.	Music.	
CLASS I.																			
Carson, Marianne Helena	Brisbane Grammar School	A	A	B	A		B		C		B							B	B
Dickson, Ada Mary	Brisbane Grammar School	A	A	B		B	C		A	C	C							A	C
Millard, Alfred Charles	Newcastle Grammar School	B	A	A		A	A	A	A	A	C								
Power, George Washington	Brisbane Grammar School	A		A	A	A	A	A	C	B	A	C		A					
Russell, Jane Foss	Miss Hooper	A	A	A	A	C	B		C									B	
Wood, John James O'Hara	Brisbane Grammar School	C		A		B	A	B	C	C	B	C		B					
CLASS II.																			
Jackson, William	Ipswich Grammar School			B		C	C	C	C	B	B	A	B	C					
Townley, Percy Langford	Ipswich Grammar School			B		B	B	C	C	C	B	C	C						
CLASS III.																			
Banfield, Samuel Blackmore	Brisbane Grammar School	B		C		A	C	B			B	C							
Bauer, Ellie Sophie Wilhelmina	Brisbane Grammar School	A	C	B		C													B
Begling, Daniel	Dr. Sly, Goulburn					C		C	C	B									
Bohen, John	St. Patrick's College, Goulburn	B			A	A	A												
Cameron, Flora Poole	Mrs. Cameron, Grafton	C	B	B	B				C										
Casey, Thomas Joseph	St. Stanislaus' College, Bathurst	C	C	B	B						C								
Cook, Annie Chisholm	Wrentmore College	B	C	C	B														
Dowsett, Samuel Bailey	Fort-street Public School	C	B	C					C	C	C								C
Flanagan, Edward Joseph	St. Stanislaus' College, Bathurst	C	C	B	A					C	C								
Francis, Henry Alexander	Brisbane Grammar School			C		C				C	B	C	C					A	
Fullerton, Alexander Young	Coreen College	C	B	C	C		C	C											
Greaves, John William Searle	Public School, Newcastle	C		C		C			C	C	C								
Gregory, Edmund	Brisbane Grammar School	C		C		C	C	C	C	C	C								
Halliday, Claude	All Saints' College, Bathurst	B	B	C					C	C									B
Higgins, Edward Denis	St. Stanislaus' College, Bathurst	C		C	A		C			C	C								
Hollingworth, Albert Charles	Crown-street Public School	B	B						C	C	C								
Horsfall, Annie	Brussels College	A	B	B	A														
Hughes, Charles Michael	St. Kilda House	B	C	C	C														
Malony, Patrick Thomas	St. Patrick's College, Goulburn					C	C	B	C	C									
M'Manamey, John Fraser	All Saints' College, Bathurst		C						C	C	C								B
Meillon, John	St. Kilda House	C		C					C	C	C								
O'Brien, Marion Margaret Edith	Miss Baxter	C	C	B	B		C												B
Purser, Cecil	Newington College	C	C	C	C				C	C	C								C
Quirk, Joseph Henry	St. Stanislaus' College, Bathurst	C	C	C	C		C			C	C								C
Rudd, Henry	Richmond Superior Public School	C	C						C	C	C								
Scobie, Alexander	West Maitland Public School	C	B						C	C	C								
Sydes, Edward John	Ipswich Grammar School		B		C	C	C	C	B		C	B	C						
Wight, Annie	Brisbane Grammar School	A	C		B	A	C												C

## RESULT OF THE JUNIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER, 1881.

H, Higher Division ; L, Lower Division.

Name.	Place of Education, or Teacher's Name.	GROUP I.		GROUP II.		GROUP III.		GROUP IV.											
		History of England.	Geography.	English.	French.	German.	Latin.	Greek.	Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Inorganic Chemistry.	Physics.	Geology.					
Abbott, George Henry	Newington College	H		L				H		H	H	L							H
Abell, Thomas	Wallsend Superior Public School	L	L	L						H	H	L							
Adams, Victor Alexander	Sydney Grammar School	L			L					L	L	L							
Anderson, Meta Elizabeth	Miss Flower	H	L	L	H														
Angove, William Henry	Ryde Public School	H	H							H		L							
Atkins, William Leonard	All Saints' College, Bathurst	H	L							H	L	L							
Austin, Helena Jane Manton	Collegiate School, East Maitland	L	L	L	L														
Baines, Ebenezer Robert	Ipswich Grammar School	L		L				L											
Barbour, George Pitty	Sydney Grammar School				L			L		L	L								
Barlow, Kate Ethel	The Grange School, Toowoomba			L	L														L
Barnard, George	Canterbury Public School	L	L	L						H	L	L							
Barnes, Walter Clarence	Grafton Grammar School	L	L	L				L		H									
Barrymore, Theodore Poppy	Ipswich Grammar School	L		L				L		H	L								L
Barton, Andrew Bogan	Rev. W. S. Newton, M.A.							L		L	L								
Bawden, Thomas Trifusis	Grafton Grammar School	L								H	L	L							
Bayley, Athol Carl	Burwood Public School	H	L	L						H	L	L							
Bechag, Samuel Alfred	Sydney Grammar School				L			H	H	H		L							L
Belbridge, Francis William	Sydney Grammar School	H	L							L	L	L							
Berckelman, Adolphus	Windsor Public School	L	H							H	L	H							
Biggs, Frank	Fort-street Public School	H	L	L						H	L	L							
Blacket, Reginald	Rev. W. S. Newton, M.A.	L	L	L				L		L	L	L							
Blanch, Arthur Dendy	Petersham Public School									L	L	L							L
Blomfield, Charles Edwin	New England Grammar School	L	L					H		H	L	H							L
Bode, Reginald Heber	The King's School							L	L		L	H							

## RESULT OF THE JUNIOR EXAMINATION—continued.

Name.	Place of Education, or Teacher's Name.	GROUP I.		GROUP II.			GROUP III.		GROUP IV.				
		History of England.	Geography.	English.	French.	German.	Latin.	Greek.	Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Inorganic Chemistry.	Physics.
Boland, Francis Edmund	Toowoomba Grammar School	H	L	L	H	L		H	L				
Bolus, George Alfred	Glebe Public School							H	L	L		L	L
Booker, Charles Joseph	Ipswich Grammar School	L	L					L			L		
Bowman, Ethel Elizabeth	Private Tuition	L	L		L								
Breckenridge, James	Newcastle Public School		L	L				H	L	L			
Burkitt, Mary Florence	Mrs. O'Connor, Brisbane	H	H	L	L								L
Byrne, James Laurence	St. James' School, Forest Lodge	L	L	L	L			L					
Caine, Isabella Moreton	Brisbane Grammar School	L	L	L	L			L	L	L			
Cameron, John	Ipswich Grammar School	L	L					H	L	L			
Campbell, George Polding	Sydney Grammar School	L	L	L	L	H	L						
Carroll, William Henry	Windsor Public School	H	L					H					
Caswell, Enid	The Grange School, Toowoomba	H	H	L	L							L	
Chalmers, Nathanael	Fort-street Public School	H	L	H				H	L	L			
Clampett, William	St. Patrick's College, Goulburn	L	L						L	L			
Cooke, William Livingstone	Crown-street Public School	L	L						L			L	
Corbett, Benjamin	Newington College	L	L	H		H		L	L	L			H
Corbett, Caleb	Newington College	L	L	H		H		H	H	L			
Corbett, William John	St. Joseph's School, Forbes	L	L	L				H	L				
Cordukes, Marion Elizabeth	"The Elms," Bathurst	L	L	L	L								
Cox, Charles Archibald Clarendon	All Saints' College, Bathurst	L	L					H					
Cox, Henry Hunter	The King's School					L		L	L	L			
Cox, Percy Digby	Newington College			L	L	H		H	L	L		L	
Crawford, Elizabeth McKinnon	Brisbane Grammar School	L	L	L				L					
Cripps, Charles Wesley	Cleveland-street Public School	L	L					H	H				
Crisford, Harrie Flood	Richmond Superior Public School	H	L	L				H	H	L			
Crocker, John Walter	Burwood Public School	L	L					L	L				
Cruickshank, John David	Sydney Grammar School		L	L		H	L	H	L				
Cunningham, Charles Joseph	East Maitland Grammar School	L	L					H	L	L			
Curnow, Arthur Francis	Sydney Grammar School		L	L		H	L		L				
Daley, Francis Henry	St. Stanislaus' College, Bathurst	L	L	L		H		L	L				
Daly, Thomas Gerard	St. Stanislaus' College, Bathurst	H	L	L				L	L			L	
Davis, Charlotte Mary	Brussels College	L	L	L									
Delohery, Alfred Henry	East Maitland Grammar School	H	L					H					
Devery, Denis Patrick	St. Stanislaus' College, Bathurst	L						L	L				
Dillon, James Joseph	Sydney Grammar School		L	L		L	L	L	L				
Dixon, James Manners	Rev. Dr. White, Singleton	H	H	L				L					
Dove, Mary Bathurst	The Misses Martin	H	H	L	L							L	
Doyle, James	St. Patrick's College, Goulburn		L	L				L	L	L			
Doyle, Susie	All Hallows' Convent School, Brisbane	H	L		H								
Dunbar, Jane	Brisbane Grammar School	L	L	L				H	L				
Edwards, Henry Vassall	Oaklands, Mittagong	L	L	H	H	H							
Ellard, Annie Barbara	Shirley College	L	L	H	L								
Ellis, William John	Fort-street Public School	L	L					L	L	L			
Ewart, Mary Catherine Jane	Brisbane Grammar School		L	H	L			H	L				
Fidler, Carleton Brennaud	Newington College		L	L	L	L		H	L				
Fitz Gerald, Agnes	All Hallows' Convent School, Brisbane	L	L	L	H								
Fischer, George John	Grafton Public School	L	L	L				H	L				
Fletcher, Mary Lyth	Miss Baxter	L	L	L		L		H	H			L	
Fletcher, Norman Vyner	Newington College	H	L	L	L	H		H	L			L	
Flett, Lewis Stimpson	Royston College		L	L	L	L		L					
Ford, Samuel Percy	Bathurst Superior Public School	L	L					H	L				
Fosbery, Vincent Frank	Sydney Grammar School		L	L	L	L		L					
Fox, Emily Alice	Brisbane Grammar School	L	L	L	L			H	H	L		L	
Fraser, Albert James	Newington College		L	L				L	L			L	
French, Henry Iredale	Newington College		L	L		L						L	
Fuller, Sydney Howarth	Goulburn Public School	L	L					L	L	L			
Furner, Oswald Hubert	Goulburn Grammar School	H	L					L	L	L			
Garran, Robert Randolph	Sydney Grammar School			H	H	H	H	H	L	L			
Gilbert, Owen	Wallsend Superior Public School	L						L	L	L			
Gowland, J. Vancouver Richards	Oaklands, Mittagong	L	L									L	
Grace, Walter George	Newington College		L					H	H	L			
Gray, Annie Elizabeth	Rivière College, Woollahra	H	L	H	L	H			L	L			H
Gray, Horace Reginald	Church of England Grammar School, Albury	L	H	L				H					
Griffith, James	Ipswich Grammar School	H	L	L		L		H	H	L	H		
Grimes, Mabel	The Grange School, Toowoomba	L	L	L	H								
Hall, Brainerd	Newington College	H	L	L		H		H	H	L			
Hall, Fanny Ruth	Miss Baxter	L	L	L	L			H				L	L
Halliday, Maud Mary	"The Elms," Bathurst	L	L	L									
Hardman, Richard Augustine	St. Kilda House			L				H		L			
Hardwick, George Henry James	Fort-street Public School	H	H					L	L			L	
Harkin, Charles	St. Patrick's College, Goulburn	J	L		L	L							
Hellyer, Alfred Edwin	All Saints' College, Bathurst	L	L					H					
Henry, Arthur	Newington College		L	L		L		H	L	L			
Heussler, Christian Adolph	Brisbane Grammar School	L	H			L	L	H	L	L			
Heydon, Ernest	St. Patrick's College, Goulburn			L				L	L	L			
Higgs, Alfred	Newcastle Public School	L	L					H	L				
High, George Hescott	Toowoomba Grammar School	L	L		H	L		H					
Hogg, Charlotte Isabella	Miss Flower	H	L	H	H								
Hogg, Margaret Maude	Miss Flower	L	L	L	H								
Holt, Sarah Elizabeth	Miss Baxter	H	L	H	H	H		H	H				
Hough, Alfred Leopold	Richmond Superior Public School	H	L	L				H	L				
Howden, Mary Charity	Miss Butterfield		L	L	L			L	L	L			
Hughes, John	Canterbury Public School		L					L	L	L			
Hughes, Mary Susannah	Richmond Superior Public School	H	L					H	H				
Humphreys, Robert Thomas	Fort-street Public School	H	L	L				H	L	L			

RESULT OF THE JUNIOR EXAMINATION—*continued.*

Name.	Place of Education, or Teacher's Name.	GROUP I.		GROUP II.				GROUP III.		GROUP IV.			
		History of England.	Geography.	English.	French.	German.	Latin.	Greek.	Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Inorganic Chemistry.	Physics.
Hungerford, Hedley Heber	The King's School						L	H					
Hutton, Ernest Hamilton	Ipswich Grammar School	L		L					H	H	L		
Inglis, William	Sydney Grammar School						L		L	L	L		
Innes, George Massie Long	The King's School	L					L		L	L	L		
James, Augustus Geo. Frederick	Newcastle Public School	L	L	L					L	L	L		L
Johnston, Henry Michael	Marist Brothers	H	L	L					L	H	L		
Johnston, Lucy Annie	Petersham Public School	L	L	L					L	L			
Jones, George Sydney	Sydney Grammar School			H			L						
Kable, Percy Lloyd	Bathurst Superior Public School		L						H	H			
Kaane, John	Crown-street Superior Public School	L	L						L	L			
Keenan, Francis Joseph	St. Kilda House	L	L									H	
Keene, Archibald Augustus	Newcastle Grammar School	H	L	L			H						
Kelly, Fanny Amelia	Queanbeyan Public School	L	L		L								
Kelly, William Bernard	Crown-street Public School	H	H	L					H	L	H		
Kent, Adelaide	Brisbane Grammar School	H	L	L	L								
Lambton, Henry Harbord	Sydney Grammar School			L	L		L		H	L	L		
Lambton, Richard Stanley	Sydney Grammar School		L	L					L	L	L		
Lauchlan, Elizabeth Ogier	Cantorbury Public School		L	L	L				L	H	L		
Lawson, William Maxwell	Burwood Public School		L	L					L	L	L		
Layton, Ernest Edward Stacey	Sydney Grammar School	L	L	H			H		L	L	L		
Lee, Ernest Herbert	The King's School						L		L	L	L		
Legg, Joseph Humphreys	East Maitland Grammar School	H	L						L	L			
Lemm, John Ferdinand	Goulburn Grammar School								L	H	H		L
Lewis, Charles Henry Crompton	Brisbane Grammar School	H	H				L						H
Lilley, Harold Bedell	Brisbane Grammar School	L	L	L	L		L						
Lillie, John Kidd	Fort-street Public School	H	H	L	L				H	L	L		L
Lindsay, William Thorburn	Private Study	H	L	L			L		L	L			
Lloyd, Edgar Sparry	Royston College	L	L						H	H			L
Loneragan, James Thomas	Marist Brothers	L	L										
Loxton, Edward James	Sydney Grammar School	H	L	H	L		L	H					
Luker, Daniel Donald	Crown-street Public School	L	L						H		L		
Lydiard, Ellen Zoe	Shirley College	L	H	L	L								
Macgregor, Peter Balderston	Ipswich Grammar School	H		H			H		H	H	H	H	
Mackenzie, Charles Lyford	New England Grammar School			L	L		L						
Manning, Herbert A.	St. Stanislaus' College, Bathurst	L	L	L	L				H	L	L		
Manning, Morton Hart	Newington College		L	L			L		L	L			
Manning, Reginald Kerr	Newington College		L	L			H		H	H			
Matchett, Richard John	Church of England Grammar School, Albury	L	L	L			L						
M'Coy, Arthur John	Fort-street Public School	H	H						H	H			
M'Gredie, William Alexander	Fort-street Public School	L							L	L	L		
M'Donnell, Aeneas John	Brisbane Grammar School	H	H	L	L		L			L	L		
M'Donnell, Emily	All Hallows' Convent School, Brisbane	L	L	L									
M'Guren, Frederic	Grafton Grammar School	H	L	L					H		L		H
M'Intyre, Eliza Sarah	Miss Baxter	L		L			L		L			L	
M'Kellar, Robert Lindsay	Queanbeyan Public School	L							L	L			
M'Manamey, William Fraser	Forbes Public School		L	L	L		L		L	L			
M'Neely, Annie	All Hallows' Convent School, Brisbane	L	L	H					L				
M'Nevin, Elwood	St. Patrick's College, Goulburn	L	L	L			L			H			
Meagher, Peter Paul	St. Stanislaus' College, Bathurst	L	L	L	L				L	L			
Meagher, Richard Denis	St. Stanislaus' College, Bathurst		L	L	L				H		L		L
Merriman, James Henry	Fort-street Public School	L		L					H	H			
Middleton, Alfred	Fort-street Public School	L	L	L					H	H	L		
Miller, Ellen Ritchie	Rivière College, Woollahra		L	L	L				L	L			L
Miller, Richard	Sydney Grammar School		L	L			L		L	L		L	
Mills, Samuel Alfred	Crown-street Public School	H	H	L					H	H	L		
Molster, Ann	Church of England School, Singleton		L	L			L		H				
Moore, Florence Edith	Miss Baxter	L	L									L	
Moore, Lewis J. E.	St. Kilda House	L	L	L	L				L	L			
Morey, Frederick Edward	Brisbane Grammar School	H					L			L	L		
Nash George	Private Study		H	H					H	H			L
Neilson, John Archibald	Petersham Public School	L	L						H	L		H	
Nott, John Edward	Newington College	L	L				L		L	L			
Oakes, Lena Mary	Rivière College, Woollahra	H	L	H	H				L	L			H
O'Connell, Mich. Daniel Charles	Toowoomba Grammar School	L	L	L	L								
Osborne, Charles Wesley	Newcastle Public School		L						L	L	L		
O'Sullivan, Joseph Michael	Marist Brothers	L	L						L	L	L		
Paine, John Jackson	Church of Eng. Grammar School, Albury	H	L	L			L		H	L	L		
Palmer, Arthur Lennox	Newtown Superior Public School	H	L						L	L			
Parker, Eugene Henry	St. Stanislaus' College, Bathurst	L	L	L					H	L	L		L
Parsons, Arthur William	Wollongong Public School		L						L	L	L		
Passmore, William James	Crown Street Public School		L						L	L			
Paterson, Mary Caroline	Mrs. Pillars		L	L	L								
Paterson, Rose Florence	Miss Flower	H	L	L	H								
Pillars, Edith Flora	Mrs. Pillars	L	L		H								
Platt, George William	All Saints' College, Bathurst	H	L				L		L	L			
Pockley, Florence Augusta	Miss Flower	H		L	L								
Pratten, George Frederick	Brisbane Grammar School	L		L			L		H	L	L		
Ramsay, Charles de Mestre	Newington College		L	L	L		L		L	L			L
Ramsay, James Edward	Newington College			H	H		H		H	H	L		H
Rea, Mary Eliza	Camden College	H	H	H	H							L	L
Reardon, Willis William	New England Grammar School								H	L	L		L
Redhead, Adelaide Stuart	The Misses Martin		L	L									L
Richardson, William Alfred	Royston College	L	L		L								
Ritchie, George	St. Phillip's Church of England School		L						H	L			
Robertson, Lewis Spier	Newtown Superior Public School		L						L	L	L		

RESULT OF THE JUNIOR EXAMINATION—*continued.*

Name.	Place of Education, or Teacher's Name.	GROUP I.		GROUP II.			GROUP III.		GROUP IV.				
		History of England.	Geography.	English.	French.	German.	Latin.	Greek.	Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Inorganic Chemistry.	Physics.
Roseby, Thomas Ernest	Newtown Superior Public School	L	L					H					
Russell, Harry Ambrose	Sydney Grammar School			H		H	H	H	L	H			
Rygate, Henry Bertram	Newington College		H	L		H		H	L	L			H
Saddington, Arthur Graham	Sydney Grammar School	L	L	L		L	L	H					
Saxby, George Campbell	Hinton Public School	H	L					L		L			
Scarr, Herbert Agar	Sydney Grammar School			H	L		H	L	H	L			
Sellers, Alfred Ernest Oswald	West Maitland Public School	L	L					H					
Sharp, George Henry	St. Phillip's Church of England School		L					L	L				
Shaw, Archibald Geo. Yeatman	Newcastle Grammar School			L	L		L		L	H			
Sheridan, John	St. Kilda House	H	L					H				L	
Simpson, Octavius Hawthorne	Mr. Weiss	L		L				L					
Slade, John Elliott	Newington College					L		H	H	L			L
Sloman, Agnes Elizabeth	"The Elms," Bathurst	L		L	H								
Smith, Frederick Trenchard	Sydney Grammar School		L	L	L		L		H				
Spashatt, Gertrude Elizabeth	Mrs. Spashatt, Armidale	L	L	L	L								
Stacy, Florence Isabel	Convent of Mercy, Singleton	L	L		L								
Stiles, Henry Harold	Sydney Grammar School			L	L		L	L					
Stumm, Albert	Toowoomba Grammar School	H	H	L	L	H		H		H			
Sutton, Frederick	Bathurst Superior Public School		L					H	L	L			
Terrey, Millicent	Miss Baxter	L	L			L		H	H				
Thomas, Arthur Home	Sydney Grammar School			L	L		L	L					
Thompson, Sidney Arthur	Mr. Jackson		L	L				H		L			
Tingle, Alice Mary	Petersham Public School		L	L	L								
Tomkinson, Arthur Hoighengton	Richmond Superior Public School	L	L	L				H	L	L			
Unmack, Charles Julius	Ipswich Grammar School		L		L		L		L				
Vickery, George Begg	Sydney Grammar School	H	L	L	L		L						
Walsh, William	St. Patrick's College, Goulburn	H	L					H		H			
Warden, James	Newington College					H		H	L				
Way, Arthur Hehnsloy	Newington College		H					L	L				
Wearne, Minnie Flora	Miss Baxter	H	H	L		L		L				H	L
White, Patrick Kinchela	St. Patrick's College, Goulburn	H		L	H		H	H	L	L			
Wilkinson, Edwin Hart	West Maitland Public School	L	L					L	L	L			
Williams, William	All Saint's College, Bathurst	H	H			H		H		L			L
Willis, Thomas Charles	Paddington Public School		L					H	L				
Wilson, Alfred Oxley	Sydney Grammar School	L		L	L	H		L	L	L			
Wilson, Annie Eliz. Woodford N.	Mrs. O'Connor, Brisbane		L		L			L		L			
Wilson, Claude	Newington College	L	H	H				H	H	L			L

## PRIZES.

SENIORS.—University Prize: Power, George Washington, Brisbane Grammar School. John West Medal: Power, George Washington, Brisbane Grammar School. Fairfax Prize: Russell, Jane Foss, Miss Hooper; Carson, Marianne Helena, Brisbane Grammar School, *aq.*

JUNIORS.—University Prize: Russell, Harry Ambrose, Sydney Grammar School. Fairfax Prize: Holt, Sarah Elizabeth, Miss Baxter.

## SILVER MEDALS FOR SPECIAL SUBJECTS.

SENIORS.—History of Europe: Power, George Washington, Brisbane Grammar School; Dickson, Ada Mary, Brisbane Grammar School, *aq.* Geography: Carson, Marianne Helena, Brisbane Grammar School, *prox. acct.*, Bauer, Ellic Sophie W., Brisbane Grammar School. English: Millard, Alfred Charles, Newcastle Grammar School; Power, George Washington, Brisbane Grammar School, *aq.* French: Millard, Alfred Charles, Newcastle Grammar School. German: Power, George Washington, Brisbane Grammar School. Latin: Power, George Washington, Brisbane Grammar School, *prox. acct.*, Millard, Alfred Charles, Newcastle Grammar School. Greek: Power, George Washington, Brisbane Grammar School; Bohen, John, St. Patrick's College, Goulburn, *aq.* Arithmetic: Not awarded. Algebra: Not awarded. Geometry: Power, George Washington, Brisbane Grammar School. Trigonometry: Jackson, William, Ipswich Grammar School. Mechanics: Not awarded. Inorganic Chemistry: Power, George Washington, Brisbane Grammar School. Physics: Not awarded. Geology: Francis, Henry Alexander, Brisbane Grammar School. Physiology: Dickson, Ada Mary, Brisbane Grammar School.

JUNIORS.—History of England: [White, Patrick Kinchela, St. Patrick's College, Goulburn; Gray, Annie Elizabeth, Rivière College, Woollahra (not eligible for prize, having presented themselves for examination before)]—awarded to McDonnell, Eneas John, Brisbane Grammar School. Geography: Burkitt, Mary Frances, Mrs. O'Connor, Brisbane, *prox. acct.*, Jones, George Sydney, Sydney Grammar School. English: Oakes, Lena Mary, Rivière College, Woollahra, *prox. acct.*, Layton, Ernest Edward Stacey, Sydney Grammar School. French: Russell, Harry Ambrose, Sydney Grammar School. German: Stumm, Albert, Toowoomba Grammar School. Latin: Russell, Harry Ambrose, Sydney Grammar School, *prox. acct.*, Bechag, Samuel Alfred, Sydney Grammar School. Greek: Bechag, Samuel Alfred, Sydney Grammar School. Arithmetic: Lemm, John Ferdinand, Goulburn Grammar School, Wilson, Claude, Newington College, *aq.*; *prox. acct.*, Bolus, George Alfred, Glebe Public School; Griffith, James, Ipswich Grammar School; Rygate, Henry Bertram, Newington College. Algebra: Grace, Walter George, Newington College. Geometry: Not awarded. Inorganic Chemistry: Macgregor, Peter Balderston, Ipswich Grammar School. Physics: Ramsay, James Edward, Newington College. Geology: Lewis, Charles Henry Crompton, Brisbane Grammar School, *prox. acct.*, Gray Annie Elizabeth, Rivière College, Woollahra; Abbott, George Henry, Newington College.

ANALYSIS

## ANALYSIS OF THE SENIOR AND JUNIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS, HELD IN NOVEMBER, 1881.

## Seniors.

Subject of Examination.	No. who entered.	No. who passed.				Subject of Examination.	No. who entered.	No. who passed.			
		Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Total.			Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Total.
History of Europe .....	33	6	8	15	29	Inorganic Chemistry ...	13	1	1	2	4
Geography .....	35	4	8	14	26	Physics .....	8	0	2	1	3
English .....	43	4	12	14	30	Geology .....	14	1	2	3	6
French .....	23	8	5	4	17	Physiology .....	5	1	3	1	5
German .....	11	2	3	6	11	Zoology .....	0	0	0	0	0
Latin .....	28	4	3	13	20	Botany .....	1	0	1	0	1
Greek .....	16	3	2	6	11	Geometrical Drawing and Perspective.....	1	0	0	0	0
Arithmetic .....	46	1	1	21	23	Freehand and Model Drawing .....	3	0	0	0	0
Algebra .....	35	1	3	12	16	Drawing in Colour, &c. Design for an Ornament, &c. ....	0	0	0	0	0
Geometry .....	37	2	7	22	31	Music .....	7	0	1	1	2
Trigonometry .....	14	1	2	8	11						
Elementary Surveying and Astronomy .....	0	0	0	0	0						
Mechanics .....	6	0	1	3	4						

Number of male candidates who presented themselves, 37; number of female, 11; total, 48. Number of male candidates who passed, 27; number of female, 9; total, 36.

## Juniors.

Subject of Examination.	No. who entered.	No. who passed.		
		Higher Division.	Lower Division.	Total.
History of England .....	319	66	135	201
Geography .....	319	29	151	180
English .....	355	18	125	143
French .....	155	22	99	121
German .....	5	2	1	3
Latin .....	172	27	71	98
Greek .....	37	7	11	18
Arithmetic .....	376	116	100	216
Algebra .....	266	29	110	139
Geometry .....	278	10	108	118
Inorganic Chemistry .....	23	3	7	10
Physics .....	63	6	24	30
Geology .....	66	8	22	30

Number of male candidates who presented themselves, 298; number of female, 94; total, 392. Number of male candidates who passed, 179; number of female, 52; total, 231.

*Examined in Sydney:*—Junior males, 156; junior females, 50; senior males, 10; senior females, 6; total, 222.

*Examined at local centres in the country:*—Junior males, 142; junior females, 44; senior males, 27; senior females, 5; total, 218.

The successful candidates in the Examinations came from the following educational establishments:—

Schools, &c.	Seniors.	Juniors.	Total.	Schools, &c.	Seniors.	Juniors.	Total.
All Hallows' Convent School, Brisbane	...	4	4	Public School, Burwood	...	2	2
All Saints' College, Bathurst	2	5	7	" " Canterbury	...	3	3
Brussels College	1	1	2	" " Cleveland-st., Superior	...	1	1
Camden College	...	1	1	" " Crown-street	1	6	7
Church of England School, Singleton	...	1	1	" " Forbes	...	1	1
Collegiate School, East Maitland	...	1	1	" " Fort-street	1	10	11
Convent of Mercy, Singleton	...	1	1	" " Glebe	...	1	1
Coreen College	1	...	1	" " Goulburn	...	1	1
"The Elms," Bathurst	...	3	3	" " Grafton	...	1	1
Grammar School, Albury Ch. of England	...	3	3	" " Hinton	...	1	1
" " Brisbane	9	12	21	" " West Maitland	1	2	3
" " Goulburn	...	2	2	" " Newcastle	1	4	5
" " Grafton	...	3	3	" " Newtown, Superior	...	3	3
" " Ipswich	3	8	11	" " Paddington	...	1	1
" " East Maitland	...	3	3	" " Petersham	...	4	4
" " Newcastle	1	2	3	" " Queanbeyan	...	2	2
" " New England	...	3	3	" " Richmond, Superior	1	4	5
" " Sydney	...	25	25	" " Ryde	...	1	1
" " Toowoomba	...	4	4	" " Wallsend Superior	...	2	2
The Grange School, Toowoomba	...	3	3	" " Windsor	...	2	2
The King's School	...	5	5	" " Wollongong	...	1	1
Marist Brothers	...	3	3	Rivière College	...	3	3
Miss Baxter	1	7	8	Royston College	...	3	3
" Butterfield	...	1	1	Shirley College	...	2	2
" Flower	...	5	5	Dr. Sly, Goulburn	1	...	1
" Hooper	1	...	1	St. James School, Forest Lodge	...	1	1
The Misses Martin	...	2	2	St. Joseph's School, Forbes	...	1	1
Mr. Jackson	...	1	1	St. Kilda House	2	4	6
" Weiss	...	1	1	St. Patrick's Church, Goulburn	2	7	9
Mrs. Cameron, Grafton	1	...	1	St. Phillip's Church of England School	...	2	2
" O'Connor, Brisbane	...	2	2	St. Stanislaus' College, Bathurst	4	7	11
" Pillars	...	2	2	Dr. White, Singleton	...	1	1
" Spasshatt, Armidale	...	1	1	Wrentmore College	1	...	1
Newington College	1	21	22	Private Study	...	4	4
Rev. W. S. Newton	...	2	2				
Oaklands, Mittagong	...	2	2				
Public School, Bathurst, Superior	...	3	3				
				Totals	36	231	267

## PAPERS SET AT THE PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS HELD IN NOVEMBER, 1881.

## PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

2½ hours (including half an hour for Dictation).

## ENGLISH.

Dr. Badham. Professor Gurney. Mr. H. S. Hawkins.

Point out which of the following sentences are faulty, and give your reasons :—

He laid down under a tree, where he had laid the night before.  
 We will lay our weary limbs in this place.  
 The man whom you saw locked up has escaped.  
 The man whom you said was the thief is innocent.  
 Owing to the rain he could not come.  
 His not coming was owing to the rain.  
 He had eat and drank before he started.  
 The rain has wet the verandah and bursted the pipes.

Copy the following, but correct the faults of spelling :—

This soverain belieived more in his forrin mersenaries than in the troupes recruited in Briton. He was not undecieved untill it was to late to remmedy the mischeif.

Give the past tense and past and present participle of—

I shear, I forgive, I crow, I smite.

## ARITHMETIC.

1. Multiply nine hundred and nine thousand and seventy by ten million thirty thousand and thirty-five.
2. How many times is 8½d. contained in £27 17s. 9½d. ?
3. How long will a man take to walk 100 miles at the rate of 4½ miles per hour ?
4. What is the rent of 25a. 3r. 25p. at £3 10s. 8d. per acre ?
5. If 11 cwt. 3 qrs. 8 lbs. cost £41 7s. 6d., find the price per ton.

## DICTATION.

He seems to have engaged in this pursuit without duly weighing the difficulties with which it was surrounded, and he committed himself to a course of action which finally brought him into the most serious jeopardy. As soon as he became conscious of his position, he grew desperate, and afforded opportunities to his detractors of hastening those calamities which he might have deferred, or even, by great efforts, avoided.

## JUNIOR EXAMINATION.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.—3 hours.

Dr. Badham. Dr. Beatty.

- A. Give a full account of the principal events during the reign of Edward I.
- B. Relate circumstantially the changes of government and the chief occurrences from the death of Henry VIII to the accession of Elizabeth.
- C. Mention all the circumstances that you know with regard to the following persons :—Villiers, Duke of Buckingham ; John Hampden ; Monk, Duke of Albemarle ; Lord Somers ; the Earl of Bute.
- D. Describe three principal victories by sea and three by land during the reign of George III.

## GEOGRAPHY.—3 hours.

Professor Gurney. Professor Liversidge.

1. Draw a map showing how France is bounded, and giving the positions of the Seine, the Loire, the Rhone, the Garonne, the Cevennes, the Vosges, Alsace, Lorraine, Brittany, Normandy, Burgundy, Flanders, Nice, Bordeaux, Paris, Tours, Nantes, Rouen, Marseilles, Avignon, Dijon, and Orleans.
2. Briefly describe the countries on the southern coast line of Asia, from Arabia to Kamschatka.
3. Name the principal rivers which flow into the North Sea, and describe the course of each.
4. Which countries have the same longitude as Scotland ? Which have the same latitude ?
5. Explain the terms Gulf, Strait, Peninsula, Bight, Sound, Firth, and give an example of each.
6. Where and what are the following :—Scinde, Saragossa, Parma, Oude, Padua, Lübeck, Leicester, Leinster, Geneva, Etna, Ontario, Dunedin, and Havana ?

## ENGLISH.—3½ hours.

Dr. Badham. Dr. Beatty.

[The question A must on no account be omitted.]

A. Parse the words in italics :—

This is now  
 Our doom, *which* if we can sustain and bear,  
 Our Supreme Foe may in time *much* remit  
 His anger, and *perhaps* thus far removed  
 Not *mind* us not *offending*, *satisfied*  
 With what is punished ; whence these raging fires  
 Will slacken if his breath *stir* not their flames.

\* \* \* \* \*  
 Besides *what* hopes the never-ending flight  
 Of future *days* may bring.

N.B.—No parsing will be accepted as sufficient that does not give the concordances and governments of the several words.

B. Explain the italicised words in the following extracts :—

- (a) Will he so wise let loose at once his ire  
*Belike* through *impatence* ?
- (b) And through the *palpable* *obscure* find out  
 His uncouth way.
- (c) The harmony . . . . *suspended* hell.
- (d) The parching air *burns* *frore*.
- (e) *Impaled* with circling fire.
- (f) Retire or *taste* *thy* *folly*.
- (g) With lonely steps to tread the *unfounded* *deceit*.
- (h) *Weighs* his spread wings, at leisure to behold  
 Far off the *empyrean* heaven.

C. Paraphrase the following extracts, turning the author's meaning into the simplest words you can find, but in such a way as to show that you understand the grammatical connection of the original words ; and explain whatever is peculiar in the construction :—

- (a) And who knows,  
 Let this be good, whether our angry Foe  
 Can give it or will ever ?
- (b) The former, vain to hope, argues as vain  
 The latter.
- (c) Then of their session ended they bid cry  
 With trumpets' regal sound the great result.

D.



D. Point out the exact application of the italicised words below in relation to the general sense :—

- (a) Or if our substance be indeed divine  
And cannot cease to be, *we are at worst*  
*On this side nothing.*
- (b) Since fate inevitable  
Subdues us, and omnipotent decree,  
The Victor's will ; to suffer as to do  
Our strength is equal ; *nor the law unjust*  
*That so ordains.*

E. Quote a few lines (not above six or seven in each place) of any three and no more of the passages in which the following expressions occur :—

- (a) While the north wind sleeps.  
(b) Confusion worse confounded.  
(c) Rather than be less  
Cared not to be at all.  
(d) Could make the worse appear  
The better reason.  
(e) There to converse with everlasting groans.  
(f) Majestic though in ruin.  
(g) O'er many a frozen many a fiery Alp.  
(h) With heaven's artillery fraught.  
(i) And fields were fought in heaven.  
(k) Sad instrument of all our woe.

[No credit will be given for quotations that spoil the verse or make nonsense.]

F. Give the derivation and explain the formation of the following words :—

Amain, Burden, Chief, Forbid, Irksome, Utter, Whole.

G. Counsel, Either, Least, Lingered, Worth.—Each of these words belongs to more than one part of speech. Show this by examples of your own making ; and name the part of speech in each case.

FRENCH.—3 hours.

Dr. Badham. Dr. Beatty.

A and B. Extracts from the subjects set in the Manual for 1881, to be translated into English.

C. Translate into French—

- (a) The skin of these animals is very black, their teeth are whiter than ours.  
(b) All the lessons which I have given you will be useful to you.  
(c) Do not go into that room, you will find nothing in it.  
(d) Those who do nothing for their friends ought not to complain of their negligence.  
(e) They have courage, but they have not prudence.  
(f) With good bread you have no need of wine.

D.

- (a) Write down the first person singular of the passé défini indicative and subjunctive of Aller, Boire, Craindre.  
Mettre, Pendre, Prendre.  
(b) Write down the persons singular and plural of Je Parlaï, Je Cours.

E. Translate into French—

- (a) I do not think that he had the intention of offending you.  
(b) However great his reputation may be I find some mistakes in his book.  
(c) They were ready to grant him more than he demanded, provided he destroyed their enemies.  
(d) He was very near being taken whilst waiting for his friends to come to his aid.  
(e) I should have bought myself a pair of gloves if I had remembered it in time.

GERMAN.—3 hours.

Dr. Badham. Dr. Helms.

A and B. Extracts from the subjects set in the Manual for 1881, to be translated into English.

C. Translate into German—

- (a) Through his own courage, and not through any help of others, he came back victorious.  
(b) It occurred to me that this labour would be less fatiguing in town than in the country.  
(c) He was accustomed to the bed of a soldier, and was contented with the simplest food.  
(d) The possessor of that property invited all his neighbours to dinner, but scarcely the half of them accepted his invitation.  
(e) She died of a sickness which she had long borne with wonderful patience, and left all her money to a poor servant girl.  
(f) Let us enjoy the fresh air of this beautiful region, that we may renew the strength of our minds and bodies.

LATIN.—3½ hours.

Dr. Badham. Dr. Beatty.

A and B. Extracts from the subjects set in the Manual for 1881, to be translated into English.

C. Write down the Latin for—

He planted those trees. They have built a broad bridge. She has a small needle. He proposed an unjust law. He rolled down a large stone. I have caught a big fish. We have bought two houses.

Give the perfect and supine of—sæpio, ascisco, desilio, cico, defetiscor, ordior, requiro, retexo.

D. Translate into Latin—

- (a) They ought not to be envied, who gain honours by acting unjustly.  
(b) I warned him not to injure my client, if he wished to enjoy my friendship.  
(c) He said that he would sell the farm for nineteen talents.  
(d) He determined to fight the enemy before their allies came up.  
(e) The Gauls endeavoured to cut Cæsar off from his supplies.

FOR HIGHER LATIN.

- (a) The ambassadors met Cæsar on his march, and begged him not to advance further.  
(b) When these ships were drawing near to Britain, on a sudden so violent a storm arose that none of them could keep on its course.  
(c) He told them that, if they rebelled, they would find that the Romans did not spare the vanquished.  
(d) Cæsar sent messengers to the commanders of the cavalry, to order them not to provoke the enemy to an engagement.  
(e) If I had not believed in his innocence, do you suppose that I would have exposed myself to so many men's enmity by undertaking his case ?

GREEK.

## GREEK.—3 hours]

Dr. Badham. Dr. Beatty.

A. and B. Extracts from the subjects set in the Manual for 1881, to be translated into English.

C. Parse—ἀποθανούσιν μαχόμενοι, παρεγγύσαντος, κατέτεμνε, δόντες, δέξας, φέρετο.

D. Write down the Greek for—Longer Walls, The Sweetest Wine, Of a more Beautiful Harbour, The Smallest Island, On the Left Hand, The Highest Mountains, 1,000 Years, To many Birds, On the Former Day.

E. Give the dative plural of νεώς; θυγάτηρ, κίων, ποῦς, ἄστυ; and the accusative singular of πῦρ, ἰχθός, τέλος, μάστιξ.

F. Write down the first person singular of the principal tenses of ἐνδίδωμι, κατασβέννυμι, καλῶ, λαβδάνω, ἀφίημι, γελῶ, ἐπιτέλλω, ἀλσκομαι.

G. Translate into Greek—

(a) He called the Captains together, to deliberate how they might most safely cross the river.

(b) You seem to forget that you promised to assist us.

(c) I fear that our guide will betray us to the enemy, so that they may spare his kinsman.

(d) He exhorted them to fight bravely for their country, for their wives and children.

(e) Never injure your neighbour, nor revenge yourself on your enemy.

## ARITHMETIC.—3 hours.

Professor Gurney. Mr. H. S. Hawkins.

All candidates are required to satisfy the Examiners in the first part of this paper. Full work must be shown up.

## FIRST PART.

1. Resolve into their simplest factors, and find the least common multiple of 3430, 1512; and 2205.

2. Simplify  $\frac{10309}{13481} \times \sqrt{208804}$ .

3. What is the value of 45a. 3r. 25p. at £111 11s. 4d. per acre?

4. Divide 3'39584 by '00379.

Suppose a sheet of paper weighs 97'372 grains, how many pieces can be cut off it each weighing '0273 grains, and what is the weight of the piece left over?

5. What is the interest on £372 10s. 4d. for 60 days at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum?

6. A metre is equal to 39'37079 inches. Find the number of millimètres in a fathom.

7. How much water must be added to 80 gallons of spirit worth 14s. a gallon to reduce the value to 10s. 6d. a gallon?

## SECOND PART.

8. By what decimal must 1'00503 be divided so that  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the quotient may be '859?

9. Find the cost of papering a room 19 feet long, 16 feet broad, and 9 feet high with paper 1 ft. 9 in. wide at 1s. 1½d. per yard.

10. What will £576 10s. amount to in 6 years at 4 per cent. per annum compound interest?

11. £18,150 cash is invested in 3 per cents. at 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; they rise to 91, when the owner sells out and invests the proceeds in railway shares at 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ , which pay a dividend of £3 10s. per share. What difference is made in the owner's income by this transfer?

12. How long will a man take to walk at the rate of 3 miles an hour round a square block of land containing 160 acres?

13. When the income tax is 3d. in the pound, a man's net income remaining is £2,370 per annum. What will it be reduced to if the income tax be raised to 7d. in the pound?

## ALGEBRA.—3 hours.

Professor Gurney. Mr. H. S. Hawkins.

All candidates are required to show up satisfactory work in the first part of this paper.

## FIRST PART.

1. Multiply  $x^4 - 2x^3 + 3x^2 - 2x + 1$  by  $x^4 + 2x^3 + 3x^2 + 2x + 1$ .2. Divide  $ab(x^2 + y^2) + (a^2 + b^2)xy + (a - b)(x - y) - 1$  by  $bx + ay + 1$ .

3. Simplify

(i.)  $\left\{ \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^2 - y^2} - \frac{x - y}{x + y} \right\} \div \left\{ \frac{x + y}{x - y} + \frac{x - y}{x + y} \right\}$

(ii.)  $\frac{a^2}{(a - b)(c - a)} + \frac{b^2}{(b - c)(a - b)} + \frac{c^2}{(c - a)(b - c)}$

4. Find the G. C. M. of  $3x^4 + 5x^3 - 7x^2 + 2x + 2$  and  $2x^4 + 3x^3 - 2x^2 + 12x + 5$ .

5. Solve the equations

(i.)  $(x - 1)(x - 5)(x - 7) = (x - 3)(x - 4)(x - 6)$ .

(ii.)  $a + \frac{1 - a}{a + x} = 1 - a + \frac{a}{1 - a + x}$

6. A woman spends three shillings in eggs; if she had bought a dozen less for the same money, they would have cost three pence a dozen more. How many did she buy?

## SECOND PART.

7. A certain number consists of two digits, and is six times as great as the right hand digit; prove that it is twelve times as great as the left hand digit.

8. Solve the following equations:—

(i.)  $\begin{cases} \frac{x + 3y + 5}{x + y + 1} + \frac{3x + y + 4}{x + y - 1} = 4 \\ (x + 2y)^2(n + 2y)^2 + (y + 2x)^2 = 5(x + y)^2 + 4y. \end{cases}$

(ii.)  $\begin{cases} \frac{\sqrt{x + y} + \sqrt{y}}{\sqrt{x - y} - \sqrt{y}} - \frac{\sqrt{x - y} - \sqrt{y}}{\sqrt{x + y} + \sqrt{y}} = \sqrt{2}, \\ \sqrt{x + y} = \sqrt{\frac{x}{y}} + 3. \end{cases}$

9. If  $a : b = c : d$ , prove that

$$\frac{a - b}{a + b} = \frac{c - d}{c + d} \text{ and that } \frac{a}{b} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{pa^3 + qc^3}{pb^3 + qd^3}}$$

10. Extract the square root of  $10\frac{1}{2} + 2\sqrt{5}$  and find the product of

$$x\sqrt{a + \sqrt{\frac{b^2}{4a} - c} + \frac{b}{2\sqrt{a}}} \text{ and } x\sqrt{a - \sqrt{\frac{b^2}{4a} - c} + \frac{b}{2\sqrt{a}}}$$

GEOMETRY.—

## GEOMETRY.—3 hours.

Professor Gurney. Mr. H. S. Hawkins.

*All candidates are required to satisfy the Examiners in the first part of this paper.*

## FIRST PART.

1. Define a *plane superficies*, a *term or boundary*, a *figure*, a *scalene triangle*, a *trapezium*.
2. On the same base and on the same side of it there cannot be two triangles having their sides which are terminated in one extremity of the base equal to one another and likewise those which are terminated at the other extremity equal.
3. If a side of a triangle be produced, the exterior angle is equal to the two interior and opposite angles, and the interior angles of any triangle are together equal to two right angles.  
Give the enunciations of the two corollaries of this theorem. May the rectilinear figures have re-entrant angles? A certain rectilinear figure has each of its interior angles six times as great as the adjacent exterior angle. How many sides must the figure have?
4. The complements of the parallelograms which are about the diameter of any parallelogram are equal to one another.  
Can these equal magnitudes be made to coincide?
5. If a straight line be divided into any two parts, the square on the whole line is equal to the squares on the two parts together with twice the rectangle contained by the two parts.

## SECOND PART.

6. In every triangle the square on the side subtending an acute angle is less than the squares on the sides containing that angle by twice the rectangle contained by either of these sides and the part of it intercepted between the perpendicular let fall upon it from the opposite angle and the acute angle.  
If AB, AC be the equal sides of an isosceles triangle ABC, and if BD be drawn perpendicular to AC, prove that the square on BC is equal to twice the rectangle CA, CD.
7. The angle at the centre of a circle is double the angle at the circumference on the same base, that is, on the same part of the circumference.
8. On a given straight line describe a segment of a circle containing an angle equal to a given rectilinear angle.
9. If the arc AB be one-third, and the arc CD one-sixth of the circumference of the circle ABCD, prove that the straight lines, AC, BD cut one another at right angles.
10. The straight line which bisects the right angle of a right-angled triangle passes through the intersection of the diagonals of the square described on the hypotenuse.

## CHEMISTRY—3 hours.

Professor Liversidge. Dr. Helms.

1. What are the differences between a chemical compound and a mechanical mixture?
2. What is the action of red hot iron upon steam? Describe an experiment by which this action can be shown.
3. Describe a method for the preparation of chlorine gas, and describe its principal properties.
4. How does phosphorus occur in nature, and how is it obtained from bones?
5. Give the chemical composition of the following—Green Vitriol, Mundic, Saltpetre, Plaster of Paris, Lunar Caustic.
6. How is tin obtained from its ores?
7. Explain the following equation;—  
$$\text{NaCl} + \text{NH}_3 + \text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{NaHCO}_3 + \text{NH}_4\text{Cl}.$$
8. Give tests for the detection of sulphuric and carbonic acids.

*N.B.—In all cases, where possible, illustrate your answer with chemical equations.*

## PHYSICS.—3 hours.

Professor Liversidge. Dr. Helms.

1. Describe the construction and action of the common mercurial barometer.
2. What takes place when you break a bar magnet?
3. How do you explain the formation of a rainbow?
4. Explain the action of the common pump.
5. What is sound? How does a musical note differ from mere noise?
6. Describe the structure of the refracting telescope.
7. Give an account of Daniell's battery, and of the changes which go on within it.
8. What is the electrophorus; what is the explanation of its action?

## PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.—3 hours.

Professor Liversidge. Dr. Helms.

1. What are the principal proofs that the earth is a globe?
2. Explain the terms—Cyclone, delta, monsoon, simoom, and zenith.
3. Describe the effects of frost as a geological agent.
4. State generally how the indigenous fauna of Australia is distinguished from that of other countries.
5. What is the Gulf Stream?—What effect has it upon the climate of the coasts along which it passes?
6. What indications are there of slow movements of upheaval and of depression upon the earth's surface?
7. Why are certain seas comparatively fresh, and some lakes excessively salt?
8. How are earthquakes accounted for?

## SENIOR EXAMINATION.

## HISTORY OF EUROPE.—3 hours.

Dr. Badham. Dr. Beatty.

- A. Give an account of the state of affairs in Florence during the fourteenth century.
- B. Relate the history of the Invasion of Italy by Charles VIII of France.
- C. Give a full account of the following persons:—Savonarola; John Sobieski; Petrarch; Cardinal Ximenes; John the Fearless, Duke of Burgundy.
- D. Describe the principal events in the History of Germany and the Low Countries, from the accession of the Emperor Charles V to the death of Philip II of Spain.

## GEOGRAPHY.—3 hours.

Professor Liversidge. Dr. Helms.

1. What do you understand by the term *isotherm*? Over what countries in the northern hemisphere do the isotherms of 50°, 40°, and 32° (Fah.) pass?
2. Explain the terms, steppe, tundra, savannah, prairie, sierra, plateau, salina, and oasis.
3. Give a sketch map of the Mediterranean Sea, showing the positions of the principal islands.
4. What are the principal vegetable productions of the Malay Archipelago?
5. Describe the course of the Danube, the Euphrates, the Indus, and of the Ganges.
6. Give a short account, including position, produce, manufactures, and trade of the following:—Antwerp, Lima, Bradford, Sheffield, Cape Town, Oregon (State), Buenos Ayres, and British Guiana.
7. Give a brief account of the principal races or varieties of mankind inhabiting Europe.
8. Describe the forms of government existing in France, the United Kingdom, the Australasian Colonies, Sweden and Norway.

ENGLISH.—

## ENGLISH.—3½ hours.

Dr. Badham, Dr. Beatty.

- A. What other plays of Shakespeare come nearest to the *Tempest* in conception and treatment? Specify the points of resemblance.
- B. Explain the following expressions :—
- I'll warrant him for drowning.
  - To trash for overtopping.
  - Hast thou performed to point the tempest that I bade the?
  - A maze trod through forthrights and meanders.
  - Each putter-out of five for one.
  - We know what belongs to a frippery.
  - Now jerkin you are like to lose your hair.
  - So dry he was for sway.
  - Which since have steaded much.
- C. In what senses do the several words following occur in the *Tempest*?—  
Aspersion, Changed eyes, Cockrel, Corollary, Dowle, Foison, Good life, Invest, Mercy.
- D. State the derivation of Charms, Endeavour, Islander, Knave, Merciful, Requite.
- E. Explain the formation of Methought, Darling, Wholesome.
- F. Name the metres of the following lines, and mark the divisions of the feet and the accented syllables :—  
Sea-nymphs hourly ring his knell,  
Hark? now I hear them—ding-dong bell.  
Lie at my mercy all mine enemies.  
Then to sea, boys, and let her go bang.
- G. Quote a few lines of any three (and no more) of the undermentioned passages :—
- Prospero's speech on dismissing the masquers.
  - Prospero's resolve to abjure his art.
  - The song of Ceres.
  - Ariel's song in the fifth Act.
  - Ferdinand's declaration of love.
  - Gonzalo's commonwealth.
- H. In what connections do the following expressions severally occur?—
- That deep and dreadful organ-pipe.
  - A living drollery.
  - The picture of Nobody.
  - The top of admiration.
  - A very ancient and fish-like smell.
  - As fast as mill-wheels strike.
  - The still-vex'd Bermoothes.

## FRENCH.—3 hours.

Dr. Badham, Dr. Beatty.

A, B, and C. Extracts from the subjects set in the Manual for 1881, to be translated into English.

D.

- The men who buy that of which they have no need do not make trade to flourish.
- They had called him several times before he appeared in the court.
- The more courage you put in it the greater will be the success of this undertaking.
- However small the source of the river may appear, it is nevertheless one of the greatest to be found in Europe.
- Whatever you do, take care not to betray the two secrets which I have confided to you.
- He did more than I asked of him, and he did his best.
- May the goodness of his brother redeem the grievous faults of that man.
- He did not think that he ought to fail in his promise, whatever it might cost him.
- If they had known that the task which they had undertaken was one of which the greatest men had complained that it could not be accomplished without great loss of time, they would have abstained from it, and would have turned themselves to some work more proportioned to their strength.

## GERMAN.—3 hours.

A and B. Extracts from the subjects set in the Manual for 1881, to be translated into English.

Translate into German—

C. Thereupon she said cheerfully, at the same time doubling her quicker steps along the darkening path with easy movement, "I hope, indeed, to make both of them alike content; for the disposition of your mother is like my own nature, and to external courtesy from youth up I am no stranger." Our neighbours, the Franks, in their former time cared much for politeness; it was common to the noble and the citizen, as also to the peasant, and each one displayed it to his kindred.

D. Alas, then, we first felt the sad fate of war, for the victor is great and good—at least he appears so—and he spares the conquered man as though he were his own, if he daily helps him and serves him with his goods. But the fugitive knows no law, for he only wards off death, and only consumes goods swiftly and without regard; besides his temper is also kindled, and despair brings forth out of his heart the criminal attempt. Everywhere he sees death and enjoys the last minutes, cruelly delights in blood, and is pleased with the loud lamentation.

## LATIN.—3½ hours.

Dr. Badham, Dr. Beatty.

A, B, and C. Extracts from the subjects set in the Manual for 1881, to be translated into English.

D. Translate into Latin—

- Some are of opinion that, if, after the battle of Cannæ, Hannibal had known how to profit by his victory, he would have taken Rome itself.
- He had nothing to say in answer to the charge of the Consul that he had formed a conspiracy to destroy the commonwealth.
- He ordered his men to pack up their baggage and break up the camp at daybreak, thinking that he would come upon the enemy unawares.
- I exhorted him never to forget that he was indebted to his brother for this great kindness, and to endeavour to make him a return for it at the earliest opportunity.

## HIGHER COMPOSITION.—1½ hour.

(Not necessary for Pass.)

Translate into Latin—

His love of his country was remarkable, and so was the mildness of his disposition, saving that he bore an extreme hatred to tyrants and wicked men. His natural abilities for war were so happily tempered that, as an extraordinary prudence was seen in the enterprises of his younger years, so an undaunted courage distinguished his declining age. He had an elder brother, named Timophanes, who resembled him in nothing; being rash and indiscreet of himself, and utterly corrupted besides, by the passion for sovereignty, infused into him by some of his profligate acquaintance, and certain foreign soldiers whom he had always about him.

GREEK.

## GREEK.—3 hours.

Dr. Badham. Dr. Beatty,

A, B, C, and D. Extracts from the subjects set in the Manual for 1881, to be translated into English.

E. Parse the following words, and give their principal tenses— $\phi\delta$ ,  $\delta\acute{\upsilon}\mu\epsilon\nu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\epsilon\pi\iota\sigma\pi\eta\rho\iota\varsigma$ ,  $\tau\epsilon\tau\acute{\alpha}\kappa\omicron\nu\omicron\tau\omicron$ ,  $\epsilon\delta\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\epsilon\tau\omicron$ ,  $\delta\acute{\iota}\epsilon\chi\epsilon\nu\alpha\nu$ ,  $\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha\rho\epsilon\acute{\iota}$ ,  $\sigma\upsilon\sigma\tau\eta$ .

F. Translate into Greek—

(a) If he had not bribed some of his judges, he would certainly have been convicted of sacrilege, and sentenced to death.

(b) He thought that his house would fetch thirty talents, but it was sold for seventeen.

(c) He endeavoured to persuade his fellow-citizens to revolt from the Athenians, showing that it would be greatly to their advantage to form an alliance with the Lacedæmonians.

(d) Do not give up the war until you have forced the enemy to restore that fortress.

(e) He exhorted his disciples not to pride themselves upon wealth and birth, because one was the gift of nature and the other of fortune.

## HIGHER COMPOSITION.—1½ hour.

Not necessary for Pass.

Translate into Greek—

Another time, when a certain stranger derided Dionysius, at Corinth, in a very rude and scornful manner, for having, in the meridian of his power, taken pleasure in the discourse of philosophers, and at last asked him "What he had got by the wisdom of Plato?" "Do you think," said he, "that we have reaped no advantage from Plato, when we bear in this manner such a change of fortune?" Aristoxenus, the musician, and some others, having enquired what was the ground of his displeasure against Plato? he answered, "that absolute power abounded with evils; but had this great infelicity above all the rest, that among the number of those who called themselves the friends of an arbitrary prince, there is not one who will speak his mind freely; and that by such false friends he had been deprived of the friendship of Plato."

## ARITHMETIC.—3 hours.

Professor Gurney. Mr. H. S. Hawkins.

1. Show that the value of a vulgar fraction is not altered by multiplying its numerator and denominator by the same number. If the same number be added to the numerator and the denominator of a fraction, show that the fraction is made more nearly equal to unity.

2. Marks are made at equal distances of .037 inches along a straight line 4.029 inches long, commencing at one end of the line. How far is the last mark from the other end of the line?

3. Simplify  $3\sqrt{\frac{7}{5}}$  of  $\frac{4}{5}\sqrt{\frac{7}{5}} \div 71 + 2\sqrt{\frac{7}{5}}$  of  $\frac{4}{5}\sqrt{\frac{7}{5}} - 1\sqrt{\frac{7}{5}}$  of  $1\frac{1}{5}$ .4. If 379 of 45 guineas will purchase  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acres, how many roods will  $\frac{1}{2}$  of £538 13s. purchase?

5. Find the present value of £10,000, due 6 years hence, at 4 per cent. per annum compound interest.

How would you solve this question with the help of a table of logarithms?

6. Describe the system of measures which have for units the metre, the litre, and the gramme.

A cubic fathom of water weighs six tons, and a kilogramme is the weight of a cubic decimetre of water. If 1 decimetre be equal to 11 yards, express a kilogramme in pounds.

7. A man knows the area of a rectangular field accurately, but his estimate of the length is 5 per cent. too large. If he calculates the breadth, show that he will make it about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. too small.

8. The inner surface of a cubical box is 5 square feet 6 square inches; find its solid content.

9. The buyer of an estate has the option of paying half the purchase money at once and the remainder at the end of three years, or of paying 25 per cent. at once and equal amounts at the end of 1, 2, and 3 years, in each case paying no interest. Which is the more advantageous arrangement?

10. A grocer mixes 1 cwt. of tea which cost him 2s. 4d. per lb. with an equal quantity of inferior tea and sells the mixture at 2s. 9d. per lb., thereby gaining 32 per cent. profit. What did the inferior tea cost him per lb.?

11. If 3 per cent. stock is selling at 96½, at what price would you expect to find 3½ per cents. selling, the security being equally good?

A man calculates whether he shall invest in the 3 per cents. at 96 or in the 3½ per cents. at 108, and he finds that it will make a difference of £2 10s. in his annual income. How much money has he to invest?

12. Explain the methods of contracted multiplication and division, and give an example of each process.

## ALGEBRA.—3 hours.

Professor Gurney. Mr. H. S. Hawkins.

1 Simplify

$$\frac{a}{(a-b)(a-c)(x-a)} + \frac{b}{(b-c)(b-a)(x-b)} + \frac{c}{(c-a)(c-b)(x-c)}$$

$$\text{and } \left\{ \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{1-\sqrt{x}} \right\} \div \left\{ \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{x}} - \frac{1}{1-\sqrt{x}} \right\}$$

2. If  $ab(c+d-e-f) + cd(e+f-a-b) + ef(a+b-c-d) = 0$ , prove that  $(a-c)(b-f)(e-d) = (a-e)(b-d)(c-f)$ .3. Find the highest common divisor of the expressions  $ab(x^2+y^2) + xy(a^2+b^2)$  and  $ab(x^3+y^3) + xy(a^2x+b^2y)$ .4. If  $m$  and  $n$  be positive integers prove that  $x^m \times x^n = x^{m+n}$ . How is this index law extended to the case of fractional and negative exponents?5. Show how to extract the square root of a surd of the form  $a + \sqrt{b}$ , when  $a^2 - b$  is an exact square.Extract the square root of  $\frac{21\sqrt{2} + 3\sqrt{5}}{(2\sqrt{10} - 3)(\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{2})}$ .

6. Prove the rule used for extracting the square roots of numbers.

7. Solve the equations—

$$(i) \frac{x^2+2x-2}{x-1} + \frac{x^2-2x-2}{x+1} = \frac{2x^2-6x+2}{x-3}$$

$$(ii) \sqrt{\frac{x}{a}} + \sqrt{\frac{a}{x}} = \sqrt{\frac{x}{b}} + \sqrt{\frac{b}{x}}$$

$$(iii) \begin{cases} x^2 - xy = 8x + 3, \\ xy - y^2 = 8y - 6. \end{cases}$$

$$(iv) \frac{3(x+y)}{z} = \frac{y}{2x+x} = \frac{3x+4y}{5x-14} = 1\frac{1}{2}$$

8. The surfaces of the top, a side, and an end of a box are respectively 15, 12, and 5 square feet; find its dimensions.

9. Find a formula for the sum of  $n$  terms of a Geometrical Progression. When can we find the sum to infinity? Find the sum of the following series to infinity:—

$$n + (n-1) + \frac{(n-1)^2}{n} + \frac{(n-1)^3}{n^2} + \dots$$

 $n$  being greater than 1.10. Define the logarithm of a number. Calculate the logarithms to base 3 of  $\frac{1}{27}$ , 81 and  $\sqrt{243}$ . How many positive integers are there whose logarithms to base 3 have 4 for a characteristic?11. Given  $\log_{10} 54 = 1.7323938$  and  $\log_{10} 72 = 1.8573325$ , find  $\log_{10} 45$ .12. Given  $\log 3.6135 = .5579281$   
and  $\log 3.6136 = .5579401$ ,find by the principle of proportional parts the logarithm of .0361356 and the number whose logarithm is  $\bar{5}.5579333$ .

GEOMETRY.—

## GEOMETRY.—3 hours.

Professor Gurney. Mr. H. S. Hawkins.

1. Parallelograms on the same base and between the same parallels are equal to one another.  
Find when the complements of the parallelograms about the diameter of a given parallelogram are greatest.
2. In obtuse-angled triangles if a perpendicular be drawn from either of the acute angles to the opposite side produced, the square on the side subtending the obtuse angle is greater than the squares on the sides containing it by twice the rectangle contained by the side on which when produced the perpendicular falls, and the straight line intercepted without the triangle between the perpendicular and the obtuse angle.  
The squares on the two sides of a triangle are together double of the square on half the base and of the square on the line drawn from the point of bisection to the vertex.  
Show that two propositions of the Second Book (Nos. 9 and 10) may be considered special cases of this theorem.
3. The opposite angles of any quadrilateral figure inscribed in a circle are together equal to two right angles.  
Any two chords of a circle are drawn cutting each other at right angles. Prove that the quadrilateral formed by tangents at their extremities can be circumscribed by a circle.
4. Pp, Qq are chords of a circle cutting one another in R, and O is the centre of a circle; if circles round PRq and QRp meet again in S, prove that circles round PSQ and pSq meet again in O.
5. If two straight lines cut one another within a circle, the rectangle contained by the segments of one of them shall be equal to the rectangle contained by the segments of the other. (Take the case in which the chords are not at right angles, and one of them only passes through the centre.)
6. Describe a circle about a given square.  
Show that, for the same circle, the circumscribing square is double the inscribed square.
7. The sides about the equal angles of triangles which are equiangular to one another are proportionals, and those which are opposite to the equal angles are homologous sides.  
Lines are drawn from one angular point of a parallelogram to bisect the opposite sides, prove that they trisect a diagonal of the parallelogram.
8. In any right-angled triangle, any rectilinear figure described on the side subtending the right angle is equal to the two similar and similarly described figures on the sides containing the right angle, taken together.
9. Planes to which the same straight line is perpendicular are parallel to one another.
10. Describe a circle which shall pass through a given point and touch two given straight lines.

## TRIGONOMETRY.—3 hours.

Professor Gurney. Mr. H. S. Hawkins.

1. Which is greater,  $9^{\circ} 56' 10'' 25$ , or  $11^{\circ} 4' 2''$ ?
2. Prove that the formulæ  

$$\cos(A+B)\cos(A-B) = \cos^2 A - \sin^2 B,$$

$$2 \cot 2A = \cot A - \tan A,$$

$$2 \cos^{-1} x = \cos^{-1}(2x^2 - 1).$$
3. Find the value of the continued product  

$$\cos x \cdot \cos \frac{x}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{x}{4} \cdot \cos \frac{x}{8} \dots \text{to infinity.}$$
4. Find all the solutions of the following equations in  $\theta$  :—  

$$(1 - \tan \theta)(1 + \sin 2\theta) = 1 + \tan \theta.$$
5. The angles of a triangle are as 3 : 4 : 5. Find the ratios of the sides.
6. Given  $A = 60^{\circ}$ ,  $b = 273$  feet,  $c = 327$  feet,  $\log 3 = 4771213$ ,  $L \tan 8^{\circ} 51' = 9.1922939$ , difference for  $1' = 0006302$ .  
Find the other angles.
7. Prove that in any triangle  $a = b \cos C + c \cos B$ , and hence find the relation which exists between the cosines of the angles of a triangle.
8. Find the radii of the four circles which may be drawn to touch the sides of a given triangle, and show that the square root of their continued product is the area of the triangle.
9. If  $a, b, c$  be the sides of the triangular base of a pyramid, and  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$  the inclinations to the base of the corresponding adjacent faces; find the height and the volume of the pyramid.
10. Investigate a series for  $\log_e(1+x)$  arranged in ascending powers of  $x$ .  
Find the value of  $\cos x + \frac{1}{2} \cos^2 x + \frac{1}{3} \cos^3 x + \dots$  to infinity.

## MECHANICS.—3 hours.

Professor Gurney. Mr. H. S. Hawkins.

1. How may forces be represented by straight lines? Enunciate the Parallelogram of Forces, and prove that if true for direction it must be true for magnitude.  
An inclined plane makes an angle of  $45^{\circ}$  with the horizontal and a weight  $W$  is supported on it by a force  $P$ , such that  $2W^2 = 3P^2$ ; find the direction in which the force  $P$  acts.
2. Find the resultant of a number of forces which act upon a particle in a plane, and whose directions and magnitudes are known.  
Example  $2\sqrt{3}$  lbs. East,  $2\sqrt{6}$  lbs. North-west, 2 lbs. South  $30^{\circ}$  West.
3. Find the resultant of two forces acting in directly opposite directions, but not in the same straight line.  
Prove that forces represented in every respect by the sides of a polygon, taken in order, are equivalent to a couple.
4. Define the term Centre of Gravity. The C. of G. of a body and that of a known portion of the body being given, find the C. of G. of the remaining portion.  
Lines are drawn from  $G$ , the centre of gravity of a triangular lamina  $ABC$ , to the angular points, and the portion  $GBC$  is removed. Find the C. of G. of the remainder.
5. The upper end of a uniform rod leans against a smooth wall, and the lower end hangs by a string which is fastened to a point in the wall above the rod; the lengths of the string and the rod are as  $\sqrt{7} : 2$ . Prove that in the position of (unstable) equilibrium the rod is inclined at an angle of  $60^{\circ}$  to the vertical.
6. Determine the conditions of equilibrium in the system of pulleys where all the strings are attached to the weight, neglecting the weights of the pulleys.  
If the string of the last pulley be tied to the weight, show that the tension of the string is diminished in a certain ratio depending on the number of pulleys. If the tension be decreased in the ratio 16 : 15, find the number of pulleys.
7. Show how to graduate the common steelyard.
8. Show that the sum of the moments of two (non-parallel) components about any point in their plane is equal to the moment of their resultant about that point.  
 $ABC$  is an equilateral triangle, each side being 2 feet long. Certain forces act upon it in its own plane, and the sum of their moments about  $A$  is 3 foot-pounds, about  $B$  9 foot-pounds, and about  $C$  minus 3 foot-pounds. Find the magnitude and line of action of the resultant force.
9. Two equal heavy uniform roof-rafters rest against each other at their upper ends and their middle points are connected together by a tie-beam whose weight may be neglected, and which relieves the walls from all horizontal thrust. Show that each rafter is subject to four forces forming two couples, and prove that the tension of the tie-beam is equal to the weight of a rafter multiplied by the tangent of the angle between the rafter and the vertical.
10. When is a force said to do work?  
There are 20 blocks of stone, cubes of one foot, each weighing 1 cwt., and lying side by side on a horizontal plane. What mechanical work must be expended to pile them up into a single column 20 feet high?

CHEMISTRY.—

## CHEMISTRY.—3 hours.

Professor Liversidge. Dr. Helms.

1. Why cannot a hard and fast line be drawn between the non-metals and the metals?  
 2. How much metallic sodium (Na. = 23) would you require and how much water would be decomposed in preparing 10 litres of Hydrogen (measured at 15°C and 750 mm. pressure) by acting upon water with sodium?  
 3. What are the common impurities of sulphuric acid, and how would you detect their presence?  
 4. How is Iodine prepared? Give an account of its properties.  
 5. What is glass? Describe its method of manufacture.  
 6. What is the action of zinc upon a solution of a sulphite? What when both zinc and hydrochloric acid are added?  
 7. Calculate the formula of the salt having the following composition:—

Ca.	23.256
S.	18.605
O.	55.814
H.	2.325
	<hr/>
	100.000

NOTE.	Ca=40
	S = 32
	O = 16 and H = 1.

8. Give tests for the recognition of arsenic, antimony, gold, silver, copper, cobalt, and magnesium.

## PHYSICS.—3 hours.

Professor Liversidge. Dr. Helms.

- Describe the phenomena of capillarity.
- What is the mechanical equivalent of heat?
- What are the circumstances affecting the velocity and intensity of sound in air?
- Describe the spectroscope and explain how it has led to a knowledge of the chemistry of the sun.
- Explain the action of Siemens' magneto electric machine.
- Give a sketch of the essential parts of Coulomb's torsion balance, and explain its action.
- What is meant by *dark heat*? Describe an experiment to prove that it is capable of refraction.
- What is electrolysis?

## GEOLOGY.—3 hours.

Professor Liversidge. Dr. Helms.

- What are aqueous, volcanic, and metamorphic rocks. Give examples of each kind.
- What are the principal differences between the shells of marine and fresh water mollusca?
- What are anticlinal and synclinal curves? Indicate by diagram how beds may have become inverted.
- Describe the chief processes of denudation.
- How have lakes been formed?
- What is the origin of coal? Why do coal beds often occur in basins?
- Mention some of the fossils characteristic of the Old Red Sandstone rocks.
- What are the theories with respect to the origin of slaty cleavage?
- Name the accompanying rock specimens.
- Name the accompanying fossils, and mention the names of the strata in which they are found.

## BOTANY.—3 hours.

Professor Liversidge. Dr. Helms.

- Give an account of the structure of a typical vegetable cell.
- Make and describe sketches of a dicotyledonous stem, as seen in transverse and longitudinal sections.
- What is chlorophyll, and what are its functions?
- Describe the characteristics of starch granules.
- Explain the terms bulb, frond, berry, carpel, fruit, disk, tuber, and whorl.
- Give an account of the order Labiales.
- What are the principal characters of the sub-kingdom Thallophyta?
- Describe in botanical terms the fresh plants laid before you.

## PHYSIOLOGY.—3 hours.

Professor Liversidge. Dr. Helms.

- In what respects do the veins differ from the arteries?
- Give an account of the process of respiration.
- What is chyle, in what respects does it differ from chyme?
- Describe the structure of bone, illustrate your answer by diagrams.
- State briefly what you know about the structure and functions of the spinal cord.
- Describe the structure of the organ of the sense of taste.
- What are the functions of the kidneys?
- In what respect do the salivary glands and the pancreas correspond?

## GEOMETRICAL DRAWING AND PERSPECTIVE.—3 hours.

Mr. Montefiore. Professor Gurney.

*Lines used in the constructions are not to be erased. Write a description of each step.*

- Draw a triangle sides 2 in., 2½ in., 3 in. Describe a circle about it. Take any point on the circumference and from it draw three perpendiculars to the sides. Join the feet of these perpendiculars.
- Draw two sections of a carriage wheel with twelve spokes.
- Trisect a given straight line.
- Draw a triangle, sides 2 in., 2½ in., 3 in., and describe three semicircles each of them touching two sides and having its diameter on the third side.
- Give a general definition of perspective.
- Name the various points in the horizontal line and their positions.
- How is the horizontal line determined?
- What is the difference between parallel and angular perspective?
- Put into perspective a cube of 5 ft. edge having its front parallel to the picture plane, at eight feet to the left of spectator and 6 feet within the picture. Show the workings in dotted lines. Scale 1½ in. to foot. Height of spectator 6 feet, distance 15 feet.

## CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

ENGLISH.—1½ hour.

- Parse the following—Wherever betting interferes with manly sports we may feel sure that mischief rather than good will result from them.
- Write down the past tense and the past participle of the following—I forget, I shear, I strive, I forbid.
- Explain the meaning of the following words—Fraught, Sudden, Credence, Fictitious, Profusion, Contaminate.
- Point out the subject in the following sentences—
  - This resolution of mine no further considerations will ever alter.
  - The half of my goods I give to the poor.
  - The meaning of this threat time alone will show.

5. Write out the following, correcting the bad spelling—When he separated from his friends, he besought them to forego the many omissions with which his conscience upbraid him. He assured them that his fidelity had always been undoubted, though his practice was not up to his profession.

ARITHMETIC.—1½ hour.

1. Find the quotient and remainder when eleven million one thousand and thirty-one is divided by nineteen thousand and sixty.
2. If a train be moving uniformly at the rate of  $22\frac{1}{2}$  miles per hour, what number of yards will it pass over in a second.
3. If I buy 18 head of cattle for £229 10s. and sell 5 of them at cost price, for how much per head must I sell the remainder so as to gain £32 10s. by the whole?
4. Find the cost of 41 tons 16 cwt. 2 qrs. 21 lbs. at £4 16s. 8d. per cwt.
5. A bankrupt's assets are £1,879 9s. 1½d. What are his debts if he can pay 6s. 9½d. in the pound?
6. A bill of £3 0s. 11½d. has to be paid by several persons in equal shares. If three of them together pay 16s. 7½d., how many are there to share the cost?

GEOGRAPHY.—1½ hour.

1. Draw a rough outline map of Great Britain and Ireland, showing the position of London, Edinburgh, Dublin, Limerick, Cork, Inverness, Perth, Dundee, Glasgow, Newcastle, Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield, Bristol, the Isle of Wight, the Thames, the Clyde, the Severn, and the Caledonian Canal.
2. Describe the principal rivers of North America.
3. Give the names and positions of nine important seaport towns of Europe, three on the Baltic, three on the Mediterranean, and three on the West Coast.
4. Where and what are the following:—Algiers, Sierra Leone, Pondicherry, the Caspian, Cape Horn, Nova Scotia, San Francisco, the Corea, Cuba, Quebec, Arkansas, the Amazon, the Congo, and the Nile.

HISTORY.—1½ hour.

1. Name the fathers of the following sovereigns—John, Edward I, Richard II, James I, Anne.
2. In what reigns did the following events occur? The murder of A'Becket; the rebellion of Jack Cade; the assassination of the Duke of Buckingham; the great fire of London; the trial of the seven bishops.
3. Between whom and with what result were the following battles fought? Evesham, Flodden, Sedgemoor, Corunna, Trafalgar.
4. Who were the following persons and when did they live?—Chaucer, Raleigh, Marlborough, Warren Hastings.

DICTION.

His life was toilsome and sedentary. The variable temperature as well as the unwholesome vapours of a city crowded with manufactories produced in him symptoms which alarmed his friends. The chief of these were debility and a capricious wavering of the appetite. He therefore obeyed the salutary warnings of his physician, and releasing himself from accumulating cares, he repaired to his native province with its unpolluted air and limpid sources of water.

A FEW HINTS TO CANDIDATES PREPARING FOR THE JUNIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

The subjects pertaining to Section III, on which questions will be asked, may be classed under four heads:—

I. Parsing. In naming the parts of speech, the candidate is not bound to use the words employed by the author of any particular Grammar. Any words used in other grammars will equally satisfy the Examiners. For instance, if in parsing the sentence "Seeing is believing," he were to call the first or the last word a participle, this would be marked as a blunder, but he would be free to call it a participial noun, or an infinitive, or by any other name which showed that he did not confound it with a participle. In like manner there are certain words which appear in some Grammars as adverbs, and in others as conjunctions; here also it would not be imputed as a fault to the candidate if he followed one Grammar rather than another; but it will save the student's time to understand that, neither in parsing, nor in answering any other question, will it be necessary for him to know the classes of adjectives, or adverbs, or conjunctions, as given in certain Grammars: the ordinary divisions of the noun-substantive and the verb are the only ones which will be required of him. With regard to the moods, it would save a student much trouble if he treated the so-called conditional and subjunctive moods as merely artificial uses of the potential; but if he has been taught otherwise, he can answer as he has been taught without fear of its being imputed to him as a fault. The errors against which he has to guard under the head of parsing will appear in the following examples:—When *like* is used as an adverb, and he calls it an adjective, when *down* is used as a preposition, and he calls it an adverb, or when he treats such words as *that*, *far*, *half*, *more*, &c., otherwise than he is warranted by the sentence in which any one of them occurs, or when he confounds the past tense with the past participle, or calls a neuter verb active, or *vice versa*, or when he fails to detect what part of a sentence governs the rest.

II. A knowledge of the meaning of words. It is obvious that no student can be entitled to pass with credit in the English section if he is unable to give a fair explanation of words in common use, or of such as are found in the Reading Books, or in authors suited to his age. The endeavour of the Examiners has been to select a number of words, not with the hope that they will all be answered, but with the expectation that every diligent student will be able to explain a fair proportion of them. The Examiners have met with answers which showed that the Candidate had confounded *ambiguous* with *ambitious* or *ambitious*, *elicit* with *illicit*, *deprecate* with *depreciate*, *valid* with *invalid*, *paramount* with *paramour*. To *eliminate* was interpreted to take the *elements* of; to *invalidate* to *make strong*; to *denounce* to *renounce*; to *enervate* to *refresh the nerves*; to *implicate* to *implicate*. A hundred other instances might be added, but these will suffice to put the student on his guard. It is reported that some candidates have wasted their time in reading up the dictionary, as a preparation for answering questions of this class. The only preparation that is of the least value, for such a purpose, is to mark carefully what is heard or read, and to acquire a definite conception of its meaning. Without attention and thought, nothing can be learnt that is worth the learning.

III. Etymology. It would be unfair to expect that the boys who come from schools where neither French nor Latin is taught should be able to give the derivations of English words which are borrowed from those languages. Nevertheless, as there is more than one manual of etymology intended expressly for the use of schools of the above description, and as this branch of knowledge ought to be encouraged, the Examiners will set questions which involve a knowledge of a few of the most obvious Latin roots from which English words in everyday use are derived. On that part of Etymology which traces the connection between one English word and another, it is reasonable to expect that candidates from all schools should be able to give satisfactory answers.

IV. Analysis. Many schemes are published in books of education according to which the learner is expected to place in certain squares, arranged for the purpose, the extensions or limitations of the principal subject, or of the predicate, or of the object; and other contrivances are adopted in order to separate the principal subject from its subordinate sentences, or to distinguish subordinate from co-ordinate clauses. The Examiners, in setting sentences for analysis, require *no performances of this kind*. Their only drift is to ascertain whether the candidate can distinguish the subject from the predicate, or, in other words, the thing of which the writer or speaker is thinking from that which he has to tell us concerning it. If this is done in two or three instances, the Examiners will give as full marks for this species of answers as for any of a more elaborate kind.

The advice of the Examiners on the general preparation of this and all other subjects, is one that every teacher has to repeat continually to his pupils. It is laziness not to exercise your memory; it is worse laziness to burthen your memory, in order to save yourself the trouble of understanding and reflecting on what you learn. Half the battle in an examination is courage, and courage never fails him who has mastered his subjects by thought.

Many candidates write out their work roughly at first, and afterwards make a fair copy to show up. Now, though the Examiners by no means undervalue neatness and accuracy, they strongly advise candidates to write so carefully and well at first that no copying may be necessary. Mistakes frequently occur in this copying, and so the work shown up, though neat, is inaccurate; moreover, candidates put off the writing-out so long that in Mathematical papers they have only time to give the answer, for which they get no marks at all (see Form E. § 3), whereas the full work, however rough might get some marks, if shown up.



In writing out Euclid, references to preceding propositions are not necessary, unless they are especially asked for, and even in that case the *enunciation* of the proposition will be sufficient, its *number* will never be required.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

It is extremely desirable that candidates for examination in Chemistry and Physics should, if possible, be taught the subjects experimentally; in schools where it is not convenient to make arrangements for each individual student to go through a course of experimental exercises in Practical Chemistry or Elementary Physics, in which the students personally make the experiments, courses of lessons which are illustrated experimentally by the teacher should at least be instituted.

In the case of Geology, Mineralogy, and Botany, the instruction should also be made practical as far as possible; pupils should be allowed to handle and examine specimens; they should also be given specimens of fossils, rocks, minerals, and plants, to describe and name; they should also be encouraged to gather specimens for themselves, and to form small collections and herbaria illustrating the local geology, mineralogy and botany of the districts in which they live. It is not in all cases convenient to place Physiological specimens and preparations before school pupils, but much assistance may be given to them by means of models and diagrams.

A knowledge of Natural Science gained from books alone is but of extremely little value; instruction so imparted must necessarily partake more or less of the nature of "cramming."

Sets of Chemical apparatus and tests, as well as collections of Fossils, Rocks, and Minerals, prepared expressly for school use, can now be obtained at extremely reasonable prices.

Sets of Chemical and Physical apparatus specially prepared for the use of Teachers and of Students, can be obtained from the following amongst others:—

Messrs. Aug. Bel & Co., 34 Maiden Lane, London, W.C.

Messrs. J. J. Griffin & Sons, Garrick Street, London, W.C.

Collections of Rocks, Fossils, Minerals, &c., can be obtained from—

Mr. Hume, Pharmaceutist, 296, George-street, Sydney.



## UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Disbursements on account of the Civil Service and Public Examinations, for the year ended 31 December, 1881.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Received fees from Candidates for Civil Service and Public Examinations .....	1,175	5	2	Paid fees to Examiners, and all other expenses in connection with these Examinations.....	1,175	5	2

G. EAGAR,  
Auditor.

P. J. CLARK,  
Accountant.

1882.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

(BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 14 Vict. No. 31, sec. 21.

## BY-LAWS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

ALL By-laws heretofore passed by the Senate and now in force are hereby repealed, and, in lieu thereof, the following By-laws shall be and are hereby declared to be the By-laws under which the University of Sydney shall henceforth be governed. Provided always that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to revive any By-law previously repealed, or to prejudice any matter already done or commenced under any By-law hitherto in force. Provided also that undergraduates who matriculated before June, 1882, shall complete their course according to By-laws in force up to that date, with the exception that their Annual Examinations shall take place in Lent Term.\*

## CHANCELLOR.

1. The elevation to the office of Chancellor shall take place at a duly convened meeting of the Senate to be held in Lent Term.
2. The Chancellor shall be elected for a period of three years (except as hereinafter provided) to be computed from the date of election, but shall be eligible for re-election.
3. In the event of the office of Chancellor becoming vacant by death, resignation, or otherwise, before the expiration of the full term of office herein prescribed, the election of a successor shall be proceeded with at the next ensuing regular meeting of the Senate, and the Chancellor so appointed shall hold office until the Lent Term next after the expiration of three years from the date of such election.

## VICE-CHANCELLOR.

4. The election of the Vice-Chancellor shall take place annually at a duly-convened meeting of the Senate to be held in Lent Term, except as in cases otherwise provided for by the Act of Incorporation.

## SENATE.

*Meetings and Rules of Procedure.*

5. The Senate shall meet on the first Wednesday in every month, or on the nearest convenient day, should such first Wednesday be a public holiday, and may adjourn from time to time to conclude any unfinished business.
6. At any time in the interval between such monthly meetings it shall be competent for the Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor, in any case of emergency, to call a special meeting of the Senate, to be held as soon as conveniently may be, for the consideration of any business which he may wish to submit to them.
7. Upon the written requisition of any three members, the Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor, or, in the absence of both, the Registrar shall convene a special meeting of the Senate, to be held as soon as conveniently may be after the expiration of seven days from the receipt of such requisition.
8. Except in any case of emergency as aforesaid, no motion initiating a subject for discussion shall be made, but in pursuance of notice given at the previous monthly meeting, and every such notice shall be entered in a book to be kept by the Registrar for that purpose.
9. The Registrar shall issue to each member of the Senate a summons with a written specification of the various matters to be considered at the next meeting of the Senate, whether such meeting be an ordinary or a special one, and such summons, except in any case of emergency as aforesaid, shall be issued at least three days previously to such meeting.
10. In the event of a quorum of the Senate not being present at any monthly or other meeting within half-an-hour after the hour appointed, the members then present may appoint any convenient future day, of which at least three days' notice shall be given by the Registrar in the usual manner.

11.

\* Students who matriculated before June, 1882, are referred to the Calendar for 1881-82 for the By-laws under which they will complete their Academic Course.

11. All the proceedings of the Senate shall be entered in a journal, and at the opening of each meeting the minutes of the preceding meeting shall be read and confirmed, and the signature of the Chairman then presiding shall be attached thereto.

12. If any Fellow shall, without leave from the Senate be absent from its meetings for six consecutive calendar months, his fellowship shall *ipso facto* become vacant.

#### ELECTION TO VACANCIES.

13. At the first meeting of the Senate after the occurrence of a vacancy among the Fellows, a day shall be fixed for a Convocation for the election of a successor, such day to be within sixty days from the date of such Senate Meeting, and to be announced at least thirty days before such Convocation, by notice posted at the University and by advertisement in one or more of the daily newspapers. Due notice shall also be given of the day on which a ballot shall be taken, should such be required. Provided that no Convocation shall be held in the month of January.

14. No person shall be eligible for election to fill any vacancy among the Fellows unless his name shall have been communicated to the Registrar by some legally\* qualified voter at least ten clear days before the time of Convocation; and it shall be the duty of that officer to cause the name of such person and the fact of his candidature to be forthwith advertised in one or more of the daily newspapers published in Sydney, and to be posted in a conspicuous place in the University for eight clear days at least before such Convocation.

15. The Convocation for the Election of a Fellow shall be held in the University and shall be presided over in the same manner as if it were a meeting of the Senate. Every candidate submitted for election must be proposed and seconded by legally qualified voters. If one candidate only or one only for each vacancy be so proposed and seconded, then such candidate or candidates shall be declared by the President to be duly elected. But if more candidates are proposed and seconded than there are vacancies in the Senate to be filled at such Convocation, a show of hands shall be taken, and unless a ballot be demanded by at least two members of Convocation then present, the President shall declare the candidate or candidates in whose favour there shall be the greatest show of hands to be duly elected. Should a ballot be demanded, it shall be conducted in the following manner:—

- (A.) The voters then present shall choose two or more Members of Convocation to act as scrutineers.
- (B.) The ballot shall not be held earlier than one week from the day of nomination at Convocation, and shall be notified by notice posted in the University and by advertisement in one or more of the daily newspapers.
- (C.) The ballot shall commence at 10 a.m. and close at 2 p.m. on the day appointed.
- (D.) At the expiration of the time allotted for the ballot the scrutineers shall proceed to the examination of the voting papers, and shall report the result to the President, who shall then declare the candidate or candidates having the majority of votes to be duly elected to the vacant seat or seats in the Senate.
- (E.) In the event of an equality of votes, the election shall be decided by the casting vote of the President.

16. Before the time fixed for the Convocation for the Election of a Fellow, the Registrar shall prepare for the President's use a complete list of all persons entitled to vote under the provisions of the law, and a copy of such list shall be posted in a conspicuous place in the University for two days at least before the time of Convocation.

17. None but legally qualified voters shall be allowed to be present during the taking of a ballot.

#### EX OFFICIO MEMBERS.

(24 Victoria No. 13.)

18. The Professor of Classics, the Professor of Mathematics, and the Professor of Experimental Physics shall be *ex officio* members of the Senate under the the provisions of the "Sydney University Incorporation Act Amendment Act of 1861."

19. The present Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy shall be an *ex officio* member of the Senate under the Act of 1861.

#### SUPERIOR OFFICERS.

(24 Victoria No. 13.)

20. The Registrar and the Solicitor to the University are hereby declared to be Superior Officers of the University entitled to the rights and privileges conferred by the "Sydney University Incorporation Act Amendment Act of 1861."

21. The present Auditor of the University, the Honorable Geoffrey Eagar, is hereby declared to be a Superior Officer of the University entitled to the rights and privileges conferred by the "Sydney University Incorporation Act Amendment Act of 1861."

#### REGISTRAR.

22. The Registrar shall keep all necessary records of the Proceedings of the University, conduct all necessary correspondence, and keep such Registers and Books of Account as may be required.

23. All fees, fines, or other sums received by the Registrar in his capacity as such shall be paid into the Bank of the University, in order that the same may be applied, accounted for, and audited in such manner as the Senate may from time to time appoint.

SEAL

\* The legally qualified voters are Fellows of the Senate for the time being, Professors, Public Teachers and Examiners in the Schools of the University, Principals of Incorporated Colleges within the University, Superior Officers of the University declared to be such by By-law, Graduates who shall have taken the Degrees of M.A., LL.D., or M.D. in this University, and Bachelors of Arts of three years' standing.

## SEAL OF THE UNIVERSITY.

24. The Seal of the University shall be placed in the charge of the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, and Registrar, and shall not be affixed to any document except by order of the Senate.

## FACULTIES.

25. There shall be four Faculties in the University, viz. :—

1. Arts.
2. Law.
3. Medicine.
4. Science.

## LIMITATION OF THE TITLE OF PROFESSOR.

26. The title of Professor shall be distinctive of those Public Teachers of the University upon whom the Senate shall have conferred that title, and no person in or belonging to the University, or any College within it, shall be recognized as Professor without the express authority of the Senate.

## PROCTORIAL BOARD.

27. The Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, and the Professors in the four several Faculties shall form a Board, to be called the "Proctorial Board," to which shall be confided the duty of enforcing the observance of order on the part of the undergraduates of the University. And this Board shall make such regulations as it may deem expedient for the maintenance of discipline amongst the undergraduates, and shall have the power of inflicting or authorizing to be inflicted all such academic punishments as are sanctioned by the present usage of British Universities, including fines to an amount not exceeding five pounds (£5) for any one offence: Provided, however, that the Board shall not proceed to the expulsion of any undergraduate or his suspension for a period exceeding one Term without the express authority of the Senate.

28. No question shall be decided at any meeting of this Board unless three members at the least shall be present.

29. At meetings of this Board the Chair shall be occupied by the Chancellor, or in his absence by the Vice-Chancellor, or in the absence of both by the Dean of the Faculty of Arts; and in the event of an equality of votes at any meeting, the Chairman shall have a casting vote. At meetings of this Board the Registrar of the University shall attend and record the proceedings, and it shall be his duty to collect all fines imposed by or under the authority of the Board. It shall be the duty of the Registrar to convene the Board on the requisition of any one of its members, at such time within seven days from the date of the requisition as may be directed by the Chancellor, or in his absence by the Vice-Chancellor, on whom it shall be incumbent to give such direction on the Registrar's application. In the event of the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, the time of meeting shall be fixed by the Dean of the Faculty of Arts.

## BOARD OF STUDIES.

30. The Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, and the Professors of the four several Faculties shall form a Board, to be called the Board of Studies, for the consideration of all general questions relating to the studies of the University which may be referred to them by the Senate, and shall be subject to like regulations with the Proctorial Board in respect of its meetings.

## DEANS OF FACULTIES.

31. A Dean for each of the Faculties in the University shall be appointed by the Senate from time to time for a term of three years.

32. In the event of the office of Dean becoming vacant by death, resignation, or otherwise, before the expiration of the full term of office herein prescribed, the appointment of a successor shall be proceeded with at the next ensuing regular meeting of the Senate; and the Dean so appointed shall hold office until the first regular meeting of the Senate in the Term next after the expiration of three years from the date of such appointment.

## TERMS.

33. The Academic Year shall contain three Terms, that is to say :—

*Lent Term.*—Commencing on the first Monday in March, and terminating with the fourth Saturday in May.

*Trinity Term.*—Commencing on the second Monday in June, and terminating with the first Saturday in September, except when the second Monday in June falls on the 8th, 9th, or 10th of the month, when Trinity Term shall commence on the third Monday in the month.

*Michaelmas Term.*—Commencing on the second Monday in October, and terminating with the third Saturday in December.

## LECTURES.

34. Lectures shall commence on the first day of Term, except in Lent Term, in which they shall commence on the fourth Monday in March.

35. Lectures of an hour each shall be given by the Professors and other teachers, at such times and in such order as the Senate may from time to time direct.

36. Before the admission of a student to any course of Lectures he shall pay to the Registrar of the University the fee appointed by the Senate.

37. Full and complete tables of Lectures and subjects of Examinations shall be printed annually in the Calendar and posted at the University from time to time.

38. Any undergraduate not holding a scholarship in the University, nor being a Member of a College established under the provision of the Act 18 Victoria No. 37, may be exempted from attendance upon any or all of the prescribed Lectures, upon producing evidence which shall satisfy the Senate that there are sufficient reasons for such exemption: Provided that no such exemption shall be granted for more than one year at any one time.

39. No such exemption shall be granted until the Examiners shall have specially certified to the Senate that the abilities and attainments of the applicant are such as to enable him in their opinion to keep up with the usual course of study at the University without attendance upon Lectures. Undergraduates admitted

admitted *ad eundem statum* and who are not required to pass the Matriculation Examination, shall nevertheless be required to pass a Special Examination, to be certified by the Examiners as above, before obtaining exemption from attendance upon Lectures.

#### YEARLY EXAMINATIONS.

40. In the Faculties of Arts, Law, and Science, Yearly Examinations shall be held during the first fortnight of Lent Term, and no undergraduate shall absent himself therefrom except under medical certificate. In the Faculty of Medicine such Class Examinations shall be held as shall seem to the Senate advisable on the report of the Dean of that Faculty.

41. No undergraduate not exempted under By-law 38 from attendance upon Lectures shall be admitted to these examinations who, without sufficient cause, shall have absented himself more than three times during any one term from any prescribed course of Lectures.

42. Such undergraduates as absent themselves from examinations except under medical certificate, or fail to pass them in a satisfactory manner, shall at the discretion of the Senate on the Report of the Examiners be required to keep additional terms before proceeding to any degree.

43. Every undergraduate exempted from attendance upon Lectures under By-law 38 shall, before being admitted to any Yearly Examination, pay to the Registrar a fee of two pounds. If any such candidate fail to pass the examination, the fee shall not be returned to him, but he may be admitted again to examination without the payment of any additional fee.

44. Undergraduates who shall have passed the Yearly Examinations shall receive certificates to that effect, signed by the Dean of the Faculty in which he is pursuing his studies and by the Registrar.

45. At each examination honour papers shall be set where necessary, and a list of the honour subjects shall be annually published in the Calendar.

46. The names of those candidates who obtain honours shall be arranged in order of merit.

47. Prize books, stamped with the University arms, shall be given to each student who shall be placed in the first class in honours at Examinations, other than those for Degrees.

48. Examiners shall be appointed from time to time by the Senate to conduct the examinations provided for under these By-laws.

#### ADMISSION AD EUNDEM STATUM.

49. Undergraduates of other Universities may, at the discretion of the Senate, be admitted *ad eundem statum* in this University without examination: Provided always, that they shall give to the Registrar, to be submitted to the Senate, sufficient evidence of their alleged *status*, and of good conduct.

#### SCHOLARSHIPS.

50. Scholarships shall be awarded after examination as the Senate may from time to time appoint.

51. No Scholarship shall be awarded except to such candidates as exhibit a degree of proficiency which shall be satisfactory to the Examiners.

52. The Examination for Scholarships shall be concurrent with the Matriculation and Yearly Examinations, additional papers and questions being set when required.

#### FACULTY OF ARTS.

##### *Board of Examiners.*

53. The Professors in the Faculty of Arts, together with such other persons as may from time to time be appointed by the Senate, shall form a Board of Examiners for conducting the Examinations in the Faculty of Arts, and of this Board the Dean of the Faculty, or in his absence the Professor next in seniority, shall be Chairman.

54. The Board of Examiners shall, from time to time, and in accordance with the provisions of the By-laws for the time being, frame rules and appoint times and places for the several examinations in the Faculty of Arts.

55. At the conclusion of each Examination the Board shall transmit to the Senate a Report of the result, signed by the Chairman and by at least two other members.

#### MATRICULATION.

56. Candidates for Matriculation must make application to the Registrar before the commencement of Lent Term.

57. The Matriculation Examination shall take place at the commencement of Lent Term, but the Examiners in special cases, with the sanction of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, are authorized to hold such examinations at such other times as may be deemed expedient.

58. The examination shall be conducted by means of written or printed papers; but the Examiners shall not be precluded from putting *vivâ voce* questions.

59. The names of all candidates who have passed the Matriculation Examination shall be arranged and published in such order as the Board of Examiners shall recommend to the Senate.

60. Students who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination and shall have paid a fee of two pounds to the Registrar may be admitted by the Senate as Members of the University.

61. The Examination for Matriculation shall be in the following subjects:—

English Grammar and Composition.

Latin.

Arithmetic.

Algebra to Simple Equations, inclusive.

Geometry, Euclid, Book I.

And one of the following:—

Greek.

French.

German.

Elementary Chemistry.

Elementary Physics.

BACHELOR

## BACHELOR OF ARTS.

62. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts shall during their first year attend the University lectures on the following subjects :—

Latin.  
Mathematics.  
Elementary Chemistry and the Elements of Natural Philosophy.

And one of the three following languages :—

Greek.  
French.  
German.

63. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts shall during their second year attend the University lectures on the following subjects :—

Latin and Ancient History.  
Mathematics.  
And two of the three following languages :—

Greek.  
French.  
German.

No student of the second year will be allowed to attend the lectures upon Greek, French, or German, unless he shall have passed a previous examination in these subjects, or shall satisfy the Professor or Lecturer that he is qualified to profit by such lectures.

64. The undergraduates of the first and second years shall be examined in the subjects of the undergraduate course upon which lectures have been given during the year, and shall be required to pass in such proportion thereof as the Senate shall from time to time determine.

65. Candidates for the Degree of B.A. shall during their third year attend Lectures upon the following subjects :—

1. Latin or Greek Language and Literature.
2. Mathematics (pure and mixed).
3. French or German Language and Literature.
4. Mental Philosophy and Logic, or Physical Geography and Geology.
5. Zoology and Botany.

66. The Examination for the Degree of B.A. shall take place once a year, at the beginning of Lent Term.

67. No candidate shall be admitted to this examination unless he produce a certificate from the Dean of the Faculty of Arts that he is of nine Terms' standing, and that he has passed all the examinations required since his admission to the University.

68. The fee for the Degree of B.A. shall be three pounds. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination unless he have previously paid his fee to the Registrar. If a candidate fail to pass the examination, the fee shall not be returned to him ; but he shall be admissible to any subsequent examination for the same degree without the payment of an additional fee.

69. The examination shall be conducted in the first instance by means of printed papers, and at the termination of such examination each candidate shall undergo a *vivâ voce* examination if the Examiners think fit.

70. To obtain the Degree of B.A. candidates shall pass satisfactory examinations in the following subjects :—

- I.—Latin or Greek Language and Literature.
- II.—Mathematics (pure and mixed).
- III.—French or German Language and Literature.

71. Students proceeding to the Degree of B.A. who have passed the First Year Examination, and who have therat been placed in the honour list both in Classics and in Mathematics may elect to attend lectures during their second year in one of these subjects only, and if they again obtain honours in that subject at their Second Year Examination, they shall be deemed to have passed that examination.

72. Students of the Third Year who have obtained honours in either Classics or Mathematics at both their First and Second Year Examinations, may elect to attend lectures during their third year in that subject only, and if they again obtain honours in that subject at their B.A. Examination, they shall be deemed to have passed for their Degree.

73. The Candidate for Honours, who shall have most distinguished himself at the B.A. Examination in Classics or in Mathematics, shall, if he possess sufficient merit, receive a gold medal or a prize to the value of £10.

## MASTER OF ARTS.

74. There shall be a Yearly Examination for the Degree of M.A. during Lent Term, or at such other times as the Examiners, with the sanction of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, may appoint.

75. Every candidate for this Degree must have previously obtained the Degree of B.A., and two years must have elapsed since the time of his examination for such Degree. He will also be required to furnish evidence of having completed his twenty-first year.

76. The fee for the Degree of M.A. shall be five pounds. No candidate shall be admitted to the examinations unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar. If a candidate fail to pass the Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him, but he shall be admissible to any subsequent examination for the same Degree without payment of an additional fee.

77. Candidates for the Degree of M.A. shall elect to be examined in one or more of the following branches of knowledge :—

1. Classical Philosophy and History.
2. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
3. Logic, Moral, Mental, and Political Philosophy.

The candidate most distinguished in each branch at the examination shall, if he possess sufficient merit, receive a gold medal.



78. The Senate may at its discretion admit to examination for the Degree of Master of Arts any person who shall have obtained at least two years previously the Degree of Bachelor of Arts or equivalent first Degree in Arts, in any other University approved by the Senate. Every candidate for admission under this By-law must make application in writing to the Registrar and supply satisfactory evidence of his qualification as aforesaid, and that he is a person of good fame and character, and upon the approval of his application shall pay to the Registrar a fee of two pounds for the entry of his name in the University books, in addition to the prescribed fee for his Degree. Every candidate before he is admitted to his Degree shall be required to furnish evidence of having completed his twenty-first year.

#### FACULTY OF LAWS.

##### *Bachelor of Laws.*

79. Until Professorships are established there shall be a Board of Examiners appointed by the Senate to test the qualifications of candidates desirous of obtaining a Degree in Laws. The examination for the Degree of LL.B. shall take place at such times as the Examiners with the sanction of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor may appoint.

80. Every candidate for the Degree of LL.B. shall lodge with the Registrar satisfactory evidence of having taken the Degree of B.A., or some equivalent Degree, at least one year previously in this or in some other University approved by the Senate. Every such candidate shall also furnish satisfactory evidence that he is a person of good fame and character, and that he has completed his twenty-fifth year.

81. The fee for the Degree of LL.B. shall be ten pounds. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar. If the candidate fail to pass this examination, the fee shall not be returned to him, but he shall be admissible to any subsequent examination for the same Degree without the payment of an additional fee.

82. Candidates for the Degree of LL.B. shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Roman, Civil, and International Law.  
Constitutional History and Constitutional Law of England.  
General Law of England.

##### *Doctor of Laws.*

83. The Degree of LL.D. shall not be conferred until after the expiration of two academic years from the granting of the LL.B. Degree. Every candidate shall be required to pass an examination in the Civil Law in the original Latin with especial reference to such particular works as the Examiners may from time to time determine. The fee for the Degree of LL.D. shall be ten pounds.

84. The Senate shall have power to admit to examination for the Degree of LL.D. any person who shall have obtained at least two years previously the Degree of LL.B. at any other University approved by the Senate, and who shall have completed his twenty-seventh year, and shall also have obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Arts or an equivalent first Degree in Arts, at any such University, or shall pass an examination similar to that prescribed for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in this University. Every candidate for admission under this By-law must make application in writing to the Registrar and supply satisfactory evidence of his qualifications as aforesaid, and that he is a person of good fame and character, and upon the approval of his application he shall pay to the Registrar a fee of two pounds for the entry of his name in the University books, in addition to the prescribed fee for his Degree.

#### FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

85. Fellows of the Senate who are legally qualified members of the medical profession, the Professors and Lecturers connected with the Medical School of the University, and the Examiners in Medicine appointed by the Senate from time to time shall constitute the Faculty of Medicine.

86. The Dean shall exercise a general superintendence over the administrative business connected with the Faculty, and shall convene meetings of the Faculty when required, and act as Chairman at all such meetings, but in his absence the members of the Faculty present shall elect a Chairman. The Dean or Chairman shall transmit all resolutions of the Faculty to the Senate.

87. The Faculty shall meet from time to time for the purpose of considering and reporting to the Senate such subjects as have relation to the studies, lectures, examinations, and Degrees in Medicine, and such questions as may be referred to them by the Senate.

88. The Academic Year in Medicine shall comprise two sessions, the one including Lent and Trinity Terms, the other Michaelmas Term.

89. Lectures shall be delivered on subjects directed by the Senate, and shall consist either of a hundred lectures of one hour each, to be called a long course, or of fifty lectures of one hour each, to be called a short course, and, as far as possible, the long course shall be delivered during the long session, and the short course of lectures during the short session.

90. Notwithstanding the above provision as to lectures during the various terms, dissections may be conducted during the months from May to October inclusive.

91. Every undergraduate in Medicine must have passed the Matriculation Examination and during his first year must have pursued the course of studies provided for Undergraduates in Arts, and have passed satisfactorily the examinations in the subjects of lectures before proceeding any further. Graduates in Arts are exempted from the provisions of this by-law.

92. During the second year, the subjects of lectures to be attended shall be:—

General and Descriptive Anatomy—Lent and Trinity Terms.  
Regional and Surgical Anatomy       "       "  
Chemistry       ...       ...       "       "  
Materia Medica and Therapeutics—Trinity and Michaelmas Terms.  
Zoology—Michaelmas Term.  
Demonstrations in Comparative Anatomy—Michaelmas Term.  
Botany (Junior)...       ...       ...       "       "  
Practical Surgery at an Hospital (including  
Clinical Lectures) ...       ...       "       "  
Dissections from May to October.

93. During the third year the subjects of lectures to be attended shall be :—

General and Descriptive Anatomy—Lent and Trinity Terms.  
 Regional and Surgical Anatomy       "       "  
 Physiology       ...       ...       "       "  
 Surgery       ...       ...       "       "  
 Practical Physiology       ...       "       "  
 Comparative Anatomy—Michaelmas Term.  
 Botany (Senior)       "  
 Practical Chemistry       "  
 Dissections from May to October.

The undergraduate shall also produce certificates of having attended the *Surgical Practice* of a recognized Hospital during twelve (12) months, and of having attended the *Surgical Practice of the Out-door Patients of an Hospital* during three (3) months, and of *Practical Pharmacy* during three (3) months.

94. During the fourth year the subjects of lectures to be attended shall be :—

Physiology—Lent and Trinity Terms.  
 Medicine (Theory and Practice)—Lent and Trinity Terms.  
 Surgery and Operative Surgery       "       "  
 Midwifery and Diseases of Women       "       "  
 Pathology—Trinity and Michaelmas Terms.  
 Clinical Surgery (not less than fifty lectures)→Lent and Trinity Terms.  
 Regional Anatomy (fifty lectures)       "       "

The undergraduate shall also produce certificates of having attended the *Medical Practice* of a recognized Hospital during twelve (12) months, of having attended the *Medical Practice of the Out-door Patients of a Hospital* during three (3) months, and of competency to perform vaccination.

95. During the fifth year the subjects of lectures to be attended shall be :—

Midwifery and Diseases of Women—Lent and Trinity Terms.  
 Practice of Medicine       "       "  
 Pathology and Pathological Anatomy       "       "  
 Forensic Medicine (fifty lectures)       "       "  
 Clinical Medicine (fifty lectures)       "       "  
 Operative Surgery (at least twenty-five lectures)       "       "  
 Clinical Lectures on Diseases of Children—Michaelmas Term.  
 Clinical Ophthalmic Instruction—Three months.

During this year the undergraduate will be required to attend to *Practical Midwifery* and to produce a certificate that he has personally attended at least twenty cases.

He shall also produce certificates of attendance in a Hospital for the Insane for three months, and of attendance upon not less than twelve clinical lectures on *Psychological Medicine*; also of *General Hospital Practice* for nine months.

96. There shall be four Degrees granted in the Faculty of Medicine—viz., Bachelor of Medicine (M.B.), Bachelor of Surgery (Ch. B.), Doctor of Medicine (M.D.), and Master of Surgery (Ch.M.)

97. Candidates for the Degree of M.B. or Ch.B. shall be required to have completed the first year in the Arts Classes, and to pass two Professional Examinations.

98. The first Professional Examination shall take place at the end of the third year, and shall include the following subjects :—

Anatomy.  
 Practical Anatomy.  
 Chemistry.  
 Practical Chemistry.  
 Botany.  
 Materia Medica and Practical Pharmacy.  
 Elementary Physiology.  
 Comparative Anatomy.

99. Before admission to the Final Examination for the Degree of M.B. or Ch.B., the candidate shall furnish a declaration, in his own handwriting, that he has completed his twenty-first year, and also a certificate as to his moral character, signed by two competent persons.

100. At the several Professional Examinations, the candidate who shall have most distinguished himself for honours shall, if he possess sufficient merit, receive a gold medal or a prize of the value of ten pounds.

101. The Second or Final Examination shall not take place until the completion of the fifth year of studies, and shall include :—

Physiology.  
 Pathology.  
 Surgery (including Operative Surgery).  
 Medicine (including Psychological Medicine).  
 Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.  
 Forensic Medicine.  
 Hygiene.  
 Clinical Medicine.  
 Clinical Surgery.

102. In the two Professional Examinations the candidate will be required to give proof of his knowledge of Botany by the examination and dissection of specimens; of Chemistry, by practical analysis; of Pathology and Physiology, by reference to specimens, &c., &c.; of Surgery, by performing operations on the dead subject, if required; and of a knowledge of Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery, by the examination of patients at the bedside.

103. Candidates who shall have passed to the satisfaction of the Faculty in all the subjects of the above examinations shall be classified in order of merit, and shall be recommended to the Senate for admission to the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine (M.B.), and Bachelor of Surgery (Ch.B.), or to either of such Degrees.

104. If any candidate at these examinations be found unqualified, he shall not be again admitted to examination until he has studied another year the subjects in which he has failed to pass.

105. Accredited certificates of attendance and of examination from other Universities and Schools of Medicine recognized by the University of Sydney may, on the report of the Dean of the Faculty, be accepted by the Senate as proof *pro tanto* of the attendance on lectures required by these By-laws. But in all such cases a Degree in Arts, or some similar literary or scientific certificate satisfactory to the Senate, on the aforesaid report, shall be required.

106. Bachelors of Medicine and Bachelors of Surgery of this University shall not possess any right to assume the title of Doctor.

107. The Degree of Doctor of Medicine (M.D.) shall not be conferred until after the expiration of two academic years from the granting of the M.B. Degree.

108. The candidate must produce evidence that after having obtained the Degree of M.B. he has spent two years in hospital practice, or three years in practice either private or in the public service.

109. The candidate shall be required to pass the following examination, which shall be conducted by means of printed papers and *vivâ voce* interrogations, viz. :—

- (a) Logic and Moral Philosophy, or Medical Psychology (including the Physiology of the Brain and Nervous System, Mental Pathology, Mental Therapeutics, and Mental Hygiene).
- (b) Medicine (including State Medicine).
- (c) Commentary on a case (to be furnished to the candidate) in Medicine or Obstetric Medicine.
- (d) Examination and report on cases of patients under treatment in the wards of a hospital.
- (e) *Vivâ voce* interrogations, and demonstrations from specimens and preparations.

110. Candidates who shall pass the examinations satisfactorily shall be classified in order of merit, and may, on the report of the Dean of the Faculty, be admitted by the Senate to the Degree of M.D.

111. The Degree of Master of Surgery shall not be conferred until after the expiration of two academic years from the granting of the Degree of Bachelor of Surgery.

112. The candidate must produce evidence that after having obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Surgery he has attended—

- (a) To Clinical or Practical Surgery during two years in a recognized hospital;
- (b) Or of having been engaged during three years in the practice of his profession.

113. The candidate must pass an examination in the following subjects :—

1. Logic and Moral Philosophy.
2. Surgery.
3. Commentary on a case in Surgery.
4. Operative Surgery.
5. Surgical Anatomy (including demonstration on the dead subject).
6. Pathological Anatomy.
7. Clinical Surgery.

Candidates who have previously passed the examination in Logic and Moral Philosophy, Graduates in Arts, and Doctors of Medicine shall be exempted from examination in these subjects.

114. Candidates who shall have passed in all the subjects of this examination shall be classified in order of merit, and may, on the report of the Dean of the Faculty, be admitted by the Senate to the Degree of Master of Surgery.

115. The Senate shall have power to admit to the examination for the Degree of M.D. or Ch.M. persons who shall have obtained (after examination) the Degree of M.B. or Ch.B. respectively, or some corresponding or equivalent first Degree in Medicine at a University recognized by the Senate. Provided that at least three years shall have elapsed since the Degree of M.B. or Ch.B. was obtained, and that the condition contained in By-laws 107 or 111 shall have been complied with. Provided also that proof shall be supplied by the candidate satisfactorily to the Medical Faculty, that the attendance on lectures and other conditions prior to the obtaining of the Degree of M.B. or Ch.B., shall be equivalent to those required for the Degree of M.B. or Ch.B. in this University. When such evidence cannot be supplied, the candidate shall attend lectures either in this University or in some recognized University or School of Medicine, in the required subjects, and shall pass a satisfactory examination in them before admission to the examination for the Degree of M.D. or Ch.M.

Every candidate for admission under this By-law must make application in writing to the Registrar, and supply satisfactory evidence of his qualifications as aforesaid, and also that he is a person of good fame and character. Upon the approval of his application, he shall pay to the Registrar a fee of two pounds for the entry of his name in the University Books in addition to the prescribed fee for his Degree.

116. The fee for the Degrees of M.B., Ch.B., M.D., and Ch.M., shall be Ten Pounds respectively.

117. The above fees shall be paid to the Registrar previous to the examination, and shall not in any case be returned to the candidate.

118. Candidates who fail to pass an examination shall be allowed to present themselves for one further similar examination without fee, but for each subsequent examination that may be required shall pay the sum of five pounds.

#### FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

119. The Professors in the Faculty of Science, together with such other persons as may from time to time be appointed by the Senate, shall form a Board of Examiners for conducting the examinations in the Faculty of Science, and of this Board the Dean of the Faculty, or in his absence the Professor next in seniority, shall be Chairman.

120. The Board of Examiners shall, from time to time, and in accordance with the provisions of the By-laws for the time being, frame rules and appoint times and places for the several examinations in the Faculty of Science.

121. At the conclusion of each examination the Board shall transmit to the Senate a report of the result signed by the Chairman and by at least two other members.

122. There shall be two Degrees granted in the Faculty of Science—viz., Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) and Doctor of Science (D.Sc.)

123. Every Undergraduate in Science must have passed the Matriculation Examination, and during his first year must have pursued the course of studies provided for Undergraduates in Arts, and have passed satisfactorily the examinations in the subjects of Lectures before proceeding any further. Graduates in Arts are exempted from the provisions of this By-law.

124. Candidates for the Degrees in Science shall during their second year attend Lectures and pass examinations in the following subjects:—

Chemistry—Theoretical and Practical.

Physics—Theoretical and Practical.

Natural History.

Mathematics—(as in the second year of Arts).

French and German unless (in respect of Lectures) specially exempted.

125. To obtain the Degree of B.Sc., undergraduates of the third year shall attend Lectures and pass examinations in at least three of the following subjects:—

Chemistry—Inorganic and Organic (with Laboratory practice).

Physics—Theoretical and Practical.

Mathematics (pure and mixed).

Mineralogy.

Geology and Palaeontology.

Zoology and Botany.

126. The candidate who shall at this examination most distinguish himself shall, if of sufficient merit, receive a gold medal or prize of the value of ten pounds.

127. The examination for the Degree of B.Sc. shall take place once a year, at the beginning of Lent Term.

128. No candidate shall be admitted to this examination unless he produce a certificate from the Dean of the Faculty of Science that he is of nine Terms' standing, and that he has passed all the examinations required since his admission to the University.

129. The fee for the Degree of B.Sc. shall be three pounds. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar. If a candidate fail to pass the examination the fee shall not be returned to him; but he shall be admissible to one subsequent examination for the same Degree without the payment of an additional fee.

130. The Second and Third Year Examinations shall be conducted in the first instance by means of printed papers, practical exercises, and reference to specimens when necessary, and at the termination of such examinations each candidate shall undergo a *visd voce* examination if the Examiners think fit.

131. At both the Second and Third Year Examinations honour papers shall be set where necessary. Students may elect to take up any one or more subjects.

132. The Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Science (D.Sc.) shall take place once a year, at the beginning of Lent Term. This degree shall not be conferred until after the expiration of three academic years from the granting of the B.Sc. Degree.

133. Every candidate must produce evidence that during the intervening time he has been employed in scientific study and research for at least three years, and shall be required to pass an examination in one of the following branches of Science—viz., Chemistry, Physics, Zoology, Botany, Geology, or Palaeontology; he shall also be required to write a paper embodying the results of an original investigation or scientific research, such as shall receive the approval of the Board of Examiners.

134. The candidate who at this examination shall most distinguish himself shall receive a gold medal or prize of the value of ten pounds.

135. The fee for the Degree of D.Sc. shall be ten pounds, which shall be paid to the Registrar previous to the examination.

136. The above fee shall not in any case be returned, but any candidates who fail to pass an examination shall be allowed to present themselves for one further similar examination without fee, but for each subsequent examination that may be required, shall pay the sum of five pounds.

#### DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.

137. The Board of Examiners in Science shall conduct the examinations in the Department of Engineering, as provided for in By-laws 119, 120, 121.

138. There shall be three certificates in Engineering, that for Civil Engineering and Architecture, that for Mechanical Engineering, and that for Mining Engineering.

139. Candidates for Certificates in Engineering must have passed the Matriculation Examination, and during their first year must have pursued the course of studies provided for Undergraduates in Arts, and pass satisfactorily the examinations in the subject of lectures before proceeding any further. Graduates in Arts are exempted from the provisions of this By-law.

140. The examinations shall take place annually at the beginning of Lent Term.

141. During the Second Year, candidates shall attend Lectures and pass examinations in the following subjects:—

Mathematics (as in the Second Year of Arts).

Chemistry (as in the Second Year of Science).

Physics (as in the Second Year of Science).

Surveying.

Geometrical Drawing.

Applied Mechanics.

142. During the Third Year, candidates shall attend Lectures and pass examinations in the following subjects :—

- Mathematics (pure and mixed).
- Surveying.
- Engineering.
- Mineralogy and Geology.

Candidates for the Certificate of Mechanical Engineer are exempted from Lectures and examinations in Mineralogy and Geology.

143. To obtain the Certificate in Engineering Candidates during the Fourth Year shall receive instructions and pass examination in one of the following branches :—

1. Civil Engineering and Architecture.
2. { Mechanical Engineering.  
Machine Construction.
3. { Mining Engineering  
Metallurgy.  
Mining Law.

144. No candidate shall be admitted to the Final Examination for the Certificate in Engineering unless he produce a certificate from the Dean of the Faculty of Science that he is of twelve Terms' standing, and that he has passed all the examinations required since his admission to the University.

145. Candidates will also be required to produce evidence of having been satisfactorily engaged for twelve months in acquiring a knowledge of Civil Engineering, of Machine Construction, or of Mining, according to the Branch or Branches selected.

146. The candidate who shall most distinguish himself at this examination shall, if of sufficient merit, receive a gold medal or prize of the value of ten pounds.

147. Every Certificate in Engineering shall specify the Branch or Branches of Engineering for which it is granted.

148. The fee for the Certificate in Engineering shall be ten pounds. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination unless he shall have previously paid this fee to the Registrar. If a candidate fail to pass the examination the fee shall not be returned to him, but he shall be admissible to one subsequent examination for the same Degrees without the payment of an additional fee.

149. Candidates who have received a Certificate in Engineering in one Branch may, upon passing the examination and producing the necessary evidence of practical work for any other Branch or Branches, receive a Certificate in Engineering for such additional Branch or Branches.

150. The fee for such additional Examination shall be ten pounds.

#### ADMISSION AD EUNDEM GRADUM.

151. Admission of *ad eundem gradum* in this University may, at the discretion of the Senate, be granted without examination to Graduates of the following approved Universities, that is to say, the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Dublin, the Queen's University of Ireland, and the Royal University of Ireland lately established in its place, and the Universities of Melbourne, New Zealand, and Adelaide; and may also be granted to Graduates of such other Universities as the Senate may from time to time determine. Provided always, that they shall give to the Registrar, to be submitted to the Senate, sufficient evidence of their alleged Degrees respectively and of their good fame and character. Upon the approval of his application, each candidate shall pay to the Registrar a fee of £2 for the entry of his name on the University books, in addition to the prescribed fee for his Degree.

#### REGISTER OF GRADUATES.

152. A Register of the Graduates of the University shall be kept by the Registrar, in such manner as the Senate shall from time to time direct.

153. A Register of the Members of the Convocation shall be kept by the Registrar, in such manner as the Senate shall from time to time direct, and such Register shall be conclusive evidence that any person whose name shall appear thereon at the time of his claiming to vote at a Convocation is so entitled to vote.

#### SUBSTITUTES FOR OFFICERS.

154. Any act required by the By-laws to be performed by any officer of the University may, during the absence or other incapacity of such officer, unless otherwise provided, be performed by a person appointed by the Senate to act in his place.

#### ACADEMIC COSTUME.

155. The Academic costume shall be for—

*The Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor*—a robe and cap similar to those worn by the Chancellor of the University of Oxford. In undress, the silk gown worn by other Members of the Senate,—black velvet cap and gold tassel.

*A Member of the Senate*—the habit of his Degree, or a black silk gown of the description worn by Graduates holding the Degree of Doctor, with tippet of scarlet cloth edged with white fur, and lined with blue silk,—black velvet trencher cap.

*Doctor of Laws, Medicine, or Science, or Master of Surgery*—The gown worn by Graduates holding the Degree of Doctor in the University of Oxford or Cambridge,—black cloth trencher cap.

*Doctor of Laws*—hood of scarlet cloth, lined with blue silk.

*Doctor of Medicine*—hood of scarlet cloth, lined with purple silk.

*Doctor of Science*—hood of scarlet cloth, lined with amber-coloured satin.

*Master of Surgery*—hood of scarlet cloth, lined with lavender silk.

*Master of Arts*—the ordinary Master's gown of Oxford or Cambridge, of silk or bombazine, with black silk hood lined with blue silk,—black cloth trencher cap.

*Bachelor of Laws, Medicine, or Surgery*—the black gown worn by civilians in Oxford or Cambridge holding Degrees,—black cloth trencher cap. *Bachelor*

- Bachelor of Laws*—hood of black silk, edged with blue silk.  
*Bachelor of Medicine*—hood of black silk, edged with purple silk.  
*Bachelor of Surgery*—hood of black cloth, edged with lavender silk.  
*Bachelor of Arts or Science*—a plain black stuff gown,—black cloth trencher cap.  
*Bachelor of Arts*—hood similar to that worn by the B.A. at Cambridge.  
*Bachelor of Science*—hood of black silk, edged with amber-coloured silk.  
*An Officer not being a Graduate*—a black silk gown of the description worn by civilians not holding Degrees,—black cloth trencher cap.  
*Engineer*—a plain black stuff gown with hood of black cloth, lined with light maroon silk,—black cloth trencher cap.  
*Undergraduate*—a plain black stuff gown,—black cloth trencher cap.  
*Scholar*—plain black stuff gown with a velvet bar and shoulder-strap,—black cloth trencher cap.

156. Members of the University shall, on all public occasions when convened for Academic purposes, appear in their Academic costume.

157. The undergraduates shall appear in Academic costume when attending Lectures, and on all public occasions in the University, and whenever they meet the Fellows, Professors, or other Superior Officers of the University, shall respectfully salute them.

158. Each Professor and Lecturer shall keep a daily record or class roll of the Lectures delivered by him, showing the number and names of the Students present at each Lecture. These class rolls shall be laid on the table at each monthly meeting of the Senate, and shall be collected by the Registrar at the end of each term, and preserved for reference.

#### NON-MATRICULATED STUDENTS.

159. Any person desirous of attending University Lectures may do so without Matriculation upon payment of such fees as the Senate may from time to time direct.

#### PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

160. Two Public Examinations shall be held every year,—the one to be called the Junior Public Examination, and the other to be called the Senior Public Examination; and shall be open to all candidates, male or female, who may present themselves.

161. The Public Examinations shall be held at such times and at such places as the Senate may from time to time appoint.

162. The subjects of the Junior Public Examinations shall be the English Language and Literature, History, Geography, the Latin, Greek, French, and German Languages, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Natural Science, and such other branches of learning as the Senate may from time to time determine.

163. The subjects of the Senior Public Examinations shall be those mentioned in the foregoing section, together with higher Mathematics, Drawing, Music, Natural Philosophy, and such other branches of learning as the Senate may from time to time determine.

164. Every candidate who shall pass either of these examinations, or such portions of either of them as may be required by the rules or orders of the Senate in force for the time being, shall receive a Certificate to that effect, specifying the subjects in which he shall have passed, and signed by the Dean of the Faculty of Arts and by the Registrar.

165. No person shall be admitted to either of the Public Examinations until he shall have paid such fees as may be required by the rules or orders of the Senate in force for the time being.

166. The Professors and Assistant Professors not engaged in tuition, except publicly within the University, together with such other persons as the Senate may from time to time appoint, shall form a Board for conducting the Public Examinations; and of this Board the Dean of the Faculty of Arts, or in his absence the Professor next in seniority, shall be Chairman.

167. At the conclusion of each examination, the Board shall transmit to the Senate a report of the result, signed by the Chairman, and at least one other member.

168. Subject to these By-laws, the Public Examinations shall be conducted according to such rules or orders as the Senate may from time to time establish.

L.S.

W. M. MANNING,  
Chancellor.

The Great Seal was affixed in accordance with the }  
 resolution of the Senate, on this 31st day of July, }  
 one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two,—

H. E. BARFF, Registrar.

Laid before Executive Council, on 19th Sept., /82,—

ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council.

Approved, 19th Sept., /82.

AUGUSTUS LOFTUS.



1882.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

(BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 14 Vict. No. 31.

## BY-LAWS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

ALL By-laws heretofore passed by the Senate and now in force are hereby repealed, and, in lieu thereof, the following By-laws shall be and are hereby declared to be the By-laws under which the University of Sydney shall henceforth be governed, provided always that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to revive any By-law previously repealed, or to prejudice any matter already done or commenced under any By-law hitherto in force.

## CHANCELLOR.

1. The election to the office of Chancellor shall take place at a duly convened meeting of the Senate to be held in Lent Term.
2. The Chancellor shall be elected for a period of three years (except as hereinafter provided) to be computed from the date of election, but shall be eligible for re-election.
3. In the event of the office of Chancellor becoming vacant by death, resignation, or otherwise, before the expiration of the full term of office herein prescribed, the election of a successor shall be proceeded with at the next ensuing regular meeting of the Senate, and the Chancellor so appointed shall hold office until the Lent Term next after the expiration of three years from the date of such election.

## VICE-CHANCELLOR.

4. The election of the Vice-Chancellor shall take place annually at a duly convened meeting of the Senate to be held in Lent Term, except as in cases otherwise provided for by the Act of Incorporation.

## SENATE.

*Meetings and Rules of Procedure.*

5. The Senate shall meet on the first Wednesday in every month, or on the nearest convenient day should such first Wednesday be a public holiday, and may adjourn from time to time to conclude any unfinished business.
6. At any time in the interval between such monthly meetings it shall be competent for the Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor, in any case of emergency, to call a special meeting of the Senate, to be held as soon as conveniently may be, for the consideration of any business which he may wish to submit to them.
7. Upon the written requisition of any three members, the Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor, or, in the absence of both, the Registrar, shall convene a special meeting of the Senate, to be held as soon as conveniently may be after the expiration of seven days from the receipt of such requisition.
8. Except in any case of emergency as aforesaid, no motion initiating a subject for discussion shall be made, but in pursuance of notice given at the previous monthly meeting, and every such notice shall be entered in a book to be kept by the Registrar for that purpose.
9. The Registrar shall issue to each member of the Senate a summons with a written specification of the various matters to be considered at the next meeting of the Senate, whether such meeting be an ordinary or special one, and such summons, except in any case of emergency as aforesaid, shall be issued at least three days previously to such meeting.
10. In the event of a quorum of the Senate not being present at any monthly or other meeting, within half-an hour after the hour appointed the members then present may appoint any convenient future day, of which at least three days' notice shall be given by the Registrar in the usual manner.
11. All the proceedings of the Senate shall be entered in a Journal, and at the opening of each meeting the minutes of the preceding meeting shall be read and confirmed, and the signature of the Chairman then presiding shall be attached thereto.
12. If any Fellow shall, without leave from the Senate, be absent from its meetings for six consecutive calendar months, his Fellowship shall *ipso facto* become vacant.



## ELECTION TO VACANCIES.

13. At the first meeting of the Senate after the occurrence of a vacancy among the Fellows, a day shall be fixed for a Convocation for the election of a successor, such day to be within sixty days from the date of such Senate meeting, and to be announced at least thirty days before such Convocation, by notice posted at the University, and by advertisement in one or more of the daily newspapers. Due notice should also be given of the day on which a ballot shall be taken should such be required, provided that no Convocation shall be held in the month of January.

14. No person shall be eligible for election to fill any vacancy among the Fellows unless his name shall have been communicated to the Registrar by some legally\* qualified voter at least ten clear days before the time of Convocation; and it shall be the duty of that Officer to cause the name of such person and the fact of his candidature to be forthwith advertised in one or more of the daily newspapers published in Sydney, and to be posted in a conspicuous place in the University for eight clear days at least before such Convocation.

15. The Convocation for the election of a Fellow shall be held in the University, and shall be presided over in the same manner as if it were a meeting of the Senate. Every Candidate submitted for election must be proposed and seconded by legally qualified voters. If one Candidate only, or one only for each vacancy be so proposed and seconded, then such Candidate or Candidates shall be declared by the President to be duly elected. But if more Candidates are proposed and seconded than there are vacancies in the Senate to be filled at such Convocation, a show of hands shall be taken, and unless a ballot be demanded by at least two members of Convocation then present, the President shall declare the Candidate or Candidates in whose favour there shall be the greatest show of hands to be duly elected. Should a ballot be demanded, it shall be conducted in the following manner:—

- (A.) The voters then present shall choose two or more Members of Convocation to act as Scrutineers.
- (B.) The ballot shall not be held earlier than one week from the day of nomination at Convocation, and shall be notified by notice posted in the University, and by advertisement in one or more of the daily newspapers.
- (C.) The ballot shall commence at 10 a.m. and close at 2 p.m. on the day appointed.
- (D.) At the expiration of the time allotted for the ballot, the Scrutineer shall proceed to the examination of the voting papers, and shall report the result to the President, who shall then declare the Candidate or Candidates having the majority of votes to be duly elected to the vacant seat or seats in the Senate.
- (E.) In the event of an equality of votes the election shall be decided by the casting vote of the President.

16. Before the time fixed for the Convocation for the election of a Fellow, the Registrar shall prepare for the President's use a complete list of all persons entitled to vote under the provisions of the law, and a copy of such list shall be posted in a conspicuous place in the University for two days at least before the time of Convocation.

17. None but legally qualified voters shall be allowed to be present during the taking of a ballot.

## EX OFFICIO MEMBERS.

(24 Victoria No. 13.)

18. The Senior Professor of Classics, the Senior Professor of Mathematics, and the Senior Professor of Experimental Physics, shall be *ex officio* members of the Senate, under the provisions of the "Sydney University Incorporation Act Amendment Act of 1861."

19. The present Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy shall be an *ex officio* member of the Senate under the Act of 1861.

## SUPERIOR OFFICERS.

(24 Victoria No. 13.)

20. The Registrar and the Solicitor to the University are hereby declared to be Superior Officers of the University, entitled to the rights and privileges conferred by the "Sydney University Incorporation Act Amendment Act of 1861."

21. The present Auditor of the University, the Honorable Geoffrey Eagar, is hereby declared to be a Superior Officer of the University, entitled to the rights and privileges conferred by the "Sydney University Incorporation Act Amendment Act of 1861."

## REGISTRAR.

22. The Registrar shall keep all necessary records of the proceedings of the University, conduct all necessary correspondence, and keep such Registers and books of account as may be required.

23. All fees, fines, or other sums received by the Registrar, in his capacity as such, shall be paid into the Bank of the University, in order that the same may be applied, accounted for, and audited in such manner as the Senate may from time to time appoint.

## SEAL OF THE UNIVERSITY.

24. The Seal of the University shall be placed in charge of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, and Registrar, and shall not be affixed to any document except by order of the Senate.

## FACULTIES.

25. There shall be three Faculties in the University, viz.:—

- 1. Arts.
- 2. Law.
- 3. Medicine.

## LIMITATION

\* The legally qualified voters are Fellows of the Senate for the time being—Professors, Public Teachers, and Examiners in the Schools of the University, Principals of Incorporated Colleges within the University, Superior Officers of the University declared to be such by By-law, Graduates who shall have taken the Degrees of M.A., LL.D., or M.D. in this University, and Bachelors of Arts of three years' standing.

## LIMITATION OF THE TITLE OF PROFESSOR.

26. The title of Professor shall be distinctive of those Public Teachers of the University upon whom the Senate shall have conferred that title, and no person in or belonging to the University, or any College within it, shall be recognised as a Professor without the express authority of the Senate.

## PROCTORIAL BOARD.

27. The Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, the Senior Professor of Classics, the Senior Professor of Mathematics, the Senior Professor of Experimental Physics, and the present Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy, shall form a Board, to be called the "Proctorial Board," to which shall be confided the duty of enforcing the observance of order on the part of the Undergraduates of the University. This Board shall make such regulations as it may deem expedient for the maintenance of discipline amongst the Undergraduates, and shall have the power of inflicting, or authorising to be inflicted, all such Academic punishments as are sanctioned by the present usage of British Universities, including fines to an amount not exceeding five pounds (£5) for any one offence, provided, however, that the Board shall not proceed to the expulsion of any Undergraduate, or his suspension for a period exceeding one term, without the express authority of the Senate.

28. No question shall be decided at any meeting of this Board unless three Members at least shall be present.

29. At meetings of this Board the chair shall be occupied by the Chancellor, or, in his absence by the Vice-Chancellor, or, in the absence of both, by the Dean of the Faculty of Arts; and in the event of an equality of votes at any meeting, the Chairman shall have a casting vote. At meetings of this Board the Registrar of the University shall attend and record the proceedings, and it shall be his duty to collect all fines imposed by or under the authority of the Board. It shall be the duty of the Registrar to convene the Board on the requisition of any one of its members, at such time within seven days from the date of the requisition, as may be directed by the Chancellor, or, in his absence, by the Vice-Chancellor, on whom it shall be incumbent to give such direction on the Registrar's application. In the event of the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, the time of meeting shall be fixed by the Dean of the Faculty of Arts.

## BOARD OF STUDIES.

30. The Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, and the Professors of the three several Faculties shall form a Board to be called the Board of Studies, for the consideration of all general questions relating to studies of the University which may be referred to them by the Senate.

## DEANS OF FACULTIES.

31. A Dean for each of the Faculties in the University shall be elected by the Senate from time to time for a term of three years.

32. In the event of the office of Dean becoming vacant by death, resignation, or otherwise, before the expiration of the full term of office herein prescribed, the election of a successor shall be proceeded with at the next ensuing regular meeting of the Senate; and the Dean so appointed shall hold office until the first regular meeting of the Senate in the term next after the expiration of three years from the date of such election.

## TERMS.

33. The Academic year shall contain three terms; that is to say:

*Trinity Term.*—Commencing on the first Monday in June, and terminating with the last Saturday in August.

*Michaelmas Term.*—Commencing on the first Monday in October, and terminating with the third Saturday in December.

*Lent Term.*—Commencing on the first Monday of March, and terminating with the third Saturday in May.

## FACULTY OF ARTS.

*Subjects of Study.*

34. Professors and Lecturers appointed by the Senate shall give instruction in the following subjects:—

1. Greek Language and Literature.
2. Latin Language and Literature.
3. Ancient History.
4. Logic.
5. Mathematics.
6. Natural Philosophy.
7. Chemistry.
8. Experimental Physics.
9. Physical Geography.
10. Geology.
11. Mineralogy.

*Board of Examiners.*

35. The Professors in the Faculty of Arts, together with such other persons as may from time to time be appointed by the Senate, shall form a Board of Examiners for conducting the examinations in the Faculty of Arts, and of this Board the Dean of the Faculty, or, in his absence, the Professor next in seniority, shall be Chairman.

36. The Board of Examiners shall from time to time, and in accordance with the provisions of the By-laws for the time being, frame rules and appoint times and places for the several examinations in the Faculty of Arts.

37. At the conclusion of each examination the Board shall transmit to the Senate a report of the result signed by the Chairman, and by at least two other members.

## MATRICULATION.

## MATRICULATION.

38. Candidates for Matriculation must make application to the Registrar before the commencement of Trinity Term.

39. The Matriculation Examination shall take place during the first fortnight of Trinity Term, but the Examiners in special cases, with the sanction of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, are authorised to hold such examinations at such other times as may be deemed expedient.

40. The Examination shall be conducted by means of written or printed papers, but the Examiners shall not be precluded from putting *viva voce* questions.

41. The names of all Candidates who have passed the Matriculation Examination shall be arranged and published in such order as the Board of Examiners shall recommend to the Senate.

42. Students who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination, and shall have paid a fee of two pounds to the Registrar, may be admitted by the Senate as Members of the University.

43. The Examination for Matriculation shall be in the following subjects:—

- The Greek and Latin Languages.
- English Grammar and Composition.
- Elementary Chemistry, Physics, or Geology.
- Arithmetic.
- Algebra, to Simple Equations inclusive.
- Geometry, First Book of Euclid.

44. Any Candidate for Matriculation shall, on application to the Board of Examiners, be exempted from examination in Greek.

## LECTURES.

45. Lectures shall commence on the first day of Term excepting in the first or Trinity Term, in which they shall commence on the Monday after the conclusion of the Matriculation and other Examinations hereinafter provided for.

46. Lectures of an hour each shall be given by the Professors at such times and in such order as the Senate may from time to time direct.

47. Before the admission of a Student to any course of Lectures he shall pay to the Registrar of the University such fee as shall have been appointed by the Senate.

48. Full and complete tables of Lectures and subjects of examinations shall be printed annually in the Calendar and posted in the University from time to time.

49. Candidates for degrees shall during their first year attend the University Lectures on the following subjects:—

1. Greek Language and Literature.
2. Latin Language and Literature.
3. Mathematics.
4. Experimental Physics.

50. Candidates for degrees shall during their second year attend the following Lectures:—

1. Greek Language and Literature.
2. Latin Language and Literature.
3. Mathematics.
4. Natural Philosophy.
5. Chemistry.
6. Geology.

51. Candidates for B.A. shall during their third year attend the University Lectures upon those subjects in which they shall have elected to be examined in accordance with By-law 66.

## EXEMPTION FROM LECTURES.

52. Any Under-graduate not holding a Scholarship in the University, nor being a Member of a College established under the provision of the Act 18 Victoria No. 37, may be exempted from attendance upon any or all of the abovenamed Lectures, upon producing evidence which shall satisfy the Senate that there are sufficient reasons for such exemption, provided that no such exemption shall be granted for more than one year at any one time.

53. No such exemption shall be granted until the Examiners shall have specially certified to the Senate that the abilities and attainments of the applicant are such as to enable him in their opinion to keep up with the usual course of study at the University without attendance upon Lectures. Under-graduates admitted *ad eundem statum*, and who are not required to pass the Matriculation Examination, shall nevertheless be required to pass a special examination, to be certified by the Examiners as above, before obtaining exemption from attendance upon Lectures.

## YEARLY EXAMINATIONS.

54. Yearly Examinations shall be held during the first fortnight of Trinity Term, and no Under-graduate shall absent himself therefrom except under medical certificate.

55. The Undergraduates of the first and second years shall be examined in the subjects of the Under-graduate course upon which Lectures have been given during the year, and shall be required to pass in such proportion thereof as the Senate shall from time to time determine.

56. No Undergraduate not exempted under section 52 from attendance upon Lectures shall be admitted to these Examinations who, without sufficient cause, shall have absented himself more than three times during any one term from any prescribed course of Lectures.

57. Every Undergraduate exempted from attendance upon Lectures under section 52 shall, before being admitted to any yearly Examination, pay to the Registrar a fee of £2. If any such Candidate fail to pass the Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him, but he may be admitted again to Examination without the payment of any additional fee.

58. Prize books, stamped with the University Arms, shall be given to each Student who shall be placed in the first class in each year.

59. Such Undergraduates as absent themselves from the Examinations, except under medical certificate, or fail to pass them in a satisfactory manner, shall, at the discretion of the Senate on the report of the Examiners, be required to keep additional Terms before proceeding to the B.A. degree.

60. Undergraduates who shall have passed the yearly Examinations shall receive Certificates to that effect signed by the Dean of the Faculty of Arts and by the Registrar.

#### ADMISSION AD EUNDEM STATUM.

61. Undergraduates of other Universities may, at the direction of the Senate, be admitted *ad eundem statum* in this University without examination, provided always that they shall give to the Registrar, to be submitted to the Senate, sufficient evidence of their alleged status and of good conduct.

#### BACHELOR OF ARTS.

62. The Examination for the Degree of B.A. shall take place once a year at the beginning of Trinity Term.

63. No Candidate shall be admitted to this Examination unless he produce a Certificate from the Dean of the Faculty of Arts that he is of nine terms' standing, and that he has passed all Examinations required since his admission to the University.

64. The fee for the degree of B.A. shall be £3. No Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar. If a Candidate fail to pass the Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him; but he shall be admissible to any subsequent Examination for the same Degree without the payment of an additional fee.

65. The Examination shall be conducted in the first instance by means of printed papers, and at the termination of such Examination each Candidate shall undergo a *vivâ voce* Examination if the Examiners think fit.

66. To obtain the degree of B.A. Candidates shall pass satisfactory examinations in two at least of the undermentioned schools:—

1. *Classical*.—The Greek and Latin Languages, and Ancient History.
2. *Mathematical*.—Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
3. *Natural Science*.—Chemistry, Experimental Physics, Practical Chemistry, and Geology.

But if any Student shall have been placed in the first class in honours in Classics, Mathematics, or Natural Science at the second yearly Examination, such Student shall not be required to pass in any other school except that in which he has already passed in the first class; but any Student availing himself of this privilege will be required to pass in the first class in honours at his third yearly Examination to qualify him for the attainment of B.A.

67. In addition to the ordinary Examinations for B.A. there shall be special papers for honours in the schools of Classics, Mathematics, and Natural Science.

68. The Candidates in each school shall be arranged in classes in order of merit.

69. The most distinguished Candidate for honours in each of the aforesaid schools shall, if he possess sufficient merit, receive a prize of £10.

#### MASTER OF ARTS.

70. There shall be a yearly Examination for the Degree of M.A. during Lent Term, or at such other times as the Examiners, with the sanction of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, may appoint.

71. Every Candidate for this degree must have previously obtained the Degree of B.A., and two years must have elapsed since the time of his examination for such Degree. He will also be required to furnish evidence of having completed his twenty-first year.

72. The fee for the Degree of M.A. shall be £3. No Candidate shall be admitted to the Examinations unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar. If a Candidate fail to pass the Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him; but he shall be admissible to any subsequent Examination for the same Degree without payment of an additional fee.

73. Candidates for the Degree of M.A. shall elect to be examined in one or more of the following branches of knowledge:—

1. Classical Philology and History.
2. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
3. Logic; Moral, Mental, and Political Philosophy.
4. Natural Sciences.

The Candidate most distinguished in each branch at the Examination shall, if he possess sufficient merit, receive a gold medal.

74. The Senate may, at its discretion, admit to Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts any person who shall have obtained at least two years previously the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, or equivalent First Degree in Arts, in any other University approved by the Senate. Every Candidate for admission under this By-law must make application in writing to the Registrar, and supply satisfactory evidence of his qualifications as aforesaid, and that he is a person of good fame and character, and upon the approval of his application shall pay to the Registrar a fee of £5. Every Candidate before he is admitted to his Degree shall be required to furnish evidence of having completed his twenty-first year.

#### SCHOLARSHIPS.

75. Scholarships shall be awarded after Examination as the Senate may from time to time appoint.

76. No Scholarships shall be awarded except to such Candidates as exhibit a Degree of proficiency which shall be satisfactory to the Examiners.

77. The Examination for Scholarships shall be concurrent with the Matriculation and yearly Examinations, additional papers and questions being set when required.

## FACULTY OF LAWS.

*Bachelor of Laws.*

78. Until Professorships are established there shall be a Board of Examiners appointed by the Senate to test the qualifications of Candidates desirous of obtaining a Degree in Laws. The Examination for the Degree of LL.B. shall take place at such times as the Examiners with the sanction of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor may appoint.

79. Every Candidate for the Degree of LL.B. shall lodge with the Registrar satisfactory evidence of having taken the Degree of B.A., or some equivalent Degree, at least one year previously in this or in some other University to be approved by the Senate. Every such Candidate shall also furnish satisfactory evidence that he is a person of good fame and character, and that he has completed his twenty-fifth year.

80. The fee for the Degree of LL.B. shall be £10. No Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he have previously paid his fee to the Registrar. If the Candidate fail to pass this Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him; but he shall be admissible to any subsequent Examination for the same Degree without the payment of an additional fee.

81. Candidates for the Degree of LL.B. shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Roman, Civil, and International Law.  
Constitutional History and Constitutional Law of England.  
General Law of England.

*Doctor of Laws.*

82. The Degree of LL.D. shall not be conferred until after the expiration of two Academic years from the granting of the LL.B. Degree. Every Candidate shall be required to pass an Examination in the Civil Law, in the original Latin, with especial reference to such particular Works as the Examiners may from time to time determine. The fee for the degree of LL.D. shall be £10.

83. The Senate shall have power to admit to Examination for the Degree of LL.D. any person who shall have obtained at least two years previously the Degree of LL.B. at any other University approved of by the Senate, and who shall have completed his twenty-seventh year, and shall also have obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, or an equivalent First Degree in Arts, at any such University, or shall pass an Examination similar to that prescribed for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in this University. Every Candidate for admission under this By-law must make application in writing to the Registrar and supply satisfactory evidence of his qualifications as aforesaid, and that he is a person of good fame and character, and upon the approval of his application he shall pay to the Registrar a fee of £2 for the entry of his name in the University Books, in addition to the prescribed fee for his Degree.

## FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

*Bachelor of Medicine.*

84. A Professor appointed by the Senate shall give Lectures in Chemistry.

85. Until other Professorships in the Faculty of Medicine be constituted in the University, there shall be a Board of Examiners appointed by the Senate to test the qualifications of Candidates who may apply for Medical Degrees to be granted in accordance with the provisions contained in the Act of Incorporation.

86. Such Candidates must lodge with the Registrar of the University satisfactory evidence of his having taken the Degree of B.A., or some equivalent Degree, in this or in some other University approved by the Senate. Candidates who have not taken such Degree must pass an examination similar to that prescribed for the B.A. Degree in this University, or must produce evidence of having passed such other Preliminary, Literary, or Scientific Examination as may be considered by the Senate sufficient for the purpose.

87. The Candidate must also furnish evidence that he is of good fame and character, and that he is not under twenty-one years of age, and that he has diligently pursued a course of medical studies extending over a period of four years at some Medical School approved of by the Senate. His Certificates must show that he has attended the following eight classes each for a course of six months:—Anatomy, Practical Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Surgery, Practice of Medicine, Midwifery, and the following five classes each for a course of three months—Botany, Practical Chemistry, Medical Jurisprudence, Clinical Medicine, and Clinical Surgery; also that he has attended for two years the Medical and Surgical Practice of a hospital containing not fewer than 100 beds, and that he has been engaged for six months in compounding and dispensing medicines.

88. Medical or Surgical Diplomas from regularly constituted Examining Boards in Europe or America may, at the discretion of the Senate, be accepted as equivalent to the whole or part of the above-mentioned Certificates.

89. As soon as the required documents have been declared satisfactory by the Senate, the Registrar shall notify to the Candidate the day on which his Examination will commence.

90. Before being admitted to Examination the Candidate must deposit with the Registrar a fee of £10, which will not be returned in the event of the Candidate not passing the Examination; but such Candidate may be admitted to any future Examination without any further charge.

91. Upon compliance with the above Regulations, and on the report of the Examiners that the Candidate has passed a satisfactory professional Examination, the Senate shall confer upon him the Degree of M.B.

*Doctor of Medicine.*

92. The Degree of M.D. shall not be conferred until after the expiration of two Academic years from the granting of the M.B. Degree.

93. The Candidate must produce evidence that, after having obtained the Degree of M.B., he has spent two years in hospital practice, or three years' practice in either private or in public service. Further,  
he

he shall be required to pass the following examination, which shall be conducted by means of printed papers and *vivá voce* interrogations :—

- (A) Commentary on a case in Medicine, Surgery, or Obstetric Medicine, at the option of the Candidate.
- (B) Medicine (including Psychological Medicine).
- (C) Examination and Report on cases of Patients under treatment in the wards of a hospital.
- (D) *Vivá voce* Interrogations and Demonstrations from specimens and preparations.

94. The fee for the Degree of M.D. shall be £10.

95. The Senate shall have power to admit to examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine any person who shall have obtained at least two years previously the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, or some corresponding First Degree in Medicine at any other University approved by the Senate. Every Candidate for admission under this By-law must make application in writing to the Registrar, and supply satisfactory evidence of his qualification as aforesaid, and also that he is a person of good fame and character. Upon the approval of his application, he shall pay to the Registrar a fee of £2 for the entry of his name in the University Books, in addition to the prescribed fee for his Degree. Before the granting of the Degree, every passed Candidate will be required to furnish evidence of having completed his twenty-third year.

96. Admission *ad eundem gradum* in this University may, at the discretion of the Senate, be granted without Examination to Graduates of the following approved Universities, that is to say :—The Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Dublin, the Queen's University of Ireland, and the Royal University of Ireland lately established in its place, and the Universities of Melbourne, New Zealand, and Adelaide; and may also be granted to Graduates of such other Universities as the Senate may from time to time determine, provided always that they shall give to the Registrar to be submitted to the Senate sufficient evidence of their alleged Degrees respectively, and of their good fame and character. The fee for any such admission shall be 5 guineas.

#### REGISTER OF GRADUATES.

97. A Register of the Graduates of the University shall be kept by the Registrar in such manner as the Senate shall from time to time direct, and such Register shall be conclusive evidence that any person whose name shall appear thereon as holding the Degree of Master of Arts, or Doctor of Laws, or Doctor of Medicine at the time of his claiming to vote at a Convocation for the election of a Fellow of the Senate is so entitled to vote, and that any person whose name shall not appear thereon at the time of his claiming to vote in Convocation is not so entitled to vote.

#### SUBSTITUTES FOR OFFICERS.

98. Any act required by the By-laws to be performed by any Officer of the University may, during the absence or other incapacity of such Officer, unless otherwise provided, be performed by a person appointed by the Senate to act in his place.

#### ACADEMIC COSTUME.

99. The Academic Costume shall be for—

*The Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor*—a robe and cap similar to those worn by the Chancellor of the University of Oxford. In undress, the silk gown worn by other members of the Senate, black velvet cap and gold tassel.

*A Member of the Senate*.—The habit of his Degree or a black silk gown (of the description worn by Civilians holding Degrees from Oxford or Cambridge), with tippet of scarlet cloth edged with white fur and lined with blue silk—black velvet trencher cap.

*Doctor of Laws or Medicine*.—The gowns worn by Graduates of the same rank in the University of Oxford—hood of scarlet cloth lined with blue silk—black cloth trencher cap.

*Master of Arts*.—The ordinary Master's gown of Oxford or Cambridge, of silk or bombazine with black silk hood lined with blue silk—black cloth trencher cap.

*Bachelor of Laws or Medicine*.—The black gown worn by Civilians in Oxford or Cambridge, holding Degrees, with hood of blue silk lined with white fur—black cloth trencher cap.

*An Officer not being a Graduate*.—A black silk gown, of the description worn by Civilians not holding Degrees—black cloth trencher cap.

*Bachelor of Arts*.—A plain black stuff gown, with hood similar to that worn by the B.A. at Cambridge—black cloth trencher cap.

*Undergraduates*.—A plain black stuff gown—black cloth trencher cap.

*Scholar*.—The same gown with a velvet bar on the sleeve—black cloth trencher cap.

100. Members of the University shall, on all public occasions when convened for Academic purposes, appear in their Academic costume.

101. The Undergraduates shall appear in Academic costume when attending Lectures, and on all public occasions in the University, and whenever they meet the Fellows, Professors, or other Superior Officers of the University, shall respectfully salute them.

102. Each Professor and Lecturer shall keep a daily record or class roll of the Lectures delivered by him, showing the number and names of the Students present at each Lecture. These class rolls shall be laid on the table at each monthly meeting of the Senate, and shall be collected by the Registrar at the end of each term, and preserved for reference.

#### NON-MATRICULATED STUDENTS.

103. Any person desirous of attending University Lectures may do so without Matriculation upon payment of such fees as the Senate may from time to time direct.

#### PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

104. Two Public Examinations shall be held every year,—the one to be called the Junior Public Examination, and the other to be called the Senior Public Examination; and shall be open to all Candidates, male or female, who may present themselves.

105. The Public Examinations shall be held at such times and at such places as the Senate may from time to time appoint.

106. The subjects of the Junior Public Examinations shall be the English Language and Literature, History, Geography, the Latin, Greek, French, and German Languages, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Natural Science, and such other branches of learning as the Senate may from time to time determine.

107. The subjects of the Senior Public Examinations shall be those mentioned in the foregoing section, together with higher Mathematics, Drawing, Music, Natural Philosophy, and such other branches of learning as the Senate may from time to time determine.

108. Every Candidate who shall pass either of these examinations, or such portions of either of them as may be required by the rules or orders of the Senate in force for the time being, shall receive a Certificate to that effect, specifying the subjects in which he shall have passed, and signed by the Dean of the Faculty of Arts and by the Registrar.

109. No person shall be admitted to either of the Public Examinations until he shall have paid such fees as may be required by the rules or orders of the Senate in force for the time being.

110. The Professors and Assistant Professors not engaged in tuition, except publicly within the University, together with such other persons as the Senate may from time to time appoint, shall form a Board for conducting the Public Examinations; and of this Board the Dean of the Faculty of Arts, or or in his absence the Professor next in seniority, shall be Chairman.

111. At the conclusion of each examination, the Board shall transmit to the Senate a report of the result, signed by the Chairman, and at least one other member.

112. Subject to these By-laws, the Public Examinations shall be conducted according to such Rules or Orders as the Senate may from time to time establish.

(L.S.)

ROBERT ALLWOOD,  
Vice-Chancellor.

AUGUSTUS LOFTUS,  
Governor.

The Corporate Seal was affixed on the third day of  
January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-  
two, in pursuance of a resolution of the Senate,—

H. E. BARR, Acting Registrar.

Laid before the Executive Council, and approved on }  
the 7th day of March, 1882, Min. 8/2/13,— }

ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council.

1882.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

(ANNUAL REPORT, 1881.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 18 Vic., No. 16.

## The Secretary to Trustees, Sydney Grammar School, to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Sir,

Sydney Grammar School, 29 May, 1882.

I have the honor, by direction of the Trustees of the Sydney Grammar School, to transmit to you, for the purpose of being laid before Parliament, the following report of their proceedings and the progress of the School during the year 1881.

The Trustees at their first meeting elected the Honorable Sir George Wigram Allen, K.C.M.G., Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Chairman, and Alfred J. Cape, Esq., Vice-Chairman, of the Board for the year.

On the 14th February Mr. R. A. Martin was appointed Master of Modern Languages for six months, at £250 per annum. Mr. W. Newbery was also appointed an Assistant Master, to take the position previously held by Mr. J. H. Skinner, at a salary of £350 a year, which was increased on the 1st September to £450.

On the 31st March Mr. C. J. Fache resigned his Assistant Mastership, which he had held for the last twelve years. Mr. John Perry also resigned his position in the school, and the vacancy was temporarily filled, in the first place by Mr. G. H. Hanslip, B.A., of the University of London, and afterwards by Mr. H. W. C. Michell, M.A., of Hertford College, Oxford.

At the August meeting the Trustees received a letter from Mr. J. H. Skinner, the Acting Mathematical Master, regretting that he was compelled by the state of his health to give up his work at the Grammar School, as it was absolutely necessary for him to leave Sydney for a time. Under these circumstances the Trustees accepted Mr. Skinner's resignation, and the vacancy was filled up temporarily by the appointment of Mr. H. C. Kingsmill, M.A., late Scholar of Cains' College, Cambridge, and the Head Master was instructed to write to Dr. Abbott, Head Master of the City of London School, to engage an Assistant Mathematical Master for the school.

The Trustees regret to report the resignation of Mr. Edward Pratt, who for the last twenty-four years had occupied the position of Mathematical Master. A resolution was passed by the Trustees thanking Mr. Pratt for the valuable services he had rendered to the school.

At the request of the Trustees, Edwin Bean, Esq., B.A., late Scholar of Trinity College, Oxford, and Thos. Harlin, Esq., M.A., late Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, conducted the annual examination in classics and mathematics. Their reports are annexed.

Since the date of the last report the Trustees have not found it necessary to make any further regulations for the management of the school.

The average attendance of pupils during the year was 387 $\frac{3}{4}$ .

An account of the whole income and expenditure of the school during the year is hereto appended.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. H. CATLETT,

Secretary.



## APPENDIX.

## Report of the Classical Examiner.

To the Chairman of the Trustees of the Sydney Grammar School,—

Sir,

I have the honor to submit for your consideration the report of the classical examinations for the year 1881.

In reviewing the work done, I will first give a list of the subjects presented by the various forms with a general estimate of the results of each, and then add such conclusions as I have come to with regard to the classical work of the school as a whole.

*Form VI* presented no less than eleven authors, six Latin and five Greek. In a paper on *Livy, Book 22*, the translation was good, but the critical, and especially the historical, questions, only fair. Broomfield, Pratt (1), and Jeffreys did well in translation, and Pratt fairly in the historical notes.

*Cicero, pro Milone*, produced good translation, especially from Pratt (1) and King (2). The questions annexed, being less historical and chiefly grammatical, were well answered by all.

*Ovid Fasti, Book I.*—The translation was very fair throughout the form, Delohery doing best, Broomfield and Cranna (1) well. The critical questions on this subject were well answered by all.

*Terence Andria.*—All the translation was very good, especially that of King (2), Broomfield, Pratt (1). Questions connected with the subject matter were avoided by the form in general, but Pratt (1), and Broomfield gave a good estimate of the difference of modern family life and that of ancient Rome.

*Horace—Odes, Book IV, and Epodes.*—This was the least excellent work shown up by this form, but Pratt (1) did a very good paper, and also King (2).

*Virgil Æneid V*, was a very good paper from the whole form. Pratt (1) may be specially mentioned as best.

The Greek authors submitted were as follows:—*Æschylus, Prometheus Vinculus*. All except Pratt (1) did very well, the translation was very good, the critical remarks very fair. Broomfield sent the best answers to this paper.

*Lucian's Dialogues*, taken up by that portion of the form who did not read *Æschylus*. The standard of work here was not so high as in the *Æschylus*, but the results were fair.

*Homer, Iliad, Books VI and VII.*—Very fairly done by all. Garnsey and Pratt (1) sent good papers.

*Aristophanes, Ranæ.*—The chorus set out for translation was rendered excellently by almost all the form. A question on the comparison of the chief Greek dramatists was well answered. And another question requiring quotations of Aristophanes' criticisms upon Euripides was well answered by Pratt (1) and King (1).

*Thucydides, Book 2.*—This is a very long and difficult book, and the manner in which questions were answered, especially by the lower boys of the form, is highly creditable. Neill, Broomfield, King (2), and Delohery deserve especial mention.

In addition to these authors two papers in unseem or unprepared translation were given.

For *Latin unseem* a very stiff piece of *Livy*, describing a naval engagement off the harbour of Utica, was admirably handled by the form generally, this portion of the paper securing the high average of 68 per cent. of the marks. A difficult passage from *Virgil* was not quite so well rendered. Garnsey did best in *Virgil*, and for the paper as a whole, Broomfield, Garnsey, and Russell deserve mention. *The Greek unseem* consisted of a piece from the *Themistatus* of Plato and a speech from *Sophocles' Ajax* was excellently done by Broomfield, who was far the best, reaching 86 per cent. of the marks, Pratt being next with 54.

The *Latin prose composition* was well done by Broomfield and Pratt (1), who each obtained 76 per cent.; the rest reached a very fair average, 54 per cent. But none of the papers reached the excellent standard of last year.

The *Greek prose composition* was excellent on the part of Broomfield and King (2). Garnsey very good, and King (1) good. Pratt's composition was spoilt by inaccuracies and defective knowledge of grammar.

A *Taste paper* consisting partly of grammatical questions and partly of questions on Philology, Antiquities, History, and Latin verse composition, produced good grammatical answers, especially from Broomfield; but in the second part, with the exception of well-written remarks on the Persian Wars by King (1), and on the Roman Wars from King (2), received no answers of any value.

*Form V* is not wholly satisfactory. In a *Cæsar* paper and a *Latin Grammar* the translation was good, especially Russell's and Garran's; but the question about *Cæsar's bridge* was poorly answered, except by Beehag and Russell, and the parsing of the form was below the mark. Dare, Garran, and Russell sent good grammar, but the rest were only fair, while twelve boys out of the twenty-seven answered badly. The *Virgil* translation was good, and the scansion and critical answers very fair. Some questions on *Horace*, which formed part of the same paper, were not so well done. In this paper, as a whole, Dare was excellent; Loxton, Saddington, Garran, and Barker very good. *Unseen* pieces from *Virgil* and *Cicero* were excellently translated by Loxton, and well by Garran and Barker, but the *Latin prose* was not satisfactory, being full of false concordances and inaccuracies; and though the grasp of the passage as a whole did credit to the teaching of the form, the grammatical inaccuracy contrasts with last year's work, and is not worthy of the position of the form in the school. On the other hand the *Greek composition* of this form, considering the difficulty of the paper, was well done; but even here a sounder grammatical knowledge is required. Loxton, Cruickshank, and Curnow did well.

The *Xenophon* and *Greek Grammar* produced good translation and poor parsing; the contracted verbs, and verbs in  $\mu$  being unsatisfactorily known. The comments on the syntax were not good, except those of Russell and Beehag; Dare, Garran, and Russell parsed best. A paper on *Lucian* was unevenly done, some—as England (1), Garran, Loxton—doing very well; others badly, and two obtaining no marks. The *Unseen Greek* however was good, especially that of Loxton, Fraser, Curwood, England (1), Barker, and Cruickshank.

*Form IV* especially, considering that eighteen out of the twenty-five boys have been in it only for six months, has done satisfactorily, the *Virgil* papers being excellent. The form is well together, the parsing good, but not good enough, especially in *Greek*. The names of *Leibius* and *Littlejohn* deserve mention for general work; Holmes, Bowman, and Barlee (1) for *Latin composition*; but Barlee's *Greek parsing* was thoughtless and bad.

*Form Upper Remove*, considering that it receives boys from several forms of the Lower School, and is therefore more miscellaneous than the rest, is a credit to its teacher. The *Cæsar*, *Latin grammar*, and *composition* were all well done, and the *Greek grammar* very well done, the form reaching an average of 55 per cent. Hungerford (1), Mackay (1), Newcomen, Collins, and Thomson (2) deserve mention.

*Form Modern I.*—This form shows great improvement on last year; the *Virgil* translation was very good, and *Horace*, as far as the form had learnt, the form being well together.

The parsing is of a low standard, and also the composition, except that of Thomson (1). I may mention for general excellence the work of Thomson (1), and Woolcott, and I am struck with the improvement made by Fosbery since last year.

*Form Moderns II.*—This form works neatly, and has improved much since last year. Though the parsing is poor it is evident that great care has been spent on the teaching. Richardson did a good paper in *Cæsar*.

In the *Lower School* a great improvement is traceable throughout all the forms.

*Form III (A)* was very fair throughout. In the *Latin grammar* paper no boy obtained less than 35 per cent. out of a form of 33 boys. Thomson (3) and Taylor were excellent; Parker, Joseph, Dixson (1), and Windeyer very good. In *vivâ voce* Bernasconi did best, but the form generally were slow to answer. Not so *Form III (B)*.—Here the *vivâ voce* was excellent; the boys answered promptly, and showed generally bright intelligence. This form give signs of good systematic teaching, and parses very well. In the paper work Mackay (4) did best. *Form III (C)* did moderately, and considering that it is the lowest of the three produced good accident, but poor composition. Ramsay (1) and McInnes deserve mention.

*Form II (A)* is an excellent form. Its *Latin Grammar* paper was the same as that of the three forms above it, but out of thirty-seven boys only two obtained less than 25 per cent., Stephen (2) and Weigall being the best. The *vivâ voce* was good, and the *Latin sentences* very good; Weigall being first with 99 per cent., Stephen (1) 88, Stephen (2) 84, and the average of this large form, 54 per cent. *Form II (B)* are well together; Paterson and Kimross did good *Latin sentences*; Newbon best in *vivâ voce*. *Form Lower Remove* are also well together, Belisario being best in *vivâ voce*. *Form I*, the upper division, are well together, Colyer answering smartly, and Cranna (2) very well. In the *Lower Division I* may mention Boulter.

I now proceed to offer a few remarks on the general classical work of the school as a whole.

Throughout all the forms it is evident that the lower boys as well as the upper receive careful attention. Very few boys have done badly, a sign that the dull boys as well as the clever boys receive careful attention. I conclude that where a boy has done badly it arises from his own wilful carelessness.

In the upper school the most noticeable feature is the large amount of work got through in the year. As regards amount, this work would compare favourably with the classical work of the great public school of England. But it must be noted that here the language, not the subject matter, forms the chief part of the work. Such subjects as history, antiquities, verse composition, and general criticism with philology being hardly touched upon, except in the sixth form, and then as comments by the way, rather than distinct subjects.

Certainly it is better to have one branch well studied than several superficially, and for the sake of the majority of of boys who do not proceed to the University it is essential that the grammatical training, and the mental discipline, which belong to the study of Latin, should not be sacrificed to the mere memory work of gathering facts in Roman or Greek History. But on account of boys who do proceed to higher work, I would strongly recommend that the outlines of Roman History be begun in the fourth form, and of Greek History as a substitute for it in the fifth, while European History would be well changed into ancient in the classical sixth, for the latter would throw light upon the rest of the school work in a way that the European History could not. With one exception the work of the upper school is quite satisfactory, though there is not the same brilliant display of scholarship at the head as there was last year. That exception is the fifth form, where so much attention has been paid to the higher work of studying the connection of sentences and grasping passages as wholes, that grammatical accuracy has been sacrificed. This must prove a great drawback to the head-master when a boy is promoted to his form; for the groundwork which should have been kept up is lost; the boy has developed the grave mental fault of inaccuracy, and the groundwork which should have been perfected in the forms below has to be again established, with much loss of time. It is to be hoped that next year will see a decided improvement in this respect.

Of the lower school I can hardly speak too highly. The teaching has been thorough, the parsing very good. If any suggestion is to be offered it is that there shall be one grammar only, that thus confusion of grammatical rules may be avoided. There is confusion in all the forms about the rule and exceptions regarding the genitive plural of the third Latin declension, and also about the genders of nouns. I must here add a word in praise of the excellent discipline of the school. Among boys of the lower school generally I noticed a gentlemanly tone and a courtesy of behaviour that reflects the highest credit on the whole teaching staff. Of that staff I would say a few words in conclusion. It is a staff of which an English School might well be proud. All are men of scholarly education, and eleven out of the thirteen come from the English Universities. With such opportunities the Sydney Grammar School is capable of producing scholars second to none among Colonial school-boys; but they need to be fairly dealt with. Boys must not be sent here from the Public Schools or elsewhere at an age too late to get the good which this school can impart. I am glad to see that in this respect there is an improvement, the average duration of a boy's stay here being four years in the fifth form, and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in form four. I may add in connection with rivalry of the Brisbane Grammar School with this school, that there is no provision here, as in Queensland, for drafting clever boys from the Public Schools to this school, and it is therefore presumable that the results are less brilliant than they would be if a proportion of the boys, as in the Brisbane Grammar School, consisted of exhibitors from the Public Schools of the Colony.

I have, &c.,

EDWIN BEAN, B.A.,

Late Scholar, Trinity College, Oxford,

Head-master of All Saints College, Bathurst.

### Report of the Mathematical Examiner.

To the Chairman of the Trustees of the Sydney Grammar School.

Sir,

The Grammar School, Sydney, 21 December, 1881.

I am very glad indeed to be able to begin by informing you that the mathematical state of the Sydney Grammar School is not only satisfactory as regards the present time, but also full of promise for the future. For, on the previous occasions, when I have had the honor of examining the school, I have had to discharge the unpleasant duty of speaking in very plain terms as to the deficient organization, and as to the defective system of classification, which I found on its mathematical side. These were organic faults; and being organic faults, I condemned them unsparingly in my reports for 1878 and 1879. To-day, however, I have the pleasure of reporting that they no longer exist; and of stating that the school system is now almost as perfect on its mathematical side as it has long been known to be on its classical.

I have no doubt as to the influence which this changed state of matters will exert on the future history of this place. Not only will it lead to the enlargement of the general average of the mathematical work done within these walls; but, what is of far greater importance, it will tend to raise the general school morale.

I have now to speak in some detail as to the results of the mathematical examination of this year.

The Euclid papers which I had to examine have been very good indeed. The propositions which have been attempted have been written out, as a rule, well and carefully, and a great many successful and a still larger number of honest attempts have been made to solve the riders which were set.

In algebra the average attainments are not so high, but I have had a large proportion of satisfactory, and a fair share of good, results.

As to arithmetic similar remarks apply. And having carefully read the report of the mathematical examiner for 1880, I may add that in my judgment the present state of the school in arithmetic compares very favourably with the state reported as existing at the end of last year.

The work of the Lower School is not only good, but the divisions have been arranged so that, with one exception, there is no great gap between the attainments of the best and worst of the boys in any one of them. In the highest division, however, there are five boys whose proper place in mathematics ought to be in the first or second division of the Upper School; of these boys, two, Oliver and Thompson (8), strike me as possessing unusual mathematical ability; and I shall be much surprised if they do not make their mark hereafter in the public examinations of the University.

In the Upper School the work of the boys of division I A compares unfavourably with that of the rest of the school. On the other hand, the boys of division IV have quite held their own with the boys of division III; and I feel bound to select the master of division IV for an especial compliment, on the excellence of his teaching throughout the year.

In divisions I and II the average results (excluding the higher paper in which only a few of the boys were expected to do well), have been very good indeed. The proportion of inaccurate working has been comparatively small; and the evidence of careful teaching have been everywhere manifest. Russell, Pratt (1), and Smith (1) are, so far as I can judge, boys of exceptional mathematical promise, who will doubtless distinguish themselves hereafter; and who, if they should decide on proceeding to the University of Sydney, will, in due time, maintain the credit which so many Grammar School boys have already won there. I have to add, however, that the mathematical attainments of the boys of the senior division are not so high as those of the boys of corresponding standing two years ago. But this deficiency in mathematical range at the top of the school may both be explained and excused by the facts that there have been several changes throughout the year in the mathematical staff; and that the gentleman who now occupies the position of mathematical master has only held his office for the last few months. Moreover, it is amply compensated by the system of careful classification of which I have already spoken at sufficient length. The development of that system is almost entirely due to Mr. Skinner, who was mathematical master for the first nine months of this year. I regret, and I am sure that every friend of the school will join with me in regretting, that the state of Mr. Skinner's health compelled him to sever his connection with the school so soon after his appointment to the direction of its mathematical work. But, at the same time, I am glad to have found that Mr. Skinner's mantle has fallen on a competent successor; and from what I have seen of Mr. Newberry's energy and capacity for organization I feel justified in expressing the opinion that the mathematical interests of the school could not be entrusted to more worthy or more capable hands.

I had intended to add some remarks as to the advisability of providing the school with a properly equipped chemical laboratory, and as to the necessity of improving several of the class-rooms and the school accommodation generally. But my report has already extended to so great a length that I will not trespass further on your patience—enough that material improvements are needed. I am confident that the Trustees, who are served by a staff of very able masters, will take due care that the work of these masters is not hampered by any obstacles which fall within the province of the governing body to remove.

I have, &c.,

THOMAS HARLIN, M.A.,

Late Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge.

RETURN

RETURN of the Sydney Grammar School, for the year 1881.

Office.	Name.	Salaries.	Allowances.	Fees from Pupils.	Total.	Remarks.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Head Master	Albert Brothesea Weigall	500 0 0		876 0 0	1,376 0 0	Residence allowed.
Mathematical Master	Edward Pratt	183 6 8	21 17 6	204 10 0	409 14 2	
Master of the Lower School	Charles Henry Francis	350 0 0	25 0 0		375 0 0	
Second Classical Master	Edward Meyrick	320 16 8			320 16 8	
Second Mathematical Master	Joseph Henry Skinner	150 0 0	20 16 8	164 5 0	335 1 8	Resigned, 31 Aug.
	W. Newbery	316 13 4			316 13 4	
Assistant Master	Henry Charles Lennox Anderson	300 0 0	10 0 0		310 0 0	
Do. do.	John Perry	200 0 0	15 0 0		215 0 0	Resigned.
Do. do.	Charles John Fache	85 6 8			83 6 8	Resigned, 31 March.
Do. do.	Arthur Key Farrar	266 13 4			266 13 4	
Do. do.	Lewis Whitfeld	200 0 0			200 0 0	
Do. do.	Charles James Dashwood Goldie	200 0 0			200 0 0	
Do. do.	Charles E. Hewlett	250 0 0			250 0 0	
Do. do.	Charles H. Hanslip	33 6 8			33 6 8	
Do. do.	Rev. William Hillyar	16 13 4			16 13 4	
Do. do.	Herbert W. C. Michell	75 0 0			75 0 0	
Do. do.	H. C. Kingsmill	70 0 0			70 0 0	
Do. do.	W. G. Armstrong	75 0 0			75 0 0	
Supernumerary Master	Edwin Whitfeld	300 0 0	9 7 6		309 7 6	
Master of Modern Languages	R. A. Martin	245 16 8			245 16 8	Resigned, 31 Dec.
Writing Master	Carl Johan Nelson	250 0 0	45 16 8		295 16 8	
Drawing Master	J. Joshua Crook	100 0 0			100 0 0	
Janitor and Drill Sergeant	Michael Hagney	100 0 0	24 0 0		124 0 0	Residence allowed.
Secretary and Accountant to Trustees	William Henry Catlett	100 0 0	53 9 7		153 9 7	
	Total	£ 4,686 13 4	225 7 11	1,244 15 0	6,156 16 3	

Audited,—  
JAMES C. TAYLOR, Accountant,  
16 January, 1882.

W. H. CATLETT,  
Secretary,  
9 January, 1882.

RETURN of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Sydney Grammar School, for the year 1881.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Balance from 1880	£ 892 6 0	By Salaries	£ 4,686 13 4
„ Endowment	1,499 19 4	„ Capitation fees paid to Masters	1,244 15 0
„ School fees from pupils	5,349 0 0	„ Allowances	225 7 11
„ Interest from deposit accounts	42 10 0	„ Stationery	61 12 8
	6,891 9 4	„ Printing	71 0 10
„ Fixed deposits matured	850 0 0	„ Advertisements	13 17 0
„ George Knox prize	3 3 0	„ School prizes	35 0 0
		„ Knox prizes	12 10 0
		„ George Knox prize	3 0 0
		„ Windeyer prize	3 3 0
		„ Petty expenses	157 0 4
		„ Law expenses	19 7 6
		„ Insurance	7 0 0
		„ Repairs and improvements to buildings	183 7 10
		„ Mortgage on house at the Glebe	850 0 0
		„ Balance in the Commercial Bank on the 31st December, 1881	1,001 6 10
	£ 8,570 18 4		£ 8,570 18 4

Audited,—  
JAMES C. TAYLOR, Accountant,  
16 January, 1882.

W. H. CATLETT,  
Secretary,  
9 January, 1882.

RETURN of the number of Masters at the Sydney Grammar School, as well as the number of Scholars, in the year 1881.

Number of Masters.	Number of Scholars.				
	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	Average of the year.
Nineteen.	394	392	391	374	387½

W. H. CATLETT,  
Secretary,  
9 January, 1882.

1882.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

TRAINING SCHOOL, HURLSTONE.

(ENGAGEMENT OF A LADY PRINCIPAL—CORRESPONDENCE, &c.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 19 October, 1882.*

The Colonial Secretary to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 28 September, 1882.

I have the honor to inform you that on receipt in London of your private letter of February 14th, in which you suggested that I should endeavour while in England to engage a competent person to fill the office of Principal of the Female Training College about to be established in Sydney, I personally put myself in communication with Mr. Mundella, the Vice-President of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education, on the subject. Mr. Mundella entered very cordially into the matter, and assured me that he would do all in his power to obtain a thoroughly qualified person for the office. Subsequently I addressed to Mr. Mundella the letter dated May 23rd, copy of which forms No. 1 of the Appendix hereto.

2. The result of the correspondence which followed was that, on behalf of the Government, I entered into an engagement with Miss Caroline Mallett, of the Whitelands College, Chelsea, who may be expected to arrive in Sydney about the 20th November next. Miss Mallett explained to me that, though she was herself prepared to leave England at any time, she could not honourably leave the College until she had concluded a course of lectures on which she was then engaged, but she agreed to embark not later than the first week in October.

3. It will be seen from the letters in Appendix that Miss Mallett had gained in the Education Service of England the highest opinions as to her qualifications, from the Minister and all under him who had had opportunities of judging of her school work.

I have, &c.,

HENRY PARKES.

SCHEDULE OF APPENDIX.

1. Letter from Sir Henry Parkes to The Right Hon. A. J. Mundella, M.P.
2. " from The Right Hon. A. J. Mundella, M.P., to Sir Henry Parkes.
3. " from same to same (original).
4. " from Miss Mallett to The Right Hon. A. J. Mundella, M.P., with enclosure A (original).
5. " from Rev. J. P. Faunthorpe, M.A., Principal of Whitelands College (original).
- 6 & 7. " from Governesses of College.
8. " from Miss Mallett to Sir Henry Parkes.
9. " from Agent-General.

(1.)

Sir Henry Parkes to The Right Hon. A. J. Mundella, M.P.

Dear Sir,

98, Lancaster Gate, W., 23 May, 1882.

Some little time ago I received a letter from my colleague, the Minister of Public Instruction in New South Wales, suggesting that, while in England, I should endeavour to engage a lady of superior attainments as a trained teacher to take the office of Training Mistress of our Training School for Female Teachers.

I may mention that in 1880 a new Education Act was passed, and that under this enactment a separate Training School for Females is about being established. Hitherto all teachers have been trained in one school.

It may be well to explain further that the character of our trained teachers stands high, and we think our system sound and good. The object in seeking to obtain a lady from England is to secure in the Principal a practical knowledge of the working of the English system and those new influences in the work of teaching which an English lady, with her heart in her work, would bring with her. The salary named by my colleague is £300.

If you can assist me in selecting a qualified person for this office I shall, on behalf of the Government of New South Wales, esteem your services of much value.

I shall be happy to afford the fullest information respecting the Colony.

Yours, &c.,  
HENRY PARKES.

(2.)

The Right Hon. A. J. Mundella, M.P., to Sir Henry Parkes.

Dear Sir Henry,

Privy Council Office, 26 June, 1882.

I have found the right person for your Training College. When will you see her? Would you like to meet her here, or shall I send her to you? I could fix a time that would be convenient for you to see her here to-morrow, or any day this week.

I should like to tell you personally all I have learnt about her.

Faithfully yours,  
A. J. MUNDELLA.

(3.)

The Right Hon. A. J. Mundella, M.P., to Sir Henry Parkes.

My dear Sir Henry,

Privy Council Office, 29 June, 1882.

Herewith I enclose letters I have received from Miss Caroline Mallett, and testimonials from Mr. Faunthorpe, Principal of Whitelands Training College, and the two principal governesses.

Canon Warburton, H.M. Inspector of Training Colleges, agrees with me that no more accomplished and successful teacher could be found to take the position of Lady Principal of a Training College than Miss Mallett. She has not reached this position in England as yet because of her youth, but that she will attain it, if she remains, I think there can be no doubt; and as we have made considerable advances of late years in educational science, I am of opinion that Miss Mallett has had greater advantages, and possesses a better knowledge of modern methods, than teachers who have been longer in the profession.

I believe that if Miss Mallett is selected to fill the post of Lady Principal she will acquit herself to your satisfaction, and reflect credit upon her English training.

I remain, &c.,  
A. J. MUNDELLA.

(4.)

Miss Caroline Mallett to The Right Hon. A. J. Mundella, M.P.

Sir,

Whitelands Training School, Chelsea, S.W., 29 June, 1882.

In obedience to your order by telegram, I waited on Sir Henry Parkes last evening. He wished me to send to you my testimonials, and another copy of my parchment reports, and the list of certificates which I hold, as he said he must receive them through you.

I apologize for trespassing thus upon your valuable time.

And remain, &c.,  
CAROLINE MALLET.

A.

Whitelands Training College, London.

Copies of Reports on C. M. Mallett's Parchments, with dates.

- 1878.—"Miss Mallett teaches with earnestness and care, and is likely to make an efficient governess."—From Canon Tinling, H.M.I.  
1879.—"Miss Mallett teaches with intelligence and thoughtfulness; she shows full knowledge of her subject."—From Canon Tinling, H.M.I.  
1880.—"Miss Mallett is a good teacher, simple in manner, and with very fair language."—From Canon Tinling, H.M.I.  
1881.—"Miss Mallett taught on a well-chosen and useful subject, cleverly illustrated by a lesson given to very young children. Her manner was patient and self-reliant, and the discipline of the babies was maintained in a kind and firm manner."—From Mr. Campbell, H.M.I.  
1882.—"Miss Mallett teaches clearly and intelligently, and with a thorough knowledge of her subject. She shows considerable skill in maintaining the attention and interest of her class."—From Mr. Campbell, H.M.I.

List of other certificates gained by C. M. Mallett, with dates.

- 1876.—First-class Archbishop's certificate for Religious Knowledge.  
1876.—First-class Advanced Botany Certificate, from South Kensington.  
1876.—Second-class Advanced Physical Geography, from South Kensington.  
1876.—Full Drawing Certificate—"D."  
1878.—First-class Advanced Animal Physiology, from South Kensington.  
1881.—First-class Certificate of Merit, from Dr. B. W. Richardson, M.D., LL.D., F.R.V., for proficiency in Domestic Sanitation.—Given with Edwin Chadwick's prize of five guineas.  
1882.—First-class Certificate of Merit from B. W. Richardson, M.D., LL.D., F.R.V., for proficiency in Domestic Sanitation.—Given with the Lady Sudely prize of one guinea.  
1882.—A Certificate from the St. John's Ambulance Association.

Copied 29 June, 1882,—

CAROLINE MALLET.

(5.)

The Rev. J. B. Faunthorpe, M.A., F.R.G.S., Principal of Whitelands College, to Sir Henry Parkes.

Sir,

Whitelands College, 29 June, 1882.

I have very special pleasure in testifying to the exceptional ability of Miss Mallett for the post she is seeking.

She was trained by me nearly seven years ago. She was the *first* student of her year out of seventy (*facile princeps*). She obtained, of course, a first-class in both the secular and religious knowledge lists. She gave the best lesson of her year before Her Majesty's Inspector, and was marked excellent for it. The Council appointed her Governess of the College at my recommendation, and she has more than justified my choice. Indeed I am very sorry that she is leaving.

The reports on her parchment certificate, of which she encloses copies, show that she is an excellent teacher. She is an excellent disciplinarian and manager. The students like her, and she makes them get on with her work. I consider she is quite competent, not only to manage your College, but, as she is both theoretically and practically acquainted with the best English methods and has measured their success, also to make it a success.

She is a very excellent teacher, practical and theoretical, of school management, pedagogy; and has some knowledge of the Kindergarten system. She is thoroughly familiar with all parts of the work of a Training College—teaching, examination, discipline, &c.

Besides her Certificate from the Education Department of the First-class, she holds the following Certificates:—

(a.) Obtained when a student—

1. First-class Archbishop's Certificate.
2. Full Drawing Certificate, "D."
3. Physical Geography, 2nd Class Advanced Stage, Science and Art Department.
4. Botany, do. do., First-class.

(b.) Obtained since she has been Governess with me—

1. First-class Advanced Stage Physiology, Science and Art Department.
2. { " in Domestic Sanitation } Edwin Chadwick, Esq., prize.
- { " Dr. Richardson's 1st Course }
3. " " 2nd Course. Lady Sudely prize.
4. " St. John's Ambulance Society.

Besides Pedagogy and Geography, she has taught very successfully the following sciences:—

Physiology.  
Botany.

I can only say, in conclusion, that I am the more regretful after seeing this list of certificates than I was before that she is leaving me; but as it is for an increase of her usefulness I am content. I ought to add that by her own endeavours she has a very fair knowledge of Greek, Latin, and French.

She is, I believe, a consistent Churchwoman, and will be an ornament to any College.

I am, &c.,

JNO. B. FAUNTHORPE, M.A., F.R.G.S.,  
Principal.

Miss Stanley, Governess, Whitelands College, to Sir Henry Parkes.

Sir,

Whitelands College, 29 June, 1882.

It affords me great pleasure to be able most cordially to testify to Miss Mallett's high personal character, as well as to her unusual ability as a teacher. After having successfully completed her two years' training in this College, she was appointed governess, and has performed the duties of her position in an exemplary manner. For the last six years she has been in constant daily association with the other officers of the College staff, to each and all of whom she has ever shown herself readily obliging. To the students she has been sympathetic and kind. They all love and respect her, and appreciate the value both of her lessons in class and her help to them individually. She is frank and ingenuous, and with strict firmness of discipline blends affectionate kindness of manner. Miss Mallett is an excellent needlewoman, and as a senior student took the first prize for needlework. She is fond of the subject, and is thoroughly competent to teach it in all its branches. She has always assisted me with the students, and has given very successful collective lessons both in needlework and cutting out to a class of seventy. She is perfectly familiar with the requirements of the New Code, Schedule III, and I do not know anyone more competent to teach students to fulfil them. She is clear and decisive in her directions, and exact in her statements. I am extremely sorry to lose her, as I know that I shall have the utmost difficulty to replace her in my workroom.

For more than twenty years I have been a governess in Whitelands, and in 1876 I became head governess, and have taught needlework all that period. Quite recently, too, I have been elected Fellow of the Royal Botanical Society.

I am, &c.,

KATE STANLEY.

(7.)

From Mrs. Newton, Superintendent, Whitelands College.

Whitelands College, 29 June, 1882.

Mrs. Newton has great pleasure in recommending Miss Caroline M. Mallett as a thoroughly efficient manager in practical Domestic Economy. Miss Mallett has passed through the College cookery classes; has been a great help in arranging the dormitories and linen presses, blankets, &c.; and understands sanitary arrangements of offices.

Mrs. Newton is in her tenth year as Superintendent of Whitelands College; was formerly Superintendent of the R. S. Hants Infirmary, Southampton, and out through the greater part of the Crimean War as nurse. Mrs. Newton was recommended to this College by the late Bishop Wilberforce, by General Lord William Paulet, who had command of the Forces in Bosphorus in the Crimean War, and by Rev. W. H. Brookfields, H.M.I. Schools.

(8.)

Miss Caroline Mallett to Sir Henry Parkes.

Sir,

Whitelands College, Chelsea, London, 30 June, 1882.

With many thanks I accept the post of Lady Principal of the Training College in Sydney, which you have honoured me this morning by offering me.

I promise to embark not later than the first week in October.

I understand that a saloon passage to Sydney will be provided for me by the Government of New South Wales, and that my salary will be £300 a year, to commence from the date at which I enter on my duties.

I will endeavour, by earnest and successful work, to prove myself worthy of the post to which you have appointed me.

I am, &amp;c.,

CAROLINE MALLET.

(9.)

From The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Lady Principal for Training College.

Sir,

5, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, S.W., 9 August, 1882.

Referring to Sir Henry Parkes' telegram of the 30th June last, I have the honor to inform you that I have secured a berth in the s.s. "Potosi," to sail on the 5th October next, for Miss Caroline Mallett.

I have, &amp;c.,

SAUL SAMUEL.

1882.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

BLANDFORD PROPRIETARY SCHOOL BILL ;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,  
26 October, 1882.

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1882.



1882.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

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VOTES No. 29. WEDNESDAY, 11 OCTOBER, 1882.

6. BLANDFORD PROPRIETARY SCHOOL BILL (*Formal Motion*) :—Mr. Burns moved, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1.) That the Blandford Proprietary School Bill be referred to a Select Committee for inquiry and report, with power to send for persons and papers.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. John Brown, Mr. Cooke, Mr. Hungerford, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Fletcher, Mr. Jacob, Mr. Hezlet, Mr. Martin, and the Mover.
- Question put and passed.
- 

VOTES No. 38. THURSDAY, 26 OCTOBER, 1882.

5. BLANDFORD PROPRIETARY SCHOOL BILL:—Mr. Burns, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and Evidence taken before, the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this Bill was referred on 11th October, 1882; together with a copy of the Bill as amended and agreed to by the Committee.
- Ordered to be printed.

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1882.

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**BLANDFORD PROPRIETARY SCHOOL BILL.**

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**REPORT.**

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THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly for whose inquiry and report was referred, on the 11th October, 1882,—“*the Blandford Proprietary School Bill,*”—beg to report to your Honorable House:—

That they have examined the witnesses named in the List\* (whose See List, page 5 evidence will be found appended hereto); and that the Preamble having been satisfactorily proved to your Committee, they proceeded to consider the Bill, to which it was deemed necessary to add a new clause.

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill as amended by them.

J. F. BURNS,  
Chairman.

*No. 3 Committee Room,  
Sydney, 25th October, 1882.*

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## PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

WEDNESDAY, 18 OCTOBER, 1882.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Burns,		Mr. Martin,
Mr. John Brown,		Mr. Hungerford,
	Mr. Fawcett.	

Mr. Burns called to the Chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings, appointing the Committee, read by the Clerk.

Printed copies of the Bill referred, together with original Petition to introduce the same, before the Committee.

Present:—Henry Burton Bradley, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill*).

Henry Burton Bradley, Esq., sworn and examined.

Witness produced the following original documents, and handed in copies of the same:—

Information and Bill filed on the 23rd December, 1874, by the Attorney-General, at the instance of the Right Reverend Dr. Tyrrell, in Humphry and others, Plaintiffs, v. Scott and others, Defendants.

Decree made, on or about the 27th June, 1877, by the Supreme Court in Equity, in Attorney-General v. Scott and others.

License dated 31 December, 1880, under the Company's Act, and signed by Sir Henry Parkes.

Notice, dated 5th February, 1880, addressed to subscribers and others, inviting subscriptions to new shares, &amp;c.

Conveyance, dated 25 February, 1881, of 150 acres of land, parish of Murulla, County of Brisbane, from P. W. Wright to the Trustees of the Blandford Proprietary School.

Letter, dated 18 August, 1882, from Mr. Frederick R. White to Messrs. Bradley &amp; Son, declining to concur in the Bill.

Declaration of Trust, dated 19 July, 1844, of 21 acres 3 roods 20 perches of land at Honey-suckle Point, Newcastle, signed by William Croasdill and Alexander Walker Scott.

Conveyance, dated 19 July, 1844, of same land, from James Mitchell and Wife to William Croasdill and Alexander Walter Scott.

Richard Holdsworth, Esq., called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Peter Campbell Curtis, Esq. (*Chief Clerk in Equity, Supreme Court*), called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness produced the original list of contributors to the establishment of a School at Blandford; also the original declaration of trust by Messrs. Croasdill and Scott.

Witness withdrew.

Alexander Walker Scott, Esq. (*a Trustee of the School*), called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Edmund Baker Boulton, Esq., called in, sworn, and examined.

Room cleared.

Committee deliberated.

Ordered, That Edmund Barton, Esq., M.P. be requested, and Henry Wheeler Gillam, Esq., and Francis John Wickham, Esq., be summoned to give evidence next meeting.

[Adjourned to Wednesday next, at Three o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 25 OCTOBER, 1882.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Burns in the Chair.

Mr. John Brown,		Mr. Fawcett,
Mr. Hezlet,		Mr. Jacob.

Edmund Barton, Esq., M.P. (*Secretary to the Blandford Proprietary School*), called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness produced the Minute-book of the Company.

Witness withdrew.

Henry Wheeler Gillam, Esq. (*Deputy Registrar-General*), called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness produced Register-book of land purchases No. 11 of 1841, showing entries of four grants issued to James Mitchell on 5th February, 1841.

Witness withdrew.

Francis John Wickham, Esq. (*Accountant, Railway Department*), called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Henry Burton Bradley, Esq., further examined.

Room cleared.

Preamble considered.

Question,—“That this Preamble stand part of the Bill,”—put and passed.

Solicitor called in and informed.

Clauses 1 to 10 read and agreed to.

New Clause\* to stand Clause 11, read and agreed to.

Schedules read and agreed to.

Title read and agreed to.

Chairman to report the Bill, with an amendment, to the House.

\* See Schedule of Amendment.

SCHEDULE OF AMENDMENT.

Page 4. *Insert* the following new Clause, to stand as Clause 11,—“This Act may be cited as the ‘Blandford Proprietary School Act of 1882.’”

LIST OF WITNESSES.

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1882.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

## BLANDFORD PROPRIETARY SCHOOL BILL.

THURSDAY, 19 OCTOBER, 1882.

Present:—

MR. JOHN BROWN,  
MR. BURNS,MR. FAWCETT,  
MR. HUNGERFORD,

MR. MARTIN.

JOHN FITZGERALD BURNS, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Burton Bradley appeared as Solicitor for the Bill.

Henry Burton Bradley, Esq., Solicitor for the Bill, examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] I believe you are Solicitor for this Bill, and have also been a Trustee of the property to be affected by it? I am Solicitor, and have been Agent for Mr. Scott's co-Trustee—Mr. Croasdill—for many years, but that agency has for a long time ceased.
2. You are at the present time Solicitor for the Bill and for the estate? Yes.
3. Will you be good enough to explain the object of the parties concerned in asking the Legislature for this Bill? The object of the parties concerned is the winding-up of an adventure which, having had its inception some forty years ago in a different state of circumstances and a different state of public feeling on the subject of education, and having long lain in abeyance, has now proved to be unsuitable to the time, unsuitable to the public feeling, and impracticable, having reference to the amount of money at the disposal of the Trustees. In or about the month of September, 1840, a number of ladies and gentlemen mentioned in the first Schedule to the Bill, impressed with the desirableness of the establishment of a Superior School in connection with the Church of England, selected Newcastle, which was at that time considered the sanitarium of the Colony—a place of small trade and small population, but very healthfully situated—as a site for a school. A sum of money was subscribed, amounting in the whole to £650 or thereabouts, and a loan was made by the then Bishop of Australia, the late Dr. Broughton, on behalf of his constituents, the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, of £500, in order to facilitate the acquisition of a suitable piece or pieces of land then being offered for sale by the Government at Honeysuckle Point, Newcastle. The late Dr. Mitchell, at the request of the subscribers or some of them, became the purchaser at the Government sale of 21 acres 3 roods and 20 perches of land at Honeysuckle Point, for the sum of £303 15s. In due course of time four grants from the Crown issued in respect of the four parcels, making up the total area which I have mentioned. The grants were dated the 5th February, 1841. After the purchase Bishop Broughton, being anxious that the foundation of the adventure to which he had made this loan should be permanently recognized and established, asked my uncle, old Judge Burton, to oblige him by drawing up a form of trust deed by which the land should be vested in two Trustees—the late Mr. William Croasdill and Mr. Alexander Walker Scott, one of the petitioners for the present Bill.

H. B.  
Bradley, Esq.  
19 Oct., 1882.

H. B.  
Bradley, Esq.  
19 Oct., 1882.

4. Mr. Croasdill is dead? Yes. Accordingly my uncle got this trust deed prepared, and it was signed by Dr. Mitchell, by the two Trustees, and by the old Bishop. Simultaneously, or thereabouts, a conveyance was made by Dr. Mitchell to the two Trustees, by which conveyance the lands granted were vested at law in the Trustees, the trusts being declared by the trust deed which I have mentioned. This being done, only a small sum of money remained in the hands of the late Dr. Mitchell, who was Treasurer to the scheme, wholly insufficient for the erection of the meanest building, and bad times coming upon the community—I think 1844 and '45 were about the worst years we have ever had—the Bank of Australia time—no effect seems to have been made to obtain increased subscriptions, no further sums were paid up on the shares which were subscribed for, and the scheme remained in abeyance. Mr. Croasdill went to England. The See of Newcastle was established. The Bishop who then took charge of Newcastle received some information that a parcel of land at Honeysuckle Point belonged to the Church, and he immediately took upon himself, without inquiry into the title, to have it parcelled out into allotments, and granted leases of it to a large number of persons, who erected buildings and wharves, and made other improvements. When this came to the knowledge of Mr. Croasdill and Mr. Scott they were very much perplexed what to do. They had no money to pay lawyers; the scheme appeared by common consent then to have been abandoned as a school scheme; and eventually Mr. Croasdill asked me if I would consider his personal position in relation to the trust. In some portion of the time which I have mentioned, after the Bishop's lessees had made their improvements, a Company was established for the purpose of forming the Hunter River Railway. This Company took, under statutory powers, on or about the 4th July, 1854, the whole of the land vested in these Trustees, for railway purposes. Subsequently to that taking, a general Railway Act enabled the Government to purchase from the Hunter River Railway Company their property, and by that Act the Company's property became vested in the Commissioner for Railways. Mr. Croasdill and Mr. Scott, after considerable delay and difficulty, in about the year 1866, obtained a reference to arbitration between the Commissioner for Railways and themselves, of the question of compensation for the land which they had been deprived of primarily by the Hunter River Railway Company, and eventually by the vesting of the land in the Commissioner. During the course of this arbitration, which took place at Newcastle, and which I attended on behalf of the Trustees, the Commissioner for Railways stated that a portion of the land taken for railway purposes had been resumed by the Minister for Lands, under reservations contained in the deeds of grant of the area between high-water-mark and 100 feet above it; and he contended that therefore the arbitrators had nothing to do with assessing the value of that land, but only of the remaining land. The arbitrators made their award, in pursuance of which an amount was paid into the hands of the Master in Equity of the Supreme Court of this Colony, and on or about the 2nd of June, 1869, was taken out by me, as the Trustees' solicitor, namely, the sum of £9,310 14s. 6d., in ninety-three Government debentures of £100 each, and £10 14s. 6d. in the Master's official cheque. After the receipt of this money the original subscribers remaining and the representatives of many who had died were called together by circulars from the Trustees, and met from time to time at my office, for the purpose of considering, primarily, in what manner the original design could be carried out, and, secondarily, as to the course to be adopted for distribution of the funds in case the original design could not be carried out. The subject of the claim upon the Crown for the value of the land which had been resumed was also considered at various meetings, and eventually it was resolved that the Honorable House of which I am now addressing a Committee should be petitioned for relief in respect of the peculiar circumstances of the case; for, in estimating the value of the land sold to the original promoters of the scheme, its waterside frontage and opportunities of making wharves had been made use of by the auctioneer to enhance the value and obtain a better price; but in estimating the compensation at the hands of the arbitrators that element of value had been carefully taken away; so that whereas the promoters had bought waterside land, they were to be paid for land having no water frontage. A petition was accordingly presented, of which I hold the official printed copy presented to the Legislative Assembly and ordered to be printed on the 18th February, 1870. The report of the Select Committee to which this petition was referred I hold in my hand—a printed copy—and with your leave I will hand it in. The Committee in effect reported that which I have already stated in that behalf; and they also reported "that it appears by the evidence of Mr. Maitland, the surveyor, that 7 acres and 7 perches of land were included in the reservation in the grants, or are within 100 feet of high-water-mark; that the value of such land at the time of the taking by the Hunter River Railway Company was about £2,000 per acre; that since the taking by the Railway Company in 1854, the petitioner and his co-Trustee have been wholly deprived of all benefit from their land"; and they went on to say, "Your Committee are of opinion that the petitioner's case for relief has been completely established, and therefore recommend it to the immediate and favourable consideration of the Government." This report is dated 25th March, 1870, and signed "Benjamin Lee, Chairman." This report having been obtained, Mr. Williams, the Crown Solicitor, was directed by Sir John Robertson to consider the principle upon which the petitioners were entitled to claim relief at the hands of the Government, upon the report of the Committee of this Honorable House. It is not necessary, I think, for me to go into the details of the matter further than to say that Mr. Williams adopted one principle of compensation, while the Trustees were advised that another principle was the proper one to be applied. Not any action, therefore, was taken upon this reference to the Crown Solicitor, and upon the recommendation of the report on which I have given evidence, the Blandford Proprietary School proprietors have still a claim to consideration at the hands of the Government in respect of that compensation.

5. What amount do the Trustees claim from the Government? The Trustees have not made any specific claim. Mr. Williams thought we should get our money back with 5 per cent. interest, and we thought we were entitled to the value of the land. During the forty years and upwards which have elapsed since the original scheme was launched a large number of the original proprietors have departed this life. Mr. Robert Scott, Mr. Helenus Scott, Dr. James Mitchell, Captain D. C. F. Scott, Mr. James Donnithorne, Mr. J. W. Gosling, and many others, have departed this life. Others have become insolvent, and some have quitted the Colony. In that condition of matters, and while the original subscribers and representatives of the deceased, insolvent, and absent subscribers, were considering in what manner they should ask for legislative aid to enable them to establish a school, with a provision for winding-up in case such establishment should be found impracticable or undesirable, a suit was instituted in the Supreme Court of this Colony, by the filing of a bill by the Attorney General, at the instance of the late Right Reverend

Dr.

Dr. Tyrrell, Bishop of Newcastle, against Mr. Scott (the petitioner), myself, and other persons, H. B. Bradley, Esq., for the purpose, amongst other things, of carrying into effect the design of the original shareholders. This is a copy of that information and bill. (*Handed in.*) Such proceedings were had in the suit that, on or about the 27th of June, 1877, a decree was made by the Supreme Court in Equity, of which I hold in a copy. (*Handed in.*) By this decree it was referred to the Master in Equity to settle a scheme for the establishment of a school at Newcastle; and such proceedings were afterwards had that a scheme was duly settled which took the form of this license which I hold in my hand, signed by Sir Henry Parkes. (*Produced.*) This is a copy of that license, which I would ask leave to leave with you, in order that I may not be deprived of the original. (*Handed in.*) This scheme was duly settled, approved, and confirmed by the Court, and adopted, as you observe, under the provisions of the Companies Act, enabling the adventure to be carried on—not being an adventure of profit—under the form of a license. By this scheme provisions were made for allotting shares to such of the original shareholders as should elect to come in and should make their election known within a limited time, and for allotting new shares to such new subscribers as might be willing to come in and join in the scheme. By this scheme Mr. Alexander Walker Scott and the Venerable Archdeacon Coles Child, the petitioners before your Committee, together with Mr. Frederick Robert White, were appointed Trustees. The Trustees, on or about the 5th February, 1880, issued and distributed many hundreds of notices, a copy of which I hold in my hand, addressed to original subscribers to the school, and to others, inviting, in fact, subscription of new shares and the taking up of old ones. (*Paper referred to handed in.*) Many of these circulars or notices were issued by my firm; a large number more by Mr. Salter, the solicitor for the late Bishop of Newcastle, who had filed the bill, and many by the Trustees individually. In pursuance of these notices, a few of the original subscribers consented to come in without payment and take up the shares which this scheme allotted to them in respect of their past payments. Among these were Mr. Alexander Walker Scott, myself and Lady Deas-Thomson, as executor and executrix of Sir Edward Deas-Thomson, Mr. Gordon Sandeman, the representatives of the late Leslie Duguid, Esq., Mr. Holdsworth, who is here to-day, and some others—a very few. I personally found it impossible to induce a great many old members—whom I wished to join for the purpose of working the thing, if it could be worked, or of making a speedy winding-up of it if it could not be worked—to interest themselves in the matter, which at any rate cost them nothing, and the provisions of which protected them from loss; but they refused to join it, even though they had nothing to pay. New subscribers came in, in the persons of the Venerable Archdeacon Coles Child, Mr. Frederick Robert White, and Mr. Joseph Palmer Abbott, who took five shares between them, and to them have been allotted the shares mentioned in the second Schedule to the Bill. The Trustees have purchased as site for the school 150 acres of land situate at Blandford, in the parish of Nurulla, in the county of Brisbane, in this Colony, and the same have, by a conveyance which I hold in my hand, been duly conveyed to the two petitioners and Mr. Frederick Robert White. I would ask that a copy of this conveyance may be accepted as an exhibit (*handed in*) in lieu of the original, which I produce. (*Produced.*) From a statement which another witness will make to you, it will be gathered by the Committee that the funds in the hands of the Trustees are insufficient for the establishment of a school. I have said that the efforts which have been made to obtain the subscriptions of additional shareholders have met with very limited success, that success being the subscription for five new shares to which I have referred. In view of this limited success, a majority of the proprietors—original shareholders who have joined in the new scheme and new subscribers—at a meeting, the records of which I have in my hand (*produced*), signed by the Chairman, the Honorable F. M. Darley, held at his chambers, on the 25th February, 1881, resolved in general meeting duly convened, as follows—I read the resolution from the Minute-book:—"Moved by Mr. Bradley, seconded by Mr. Holdsworth, and carried, that the establishment of the intended school having proved to be impracticable, it is desirable to wind up the undertaking." I need not trouble you further with that. I will hand you the original Minute-book (*produced*), and I may state as a matter of evidence that it is apparent that the scheme cannot at the present time be successful.

6. *Mr. Hungerford.*] What sum did the Hunter River Railway Company pay for the land they took? The Company had paid nothing when the Government took over the land. The sum of £9,310 14s. 6d. was eventually received by me, as solicitor for the Trustees, from the Government.

7. *Chairman.*] What is your estimate in round numbers of the assets now? That evidence you will have distinctly from Mr. Scott, who has his memoranda of the state of the account. I believe the amount of the present assets stands at £14,212 17s. 1d., estimating the 150 acres of land at Blandford as being worth £900. The other assets consist of the balance of the original subscriptions in the hands of the representatives of the late Treasurer, Dr. Mitchell—a sum that has not been defined, but is in part definable, no doubt, by reference to the facts that a sum of £1,150 was originally raised by loan and by subscription, and that a sum of £803 15s. was paid by Dr. Mitchell for the land. The difference between these sums would be in the hands of the Treasurer (Dr. Mitchell). The Trustees have never been able to obtain from Dr. Mitchell or his representatives any admission as to the possession of these moneys or obligation to pay them; nevertheless, as Dr. Mitchell was Trustee in respect of the money, and no time will run at law between Trustees and their beneficiaries, this money may be presumed to be recoverable notwithstanding that forty years have elapsed. The other asset to be collected is the compensation, which my clients hope they will receive in some shape from the Government, under the recommendation of the favourable report which I have quoted, on account of their claim for the land 100 feet back from high-water-mark.

8. You might now state briefly your own reasons for thinking the scheme must be abandoned? My reasons are partly financial, and partly reasons arising from the policy of the Government and the condition of the country, in reference to educational establishments.

9. *Mr. John Brown.*] Was this 100 feet from high-water-mark included in the original grant? Yes, and paid for at so much an acre.

10. Did the Government give any compensation for it? That was the question which was referred to the Select Committee I have spoken of. The Honorable Member will observe that we were advising the Trustees in reference to matters of considerable complexity, and it would have been perhaps injudicious on our part to involve them in expensive litigation. We therefore contented ourselves with obtaining that favourable report and leaving the matter there. While there was living evidence I advised that we should take that evidence and have it recorded where it would live for ever, trusting that some Government will some day do us justice.



H. B. Bradley, Esq.  
19 Oct., 1882.

11. *Chairman.*] Will you now resume your reasons for believing the scheme impracticable? I am looking now at the scheme as drawn up in consequence of the proceedings in the Court of Equity. The scheme states, in clause 6, "That the property of the school for the purpose of the interests of the proprietors therein shall be considered as divided into 300 shares of £50 each, to be called for at such periods and in such manner as the Directors may determine." It also provided, as I have mentioned before, that the original subscribers and their representatives should be deemed to be proprietors of a fully paid-up share for every two shares originally subscribed for as appeared by the list, provided that they should, within three months from 1st January, 1880, notify to the Trustees their intention to take them up. In pursuance of the circular notice issued by the Trustees, five new shares of £50 each out of the 300 contemplated by the scheme to form the capital of the Company, in other words £250 have been raised in place of 300 times £50, or £15,000 in all, contemplated by the scheme. That is one of the grounds for my opinion that the scheme cannot at the present time be successful. Another ground is this: at the time this adventure was originally conceived I happened, as being an inmate of my old uncle's house and a member of his family, to be very intimately acquainted with the feeling which existed in his mind, in the mind of his old friend the Bishop, the late Mr. Norton, and many other old colonists, on the subject of the want of education for the sons of persons, members of the Church of England, who desired that the religious element should enter systematically into the training of their sons. So far back as the year 1834 I remember a general expression of regret that the element of religion was taken out of the educational system at that time gaining favour in Sydney—I allude to the Sydney College amongst others—and it was for the purpose of giving expression to that feeling, as a place for the purpose of providing education for the sons of the subscribers themselves in a great many instances, that this school scheme was originally got up. Since that time broader views have been taken upon the subject of education. A great number of public schools have been established, many of them supported by and many of them subsidized by the Government from time to time, private establishments for the tuition of boys having in many instances given way under the pressure of the subsidized schools. My old friend, the late Mr. William Timothy Cape, who brought up most of our present legislators, told me himself that he was obliged to close his school because he could not compete with the Government, that as soon as he got a good teacher one of the Government establishments took him away from him by giving a better salary than he could afford to pay, and therefore private establishments could not compete with subsidized establishments. This statement was made to me by Mr. Cape probably as far back as twenty years ago, for he, poor man, has been many years dead. Since that time the extension of the Government schools has been very great. The plan of superior schools and high schools which has been approved by the Legislature, and to some extent has found expression at the hands of the Government, has operated still further disadvantageously against the establishment of private schools having similar objects. It appears to me that another reason why the scheme cannot at the present time be successful is this, that so many persons entitled gratuitously to certain advantages in the nomination of scholars have declined to take them as a gift; they will not have anything to do with our school even as a gift; they being the very persons who forty years before subscribed their money and evinced their anxiety to establish a school under the then different circumstances of the Colony. As solicitor for the school I received instructions, in pursuance of a resolution adopted by a general meeting, following the resolution which I have had the honor to read to the Committee, to the following effect:—"That Messrs. Bradley & Son be instructed to prepare a Bill to wind up the undertaking." I thereupon prepared a petition in the names of the three Trustees, obtained the signature of Mr. Scott, and forwarded it to Mr. Frederick Robert White for his signature. Mr. White declined to concur in the petition. He writes a long letter, which I will put in if you choose to take it (*letter produced*); but the pith of it only I will state in my evidence. He says, "I have no wish to stand in the way of what is said to be the wish of the great majority of those interested; I only regret that I should be placed in a position in which I may appear to do so." He adds, after some other little matter, "I would very willingly receive back the value of my shares and wash my hands of it. I have long wished and intended to resign my position as Trustee, a position which from the first I was averse to accept, and will now take the opportunity of doing so by sending in my resignation to the Board, and forwarding the same by this post. This may perhaps facilitate matters in regard to the course proposed. Not knowing the name or address of the President, I enclose my letter of resignation to him, and would be much obliged if you would add the address and post same." We received the letter of resignation, and forwarded it to Mr. Edmund Barton, the Secretary to the Proprietary School, who is at present on circuit, and his evidence will not be obtainable until next week. There will also be in attendance when required the proper officers from several public Departments, in case the Committee desire them to produce the originals of several documents connected with the case. For instance, the original list of shareholders is in the hands of the Master in Equity, also the original bill filed in equity in the suit before referred to, and the original decree. I have here a copy of the original deed declaring the trust, that deed having been signed by Mr. Croasdill and Mr. Scott. (*Copy handed in*). The original conveyance, of which this is a copy (*handed in*), alluded to in a former part of my evidence, by which Dr. Mitchell conveyed the four grants to the two Trustees, was delivered over, along with the grants themselves, to the Commissioner for Railways, when he completed his purchase, as it were, of the land comprised in them. Therefore I am not in a position to produce that conveyance. If I may be allowed to add to the evidence which I have incompletely given before, I would say that, in addition to the reasons which I have given why it is desirable that the School should be wound up is that, in the course of the suit by the Bishop of Newcastle against the Trustees, which issued in the scheme referred to, the evidence of a large number of original subscribers and representatives of original subscribers was given, testifying their desire that the school should be wound up. Among these original subscribers who so testified were the late Sir Edward Deas-Thomson, then living, Mr. Walter Lamb, representing the late Mr. John Lamb, Mr. Richard Holdsworth, representing the late Mr. Leslie Duguid, and many other persons, who testified their desire and opinion that the scheme should be wound up. These resolutions having been arrived at, the subject of the loan made by the late Bishop of Australia on behalf of the Society in England, and the manner in which its settlement should be attempted, became the subject of consideration by meetings of the shareholders in the present adventure, and the mode to be adopted was discussed at several meetings. Some correspondence took place between the present Bishop of Newcastle, who holds the power of attorney for the Society, and the Secretary, Mr. Barton, as to the payment which His Lordship would expect to receive in respect to the £500 lent in 1840 or 1841, and which might have been considered to

have

have so far fructified in the increased value of the land as to entitle the lender not to mere interest upon his loan, but to a participation in the profits. I contended unsuccessfully against that view, and, upon the evidence afforded by the word "loan," written by the late Bishop Broughton, felt that the Society would be amply compensated by receiving their £500 back, with interest at 8 per cent. for forty years. However, by a resolution of the shareholders—old shareholders and new shareholders—arrived at at a meeting presided over by Mr. Darley, it was resolved to address the Bishop and inquire what sum he would be satisfied to receive on behalf of his Society. He was accordingly so addressed, and having intimated in the meantime his views that the Society should receive £5,000, it was at the meeting of the 25th February, to which I have before referred, resolved as follows:—"That the Directors be authorized to close with the Bishop for any sum not exceeding £5,000." Another resolution was carried, that in the event of the assent of the Bishop the solicitors be authorized to solicit a private Act to enable and facilitate the winding-up, and that in such measure provision be made for the participation of the original shareholders, who had not given in their adhesion to the scheme, in the division; as it was not considered fair that they should be shut out when the scheme for the school broke down and matters reverted to their original state, that they should not participate in the division of the funds that have been made the subject of provision in this Bill. Having received directions in that behalf, I prepared the Bill which is now before you, and forwarded it, a few days before the 8th December last year, to the present Bishop of Newcastle, for his consideration. I have here a letter (*produced*) from him—one of several, the others perhaps not being important—in which His Lordship says, "I have looked carefully through the draft Bill respecting the Blandford School which you kindly sent me, and which I return herewith. It appears to me to embody very fairly the main provisions that are desirable in this matter." Other correspondence took place between myself and the Bishop, with reference to His Lordship's authority from the Society in England to deal with the matter, in pursuance of which I prepared and submitted to His Lordship a draft of such a power of attorney as it would be satisfactory to the Trustees, my clients, to receive upon handing him over the money. His Lordship was kind enough to send that to England. Some few months' delay occurred, and eventually, on the 22nd of March last, His Lordship wrote me the letter which I hold in my hand (*produced*), in which he says, "I received this morning the power of attorney on behalf of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge which has been so long expected. They agree to the provisions therein laid down." So that the measure not only in principle but in detail has had the advantage of the approval of the Bishop, as representing our largest creditor. The draft Bill, before being sent to the Bishop, if I remember rightly, was approved by Mr. Barton as Counsel in the Law, who had the advantage of being Secretary to the institution and therefore knew something about it, and was presented by me to a general meeting of Directors, and by them adopted. Under these circumstances it will be observed that the Bill—not a very long one excepting its preamble—makes provision for the interests of all parties. The three gentlemen who have subscribed £250 between them will participate to the same extent as the holders of old shares who have lain out of their money for so many years. That is all approved of by new shareholders and old shareholders. The Society, which lent the shareholders £500 forty years ago, will get £5,000. The other provisions of the Bill enable the Trustees and their successors to wind up the affairs in the ordinary manner, by sale of such things as are saleable, by collection of such debts and claims as are colligible, and by providing for the payment of moneys in respect of the shares of persons deceased, absent, insolvent, or that cannot be found, into a place of safety and responsibility in the hands of the Master in Equity of the Supreme Court, whence the funds can be drawn out by persons who can make good their claim to them, but who might not perhaps be able to make their claim so plain to the Trustees as to enable the Trustees to pay them out of the fund.

12. I gather from your evidence that the whole of the shareholders approve of this Bill for the winding-up of the undertaking? The whole of them.

13. Will you explain how it came to pass that the Trustees purchased the land at Blandford? The purchase of the land at Blandford, the sale of which now forms one of the objects of the Bill, was made by the Trustees under the authority and by the direction of the scheme approved and confirmed by the Court, which scheme took the form of the establishment of a school at Newcastle or elsewhere in the diocese of Newcastle. The Master in Equity was provided to approve of the site for the purpose, and as I understand—I did not see him do so—he proceeded to Blandford for the purpose of selecting either that site or some other site then offered. He approved of the site at Blandford, as being under the circumstances the preferable one.

14. *Mr. Hungerford.*] Are you aware that a site at Morpeth was offered? I believe it was, but I do not bear it in mind as a matter of evidence on oath, because in point of fact, though I have been cognisant of all the early proceedings in the matter, when a suit was instituted the conduct of the suit devolved, according to my office arrangements, upon my son and partner, because I never attend the Courts—I limit myself to Parliamentary business and conveyancing.

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Richard Holdsworth, Esq., examined:—

15. *Chairman.*] You are a solicitor of the Supreme Court of this Colony? I am.

16. Do you represent some of the parties concerned in this Bill? I represent the late Leslie Duguid, who was, I believe, the largest subscriber to this adventure.

17. *Mr. Bradley.*] Have you attended meetings of the proprietors under the scheme that issued from the suit in the Court? Yes, I have attended several meetings.

18. Did you participate in the resolution that it was desirable to wind up the undertaking? I did; I think I seconded the resolution.

19. Are you of opinion that it is desirable to wind up the undertaking? I am decidedly of that opinion. I may state also that I have heard the evidence of Mr. Bradley, and quite concur in all the conclusions he has arrived at.

R.  
Holdsworth,  
Esq.

19 Oct., 1882.

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Peter

Peter Campbell Curtis, Esq., examined:—

- P. C. Curtis, Esq.  
19 Oct., 1882.
20. *Chairman.*] What is your official designation? I am Chief Clerk in the Equity Department of the Supreme Court.
21. You produce certain documents as exhibits—will you state what they are? This (*produced*) is the original information and bill, filed 23rd December, 1874, and numbered 2,542, entitled “The Attorney-General, informant, at the relation of Humphrey and others, plaintiffs, against Scott and others, defendants.”
22. *Mr. Bradley.*] Do you produce the minutes of the decree made in that suit? Yes. (*Produced.*)
23. What is the date? 27th June, 1877. This is the draft; we have the record in the entry books.
24. Do you produce one of the exhibits put in by the plaintiffs in that suit? Yes, this (*produced*) is marked, as an exhibit in the suit, A 3. It seems to be the original list of contributions to the establishment of a school. It was put in in evidence before the Master, on 7th October, 1875. That would be prior to the hearing of the cause.
25. Do you produce an exhibit marked A 8? Yes, put in on the same day. It is a declaration of trust by Messrs. Croasdill and Scott. (*Produced.*)
26. The original deed? Yes.

Alexander Walker Scott, Esq., examined:—

- A. W. Scott, Esq.  
19 Oct., 1882.
27. *Chairman.*] You are one of the Trustees of the Blandford Proprietary School, and one of the petitioners for this Bill? Yes.
28. *Mr. Bradley.*] Do you remember the original proposal to establish a Proprietary Grammar School at Newcastle? Yes.
29. Will you look upon this paper (*handing the paper put in by Mr. Curtis, marked A 8*) and say what it appears to be? This is the original list of subscribers to the school; I know a great number of the signatures; these are the signatures of the original subscribers.
30. Have you any doubt that that is the original list? Not the slightest.
31. Is the paper I now put into your hands the original declaration of trust, dated 14th July, 1844? Yes; here is my signature, and the signature of the late Bishop of Australia, Dr. Broughton; I know his writing well; this is the signature of Dr. James Mitchell, which I also know well; and I believe the other to be the signature of Mr. William Croasdill.
32. *Chairman.*] I think you have heard the evidence of Mr. Bradley—Do you concur in that evidence? I do perfectly.
33. *Mr. Bradley.*] Will you refer to your memorandum of the Bank balance to the credit of the Trust, and state to the Committee what money now remains in the hands of the Trustees after payment of expenses already discharged? The present Trustees keep their account with the Bank of Australasia, and I got this on the 11th October, showing the balance on hand, and signed by Mr. Edward Hughes, Manager. It shows a credit balance as follows:—Current account, £312 17s. 1d.; fixed deposit, £900; debentures held for safe custody, £12,100; which together will make £13,312 17s. 1d. Then there are 150 acres of land at Blandford, for which we paid £900, but I believe they will not realise that amount now. Including that land at cost price, the total amount will be £14,212 17s. 1d. The fixed deposit will not be due till 7th March, 1883. It is at 4 per cent., and the interest will therefore amount to £36.
34. You are aware that considerable efforts have been made to obtain new subscribers to the school? Yes, certainly, every exertion has been made to obtain new subscribers, and we could only induce three persons to purchase five additional shares.
35. You have been acquainted with this matter from its inception? From the very first.
36. You have worked with me laboriously for many years for the establishment of the school? Yes.
37. As long as you believed it to be practicable? Yes.
38. Have you now arrived at the conclusion that it is impracticable, and that it is desirable it should be wound up? Perfectly. The estimate of the Master in Equity of the amount required by the new scheme amounted to £15,000, out of which we only got £250, with all our exertions.
39. Have you had conversation on the subject of the winding-up or the prosecution of the enterprise with many of the original subscribers during the last few weeks or months? Yes; with those resident in Sydney. I have spoken to a great number, and their views were most unquestionably that the scheme should be wound up. I have spoken to Captain Mayne, Mr. Philip Gidley King, and to every shareholder I have met with. They are constantly referring to me, having been so long connected with it. I also spoke to Sir Edward Deas-Thomson about it before his death. And I mention that not a single person I spoke to about it disagreed with the winding-up. I have spoken to the Bishop of Newcastle, and he concurs perfectly.

Edward Baker Boulton, Esq., called in and examined:—

- E. B. Boulton, Esq.  
19 Oct., 1882.
40. *Chairman.*] You are one of the original subscribers to the Blandford Proprietary School? Yes; it was called the Newcastle Grammar School at that time.
41. You are aware of the object of this Bill? Yes.
42. Do you identify the paper now before you as the original list of shareholders? It is so many years ago that I have quite forgotten the appearance of the document, but I recognise my handwriting and also the handwriting of several of my friends here.
43. Do you approve now of the proposal for winding-up this undertaking? Most certainly I do.

WEDNESDAY, 25 OCTOBER, 1882.

Present:—

Mr. JOHN BROWN,		Mr. HEZLET,
Mr. FAWCETT,		Mr. JACOB.

JOHN FITZGERALD BURNS, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Burton Bradley appeared as Solicitor for the Bill.

Edmund Barton, Esq., M.P., examined:—

44. *Chairman.*] You are Secretary to the Blandford Proprietary School? Yes.45. *Mr. Bradley.*] Do you look upon the minutes of a meeting of the proprietors held on the 25th February, 1881? Yes. (*Minute-book produced.*) The meeting was duly convened, and the President, Mr. Darley, was in the Chair.E. Barton,  
Esq., M.P.  
25 Oct., 1882.46. *Chairman.*] Will you state what were the resolutions come to at that meeting? Certain resolutions were adopted about incoming Directors; then the report for the year was presented and adopted; after that the balance-sheet was presented and adopted; and then it was moved by Mr. Bradley, one of the Directors, and seconded by Mr. Holdsworth, and carried, "That the establishment of the intended school having proved to be impracticable, it is desirable to wind up the undertaking." Another resolution was moved by Mr. Manning, seconded by Mr. Deloitte, and carried, "That it be an instruction to the Secretary to communicate with the Bishop of Newcastle, with a view to ascertaining upon what terms he would join the proprietors in applying to Parliament for a Bill to wind up the undertaking and divide the funds." Then there was another resolution, moved by Mr. Manning, seconded by Mr. Deloitte, and carried, "That the Directors be authorized to close with the Bishop for any sum not exceeding £5,000."

47. The Bishop represented the interests of a Society in England that had advanced £500 as a loan to the original promoters of the undertaking? Yes, the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. The sum to be received by him was also supposed to be in compensation of what might be called the loss to the Diocese of Newcastle by the abandonment of the intended school. It was also moved by Mr. Bradley, seconded by Mr. Dawes, and carried, "That in the event of the assent of the Bishop, the solicitors be authorized to solicit a private Act to enable and facilitate the winding-up, and that in such measure provision be made for the participation of the original shareholders, who have not given in their adhesion to the scheme, in the division." I then had some correspondence with the Bishop, which I have here.

48. The Bishop agreed to the terms? The Bishop agreed to the winding-up being undertaken on the terms indicated in these resolutions.

49. Have you heard of any dissent on the part of any of the shareholders? Only one, Mr. Frederick Robert White, one of the Trustees, whose letter of resignation I produce.

50. Have we not had that before? That was his letter of objection. I have here his letter of resignation, dated 18th August, 1882. That explains the fact of the other two Trustees only being named in the Bill.

51. Is the list of shareholders in the Schedule of the Bill, as far as you know, correct? That is the list of the original shareholders. I produce a list of the shareholders who were recognized, after the election of Directors, as having come in and exercised their rights, and had shares allotted to them under rule 6 of the scheme settled and approved by the Equity Court; and also a list of the representatives of those shareholders who have passed away, or in one way or other gone out of the undertaking. (*Produced.*)

Henry Wheeler Gillam, Esq., called in and examined:—

52. *Mr. Bradley.*] You are Deputy Registrar-General in the Registrar-General's Office? Yes.53. Do you produce one of the public registers kept in that office, in which are recorded grants by purchase of land in this Colony? I do. (*Register produced.*)H. W. Gillam,  
Esq.  
25 Oct., 1882.

54. Do you find four grants from the Crown, dated 5th February, 1841, to James Mitchell? I do.

55. Will you state the respective areas and situation of the land? The first is to James Mitchell, 10 acres 2 roods, county Northumberland, parish Newcastle, suburban lot near Newcastle; the next is to James Mitchell, dated 5th February, 1841, county Northumberland, parish Newcastle, 1 acre 1 rood 20 perches, suburban lot near Newcastle; the next is to James Mitchell, dated 5th February, 1841, county Northumberland, parish Newcastle, 9 acres; and the fourth is to James Mitchell, 5th February, 1841, 1 acre, county Northumberland, parish Newcastle, near Newcastle.

Francis John Wickham, Esq., Accountant to Railways, called in and examined:—

56. *Mr. Bradley.*] Have you been able to find the copy of the original notice of the Hunter River Railway for taking the lands at Honeysuckle Point? No; the papers were never in my possession, but I have made it my duty to have a thorough search made for them and have not been able to obtain them. The last information I can get of them is that they were forwarded to the Crown Law Officers.

57. Have you searched for another notice also—a notice from the Minister for Lands to the Commissioner for Railways, informing him of the resumption? Yes; they were both together, and the same statement applies to both.

F. J.  
Wickham,  
Esq.  
25 Oct., 1882.

Henry Burton Bradley, Esq., further examined:—

58. *Chairman.*] I understand you desire to add something to your evidence? Yes, I desire to supplement the evidence I gave before the Committee last week, with reference to the names of the persons who, in the suit which has been mentioned, testified that it was desirable that the project should be wound up. They were Mr. Dawes, Sir Edward Deas-Thomson, Mr. Deloitte, Mr. Sandeman, Mr. Sparkes, Mr. Boydell, Mr. Walter Lamb, Mr. John Blaxland, Mr. James Norton, Mr. William Colburn Mayne, Mr.H. B. Bradley,  
Esq.  
25 Oct., 1882.

H. B. Bradley, George Weller, Mr. Alexander Macdonald, as executor of Philip William Flower, and Sir William Macarthur. I mentioned some of these names at the last meeting, but I had not the list before me. I would refer the Committee to the Act of the Legislature of this Colony, passed on 10th October, 1853, to establish and incorporate a Company to be called the Hunter River Railway Company. Under the 81st and 82nd sections of that Act, the Hunter River Railway Company were authorized to enter upon and take the lands which they might require for railway purposes. Under the authority of that Act the Company did in fact take—though I have not been able to show you the original notice, by reason of its being mislaid or lost—the areas of the four grants, the records of which have been produced before you by the proper officer from the Registrar-General's Department. I read now from the 18th Victoria No. 40, entitled "An Act to make provision for the construction by the Government of Railways in the Colony of New South Wales." The preamble refers to, among other things, an Act to establish and incorporate a Company to be called the Hunter River Railway Company, and to the fact that the Company named had commenced the railway works authorized by their Act, but had been unable, by reason of the difficulty of raising capital, to proceed with them; it states that it is expedient that the said works and other railways to be constructed in the Colony should be carried on by a Commissioner for Railways, and that Her Majesty's Government should be empowered to purchase from the Company their respective interests in the lines of railway and other works. By the 14th section of that Act it was enacted that it should be lawful for the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, to purchase the railways and other works belonging to or vested in the Sydney Railway Company and the Hunter River Railway Company, or either of them, and upon the completion of any such sale the railways and other works should be thenceforth vested in the Commissioner.

H. B. Bradley,  
Esq.  
25 Oct., 1882.

1882.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM.

(REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES, FOR 1881.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 17 Vic. No. 2, sec. 9.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The Trustees of the Australian Museum, incorporated by the Act 17 Victoria No. 2, have the honor to submit to your Excellency in Council, in accordance with the 9th section of that Act, this their twenty-eighth Annual Report.

1. The Museum has been open continuously to the public throughout the year; from 10 to 5 in winter and 10 till 6 in summer, except on Sundays, when the hours are from 2 till 5, and except on Mondays, when the Museum is necessarily closed. The number of visitors was 115,655, being an increase of 3,192 on the number for 1880. The number who attended on Sundays was 41,660, being an increase of 8,963 on the number for 1880, while the attendance on week-days decreased by 5,771. The average daily attendance on week-days was 281, and on Sundays 801. The conduct of visitors has been without exception decorous and orderly.

2. The collections made during the dredging excursion to Port Stephens in November, 1880, were in some orders and families very extensive, but they have not yet been entirely worked out. A list of those which have been determined during the year will be found in Appendix XII. The crustacea have been determined by Mr. Haswell, and the mollusca (shells) by Mr. Brazier. The vertebrates are all well known species, excepting some small deep-sea fishes. Most of the specimens were obtained within Port Stephens itself; and, with some differences in detail, they represent a fauna very similar to that of Port Jackson. The northern limit of this zoological zone must be further north, probably towards the confines of the tropics. Dredging outside the heads of Port Stephens was much impeded by stormy weather; but on two days, when the weather was sufficiently fine, a great number of specimens were obtained. These include a large proportion of new species, and represent a fauna distinct from that of Port Stephens or Port Jackson, and are the most valuable results of the excursion. The total number of species (invertebrata) procured may be roughly estimated at 700. Of these the mollusca, chiefly of minute kinds, comprise 450 species (1,500 specimens), forty-seven of which are new to science. There were obtained also many fine specimens of sponges, of species hitherto unrepresented in the Museum. The duplicate specimens of polyzoa, about fifty species, have been sent for determination to Mr. Goldstein, of Melbourne, who states that the collection contains several new species and genera. The hydroid-zoophytes have not yet been worked out. Among the corals there are several rare species, and some are new. The echinoderms obtained were very few, with the exception of the ophiuridæ, of which a large series was secured. The annelids were not numerous, comprising only about a dozen species, but most of these are new to the Museum. There are about eighty species of crustacea, of which twenty are new to science.

3. A large number of donations from persons in this Colony, and Australia generally, have been made to the Museum, and some valuable specimens from the South Sea Islands have been presented by officers in Her Majesty's ships of war on this station.

4. The Trustees were enabled, through the kindness of Commodore Wilson, R.N., and Commander Bruce, R.N., to send a collector, the Assistant Taxidermist, to the Solomon Islands, where he obtained a number of species not previously in the Museum. A collection of fossil bones was obtained from the Darling Downs, Queensland, by a collector sent there; and a collector was recently sent to the interior of New South Wales, but not being successful he was recalled.

5. The system of exchanging specimens with foreign Museums has been extended mainly through the opportunities afforded by the Melbourne International Exhibition, notably with India, Japan, Belgium, America, Germany, and the Netherlands. From the South Australia and Melbourne Museums the Trustees have received moulds of numerous interesting and rare fossils. The collection of food-fishes sent to the Melbourne Exhibition proved of great interest. Many of the specimens were, at its close, sent in exchange to the Wellington, N.Z., and Melbourne Museums. From Austria, France, China, and Poland many valuable specimens of birds, mammals, and shells have been received, collections of a similar kind being sent to the above-mentioned places in exchange. The number of specimens received as exchanges exceeds that of the previous year by 827, and the number sent away in 1881 was larger by 2,261 than that sent in 1880.

6. Among the collections purchased have been many very valuable ethnological specimens from the South Sea Islands, of a kind which it is daily becoming more difficult to obtain. A collection of fishes from New Guinea was also purchased.

7. The maps purchased with funds provided by a special vote from Parliament have arrived, and been displayed in the Garden Palace.

8. A portion of the Anatomical Collection, for teaching purposes (also provided for by special vote), has arrived and will be displayed as soon as the show cases for their reception (for which money has been specially voted) are completed.

9. The large collection of fossils purchased in Germany, with funds provided by Parliament, has arrived, and Mr. F. Ratte, Civil Mining Engineer, Officier d'Académie (Paris), has been specially engaged to arrange the collection for exhibition. This work will be completed, it is hoped, in March next.

10. Large additions have been made to the Museum Library, and a further supply of books is daily expected.

11. Show cases have been provided, with money voted by Parliament, for the collection of fossils, and cabinets have been obtained for the reference collections of birds' skins.

12. The erection of a new workshop has been of great advantage to the Institution generally, by giving more space and greater facilities for work to the Taxidermist and his Assistant. The office accommodation, however, is still inadequate to the ever increasing operations of the Department. This inconvenience must remain until the rooms occupied by the Curator shall be given up by him to the general purposes of the Museum.

13. The Trustees are about to publish a Catalogue of the Crustacea of the Australian Seas. This work has been prepared by Mr. W. A. Haswell, M.A., B.Sc., and will be of great scientific value, containing, as it does, descriptions of all known Australian species, many of which are new to science. A Catalogue of the collection of fossils (referred to in paragraph 9) has also been prepared. Both of these will shortly leave the printer's hands. Mr. Brazier has been engaged in cataloguing the collections of shells.

14. The By-laws and General Rules of the Institution have been carefully revised, and in several respects amended. A copy has been transmitted to the Minister of Public Instruction, for submission to His Excellency in Council, as required by the Act of Incorporation.

15. Three vacancies have occurred in the Board of Trustees during the year 1881, by the resignation of Patrick Mackay, Esq., and the loss of the seats of the Rev. J. E. Tenison-Woods, F.G.S., and James R. Fairfax, Esq., by absence without leave. These vacancies have been filled, in the two former cases, by the election of Alexander Stuart, Esq., M.P., and the Hon. P. G. King, M.L.C. The last vacancy had not been filled at the end of the year, the Hon. W. A. Brodribb, M.L.C., being nominated for the position.

16. The most important work undertaken by the Trustees during the year has been the renewal of the exploration of the caves of the Colony; for which object a special sum of money was voted by Parliament. Mr. Jenkins, of Yass, was engaged to explore the caves at Coodradigbee. The bones obtained there are all of recent origin, belonging to still existing species of the kangaroo, wallaby, wombat, opossum, &c. The Siluro-Devonian fossils, however, obtained by him from the limestone rocks are of considerable interest, and will form a valuable addition to the Museum collection. The exploration of the caves at Wellington was superintended by the Curator, who frequently visited the locality, leaving in charge of them, during his absence, one of the Museum employés. The first cave examined was found to contain several feet of water on the floor, and could not be worked without very great expense. The second cave showed no signs of bone breccia, consequently the search was discontinued. The third cave, known as the Breccia Cave, was next examined. Here above 1,000 specimens were obtained, many of them of great interest; among others an almost perfect ramus of a *Thylacoleo* with the articulating condyle; and the toe bones of a large species of *Echidna*. The fourth cave examined was the large one situated at the summit of the ridge. Photographs were taken by magnesium light of the walls of this cave. At first no bones were discovered, but on sinking a shaft through the floor the tooth of a *Diprotodon* and some bones of small marsupials were found. In some other shafts the bones were larger and more perfect than those in the Breccia Cave. Among the most important discoveries were portions of the pelvis of an immense kangaroo, caudal and cervical vertebrae; jaws of large marsupials, especially five rami of *Thylacoleo* nearly perfect, and many good teeth. The Curator inspected all other caves in the district, but found only two, on the Nanima Estate, 6 miles east of Wellington, which showed any signs of bones. A list of the most important specimens discovered is contained in Appendix XIII.

17. The exploration of the Rivers of New South Wales (provided for by special Parliamentary vote) was undertaken by the Assistant Taxidermist, who was sent to the Richmond River with a boat, nets, and all necessary outfit. This exploration was so far successful that nearly all the kinds of fish hitherto known to frequent the fresh-water rivers were obtained, in addition to other interesting species, some of which are new to science. The cod found is scarce, and similar to that obtained in the Macquarie River. No fishes in any way allied to the Ganoidei, Sirenoidei, or Dipnoi, were found, and it is proposed to search for these fish during 1882 in the Queensland rivers. A list of the various species obtained will be found in Appendix XIII. A detailed report of the exploration of the caves and rivers will be published during the year 1882, when the numerous specimens shall have been determined.

18. The Trustees add to this their Report the following Appendices:—I. The annual balance-sheet; II. A list of books purchased for the Museum Library; III. A list of books acquired by donation. IV. Attendance of visitors; V. Attendance of the Trustees; VI. A list of donations; VII. A list of specimens acquired by exchange; VIII. A list of specimens sent away by exchange; IX. A list of specimens purchased; X. A list of specimens collected; XI. Particulars of the work done by the Taxidermists and Articulator; XII. A list of such of the specimens obtained during the dredging excursion to Port Stephens in November, 1880, as have been determined; XIII. A list of the most important bones discovered at the Wellington Caves, and fishes obtained in the Richmond River.

The Common Seal of the Museum is affixed, by order of the Board, this 13th day of May, 1882.

(L.S.)

ALFRED STEPHEN,

*Chairman and Crown Trustee.*

CHARLES R. BUCKLAND,  
*Secretary.*

## APPENDIX I.

BALANCE SHEET of the Trustees of the Australian Museum for the year ending 31st December, 1881.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	PAYMENTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
The Hon. the Colonial Treasurer, as follows:—			Salaries and Wages—		
Curator's salary .....	500 0 0		Curator .....	500 0 0	
Assistant Taxidermist's salary .....	150 0 0		Assistant Taxidermist .....	150 0 0	
Endowment for 1881, under Act of Incorporation .....	1,000 0 0		Secretary, Taxidermist, Articulator, carpenter, 5 attendants, labour .....	1,102 9 4	1,752 9 4
Opening the Museum on Sunday .....	200 0 0		Sunday attendants .....		196 2 0
Purchase of specimens .....	520 0 0		Purchase of specimens .....		477 19 3
Collection .....	300 0 0		Collection .....		277 10 2
Formation of catalogues .....	600 0 0		Formation of catalogues .....		434 0 3
Purchase of books .....	500 0 0		Purchase of books .....		277 11 9
" maps .....	250 0 0		" maps .....		421 5 6
" cabinets .....	1,000 0 0		" cabinets .....		543 18 5
Travelling expenses .....	200 0 0		Travelling expenses .....		101 0 0
Exploration of caves and rivers .....	600 0 0		Exploration of caves and rivers .....		603 9 3
Furniture .....	100 0 0		Furniture .....		105 0 1
Additional endowment .....	500 0 0	6,420 0 0	Bookbinding and catalogue .....	35 19 6	
Formation of a Technological Museum .....	2,000 0 0		Chemicals .....	30 2 2	
Cost of teachers and classes .....	500 0 0	2,500 0 0	Stationery .....	33 1 3	
Refund per Ramsay .....	5 0 3		Lighting lamps .....	6 10 0	
" Broadbent .....	5 16 8	10 16 11	Telegrams, exchange, postage .....	8 15 6	
Balance from 1880 .....		777 14 5	Taxidermist's materials .....	11 8 4	
			Customs, freight, cartage .....	100 10 1	
			Insurance .....	22 10 0	
			Ironmongery .....	32 15 5	
			Timber .....	15 3 9	
			Fuel .....	14 11 0	
			Tickets and labels .....	34 5 6	
			Advertising and printing .....	5 1 4	
			Sundries .....	35 14 7	386 8 5
			Technological Museum .....	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0
			Refunds to Colonial Treasurer—		
			Sunday attendance .....	20 16 0	
			Protection of specimens .....	0 16 10	
			Collection .....	0 8 4	22 1 2
			Balance in Bank of New South Wales on 31st December, 1881 .....		1,609 15 9
		£9,708 11 4			£9,708 11 4
Balance forward to 1882 .....		1,609 15 9			

## APPENDIX II.

Books, &amp;c., acquired by purchase for the Museum Library, 1881.

- Annals and Magazine of Natural History, 1881, and January, 1879.  
Athenæum, 1881.  
Ibis, 1881.  
Nature, 1881.  
Philosophical Magazine, 1881.  
Zoologischer Anzeiger, 1881, and Nos. 56, 58.  
British Museum Catalogue.  
Transactions of Entomological Society of London, 1881.  
    " " " 1878. Parts 3-5.  
    " " " 1879. " 1-5.  
    " " " 1880. " 1-4.  
    " " " 18 missing numbers.  
Bulletin de la Société Impériale des Naturalistes, Moscou. No. 2-4.  
Legge's Birds of Ceylon. Part II.  
Beaumont et Dufrenoy's Carte Géologique de la France. 6 sheets. Vols. 1, 2. Vol. 4, Atlas.  
Explication de la Carte Géologique de la France. Vols. 3, 4.  
Proceedings of the Zoological Society—  
    1877. Parts 3, 4.  
    1878. " 1 to 1881, part 3.  
Philosophical Magazine and Journal of Science—  
    1838. January to May, December. Nos. 72-6.  
    1868. August.  
    1833 to 1837. Complete.  
    1832. July to December.  
    1851 to 1854. Complete.  
Athenæum—1862, 3 months; 1864, complete; 1865, 2 months.  
    1868, 1 number.  
    1869, 2 " "  
    1870, 1 " "  
    1871, 2 " "  
    1872, 12 " "  
    1873, 5 " "  
    1875, 7 " "  
    1880, 1 " "  
Nos. 2366, 2393.



APPENDIX II—*continued.*

- Geological Magazine—  
 1874. February, July, to December.  
 January, 1875, to October, 1881.
- Geological Society's Journal—  
 1874. No. 118. Nos. 121-44.  
 1881. February, May, August.
- D'Alberti's New Guinea. 2 vols.
- W. Boyd Dawkins' Cave-hunting.  
 Zoological Record. Vols. 11-16.
- Reeve's Conchologia Iconica. Vol. 20.
- Journal of the Linnean Society—  
 Botany. Nos. 36, 76-80.  
 Zoology. No. 51.
- Zoological Journal. Vol. 3—April 26 to 1828.
- M. A. Rutot's Pamphlets :—  
 Sur la position stratigraphique des restes de mammifères terrestres.  
 Compte rendu d'une course dans Le Quaternaire.  
 " " de l'excursion de la Société Géologique de France.  
 " " des excursions faites en commun par les Sociétés Géologiques et Malacologiques de Belgique  
 " " au point de vue paléontologique de l'excursion de la Société Malacologique de Belgique.
- Hewitson's Exotic Butterflies. 2 vols.
- Tryon's Manual of Conchology. 2 vols.
- Transactions of the Zoological Society. Vol. X., Part 10, to Vol. XI, Part 5.
- Webster's English Dictionary.
- Liddle and Scott's Greek-English Lexicon.
- Yonge's English-Greek Lexicon.
- Lewis and Short's Latin-English Dictionary.
- Riddle and Arnold's English-Latin Dictionary.
- Clifton et Grimaux' French Dictionary. 2 vols.
- Millhouse's Italian Dictionary. 2 vols.
- Velasquez' Spanish " 1 vol.
- Grich's German " 2 vols.
- Calish's Neterland " 2 "
- Russian Dictionary. 1 vol.
- Chemnitz Conchylien Cabinet. 11 parts.
- Transactions of the Linnean Society. Vol. 29, Part 3; Vol. 30, Parts 1-3.  
 2nd Series—Zoology. Vol. 1, complete; Vol. 2, Parts 1-2.  
 " Botany. Vol. 1, Parts 1-9.
- Ray Society's Publications, 1844-80. Complete except four parts.
- Palaontographical Society. Vols. 32-5, 1878-81.
- Hull's Coal-fields of Great Britain.
- Wallace's Geographical Distribution of Animals. 2 vols.
- Etheridge's Catalogue of Australian Fossils.
- Ure's Dictionary of Mines and Manufactures. 4 vols.
- Couche's History of Fishes. 4 vols.
- Beechy's Zoology of a Voyage to the Pacific.
- Wallace's Island Life.
- Bleeker's Révision des Espèces Insulindiennes.
- Bleeker's Contribution à la Fauna Ichthyologique de l'Île Maurice.
- Bleeker's Enumeration des Espèces de Poissons connues du Japon.
- Gray's Synopsis of Star-fish in the British Museum.
- Ceikie's Prehistoric Europe.
- Adam's Genera of Recent Mollusca.
- Buiney and Bland's Land and Fresh Water Shells of North America. 1 vol., Parts 1-3.
- Natural History Review, 1853-65. 12 vols.
- Balfour's Comparative Embryology. 2 vols.
- Bell's British Stalk-eyed Crustacea.
- Bate and Westwood's Catalogue of British Sessile-eyed Crustacea. 2 vols.
- Siebold and De Haan's Fauna Japonica, Crustacea.
- Palaontologie Française. Tome X., Part 1.
- Philosophical Transactions. Vol. 170.

## APPENDIX III.

## Books acquired by donation for the Museum Library, 1881.

- Presented by James Hector, Esq., M.D., C.M.G. :—  
 Studies in Biology, for New Zealand students.  
 Palaontology of New Zealand.  
 Fifteenth Annual Report on the Colonial Museum and Laboratory, New Zealand, 1879-80.  
 Reports of Geological Explorations, New Zealand, 1879-80.  
 Transactions and Proceedings of New Zealand Institute, 1880.  
 Meteorological Report, New Zealand, 1880.
- Presented by the Commissioners, Melbourne International Exhibition :—  
 Official Catalogue of Exhibits. 2 vols.
- Presented by Professor W. K. Parker, F.R.S. :—  
 The Structure and Development of the Skull in the Common Snake.  
 " " " Lacertila.  
 " " " Urodela and Amphibia. Parts I, II.
- Presented by the Honorable Wm. Macleay, M.L.C. :—  
 Transactions of the Entomological Society, New South Wales. Vol. II.
- Presented by the Royal Society, New South Wales :—  
 Journal and Proceedings of the Royal Society, New South Wales, 1876.  
 1880.
- Presented by the "Free Public Library, Sydney, New South Wales" :—  
 Catalogue, 1876.  
 " 1877-8 (supplementary.)  
 " Lending Branch.
- Presented by the Royal Society of Tasmania :—  
 Reports for 1879.

Presented

APPENDIX III—*continued.*

- Presented by the Government Printer, New South Wales :—  
 Von Müeller's Select Extra-Tropical Plants.  
 Estimates, 1882.  
 Supplementary Estimates, 1881.  
 Schedule on Estimates for 1882.
- Presented by the Linnean Society, New South Wales :—  
 Proceedings of the Society. Vol. 5, Part IV.  
 " " " 3 " III.  
 " " " 4 " II.  
 " " " 6 " I, II.  
 " " " 1 " III.  
 " " " 2 " IV.  
 " " " 3 " III.
- Presented by the Smithsonian Institute, United States, America :—  
 Annual Report, 1878.  
 Bulletin of the United States National Museum. Nos. 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 21.  
 " " " Entomological Commission. Nos. 1, 2.
- Presented by the Department of Mines, New South Wales :—  
 Annual Report, 1880.
- Presented by the Nagpur Museum, India :—  
 Catalogue, 1876, 1881.
- Presented by the Government of Madras, India :—  
 Report of the Central Museum, 1880-81.
- Presented by the Beechworth Free Public Library and Burke Museum :—  
 Annual Report, 1880-81.
- Presented by E. D. Cope, Esq., North American Survey :—  
 Review of the Rodentia of the Miocene Period of North America.  
 On some Mammalia of the Lowest Eocene Beds of New Mexico.  
 On the Canidæ of the Loup Fork Epoch.  
 " Temporary Dentition of a new Creodont.  
 " Effect of Impacts and Strains on the Feet of Mammalia.  
 " Rodentia of the American Miocene.
- Presented by Messrs. Trübner & Co. :—  
 Zoologischer Anzeiger. No. 72.  
 Geological Magazine. Vol. I, Decade II, No. 1.  
 " " " III " II " 1.  
 Beiträge zur Näheren Kenntniss der in dem Baikal—See Vorkommenden Neideren Krebse aus der Gruppe  
 der Gammariden von Dr. B. N. Dybowsky.
- Presented by Mr. John Brazier, C.M.Z.S. :—  
 Localités des Îles Australiennes, des Îles Solomon et d'autres Îles de la Mer Sud.  
 Notes on Mollusca of Port Jackson.

## APPENDIX IV.

## ATTENDANCE of Visitors during 1881.

Week-days.	
January .....	7,096
February .....	4,075
March .....	5,625
April .....	8,381
May .....	6,016
June .....	5,959
July .....	5,266
August .....	5,537
September .....	5,465
October .....	5,199
November .....	6,675
December .....	8,701
	<hr/>
	73,995
	<hr/>
Sundays.	
January .....	3,032
February .....	2,203
March .....	2,951
April .....	3,049
May .....	3,276
June .....	3,974
July .....	4,543
August .....	3,344
September .....	3,694
October .....	4,426
November .....	3,752
December .....	3,416
	<hr/>
Sundays .....	41,660
Week-days .....	73,995
	<hr/>
Total .....	115,655
	<hr/>

## APPENDIX V.

## ATTENDANCE of the Trustees, 1881.

<i>Official Trustees.</i>	
His Honor the Chief Justice .....	0
The Honorable the Colonial Secretary .....	0
The Honorable the Colonial Treasurer .....	0
The Honorable the Attorney General .....	0
The President of the Colonial Medical Board .....	0
The Surveyor General .....	0
The Auditor General .....	3
The Colonial Architect .....	0
The Collector of Customs .....	0
<i>Crown Trustee.</i>	
The Honorable Sir Alfred Stephen, C.B., K.C.M.G., M.L.C. ....	13
<i>Elective Trustees.</i>	
Belisario, John, Esq., D.D.S. ....	5
Bradley, H. H., Esq. ....	10
Cox, James C., Esq., M.D., C.M.L.S. ....	24
Fairfax, James R., Esq. ....	3
Hunt, Robert, Esq., Deputy Master of the Royal Mint .....	41
King, P. G., Esq., M.L.C. ....	4
Liversidge, A., Esq., F.G.S., Professor of Geology, Sydney University .....	28
Mackay, Patrick, Esq. ....	1
Moore, Charles, Esq., F.L.S. ....	4
Norton, James, Esq., M.L.C. ....	14
Roberts, Alfred, Esq., M.B.C.S.E. ....	25
Stuart, Alexander, Esq., M.P. ....	2
Wilkinson, Charles Smith, Esq., F.G.S. ....	16
Woods, the Rev. J. E. Tenison-, F.L.S. ....	0

CHARLES R. BUCKLAND,  
*Secretary.*

APPENDIX VI.  
DONATIONS.

## MAMMALS.

	<i>PRESENTED BY</i>
An Echidna— <i>Tachyglossus hystrix</i> .....	Mr. C. H. Simpson.
<i>Cuscus orientalis</i> .....	Captain Brodie.
Skull and lower jaw of Fiji aboriginal, and shell <i>Ovulum ovum</i> , which had been buried with the dead man .....	} Through Dr. A. Roberts.
<i>Hypsiprymmodon moschatus</i> .....	Mr. R. C. Mciklejohn.
<i>Halmaturus dorsalis</i> .....	Mr. Chas. Moore, F.L.S.
A <i>Platypus</i> — <i>Ornithorhynchus anatinus</i> .....	Capt. Gardner.
White rat— <i>Mus decumanus</i> , albino .....	Mr. P. Smith.
Bandicoot— <i>Perameles nasuta</i> .....	Mr. J. Ponsonby.
<i>Halmaturus ualabatus</i> .....	Mr. W. H. Smithers.
An Echidna, <i>Tachyglossus hystrix</i> .....	Mr. E. C. Cousins.
A Monkey— <i>Maccacus</i> sp. ....	Mr. Stringer.
A water-rat— <i>Hydromys chrysogaster</i> .....	Mr. J. A. Henderson.
Skin of flying mouse— <i>Acrobates pygmaea</i> .....	Mr. R. C. Beck.
Native cat— <i>Dasyurus viverrinus</i> .....	Mr. M. A. MacDermot.
<i>Halmaturus thetidis</i> .....	Mr. F. T. Matthews.
Skull of Rotumah native chief .....	Dr. P. Hope Lewis, R.N., H.M.S. "Cormorant."
<i>Scotophilus morio</i> .....	} Masters Barnard.
<i>Miniopterus Australis</i> .....	} Mr. C. R. Barry.
<i>Taphozous</i> , sp. nov. ....	} Mr. J. Hoochie.
Malformed hoof of a horse .....	} Masters Barnard.
<i>Belideus taguanoides</i> .....	} Mr. Richard Loughlan.
White rat—albino of <i>Mus decumanus</i> .....	} Mr. Richard Loughlan.

## BIRDS.

A hawk— <i>Ieracidea orientalis</i> .....	Mr. H. R. C. Bird.
Five <i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i> .....	} Mr. Stringer.
Four <i>Leucosarcia picata</i> .....	} Lieut. Richards.
Collection of birds in spirits .....	} Mr. H. R. C. Bird.
A swift— <i>Acanthylis caudacuta</i> .....	} Mrs. J. W. James.
Young ostrich— <i>Struthio camelus</i> .....	} Jas. Barnet, Esq., Col. Architect.
Young penguin— <i>Eudyptula minor</i> .....	} Mr. F. J. Muir.
A semi-adult penguin ,, ,, .....	} Mr. A. Capc.
A tern— <i>Sterna</i> sp. ....	} Mr. Todhunter, P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Service.
Moa bones .....	} Mr. John Brazier.
Nestling of <i>Calyptorhynchus funereus</i> .....	} Dr. Coppenger, R.N.
Three nests of Indian weaver bird, <i>Ploceus</i> sp. from the "Elephanta Caves," Bombay .....	} Mr. J. A. Thorpe.
Six eggs of <i>Porphyrio vitiensis</i> .....	} Rev. Geo. Brown.
<i>Micropterus cinereus</i> .....	} Mr. Gale.
<i>Chloephaga</i> , ( <i>Bernicla</i> ) <i>puliocephala</i> .....	} Mr. H. R. C. Bird.
" " " " ) <i>antarctica</i> .....	} Mr. J. Stringer.
<i>Stercorarius antarcticus</i> .....	} Mr. Wm. Clohe.
<i>Anthus Australis</i> .....	} Mr. S. Robinson, P.M.
<i>Donacicola spectabilis</i> .....	} Miss Lee.
Tropic bird— <i>Phaeton phoenicurus</i> .....	} Mr. Chas. Moore, F.Z.S.
<i>Falco frontatus</i> .....	} Mr. Jas. Ramsay.
A finch from India— <i>Estrela</i> sp. ....	} Mr. J. A. Thorpe.
An English woodpecker— <i>Picus viridis</i> .....	} Messrs. Shaw & Blunden.
A crested shrike— <i>Falcunculus frontatus</i> .....	} Rev. Geo. Browne.
<i>Cacatua galerita</i> .....	} Mr. Wm. Woods.
<i>Ara aracana</i> .....	} An
<i>Podargus strigoides</i> , nestling .....	} An
Thirteen skins of birds .....	} An
Seven skins of birds .....	} An
Two finches— <i>Donacicola spectabilis</i> .....	} An
A crane— <i>Grus Australasianus</i> .....	} An



## FISHES—continued.

Two Monacanthus sp. ....	Dr. A. Gordon.
One Eupeneus sp. ....	Mr. H. Newcombe.
One Batrachus sp. ....	
One Opisthognathus jacksonensis .....	Through Dr. Roberts.
Teeth of a large ray .....	Captain A. Onslow, R.N.
A Tench, <i>Tinca vulgaris</i> (introduced).....	Mr. Brown.
A <i>Chrysophrys sarba</i> .....	Inspector Seymour.
Flying fish— <i>Dactylopterus orientalis</i> .....	Mr. David Tomson.
<i>Elacate nigra</i> .....	Mr. J. Hoken.
A blue groper— <i>Cossyphus</i> sp. ....	Mr. Eastway.
A <i>Lethrinus</i> sp. ....	Master Lewis.
A golden carp— <i>Carrasius auratus</i> .....	Mr. M. A. H. Fitzhardinge.
<i>Chilodactylus vittatus</i> .....	Mr. E. D'Arcy Towns.
One <i>Novacula</i> sp. ....	Mr. Kohler.
One <i>Aploactis milesii</i> .....	Mr. Eastway.
One <i>Lethrinus</i> sp. ....	Mr. Thos. M'Lellan.
A wobblygong shark— <i>Crossorhinus barbatus</i> .....	Master E. Thurston.
Cod— <i>Scorpoena cardinalis</i> .....	Mr. Jas. Brown.
Box fish— <i>Aracana lenticularis</i> .....	Inspector Seymour.
Sucker fish— <i>Echemis remora</i> .....	Mr. Chas. Hastie.
An angel shark— <i>Rhina squatina</i> .....	Chief mate of s.s. "Illawarra."
A sea leather-jacket— <i>Monacanthus ayraudii</i> .....	
An eel— <i>Muraena bagio</i> .....	Mr. A. D. Taylor.
Box fish— <i>Aracana lenticularis</i> .....	Mr. A. Cox.
Horse mackerel— <i>Auxis</i> sp. ....	
Two leather-jackets— <i>Monacanthus megalurus</i> .....	Mr. M. Asher.
Porcupine fish— <i>Dicotylichthys punctulatus</i> .....	
An "Old maid"— <i>Scatophagus multifasciatus</i> .....	Mr. Jas. Ireland.
Two fish— <i>Opisthognathus jacksonensis</i> .....	Mr. Edward Woomer.
Flying gurnard— <i>Trigla kumu</i> .....	Mr. W. P. M'Lean.
" perch— <i>Neoanthias guntheri</i> .....	Mr. J. Kohler.
An angel shark— <i>Squatina angelus</i> .....	Inspector Seymour.
Flying gurnard— <i>Trigla kumu</i> .....	Mr. A. Kelson.
A "Beardy"— <i>Pseudophysis</i> sp. ....	Mr. F. Thomas.
A "Maori"— <i>Coris lineolatus</i> .....	Mr. ———
A "Sarjeant Baker"— <i>Aulopus purpurissatus</i> .....	Inspector Seymour.
Two flying fishes— <i>Dactyloptera orientalis</i> .....	
Two <i>Neptomemus brama</i> .....	Mr. H. Newcombe.
One <i>Plectropoma semicinctum</i> .....	Mr. J. F. Caldwell.
One <i>Fistularia serrata</i> .....	Mr. Polman, C.S.R. Co.
Jaw of a Port Jackson shark— <i>Heterodontus philippi</i> .....	Mr. J. Moore.
One large eel— <i>Muraenesox cinerea</i> .....	Mr. L. V. Miller.
Head of blue pointer shark .....	Inspector Seymour.
Three herrings— <i>Clupea</i> sp. ....	Mr. J. Poolman.
The jaw of a Port Jackson shark— <i>Heterodontus philippi</i> .....	Mr. J. J. Josephson.
A leather-jacket— <i>Monacanthus ayraudii</i> .....	
One fiddler ray— <i>Trigonorhina fasciata</i> .....	Mr. E. M. Betts.
One <i>Cheilodactylus vittata</i> .....	Mr. R. B. Hartley.
One cat fish— <i>Copidoglanis tandanus</i> .....	
Two herrings— <i>Clupea</i> sp. ....	Mr. G. R. Reynolds.
One eel— <i>Muraenesox cinerea</i> .....	Mr. Jos. Fisher.
One wobblygong or bearded shark— <i>Crossorhinus barbatus</i> .....	Mr. Benbow.
One leather-jacket— <i>Monacanthus</i> sp. ....	Mr. C. J. Burns.
One fish— <i>Monocentrus japonicus</i> .....	Mr. Summers.
One flying gurnard— <i>Trigla polyomata</i> .....	Mr. Stephons.
One frog fish— <i>Antenarius commersonii</i> .....	Lieut. J. C. Farie, R.N.
One flying fish— <i>Exocoetus</i> sp. ....	
One jumping fish— <i>Periophthalmus</i> sp. ....	Mr. L. Parchetta.
One fish— <i>Serranus</i> sp. ....	
One coral fish— <i>Dasyllus aruanus</i> .....	
One porcupine fish— <i>Dicotylichthys punctatus</i> .....	

## MOLLUSCA.

One <i>Cardium cardissa</i> .....	Capt. of mission schr., "John Hunt."
An <i>Octopus</i> .....	Dr. J. C. Cox.
A snail— <i>Limax</i> (?) <i>krefftii</i> .....	Mr. J. Kempster.
One <i>Malleus alba</i> .....	Mr. V. J. Bennett.
A <i>Cardium cardissa</i> .....	Mr. Bird, H.M.S. "Cormorant."
A <i>Helix falconeri</i> .....	Mr. M'Naugh.

## ARACHNIDA.

A spider— <i>Gasteracanthus</i> sp. ....	Master John Mann.
" <i>Mygale</i> sp. ....	Mr. H. C. Burnell.
" <i>Gasteracanthus</i> sp. ....	Mr. Jno. Parish.
Several young spiders .....	Mr. ———
A spider— <i>Nephila</i> sp. ....	Mr. J. C. Burnell.
" .....	Mr. T. Jackson.

## CRUSTACEA.

A crab, with sponge on back— <i>Hyastenus diacanthus</i> .....	Mr. A. H. Fitzhardinge.
A crayfish— <i>Palinurus hugelii</i> .....	Mr. G. Twemlow.
Six crabs— <i>Hyastenus diacanthus</i> .....	Mr. Jas. Hughes.
A collection of 20 crabs from New Caledonia .....	Dr. J. C. Cox, F.L.S.
A land crab— <i>Birgus latro</i> .....	Inspector Seymour.
Eight crabs— <i>Hyastenus diacanthus</i> —with sponges ( <i>Velluspa</i> ) growing on their backs.....	Mr. J. Hennham.
A crab— <i>Hyastenus diacanthus</i> .....	Mr. R. D. Fitzgerald, F.L.S.
" .....	Mr. H. Lane.
A crayfish— <i>Astacopsis bicarinatus</i> .....	Masters Barnard.
A robber crab— <i>Birgus latro</i> .....	Lieut. J. C. Farie, R.N., H.M.S. "Miranda."

## ECHINODERMATA.

A cushion star— <i>Anthenea tuberculata</i> .....	Mr. W. Brown.
Four specimens of <i>Salmacis globator</i> .....	Dr. J. C. Cox, F.L.S.

## INSECTA.



## APPENDIX VII

## List of Specimens received by the Trustees in Exchange. 1881.

From the Melbourne Museum.

Australian Fishes :—17 species—18 specimens.

Casts :—Permission to take 20 casts of specimens exhibited at the Melbourne National Museum.

From the Adelaide Museum.

Casts :—Permission to take 5 casts of specimens exhibited at the Melbourne Exhibition.

From Mr. Whittell.

1 Egg of <i>Tribonyx ventralis</i> .		1 Egg <i>Geopelia placida</i> .
2 „ <i>Geopelia cuneata</i> .		

From Mr. Reginald Cholmondeley.

Collection of Birds :—10 species—10 specimens.

From the Straits Settlements.

From L. Taizanowski, Esq., Zoological Museum, Varsovié.

Collection of Mammals :—9 species—11 specimens.

„ Birds :—39 species—50 specimens.

„ Shells :—32 species—302 specimens.

From Mr. J. W. Sissons.

Collection of Eggs :—7 species—7 specimens.

From Victor Schomberger, Esq.

Collection of Birds :—88 species—140 specimens.

From Mr. Campbell.

Bird :—1 specimen of *Puffinus breviceauda*.

From Mr. John Brazier, C.M.Z.S.

Technological Dictionary—3 vols.

Chenu's Manuel de Conchologie et de Paléontologie Conchylogique.

Macgillivray's Conchologists' Text Book.

Guthrie and Larnach's Illustrated Catalogue.

Owen's Palæontology.

From Professor Liversidge, F.G.S.

1 Book :—Bristol's "Glossary of Mineralogy."

From Professor Hutton.

Books :—2 vols. Macquart's "Diptères exotiques." 2 Nos. Monthly Journal of Science, Dec. /79, May /80.

Crustacea :—15 species—62 specimens.

From T. Kirk, F.L.S.

Botanical Specimens :—About 200 specimens Phænogams and Ferns.

From R. Hungerford, Esq.

Fine collection of Shells :—317 species.

From Mr. Paul Bouvier.

Collection of Shells :—102 species.

From Mr. C. F. Ancey.

Collection of Shells :—74 species.

From Dr. Schmidt.

Skulls :—60 Egyptian skulls.

## APPENDIX VIII.

## List of Specimens sent away in Exchange.

1881.—To the Netherlands Museum.

Collection of Australian Birds :—61 species—91 specimens.

Australian Mammals :—21 species—25 specimens.

Fishes :—51 species—57 specimens.

Reptiles :—13 species—22 specimens.

Monotremata :—1 species—1 specimen.

To Dr. Feistmantel, Calcutta, India.

*Ceratodus Fosteri* :—1 specimen.

To — Whittel, Esq., Sydney.

1 Egg ( <i>Casuarus bennettii</i> .)		1 <i>Nectris carneipes</i> .
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To J. R. Goldstein, Esq.

Polyzoa :—41 species.

To Gustave Beck, Esq., for the Brussels Museum.

Collection of Australian Birds :—38 species—48 specimens.

Crustacea :—57 species—163 specimens.

Mollusca :—76 species—206 specimens.

To Professor Giglioli, Florence, Italy.

Aboriginal Skulls.

1 Skull, Fiji.	2 casts Tasmanian Aborigines' skulls.
1 " N.S.W.	2 " " " faces after death.

To Dr. Cauvin, Jardin de plantes Museum, Paris.

6 casts of Skulls (Aboriginals).

To S. F. Baird, Esq., Director Smithsonian Institute, U.S.A.

Collection of Australian Mammals :—15 species—16 specimens.

Reptiles :—12 species—14 specimens.

Fishes :—67 species—97 specimens.

Echinodermata :—5 species—15 specimens.

To Professor H. de Saussure, Genoa Museum.

Collection of Insects :—Hymenoptera :—60 species—100 specimens.

" " Hemiptera :—12 species—24 specimens.

" " Diptera :—68 species—126 specimens.

To Mr. J. W. Sissons, Sheffield, England.

Collection of Australian Birds' Eggs :—33 species—67 specimens.

To Professor Parker, Dunedin Museum, New Zealand.

Collection of Fishes :—5 species—6 specimens.

Mammals :—5 species—8 specimens.

Crustacea :—2 species—8 specimens.

To Dr. A. Barrallier, du " Finisterre."

Casts :—2 casts of skulls, Tasmanian aboriginals—2 casts of faces, Tasmanian, after death.

To M. L. Boutan, Esq., du " Finisterre."

Books and Maps.

(From the Department of Public Instruction.)

Copy of Report of the late Council of Education, with Map, 1879.

Two copies of Public Instruction Act and Regulations framed thereunder.

Two complete sets of Australian Reading Books.

Two complete sets Irish National Board Series.

(From the Department of Mines.)

Geological Map of Wallerawang and Hartley, Tambaroora.

Annual Reports 1876-7-8-9.

Two copies of Geological Map of New South Wales.

(From the Surveyor General's Department.)

Large Geological Map of New South Wales.

Colony Map, showing minerals.

" " agriculture areas.

Map of County of Georgiana, in folio.

" " Dampier, with reference.

" " Camden, "

One copy of each sheet published of the Trigonometrical Survey, Port Jackson.

Small Map of the Colony.

Map of the City of Sydney and environs.

Index Map County of Harden (specimen of maps on scale 4 miles to an inch).

City and environs of Bathurst. } Specimen of town maps.

Town, " " Deniliquin. }

(From the Museum.)

Collection of Australian Fishes :—43 species—50 specimens.

Shells :—69 species—146 specimens.

Australian Insects :—200 species—450 specimens.

Insects (Duke of York's Island) :—15 species—37 specimens.

Lepidoptera from Port Darwin :—26 species—46 specimens.

Lepidoptera from New South Wales :—11 species—20 specimens.

To Colin Browning, Esq., Curator Nagpur Museum, India.

Collection of Birds :—75 species—85 specimens.

Fishes :—20 species—24 specimens.

Mammals :—13 species—13 specimens.

Reptiles :—9 species—10 specimens.

Collection of Crustacea :—36 species—74 specimens.

To H. H. Locke, Esq., Economic Museum, Calcutta, India.

Collection of Birds :—51 species—56 specimens.

Mammals :—12 species—12 specimens.

Reptiles :—10 species—11 specimens.

Fishes :—19 species—21 specimens.

Crustacea :—33 species—73 specimens.

To the Berlin Museum, through Dr. O. Finsch.

Collection of Birds :—144 species—168 specimens.

Collection of Ethnological specimens :—40 photographs.

1 Native's head, Lord Howe's Island (cast).

2 " faces, Tasmanian (cast).

2 " skulls, " "

2 New Zealand carved bones. "

1 " carved octagon block.

2 " Tiki.

4 New Zealand flax-beaters.

2 " spear-heads.

8 " stone adzes.

2 " sling-stones.

1 " stone club.

1 ancient bell (Malay).

Collection of Fishes :—27 species—35 specimens.

Crustacea (fresh-water) :—Astacopsis serrata.

Reptiles :—8 species—12 specimens.



## To Professor M'Coy, National Museum, Melbourne.

Collection of Fishes (N.S.W.) :—Dry specimens :—7 species—7 specimens. Spirit specimens :—58 species—80 specimens  
 Collection of Fishes handed over during the Melbourne Exhibition :—13 species—17 specimens.  
 Collection of Crustacea :—45 species—83 specimens.  
 Amphipoda :—20 species—20 specimens.  
 Echinodermata :—28 species—62 specimens.

## To R. Hungerford, Esq., Hong Kong.

Collection of Shells :—145 species—349 specimens.

## To Paul Bouvier, Esq., Marseilles, France.

Collection of Shells :—124 species—298 specimens.

## To C. F. Ancey, Esq., Marseilles, France.

Collection of Shells :—89 species—224 specimens.

## To Professor Kirk, F.L.S., Wellington, N.Z.

## Books :—

Exotic Ornithology—Scater and Salvin; 13 parts.  
 Australian Land Shells—Cox; 1 copy.  
 " Longicorns—Masters; 1 copy.  
 Flora Sylvatica, Southern India, parts I and II.  
 Transactions Linnean Society, vol. XVI, parts I and III.  
 " Zoolog. " " VII, complete.  
 " " " " VIII, complete, except part I.  
 " " " " IX, complete.  
 " " " " X, parts I and II.  
 Zoology of " Erebus" and " Terror," vol. I.  
 History of British Fishes—Yarrell, 2 vols., complete.  
 Fragmenta Photographica Australiæ—Mueller, vol. I, parts 1, 2, 4, and 5.  
 Transactions Linnean Society, vol. XXVII, parts I and II.

## To Dr. J. C. Cox.

Books :—Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London, 1830-36

## To the Free Public Library.

## Books :—

Guide to Australian Fossil Remains in Australian Museum—Kreffit—5 copies.  
 Catalogue of Australian Land Shells—Cox—5 copies.  
 List of Australian Longicorns—Masters—5 copies.  
 British Museum Catalogue : Snakes—1 copy. Lizards—1 copy. Tortoises and Crocodiles—1 copy.  
 Fragmenta Photographica Australiæ—Mueller—3 vols.  
 Don's Gardner's Dictionary—4 vols.  
 Geological Report on Cornwall, Devon, and W. Somerset (De la Bèche)—1 vol.  
 Mus. Comp. Zool., Harvard. Vol. III, No. 1, Brachiopoda (Dall.)—1 vol. Annual Reports, 1870—3 copies.  
 Paléontologie (F. J. Pictet)—3 copies.  
 Poets and Prose-writers of N.S.W. (Barton)—5 copies.  
 Royal Society (Lond.) Phil. Trans. from 1826 to 52 (various)—39 parts.  
 Cat. of described Coleoptera of Aust. (Masters)—Part I—2 copies.  
 " " " " II 1 "  
 " " " " III 2 "  
 " " " " V 7 "  
 Stalk and sessile-eyed Crustacea of N.Z.—Cat. Col. Mus., N.Z. (Miers)—1 copy.  
 Cat. of Minerals and Rocks in Collectn. Aus. Mus. (Kreffit)—2 copies.  
 Cuviers Règne Animal—4 vols.

## To Professor Hutton.

## Books :—

Poli's Testacea utriusque Siciliæ—2 vols.  
 Philosophical Society of N.S.W., 1862-5—1 vol.  
 Royal Society of Van Diemen's Land, 1848-51—1 vol.  
 Royal Society of Tasmania, 1871—1 vol.

## To the Royal Society of New South Wales.

Appendix to Benj. Anderson's Journey to Musadu.  
 Australian Fossil remains in Australian Museum, Guide to (Kreffit.)  
 " Land shells, Catalogue of (Cox).  
 " Longicorns, List of (Masters).  
 Fosforoscenza del Mare, Giglioli.  
 Geological Survey of Great Britain and of Museum of Practical Geology (Lond.), Memoirs of :—  
 Vol. I, Vol. II, Parts I and II.  
 Geology, Part I. Iron ores, &c.  
 Mining Records.  
 On the Tertiary Fluvio-marine formation of Isle of Wight.  
 Geological Survey of United Kingdom, Memoirs of. Decade I-IV, V-VIII.  
 Literature in N.S.W. (G. B. Barton.)  
 Pentacrinus Europæus, Memoirs on. (J. V. Thompson.)  
 Poets and Prose-writers of N.S.W. (Barton.)

## To Baron Maclay.

1 cast of Skull of Cape York aboriginal.

## To John Brazier, Esq., C.M.Z.S.

Linné Systema Naturæ—10 vols.  
 Transactions of Zoological Society, London—vols. V., VI.  
 Poets and Prose-writers of N.S.W. (Barton.)  
 Literature in N.S.W. (Barton.)

APPENDIX IX.  
List of Specimens purchased.  
For Cash, by Curator.

2 Eggs of <i>Menura victorica</i> .	1 <i>Anous panaya</i> .
1 <i>Peneus canaliculatus</i> .	1 <i>Pomacentrus</i> sp.
5 <i>Upeneus</i> sp.	2 <i>Pterois</i> .
2 <i>Pagrus unicolor</i> .	1 <i>Trachypoma macrostoma</i> .
1 <i>Cheilodactylus vittatus</i> .	1 <i>Tetrodon</i> sp.
4 <i>Platycephalus</i> sp.	6 <i>Pempheris compressus</i> .
3 <i>Thynnus</i> sp.	6 <i>Ocydromus sylvatica</i> .
1 <i>Synaptura nigra</i> .	4 <i>Sterna fuliginosus</i> .
1 <i>Lethrinus</i> sp.	1 <i>Strepera crissalis</i> .
26 <i>Hemirhamphus intermedius</i> .	5 <i>Rammina dentata</i> .
36 " <i>regularis</i> .	9 <i>Belone ferox</i> .
1 <i>Labrichthys</i> sp.	1 <i>Heathen god</i> .
1 <i>Chironemus</i> sp.	1 <i>Chiloscyllium furvum</i> .
4 <i>Synaptura nigra</i> .	1 <i>Aracana lenticularis</i> .
1 <i>Arnoglossus</i> sp.	1 <i>Histiogaster recurvirostris</i> .
1 <i>Scylla serrata</i> .	1 <i>Ninox</i> sp.
5 <i>Neptunus pelagicus</i> .	1 <i>Malurus elegans</i> .
1 <i>Saurus myops</i> .	1 " <i>splendens</i> .
1 <i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma</i> .	Small Collection of Recent and Fossil Shells.
1 <i>Ceyx solitaria</i> .	1 <i>Astacopsis</i> sp.
2 <i>Todopsis wallacei</i> .	1 Coll. of Coleoptera (100 selected specimens).
1 " <i>cycanocephala</i> .	2 <i>Aulopus purpurissatus</i> .
1 <i>Arses</i> sp.	1 <i>Trigla polygomata</i> .
1 <i>Platyercus eximius</i> , var.	Samples of Tin Ore—chiefly Crystals.
1 <i>Phascogale</i> sp.	1 <i>Chrysophrys sarba</i> .
1 <i>Platyercus spurius</i> .	1 <i>Girella simplex</i> .
1 <i>Anellobia lunulata</i> .	1 <i>Casarea tadornoides</i> .
3 <i>Meliornis sericca</i> .	2 <i>Nettapus albipennis</i> .
2 <i>Eopsaltria capito</i> .	2 <i>Fulica australis</i> .
2 " <i>chrysorrhous</i> .	12 <i>Mugil peronii</i> .
1 <i>Myzantha melanophrys</i> .	2 <i>Scorpaena cardinalis</i> .
1 <i>Pachycephala glaucura</i> .	1 <i>Platycephalus fuscus</i> .
1 <i>Cuculus insperatus</i> .	1 <i>Aulopus purpurissatus</i> .
1 <i>Barracoota</i> , <i>Thyrsites atam</i> .	1 <i>Mytilus latus</i> .
1 <i>Synoicus australis</i> .	4 <i>Spatula rhynchotis</i> .
1 <i>Pygopus</i> sp.	2 <i>Nyroca australis</i> .
2 <i>Hoplocephalus</i> sp.	4 <i>Clupea</i> sp.
1 <i>Typhlops</i> sp.	1 <i>Beryx affinis</i> .
9 <i>Astacopsis</i> .	1 <i>Platyercus eximius</i> .
12 <i>Mugil grandis</i> .	1 <i>Trichoglossus multicolor</i> .
1 <i>Aulopus purpurissatus</i> .	1 <i>Halcyon pyrrhopygia</i> .
2 <i>Beryx affinis</i> .	1 <i>Erythrogonys cinctus</i> .
1 <i>Chrysophrys australis</i> .	1 <i>Oreocia gutturalis</i> .
1 <i>Platycephalus fuscus</i> .	1 <i>Artamus personatus</i> .
1 <i>Aulopus purpurissatus</i> .	1 <i>Myzantha flavigula</i> .
2 <i>Acanthorhynchus superciliosa</i> .	1 <i>Ptilotis pennicillatus</i> .
1 <i>Myzomela obscura</i> .	1 <i>Cyclopsitta</i> sp.
2 <i>Sittella leucocephala</i> .	1 <i>Ptilopus iozonus</i> .
3 <i>Malurus melanocephalus</i> .	1 <i>Haplodactylus</i> .
1 <i>Acanthiza reguloides</i> .	1 <i>Serranus ocellata</i> .
1 <i>Gerygone fusca</i> .	2 <i>Lates</i> sp.
1 <i>Ptilotis ornatus</i> .	1 <i>Platycephalus fuscus</i> .
1 <i>Atrichia rufescens</i> .	1 <i>Rhinobatus granulatus</i> .
1 <i>Monarchella saxicolina</i> .	1 <i>Morelia spilotes</i> .
1 <i>Chilodactylus</i> sp.	1 <i>Vernicella annulata</i> .
1 <i>Saurus</i> sp.	1 <i>Ptilotis vittata</i> .
2 <i>Cossyphus</i> sp.	1 <i>Glyciophila albifrons</i> .
1 " " "	1 <i>Ptenocercus rufescens</i> .
1 <i>Atypichthys strigatus</i> .	1 <i>Sphenacacus gramineus</i> .
1 <i>Apogon</i> sp.	Collection of Birds—21 species, 40 specimens.
1 <i>Falco melanogenys</i> .	1 <i>Medallion of Cuvier</i> .
1 Egg of <i>Rallus pœcilopecterus</i> .	

From Baron MacLay.

2 *Dyphillodes chrysoptera*. | 2 *Dasyptilus pesquetii*.

From Mr. Charles Blake.

10 specimens of Gold on Opal and Mica schist.

From Mr. Latham.

1 Luth, *Dermatochelys coreacea*.

From Mr. Thompson.

5 *Podiceps cristatus*. | 2 *Stringops habroptilus*.

From E. Vickery & Co.

11 Clubs.	1 Model of a Double Canoe.
25 Clubs.	3 Clubs.
5 King Clubs, flat-headed (carved).	1 Bow and 4 Arrows.
4 Throwing Clubs.	5 Earthenware Vessels.
5 Long Staves.	1 Gourd.
2 Club-like Walking-sticks.	2 Oil-dishes.
9 Large Spears.	1 Food-hanger.
2 Pillows or head-rests.	1 Stone Adze.
1 Wooden Dish for oil.	1 Wooden Adze.
1 Kava Dish.	2 Caulking Tools for canoe.
3 Spirit "Bures" of Coir (cocoa-nut fibre).	3 Tapa-beaters.
3 Women's Sulu.	2 Spears.
5 Large Fans.	5 pieces Pottery of red Earthenware.
2 Necklaces of Whales' Teeth.	1 piece of Iron Ore.

From

## From Mr. Ward.

1 *Pentacrinus, caput-medusæ.*

## From G. Warrington.

1 *Voluta magnifica.*  
1 *Belone ferox.*2 *Voluta magnifica.*

## From Mr. Ellis.

1 Greenstone Adze (Nephrite).

8 specimens of Gold-bearing Quartz.

## From T. Stephenson.

1 small Greenstone Adze (Nephrite).

## From Mr. Goodwin.

1 *Lynx* (American).  
1 Panther.  
1 Native Cat (South American).1 Prairie Dog.  
2 *Anser rossii.*  
Collection of Birds—12 species, 20 specimens.

## From Mr. Cole.

4 Skulls of Aborigines.

## From Mrs. W. E. Armit.

10 Spears.  
45 Spears (barbed and ornamented).  
3 Yam-sticks.  
2 flat-pointed Spears.  
5 long Spears.  
7 Fish Spears.  
3 Shields of *Erythrina* wood.  
9 Throwing Sticks.  
12 Knives of hoop iron.  
7 Hatchets of horse-shoe iron.  
5 Glass Knives.  
4 Stone-bruisers.  
5 Stone Axe-heads.  
1 Chisel made from an iron bolt.  
1 Pouch Belt and pipe.  
Native Beeswax.  
1 Case of Needles of Bone.  
White earth for painting.  
Fire-sticks, &c.  
Needles, Tools, &c.  
2 Bone Needles.  
Kangaroo Fibulae.  
1 Knife or Saw.  
1 Flint-bladed Knife.  
1 Hatchet Head of Iron.  
1 do. of Bell-metal.1 Hoop-iron Knife.  
2 Knives.  
Beeswax.  
2 Meshers.  
Spear points.  
Water Basket of palm leaves.  
2 Rush Bags.  
1 Club of Hardwood.  
1 Water Bucket.  
3 Necklaces.  
4 Armlets.  
4 Dresses and Women's Girdles.  
6 Girdles.  
21 do. of Hair and String, &c.  
Beeswax and Shells.  
Scraper for cleaning Skins.  
*Echidna spines* (needles).  
12 Dilly Bags, containing sundries.  
1 Headband of Kangaroo hair.  
5 Necklaces of rush beads.  
Human hair Cordage.  
Feathers for head ornaments.  
String of Opossum fur.  
Flints, Paints, &c.  
Grass for fibre.  
1 Fish Spear.

## From Mr. Francis.

Collection of specimens of Gold in Quartz.  
1 Carved Boomerang.  
1 Dilly Bag with grass.  
1 Feather Ornament.26 Spears.  
1 Club.  
1 *Holacanthus du Bouleyi*

## From Mr. John Stephens.

100 Stone Axes of various sizes.  
7 *Aster albigularis.*  
1 *Baza gurneyi.*  
1 *Ianthœnas philippinae.*  
5 *Globicera rufigula.*  
2 *Carpophaga pristinaris.*  
2 do. *brenchleyi.*  
3 *Ptilopus johannis.*  
1 do. *eugeniae.*  
4 do. *richardsii.*  
3 *Megapodius brenchleyi.*  
1 *Halcyon salomonis.*  
1 do. *sanctus.*  
2 *Calornis metalica.*  
1 *Pachycephala christopheri.*  
2 *Philemon sclateri.*  
14 *Lorius cardinalis.*  
10 do. *chlorocercus.*  
2 *Charmosyna margarethæ.*  
1 *Nasiterna finschi.*  
1 *Tringoides hypoleucus.*  
1 *Lorius cardinalis.*2 *Ptilopus eugeniae.*  
4 do. *johannis.*  
1 do. *richardsii.*  
1 *Pionias heteroclitus.*  
1 *Halcyon salomonis.*  
1 *Calornis sp.*  
3 *Philemon sclateri.*  
1 *Cuculus sp.*  
4 *Pachycephala christopheri.*  
1 *Piezorhynchus vidua.*  
7 Bats.  
2 large Frogs.  
20 *Dules sp.*  
1 *Anguilla sp.*  
1 *Solea pavoninus.*  
6 *Ophiocephalus.*  
1 *Novacula.*  
1 *Emydocephalus.*  
1 *Chlorosartes.*  
2 *Birgus latro.*  
1 *Penæus.*  
1 *Pteropus sp.*

## Through Dr. Cox.

1 Fish, *Lepidopus caudatus.*

## From Mr. Taunton.

1 *Halicore dugong, fetus.*

## From Mr. Emerson.

Collection of Oysters.

## From a Miner.

A piece of Native Copper.

## From Mr. Cockerell, senior.

2 *Halcyon sordidus.*  
10 *Ptilotis fasciularis.*14 *Fopsaltria chrysorhous.*  
1 *Hydrochelidon fluviatilis.*

From

- From Dr. Krantz.  
 Models of Cephalopoda. | General Collection of Fossils, chiefly European, illustrative of the different Ages and Rocks.
- From Mr. Fric.  
 Teaching Collection, Educational course, specimens from lowest to highest orders.
- From Dr. Blankenhorn.  
 Series exhibiting the development and ravages of the vine insect, Phylloxera.
- From Mr. Ward.  
 Collection of American Rocks and Minerals, New York system.
- From Mr. ———, through the Government Geologist.  
 Collection of Tin Ores, chiefly crystals, Australian drifts.
- From Miss Pratt.  
 1 *Casuarius beccarii* from New Guinea.
- From Mr. Soltan.  
 Gems (Moonstones, &c.).
- From Mrs. Farrell.  
 Ethnological Collection.
- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 6 Stone-headed round Clubs.<br>3 Wooden Clubs.<br>9 Lances.<br>16 Spears.<br>3 Obsidian-headed Lances.<br>7 Bows.<br>187 Arrows.<br>2 Club Ornaments.<br>2 Baskets of Cane.<br>2 Hats of Palm Leaves. | 2 Bags.<br>1 Head-dress.<br>7 Clay Pipes.<br>1 Fishing-hook.<br>Native Money of Porpoise teeth.<br>1 Wooden Food-mixer.<br>7 Lime Gourds.<br>1 Cocoa-nut Water Bottle.<br>3 Eggs of <i>Casuarius bennettii</i> . |
|---|--|
- Through the Hon. Wm. Macleay, M.L.C.  
 A Collection of Fish from New Guinea.

## APPENDIX X.

## LIST OF SPECIMENS COLLECTED BY THE MUSEUM EMPLOYÉES

By K. Broadbent.

Collection of Birds :—42 species—70 specimens.

Collection of Fossil Bones.

115 specimens of bones of Kangaroos. 31 specimens of bones of Diprotodon. 1 portion of lower jaw of Nototherium. 2 lower jaws of Wombat. 1 tibia of a Bird.	4 vertebrae of a Crocodile. 1 lower jaw of Procoptodon. Numerous fragments of water-worn bones and fossil wood.
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Mollusca :—A shell. (dead *Helix*.)Eggs of Birds :—3 eggs of *Mirafra horsfieldii*.

Collection of Mammals :—9 species—26 specimens.

By A. Morton (Assistant Taxidermist).

*(At the Solomon Islands.)*

Collection of Mammals :—4 species—25 specimens.

Collection of Fishes :—66 species—203 specimens.

Collection of Reptiles :—8 species—18 specimens.

A Batrachian :—1 species—1 specimen.

Collection of Arachnida :—3 species—3 specimens.

Collection of Echinodermata :—8 species—14 specimens.

Collection of Birds :—59 species—167 specimens.

Collection of Skulls (Aborigines) :—17 specimens.

Collection of Ethnological Specimens :—13 specimens.

Collection of Minerals :—6 specimens.

Collection of Crustacea :—1 species—1 specimen.

Collection of Mollusca :—26 species of land, and 20 sp. fresh water, in all about 500 specimens.

By J. A. Thorpe (Taxidermist).

Collection of Birds :—38 species—80 specimens.

By J. Wintle.

Collection of Birds :—32 species—55 specimens.

Collection of Mammals :—5 species—8 specimens.

Human Remains of 4 individuals.

## LIST of Mollusca dredged off Point Piper, Rose Bay, Shark Point, Vaucluse, Green Point, and Watson's Bay.

		Gasteropoda.	
	Specimens.		Specimens.
1. Murex territus, Reeve	1	39. Clathurella pustulata, Ang. ; young	1
2. Urosolpinx Hanleyi, Angas ; 2 dead	6	40. " bilineata, Ang. ; dead	22
3. " Tritoniformis, Blan. ; dead	2	41. " rufozonata, Ang. ; dead	2
4. Triton fusiformis, Kiener	2	42. Pelicaria scutulata, Mart. ; young	1
5. Zemira Australis, Sowb. ; dead	1	43. Bittium granarium, Kiener ; dead	1
6. Nassa intermedia, Dunk. ; 1 dead	6	44. " sp. (?) 22 dead	28
7. Nassa Jacksoniana, Kiener ; 9 dead	10	45. Alaba phasianella, Ang. ; 13 dead	41
8. " rufocincta, A. Ad. ; dead	6	46. Rissoina Angasi, Pease ; dead	1
9. Neritula lucida, Ad. & Ang. ; dead	6	47. " nivea (?) Ad. ; dead	4
10. Olivella nympha, Ad. & Ang.	3	48. Alvania Novararensis, Frau. ; 3 live	17
11. Amalda oblonga, Sowb.	2	49. Trochita calyptraformis, Lam.	1
12. Mitra nigra, Chem. ; dead	1	50. Conchlolepas antiquata, Linn. ; dead	1
13. " badia (?) Reeve ; dead	1	51. Capulus violaceus Ang., white Var. ; dead	1
14. " Strangei, Ang. ; dead	1	52. Neritina Souverbiana, Montr. ; dead	7
15. Columbella vesicularis, Sowb. ; dead	1	53. Eutropia rosea, Ang. ; 1 dead	12
16. " Australis, Gask ; dead	1	54. Liotia clathrata, Reeve ; dead	1
17. " Lincolnensis, Reeve ; dead	2	55. " speciosa, Ang. ; dead	5
18. " albomaculata, Ang. ; dead	5	56. Clanculus clanguloides, Ang. ; dead	2
19. " bicincta, Ang. ; 3 dead	7	57. Eichelus scabriusculus, Ad. & Ang.	8
20. " Angasi, Brazier ; 1 broken	3	58. Thalotia zebrides, Ad. ; 4 dead	8
21. " Smithi, Ang. ; dead	5	59. Elenchus leucostigma, Menke ; dead	1
22. " speciosa, Ang. ; dead	7	60. Minolia vitiliginea, Menke ; dead	9
23. Æsopus filiosus, Ang. ; 1 dead	3	61. " angulata, Ad.	5
24. Marginella attenuata, Reeve ; dead	34	62. Gibbula Strangei, Ad. ; dead	3
25. " Metcalfei, Ang. ; dead	5	63. Gena strigosa, Ad. ; 7 living	11
26. Naticina nitida, Reeve ; dead	1	64. Lucapina Incei, Reeve	2
27. Cassis pyrum, Lam. ; dead	1	65. Tugalia intermedia, Reeve ; 1 live	3
28. Scala Philippinarum, Sowb. ; 12 dead	13	66. Buccinulus affinis, Ad. ; 22 dead	40
29. " Jukesiana, Forb. ; dead	1	67. " niveus, Ang.	1
30. Crossea concinna, Ang. ; dead	12	68. Myonia sinuata, Ang. ; dead	1
31. Cingulina spina, Crosse ; dead	1	69. Ringicula arctata, Gld. ; dead	13
32. Mathilda elegantula, Ang.	2	70. Bullina lineata, Woods	1
33. Drillia Oweni, Gray	3	71. Cylichna arachis, Quoy ; 1 dead	4
34. " Metcalfei, Ang.	14	72. " pygmaea, Ad. ; dead	23
35. " Coxi, Ang. ; dead	5	73. Volvula rostrata, Ad. ; 4 dead	6
36. " Beraudiana, Crosse ; 3 dead	4	74. Bulla oblonga, Ad. ; 3 dead	7
37. " Angasi, Crosse ; dead	1	75. Philine Angasi, Crosse	1
38. Clathurella bicolor, Ang.	1		
		Conchifera.	
76. Solen Sloani, Gray	1	95. Chione Larmarcki, Gray ; dead valve	1
77. Saxicava arctica, Linn	7	96. " roborata, Hanley	1
78. Corbula tunicata, Hinds ; 1 dead	12	97. " sp. (?)	5
79. " Smithiana, Brazier	1	98. Circe scripta, Linn.	2
80. Anatina creccina, Val. ; broken with dredge	2	99. Tapes turgida, Desh.	1
81. " prolongata, Reeve	1	100. " flabagella, Desh.	4
82. Thracia Jacksoniana, Smith ; valve	1	101. Cardium pulchellum	3
83. Nacera rugata, Ad. ; valves	1	102. Gouldia, sp. (?)	33
84. Myodora brevis, Stutch	1	103. Cardita, sp. (?)	2
85. Trigonella pusilla, Ad.	1	104. " sp. (?)	21
86. Lutraria dissimilis, Desh. ; valve	1	105. Mytilocardia excavata, Desh.	2
87. Standella ovalina, Lam.	1	106. Modiola Australis, Gray ; young	5
88. Gari Menkeana, Reeve	1	107. Modiolaria strigata, Han.	1, 112
89. Tellina subelleptica, Sowb. (purple)	31	108. Volsella, sp. (?) ; 1 broken in dredge	5
90. Tellina subelleptica, Sowb. (yellow var.)	11	109. Barbatia fasciata, Reeve	1
91. Tellina subelleptica (white var.)	28	110. Pecten asperrimus (?)	4
92. " Tenuilirata, Sowb.	19	112. Radula Orientalis, Ad. & Reeve	1
93. " " (pink var.)	2	113. " Strangei, Ad.	1
94. Chione striatissima, Sowb.	1		

## DREDGED off Ball's Head, Port Jackson.

		Gasteropoda.	
1. Murex palmiferus, Sowb. ; living	2	12. Trivia Australis, Lam. ; dead	1
2. Tritonidea unicolor, Ang. ; dead	1	13. Bittium granarium, Kiener, dead	1
3. " Australis, Pease ; dead	1	14. Lampania Australis, Quoy. ; dead	1
4. Trophon Hanleyi, Ang. ; living	2	15. Vermetus Sp. (?) living	50
5. Nassa rufocincta, A. Ad. ; 6 dead	7	16. Thylacades decussatus, Gmel. ; dead	2
6. Voluta magnifica, Chem., young shell ; dead	1	17. Trochita calyptraformis, Lam. ; living	8
7. Mitra Strangei, Ang. ; dead	1	18. Crypta aculeata, Lam. ; living	8
8. Columbella Australis, Gask. ; 2 dead	6	19. Eichelus baccatus, Menke ; 3 dead	4
9. Scala Philippinarum, Sowb. ; dead	1	20. " scabriusculus, A. Ad. ; dead	2
10. Crossea concinna, Ang. ; dead	7	21. Philine Angasi, Crosse ; 1 dead	2
11. Mangelia Letourneauxiana, Crosse ; dead	1		
		Conchifera.	
22. Cultellus Australis, Dunk. ; dead	1	35. Kellia rotunda, Desh. ; living	1
23. Saxicava arctica, Linn. ; living	2	36. Mytilocardia excavata, Desh. ; living	2
24. Corbula tunicata, Hinds ; living	24	37. Mytilus hirsutus, Lam. ; living	48
25. " Smithiana, Brazier ; living	4	38. Modiolaria strigata, Hanley ; living	350
26. Thracia Jacksoniana (?) Smith ; dead valve	1	39. Volsella glaberrima, Dunker ; living	25
27. Spisula producta, A. Ad. ; living	1	40. Trigonina Lamarckii, Gray ; dead valve	1
28. Tellina filium, Hanley ; living	1	41. Anomalocardia trapezia, Desh. ; living	2
29. " Ticaonica, Desh. ; living	3	42. Nucula Strangei, A. Ad. ; dead	3
30. Venus laqueata, Sowb. ; large specimen, dead	2	43. Leda Dohrnii, Hanley ; dead	1
31. Dosinia sculpta, Reeve ; dead valve	1	44. Pecten tegula, Wood ; living	4
32. Tapes inflata, Desh. ; one dead	3	45. Radula Strangei, A. Ad. ; 4 dead valves	7
33. " turgida, Lam. ; young	1	46. Waldheimia flavescens, Lam. ; living	2
34. Mysis sphaericula, Desh. ; living	1		

DREDGED

DREDGED in the mouth of Lane Cove River.

Conchifera.

1. <i>Corbula tunicata</i> , Hinds; living .....	2	3. <i>Tapes undulata</i> , Born; living .....	7
2. <i>Chione calophylla</i> , Hanley; 1 dead .....	8		

List of Shells dredged at Sydney Heads.

1. <i>Murex territus</i> .....	1	18. <i>Marginella attenuata</i> .....	1
2. <i>Nassa pauperata</i> .....	3	19. <i>Vermetus</i> —sp. (?) .....	1
3. <i>Buccinulus affinis</i> .....	4	20. <i>Humphreyia Strangei</i> .....	1
4. <i>Cylichna arachis</i> .....	2	21. <i>Circe scripta</i> .....	1
5. <i>Bulla oblonga</i> .....	2	22. <i>Callista rutila</i> .....	2
6. <i>Drillia Oweni</i> .....	1	23. <i>Dosinia sculpta</i> .....	1
7. <i>Amalda oblonga</i> .....	2	24. <i>Perna Australis</i> .....	1
8. <i>Gena strigosa</i> .....	14	25. <i>Pecten tegula</i> .....	1
9. <i>Natica Lamarckii</i> .....	1	26. <i>Tellina tenuilirata</i> .....	1
10. <i>Cassia achatina</i> .....	1	27. <i>Chione striatissima</i> .....	1
11. <i>Cancellaria granosa</i> .....	1	28. " <i>Australis</i> .....	2
12. <i>Adamsia typica</i> .....	1	29. <i>Tellina subelliptica</i> .....	1
13. <i>Tugalia intermedia</i> .....	1	30. <i>Lithodomus barbatus</i> .....	1
14. <i>Naticina nitida</i> .....	1	31. <i>Tapes fabagella</i> .....	1
15. <i>Thalotia zebrides</i> .....	2	32. <i>Lima multicostata</i> .....	1
16. <i>Bittium granarium</i> .....	1		
17. <i>Columbella Lincolmensis</i> .....	1		56

List of Shells dredged off Shark Bay, Port Jackson.

1. <i>Bulla oblonga</i> .....	2	15. <i>Corbula Smithiana</i> , Braz .....	1
2. <i>Cylichna arachis</i> .....	2	16. <i>Crenella strigata</i> .....	14
3. <i>Buccinulus affinis</i> .....	4	17. <i>Perna Australis</i> .....	2
4. <i>Nassa suturalis</i> , Var. .....	4	18. <i>Chione striatissima</i> .....	6
5. <i>Trophon Hanleyi</i> .....	1	19. <i>Dosinia scabriuscula</i> .....	1
6. <i>Natica Lamarckii</i> .....	1	20. <i>Tellina subelliptica</i> .....	2
7. <i>Uvanilla tentoriiformis</i> .....	1	21. <i>Gari Menkeana</i> .....	1
8. <i>Clanculus gibbosus</i> .....	1	22. <i>Pecten tegula</i> .....	1
9. " <i>clanculus</i> .....	1	23. <i>Modiola arborescens</i> . Very rare .....	1/2
10. <i>Gena strigosa</i> .....	1	24. <i>Saxaciva arctica</i> .....	5
11. <i>Tugalia intermedia</i> .....	2	25. <i>Waldheima flavescens</i> , on portion of valve of <i>Lucina rugifera</i> .....	1
12. <i>Tornatina Hofmani</i> .....	1		
13. <i>Trigonia Lamarckii</i> .....	5		61 1/2
14. <i>Corbula tunicata</i> , Hinds .....	1		

APPENDIX XI.

LIST OF SPECIMENS CURED AND MOUNTED AND OTHER WORK DONE BY THE TAXIDERMISTS AND ARTICULATOR.

Mammals.

7 Seals, <i>Zalophus cinereus</i> .	1 Dog, from New Guinea.
1 Javanese deer, <i>Tragulus javanicus</i> .	1 Group of Seals, <i>Zalophus</i> .
1 Seal, <i>Zalophus cinereus</i> .	Skin of Mongouse.
1 <i>Peragalea lagotis</i> .	A Mongouse.
1 <i>Halmaturus</i> sp.	1 American Wild Cat, <i>Chaus</i> sp.
1 Tapir (juv.), <i>Tapirus terrestris</i> .	A Monkey, <i>Cercopithecus</i> sp.
1 <i>Halmaturus dorsalis</i> .	A Wallaby, <i>Halmaturus crassipes</i> .
1 Marmot, <i>Arctomys monax</i> .	1 Lynx, <i>Felis lynx</i> .
1 Lemur sp.	1 Puma, <i>Felis concolor</i> .
2 Lemurs from Madagascar.	1 Coyette or Prairie Dog.
1 Bandicoot, <i>Perameles nasuta</i> .	1 Canada Lynx, <i>Felis canadensis</i> .
1 <i>Phascogale pennicillatus</i> .	1 Monkey.
1 <i>Halmaturus ualabatus</i> .	1 Flying Fox, <i>Pteropus</i> sp.
1 <i>Mus decumanus</i> , albino.	2 Seals, <i>Zalophus cinereus</i> .
4 <i>Halmaturus papuensis</i> .	1 Albino Pademelon, <i>Halmaturus thetidis</i> .

Birds.

A Penguin, <i>Eudyptula minor</i> .	2 <i>Dyphyllodes chrysoptera</i> .
An Ostrich, <i>Struthio camelus</i> .	2 <i>Dasyptilus pesquetii</i> .
1 <i>Hieracidea orientalis</i> .	1 Finch ( <i>Estrilda</i> sp.)
4 <i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i> .	8 Small Birds.
1 Penguin, <i>Eudyptula minor</i> .	1 <i>Falcunculus frontatus</i> .
4 Birds.	15 Birds.
5 " (skins remade).	5 <i>Podiceps australis</i> .
Group of 2 <i>Ephthianura aurifrons</i> with nest.	2 <i>Stringops habroptilus</i> .
1 <i>Donacicola spectabilis</i> .	1 <i>Falco frontatus</i> .
1 <i>Falco</i> sp.	2 <i>Donacicola</i> sp.
1 <i>Donacicola</i> sp.	1 <i>Cacatua galerita</i> .
1 <i>Stercorarius antarctica</i> .	1 Macaw. <i>Ara aracana</i> .
1 <i>Brenta</i> sp.	2 <i>Climacteris picumnus</i> .
1 <i>Micropterus cinereus</i> .	2 <i>Chthonicola sagittata</i> .
1 <i>Pandion leucocephalus</i> .	5 <i>Pardalotus punctatus</i> .
1 <i>Merodias pacifica</i> .	2 <i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i> .
1 <i>Donacicola castaneothorax</i> .	4 <i>Sittella pileata</i> .
1 <i>Pyrhula vulgaris</i> .	2 <i>Myzomela nigra</i> .
1 <i>Phaeton phoenicurus</i> .	4 <i>Pomatorhinus temporalis</i> .
2 <i>Bernicla poliocephala</i> .	2 <i>Petroica superciliosa</i> .
1 <i>Micropterus cinerea</i> .	2 <i>Sittella leucocephala</i> .
1 <i>Ardea novae-hollandiae</i> .	2 <i>Gerygone albogularis</i> .
1 <i>Lobivanellus lobatus</i> .	2 <i>Pomatorhinus ruficeps</i> .
2 Terns, <i>Onychoprion fuliginosa</i> .	4 " <i>superciliosa</i> .

Birds—*continued.*

1 Finch, <i>Donacicola spectabilis</i> .	2 Flycatchers.
1 <i>Oreocincla lunulata</i> .	3 <i>Fosterops strenua</i> .
7 <i>Calipepla californica</i> .	Group of Lyre Birds.
2 <i>Nettapus albipennis</i> .	Group of Regent, Rifle, and Bower Birds.
2 Coots, <i>Fulica australis</i> .	2 <i>Myzomela</i> .
1 <i>Ninox boobook</i> .	1 <i>Platycercus eximius</i> .
1 <i>Grus australasianus</i> .	1 <i>Trichoglossus multicolor</i> .
1 Duck ( <i>Dendrocygna vagans</i> ).	1 <i>Psittacus erythacus</i> .
1 <i>Calyptorhynchus funereus</i> .	7 <i>Calipepla californica</i> .
1 <i>Callocephalon galleatum</i> .	1 <i>Myiagra</i> sp.
Group of 3 <i>Malurus splendens</i> .	4 <i>Piezorhynchus vidua</i> .
2 <i>Malurus elegans</i> .	4 <i>Rhipidura rubrofrontata</i> .
2 <i>Turaccena crassirostris</i> .	2 <i>Myzomela pulcherrima</i> .
2 <i>Halcyon</i> sp.	1 <i>Ninox boobook</i> .
1 Parrot, <i>Psittacus erythacus</i> .	25 Birds.
6 Ducks. ( <i>Nyroca australis</i> ).	2 <i>Anser rossii</i> .
2 Flycatchers.	1 Stilt, <i>Himantopus leucocephalus</i> .
1 Pigeon <i>Ptilopus</i> .	26 Birds (skinned).
1 <i>Myzomela pulcherrima</i> .	48 "
3 <i>Monarcha ugiensis</i> .	2 "
5 Flycatchers.	8 Birds (remade).
1 <i>Calornis</i> .	1 Black Cockatoo, <i>Calyptorhynchus funereus</i> .
1 <i>Monarcha</i> .	An Owl. <i>Athene boobook</i> .
1 <i>Myzomela pulcherrima</i> .	9 Birds (spirit specimens).

## Fishes.

1 <i>Cossyphus</i> sp.	1 <i>Trigla kumu</i> .
1 <i>Heterodontus galeatus</i> .	1 <i>Histioglossus recurvirostris</i> .
1 <i>Aracana lenticularis</i> .	A Flying Gurnard, <i>Trigla polyomata</i> .
1 <i>Gempilus serpens</i> .	1 <i>Platycephalus fuscus</i> .
1 <i>Chrysophrys sarba</i> .	1 <i>Chrysophrys sarba</i> .
1 <i>Callorhynchus antarcticus</i> .	1 <i>Crossorhinus barbatus</i> .
1 Gold Carp. <i>Cyprinus auratus</i> .	1 Large Eel. <i>Muraenesox cinerea</i> .
1 <i>Lethrinus</i> sp.	1 <i>Aulopus purpurissatus</i> .
1 <i>Saurus myops</i> .	1 Black fish, <i>Gerella simplex</i> .
1 <i>Monacanthus ayraudii</i> .	1 Shark, <i>Ginglymostoma</i> sp.
1 <i>Lethrinus (chrysostomus ?)</i> .	1 Large Eel. <i>Muraenesox cinerea</i> .
1 <i>Neonanthias guntheri</i> .	1 Large Ray. <i>Trygon pastinaca</i> .

## Reptiles.

1 Large Luth. <i>Dermatocheilus coriaceus</i> .	1 Crocodile, <i>Crocodilus biporcatus</i> .
1 Small Crocodile, <i>Crocodilus biporcatus</i> .	

Crustacea :—1 Large *Scylla serrata*.

## Skeletons.

1 Giant Petrel. <i>Ossifraga gigantea</i> ]	Numerous skeletons cleaned and stored.
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## Casts and Moulds.

22 Moulds of remains of Fossil Animals.	10 Casts of Greenstone Tikis.
3 Casts of <i>Epiornis</i> Egg from Madagascar.	6 Moulds of " " "
2 Casts of Tasmanian skulls.	2 Casts and 1 mould of Moa sternum.
1 Skull of a Gorilla.	Pelvis of <i>Doprotodon</i> (restored).
1 Lower jaw of do.	Mould of Cave Bear's head.
20 Casts from moulds obtained in Melbourne.	2 " " lower jaw.
1 Mould of human skull.	2 " " of large Tiki.
3 Skulls of Australian natives.	2 " " small " "
1 Greenstone Tiki.	6 Casts from the Tikis.
1 Stone club head.	

## Photographs.

3 Negatives of Fish.	2 Negatives of <i>Neonanthias guntheri</i> .
1 " of Australian native.	10 Negatives—Geological subjects.
3 Prints of New Guinea native boy.	20 Prints " " "
4 " of <i>Doprotodon</i> Pelvis (restored).	15 " of Wellington Caves.
2 Negatives of " "	23 " " " "
2 Prints of <i>Lethrinus</i> sp.	21 " " " (mounted)!
1 Negative " "	

## APPENDIX XII.

LIST OF SPECIMENS OBTAINED DURING THE DREDGING EXCURSION TO PORT STEPHENS,  
NOVEMBER, 1880.

## A. VERTEBRATA.

## Mammals.

*Aretocephalus cinereus*. One adult; 15 young from the Seal Rocks and adjacent coast.  
1 *Delphinus* species.

One specimen, about 6 feet in length, harpooned off Seal Rocks.

## Birds.

2 Eggs of *Nycticorax caledonicus*, from island in Port Stephens.

## Fishes.

Percidæ—*Arripis salar*. *Therapon cuvieri*.  
Sparidæ—*Girella tricuspidata*. *Chrysophrys sarba*, Forsk. *Chrysophrys australis*, G. T. H.  
Scienidæ—*Otolithus taraglin*, MacL.  
Carangidæ—*Temnoilon saltator*, Blh. *Caranx georgeanus*, Cuv. et Val.  
Trachinidæ—*Sillago ciliata*.  
Mugillidæ—*Mugil dobula*, G. T. H.

NOTE.—The small forms brought up in the dredge have not yet been worked out.

## B. INVERTEBRATA.

## Crustacea.

<i>Achaeus lacertosus</i> , Hasw., Nelson's Bay	<i>Melita australis</i> , Hasw., Port Stephens
<i>Oncinopus subpellucidus</i> , Stimps., Nelson's Bay	<i>Atylus monoculoides</i> , " "
<i>Microhalimus deflexifrons</i> , Hasw., "	<i>Harmonia crassipes</i> , " "
<i>Huena bifurcata</i> , Streets, "	<i>Mocra Ramsayi</i>
<i>Paramithrax spatulifer</i> , Hasw. (new sp.), Nelson's Bay	<i>Moera rubro-maculata</i> , Stimps.
<i>Hyastenus diacanthus</i> , De Haan., Broughton Islands	<i>Megamoera subcarinata</i> , "
<i>Micippa spinosa</i> , Stimps., Nelson's Bay	<i>Amphithoe</i> sp. n.
<i>Tiarinia elegans</i> , Hasw. (new sp.), Broughton Islands	<i>Amphithoe</i> sp. (?)
<i>Actaea granulata</i> , Aud., Port Stephens	<i>Colomastix Brazieri</i> , Hasw., Broughton Islands
<i>Actaea peronii</i> , M.—Edw., "	<i>Cyrtophium dentatum</i> , Hasw., "
<i>Chlorodopsis areolatus</i> , M.—Edw., Port Stephens.	<i>Cyrtophium hystrix</i> , " "
<i>Pilumnus rufopunctatus</i> , Stimps., "	<i>Cyrtophium parasiticum</i> , " "
<i>Pilumnus vestitus</i> , Hasw., "	<i>Icilius australis</i> , " "
<i>Pilumnopeus serratifrons</i> , Kinahan, "	<i>Xenocheira fasciata</i> , " Port Stephens.
<i>Hexapus sexpes</i> , Fabr., "	<i>Iphimedia ambigua</i> " "
<i>Thalamita sina</i> , M.—Edw., "	<i>Megamoera</i> n. sp. " "
<i>Hymenosoma varium</i> , Dana, "	<i>Anonyx</i> n. sp. " "
<i>Phlyxia crassipes</i> , Bell " "	And several other undescribed species of Amphipoda.
<i>Phlyxia orbicularis</i> , Hasw., "	<i>Sphacroma aspera</i> , Hasw., Port Stephens
<i>Cryptodromia lateralis</i> , Gray, "	<i>Cymodocea pubescens</i> , M.—Edw., Port Stephens
<i>Dromia excavata</i> , Stimps., "	<i>Calyptura carnea</i> , Hasw., "
<i>Dromia sculpta</i> , Hasw., "	<i>Haliophasma maculata</i> , Hasw.
<i>Lyrcidus tridentatus</i> , De Haan, "	<i>Paranthura australis</i> , "
<i>Porcellana dispar</i> , Stimps., "	<i>Paranthura</i> sp.
<i>Pagurus setifer</i> , M.—Edw., "	<i>Stenetrium armatum</i> , Hasw., Broughton Islands
<i>Galathea australiensis</i> , Stimps., "	<i>Cilicoca hystrix</i> , Hasw. (new sp.), Broughton Islands
<i>Galathea magnifica</i> , Hasw. (new sp.), Broughton Islands	<i>Cilicoca spinulosa</i> , Hasw. (new sp.), Port Stephens
<i>Gebia spinifrons</i> , Hasw. (new sp.), Port Stephens	<i>Cymodocea tuberculata</i> , Hasw. (new sp.), Port Stephens
<i>Gnathophyllum fasciolatum</i> , Stimps., "	<i>Cirolana lata</i> , Hasw., (new sp.), "
<i>Alpheus</i> sp., "	<i>Apeudes australis</i> , Hasw. (new sp.), "
<i>Alpheus</i> sp., "	<i>Paratanais tenuicornis</i> , Hasw. (new sp.) "
<i>Amaryllis brevicornis</i> , Hasw., "	<i>Arcturus brevicornis</i> , Hasw. (new sp.), Broughton Islands
<i>Lysianassa</i> sp., Broughton Islands	<i>Æga</i> sp. ? Broughton Islands
<i>Ampelisca australis</i> , Haswell, Port Stephens	<i>Caprella</i> sp. ? Port Stephens
<i>Cyproidia ornata</i> , Hasw., "	<i>Proto</i> sp. ? " "
<i>Leucothoe commensalis</i> , Hasw., "	<i>Protella</i> sp. ? " "

Arachnida :—Several species of Pycnogonida.

## Annelida.

<i>Eunice</i> sp., Nelson's Bay.	<i>Polynoë</i> sp. n., Broughton Islands
" " "	<i>Polynoë</i> sp., Port Stephens
" " "	<i>Cirratulus</i> sp. "
" " Broughton Islands	<i>Aphrodite</i> sp. "
<i>Terebella</i> sp., Nelson's Bay	<i>Glycera</i> sp. "
<i>Terebella</i> sp. n. "	<i>Pectinaria</i> sp. n. "

Turbellaria :—*Nemertes* sp.

## Tunicata.

<i>Ascidia tinctoria</i> , Nelson's Bay	<i>Cynthia</i> sp., Nelson's Bay
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## Polyzoa.

A very large series, containing many new genera and species.

## Echinodermata.

<i>Synapta</i> sp., Port Stephens	<i>Comatula</i> , sp.
<i>Cucumaria pentagona</i> , Q. et G., Port Stephens	<i>Strongylocentrotus eurythrogrammus</i> , Val.
<i>Thyone spinosa</i> " "	<i>Echinocardium australe</i> , Gray
<i>Stichopus</i> sp. " "	Many species of <i>Ophiuridæ</i> , belonging to several genera
<i>Comatula</i> sp.	

## Actinozoa.

<i>Balanophyllia buccina</i> , Tenison-Woods, Broughton Islands	And several other species.
<i>Deltocyathus rotæformis</i> " "	Several species of <i>Gorgonidæ</i>
<i>Heteropsammia elliptica</i> (?), " "	

## Hydrozoa.

A good many species of Hydroid Zoophytes, of the genera *Sertularia*, *Sertularella*, *Aglaophenia*, and *Thujaria*.

## Spongiada.

A large series of siliceous sponges, containing many species.

C.



C. MOLLUSCA.

LIST of Shells dredged in Nelson's Bay, Port Stephens.

Gasteropoda.—Depth, 5 fathoms.

	Living Specimens.	Dead Specimens.		Living Specimens.	Dead Specimens.
1. Trophon Paivce, Crosse	1	1	37. Minolia bellula, Ang.	1	1
2. Triton fusiformis, Kiener	2	1	38. Gena strigosa, A. Ad.	1	1
3. " Spengleri, Chem	1	1	39. Tugalia intermedia, Reeve	6	1
4. " exaratum, Reve	1	1	40. Bullina lineata, Wood	2	1
5. Nassa suturalis, Lam Var intermedia, Dunker	2	1	41. Cylichna arachis, Quoy	1	1
6. " pauperata, Lam	1	15	42. Tornatina fusiformis, A. Ad.	1	1
7. " paupera, Gld.	1	1	43. Bulla oblonga, A. Ad.	3	1
8. Adamsia typica, Dunker	3	1	44. Pleurobranchus, sp. ?	8	1
9. Olivella leucozona, Ad. & Ang.	1	1	45. " sp. ?	7	1
10. Amalda oblonga, Sowerby	1	1	46. Doris " sp. ?	3	1
11. Mitra variabilis, Reeve	1	1	47. " sp. ?	1	1
12. Columbella Australis, Gask	4	1	48. " sp. ?	1	1
13. Marginella ovulum, Sowb.	4	4	49. " sp. ?	1	1
14. " simplex (?), Reve	1	1	50. " sp. ?	1	1
15. " sp. novo.	2	5	51. " sp. ?	1	1
16. Scala Philippinarum, Sowb.	1	1	52. " sp. ?	7	1
17. Odostomia laevis, Angas.	1	1	Conchifera—		
18. " sp. ?	2	1	53. Solen Sloanii, Gray	1	1
19. Cingulina circinata, Ang.	1	1	54. Saxicava arctica, Linn	4	1
20. Eulima, sp. ?	8	1	55. " Angasi A. Ad.	3	1
21. Drillia Oweni, Gray	3	1	56. Corbula Smithiana, Brazier	2	1
22. Clathurella zonulata (?), Ang.	1	1	57. Trigonella pusilla, A. Ad.	9	1
23. Mangelia Jacksonensis, Ang. (rare)	1	1	58. Gari Menkeana, Reeve	5	1
24. " sp. ?	1	1	59. Tapes undulata var. Born	1	1
25. Trivia Australis, Lam.	1	1	60. Hemicardia Donaciforme, Spengler	1	1
26. Pelicaria scutulata, Mart	1	2	61. Cardita amabilis, Desh.	3	1
27. Turritella sinuata, Reeve	1	1	62. Kellia, sp. ?	1	1
28. Rissoa, sp. ?	1	1	63. Crenella Cumingiana, Dunker	1	1
29. Rissoina, sp. ?	1	1	64. Vulsella Tasmanica, Reeve	4	1
30. Trochita calyptraeformis, Lam.	2	1	65. Pinna Zeylanica, Gray	1	1
31. Euchelus scabriusculus, A. Ad.	1	1	66. Leda Dohrni, Hanley	2	1
32. Siliquaria lactea, Lam.	1	2	67. Pecten tegula, Wood	11	1
33. Thalotia zebrides, A. Ad.	1	1	68. " sp. ? valve only	1	1
34. Zizyphinus speciosus, A. Ad.	1	1	69. Lima multicostata, Sowb.	6	1
35. Eutrochus scitulus, A. Ad.	1	1	Total	112	62
36. Minolia angulata ? A. Ad.	6	1			

LIST of Shells dredged in Salamander Bay, Port Stephens, N.S.W.

Gasteropoda.—8-12 fathoms, mud bottom.

	Dead Specimens.	Living Specimens.		Dead Specimens.	Living Specimens?
1. Nassa paupera, Gld.	14	1	20. Rissoina sp. ?	3	1
2. " pauperata, Lam	48	1	21. Adeorbis Angasi, A. Adams, very rare	1	1
3. " labecula, A. Ad.	1	1	22. Tugalia intermedia, Reeve	1	1
4. Columbella speciosa, Angas	1	1	23. Dentalium, sp. ?	12	1
5. " bicincta, Angas	14	1	24. Buccinulus niveus, Angas	1	1
6. Marginella, sp. ?	8	1	25. Ringicula arcata, Gld.	4	1
7. Natica Collicii, Recluz.	1	1	26. " caron, Hinds	3	1
8. Naticina nitida, Reeve	1	1	27. " exserta, Hinds	1	1
9. Crossea concinna, Angas	2	1	28. Cylichna pygmaea, A. Ad.	1	1
10. Eulima, sp. ?	1	1	29. " arachis, Quoy	4	1
11. Clathurella Brencchleyi, Angas	2	1	30. Genus ? sp. ? portion of shell only.	1	1
12. " sp. ?	1	1	Conchifera—		
13. " sp. ?	7	1	31. Tellina Ticonica, Desh	1	1
14. " sp. ?	3	1	32. " Ilium, Hanley	1	1
15. " sp. ?	6	1	33. Mysia sphaericula, Desh.	2	1
16. " sp. ?	1	1	34. Nucula simplex, A. Ad.	1	1
17. " sp. ?	1	1	Total	148	6
18. " sp. ?	1	1			
19. " sp. ?	4	1			

LIST of Shells from Nelson's Bay, Port Stephens, found under stones.

Gasteropoda.

	Dead Specimens.	Living Specimens.		Dead Specimens.	Living Specimens.
1. Purpura succincta, Lam.	1	1	7. Lepidopleurus antiquus, Reeve	1	1
2. Triton olivarium, Linn.	1	1	8. Conchifera	1	1
3. Thalotia zebrides, A. Ad.	1	1	9. Pecten tegula, Wood	1	4
4. Trochocoehlea taniata, Quoy & G.	1	2	Total	1	35
5. Scutus anatinus, Donov.	1	3			
6. Lophyrus Australis, Sowerby	1	23			

LIST of Shells dredged north of Cabbage-tree Island, opposite the entrance to Port Stephens, 24 fathoms.

Class Pteropoda.

1. Cavolina gibbosa ?	1	4. Cavolina sp. ?	3
2. " longirostris ?	11	5. Diaeria mucronata	2
3. " quadridentata (11 new species, more or less)	1		

Class Gasteropoda.

6. Murex sp. ?	2	14. Margenilla sp. ?	5
7. Nassa paupera	1	15. " "	4
8. " pauperata	33	16. " "	2
9. Mitra sp.	2	17. " "	1
10. Microvolata Australis	7	18. " "	1
11. Columbella bicincta	3	19. " "	1
12. Marginella sp. ?	44	20. " Ovulum	1
13. " "	4	21. " sp. ?	1

Class

## Class Gasteropoda—continued.

22. Marginella sp.?	1	48. Clathurella sp.?	1
23. " "	1	49. " "	1
24. " "	1	50. " "	1
25. Erato sp.?	11	51. " "	1
26. Turbonilla sp.?	5	52. " "	1
27. " "	2	53. " "	1
28. " "	1	54. " "	1
29. " "	1	55. Fossarina ?	2
30. Eulima	1	56. Rissoa	2
31. Cirsonella?	1	57. " "	1
32. Ethalia	10	58. " "	1
33. Torinia	3	59. Turbo?	2
34. " "	1	60. Liotia Angasi	17
35. Bifrontia, nov. sp.	1	61. Dentalium sp. nov.	3
36. Drillia	1	62. " sp. nov.	36
37. Clathurella	3	63. Cadulus sp.?	9
38. " "	2	64. Vermetus sp.?	100
39. " "	12	65. Buccinulus sp. nov.	4
40. Clathurella sp.?	4	66. " sp. nov.	1
41. " "	1	67. Cylichna arachis	1
42. " "	1	68. " sp. nov.	1
43. " "	3	69. " sp. nov.	6
44. " "	2	70. " concentrica	8
45. " "	3	71. Tornatina fusiformis	1
46. " "	1	72. Volvula rostrata	1
47. " "	1	73. Diaphana sp.?	1

## Class Conchifera.

74. Solecortus sp.? broken valve	1	82. Nucula sp.?	1
75. Cardium sp.	1	83. " sp.?	3
76. Cryptodon sp. nov.	2½	84. Leda ensicula	3½
77. " sp. nov.	18½	85. Pecten sp.?	4
78. Crassatella sp. nov.	1½	86. " sp.?	2
79. " sp. nov.	5½		
80. Trigonia sp.?	2½	Total	374
81. Limopsis sp.?	2		

## List of Shells dredged at Broughton Isles, north of Port Stephens, 35 fathoms. (Thirty-three new species.)

1. Diacria trispinosa?	1		
Class Pteropoda.			
2. Murex territus	2	Class Gasteropoda.	
3. " Angasi	1	55. Clathurella sp. novo.	2
4. Triton fusiformis	2	56. Conus aplustre	1
5. Trophon sp.?	1	57. Bittuim sp.?	1
6. " sp.?	1	58. Triphoris sp.?	1
7. Nassa paupera	4	59. " "	2
8. " pauperata	23	60. " "	1
9. Truncaria? sp.?	2	61. " "	2
10. Adamsia typica	1	62. Rissoa sp. nov.	1
11. Olivella leucozona	1	63. Alvania olivacea	2
12. Amalda oblonga	2	64. " salebrosa	1
13. Mitra variabilis	1	65. " sp.?	1
14. " sp.?	2	66. " "	1
15. Microvoluta Australis	3	67. " sp. nov.	2
16. Columbella Smithi	3	68. " "	6
17. " sp. novo.	2	69. " "	13
18. Esopus filosus	1	70. Anabathron sp. nov.	1
19. Marginella sp. nov.	3	71. Sabanea incidata	1
20. " " "	3	72. Ceratia sp. nov.	1
21. " " "	5	73. Cingula sp.?	10
22. " Metcalfi	4	74. Oscilla ligata	1
23. " sp. novo.	5	75. Cingula sp.?	4
24. " " "	1	76. Turritella sp.?	2
25. " Angasi	43	77. " "	2
26. " sp. novo.	26	78. Mathilda sp. nov.	3
27. Naticina sp.?	1	79. Caecum " "	1
28. Crossca? sp.?	½	80. Vanikoro sp.?	1
29. Turbonilla sp.?	½	81. Nov Genus sp. novo.	25
30. " nitida	2	82. Uvanilla tentoriiformis	4
31. " sp. nov.	1	83. Liotia clathrata	1
32. " " "	1	84. Cyclostrema nov. sp.	3
33. " " "	1	85. Clanculus gibbosus	9
34. Parthenia? " "	1	86. " clangulus	1
35. " " "	1	87. Eichelus scabriusculus	1
36. Eulima " "	1	88. Eutrochus scitulus	1
37. " " "	2	89. Zizyphius comptus	1
38. " " "	5	90. Ethalia Brazieri	11
39. " " "	1	91. Cirsonella Australis	6
40. " " "	3	92. Cemoria sp. nov.	1
41. " " "	1	93. Emarginula sp.?	1
42. " " "	1	94. " "	1
43. " " "	1	95. Tugalia intermedia	1
44. " " "	2	96. Dentalium sp.?	1
45. " " "	2	97. Cadulus sp.?	2
46. Acus bicolor	1	98. Tectura sp.?	1
47. Drillia radula	1	99. Buccinulus niveus	2
48. " sp.?	1	100. Cylichna sp.?	1
49. " "	1	101. " "	2
50. Clathurella Hayesiana	1	102. " "	1
51. " sp.?	5	103. " pygmæa	1
52. " "	1	104. Tornatina Hofmani	2
53. " "	1	105. " sp. nov.?	2
54. " "	2	106. Rissoa? sp.	1

Class

## Class Conchifera.

107. <i>Humphreyia Strangei</i> .....	2	116. <i>Arca?</i> sp. nov. ....	27
108. <i>Dosinia</i> sp. ? .....	1	117. <i>Pectunculus tenuicostatus</i> .....	2
109. <i>Cardium</i> ,, .....	2	118. ,, <i>Grayanus, Dunker</i> .....	1
110. <i>Chama spinosa</i> .....	1	119. <i>Trigonia Lamarckii</i> Var (Valves, 3) .....	1½
111. <i>Loripes</i> sp. ? .....	1	120. <i>Limopsis Loringi</i> (very rare) .....	1
112. <i>Lasea</i> ,, .....	2	121. <i>Pecten tegula</i> .....	1
113. ,, ,, .....	7	122. ,, sp. nov. ....	2
114. <i>Mytilicardia excavata</i> .....	1	123. <i>Lima multicostata</i> .....	1
115. <i>Crenella barbata</i> .....	2		

## Class Brachiopoda.

124. <i>Kraussiana</i> sp. ? (Valve) .....	1
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## List of Shells dredged off Nelson Head, Port Stephens.

1. <i>Murex territus</i> .....	1	70. <i>Enchelus baccatus</i> .....	4
2. <i>Tritonidea Australis</i> .....	1	71. ,, <i>scabriusculus</i> .....	1
3. <i>Trophon Hanleyi</i> .....	14	72. <i>Thalotia zebrides</i> .....	8
4. <i>Triton fusiformis</i> .....	4	73. <i>Eutrochus scitulus</i> .....	1
5. <i>Ranella leucostoma</i> .....	2	74. <i>Elenchus apicinus</i> .....	2
6. <i>Nassa paupera</i> .....	19	75. <i>Zizyphinus comptus</i> .....	1
7. ,, <i>pauperata</i> .....	47	76. <i>Bankivia varians</i> .....	3
8. ,, <i>mangeloides</i> .....	2	77. <i>Minolia vitiliginea</i> .....	10
9. <i>Neritula lucida</i> .....	1	78. ,, <i>angulata</i> .....	10
10. <i>Adamsia typica</i> .....	3	79. <i>Monilea corrugata</i> .....	3
11. <i>Olivella leucozona</i> .....	2	80. <i>Gibbula Strangei</i> .....	3
12. ,, <i>nympha</i> .....	14	81. <i>Gena strigosa</i> .....	—
13. <i>Amalda oblonga</i> .....	4	82. <i>Lucapina?</i> .....	1
14. <i>Columbella Australis</i> .....	3	83. <i>Fissurellidrea scutella</i> .....	3
15. ,, <i>Lincolnensis</i> .....	2	84. <i>Emarginula</i> sp. ? .....	1
16. ,, <i>albomaculata</i> .....	2	85. ,, ,, .....	1
17. ,, <i>bicincta</i> .....	16	86. <i>Tugalia intermedia</i> .....	2
18. ,, <i>lineolata</i> .....	2	87. <i>Dentalium</i> sp. ? .....	1
19. ,, <i>attenuata</i> .....	1	A87. <i>Vermetus</i> sp. ? .....	1
20. ,, <i>speciosa</i> .....	0	88. <i>Cadulus</i> sp. ? .....	7
21. <i>Æsopus filiosus</i> .....	15	89. <i>Tectura</i> ,, .....	1
22. <i>Marginella translucida</i> .....	89	90. <i>Buccinulus niveus</i> .....	1
23. ,, sp. ? .....	72	91. <i>Myonia concinna</i> .....	9
24. ,, <i>Angasi</i> .....	1	92. <i>Ringicula arcata</i> .....	1
25. ,, <i>attenuata</i> .....	6	93. ,, <i>exserta?</i> .....	2
26. ,, sp. ? .....	3	94. <i>Cylichna</i> sp. ? .....	5
27. ,, <i>turbinata</i> .....	1	95. ,, ,, .....	1
28. ,, <i>ovulum</i> .....	1	96. ,, ,, .....	1
29. ,, <i>Metcalfi</i> .....	1	97. ,, ,, .....	10
30. ,, sp. ? .....	1	98. <i>Atys</i> sp. nov. ....	1
31. ,, ? <i>Tasmanica</i> .....	5	99. <i>Tornatina</i> sp. ? .....	1
32. <i>Natica Chernitzii</i> .....	1	100. <i>Tornatina Brencchleyi</i> .....	9
33. ,, <i>conica</i> .....	4	101. <i>Bulla oblonga</i> .....	4
34. ,, <i>areolata</i> .....	2	102. <i>Hamina brevis</i> .....	13
35. ,, sp. ? .....	2		
36. <i>Lamellaria</i> sp. ....	1	CONCHIFERA.—	
37. <i>Scalaria Australis</i> .....	1	103. <i>Solen Sloanii</i> .....	1
38. ,, <i>Philippinarum</i> .....	1	104. <i>Saxicava aretica</i> .....	20
39. ,, <i>Jukesiana</i> .....	1	105. <i>Corbula Smithiana</i> .....	1
40. <i>Crossea concinna</i> .....	1	106. <i>Trigonella pusilla</i> .....	4
41. <i>Turbonilla nitida</i> .....	1	107. <i>Gari Menkeana</i> .....	4
42. ,, sp. ? .....	3	108. <i>Tellina tenuilirata</i> .....	4
43. <i>Odotomia lactea</i> .....	7	109. <i>Chione striatissima</i> .....	2
44. ,, sp. ? .....	3	110. ,, <i>Australis</i> .....	1
45. ,, ,, .....	2	111. <i>Tapes inflata</i> .....	1
46. ,, <i>simplex</i> .....	13	112. ,, <i>undulata</i> .....	1
47. <i>Solarium</i> sp. ....	1	113. ,, <i>turgida</i> .....	1
48. <i>Pleurotoma violacea</i> .....	1	114. ,, sp. ? .....	1
49. <i>Drillia Angasi</i> .....	2	115. <i>Cardium tenuicostatum</i> .....	1
50. ,, <i>Metcalfei</i> .....	1	116. <i>Chama spinosa</i> .....	1
51. <i>Clathurella</i> .....	1	117. <i>Lucina divaricata</i> .....	4
52. ,, sp. ? .....	2	118. ,, <i>Cumingi</i> .....	1
53. ,, ,, .....	1	119. ,, sp. ? .....	1
54. ,, ,, .....	1	120. <i>Kellia</i> ,, .....	1
55. ,, ,, .....	1	121. <i>Mytilicardia excavata</i> .....	1
56. ,, <i>bicolor</i> .....	1	122. <i>Crenella barbata</i> .....	8
57. <i>Mangelia Letourneuxiana</i> .....	2	123. ,, <i>Cumingi</i> .....	2
58. <i>Conus Jukesii</i> .....	2	124. <i>Volsella glaberrima</i> .....	1
59. <i>Cypraea erosa</i> .....	1	125. <i>Vulsella Tasmanica?</i> .....	1
60. <i>Amphiperas bulla</i> .....	1	B125. ,, sp. ? .....	1
61. <i>Pelicaria scutulata</i> .....	2	126. <i>Anomalocardia trapezia</i> .....	2
62. <i>Cerithium rhodostoma</i> .....	1	127. <i>Pecten tegula</i> .....	5
63. <i>Bittium granarium</i> .....	23	128. <i>Vola fumata?</i> .....	3
64. <i>Triphoris</i> sp. ? .....	1	129. <i>Lima multicostata</i> .....	6
65. <i>Vanikaro</i> sp. ? .....	4	130. ,, <i>angulata</i> .....	2
66. ,, sp. nov. ....	1	131. ,, <i>Strangei</i> .....	1
67. <i>Neritina Souverbiana</i> .....	15	132. <i>Ostrea</i> sp. ? .....	1
68. <i>Eutropia virgo</i> .....	1	133. <i>Waldheimia flavescens</i> .....	1
69. <i>Liotia speciosa?</i> .....	1		

## APPENDIX XIII.

LIST OF FOSSIL ANIMALS, THE REMAINS OF WHICH ARE REPRESENTED BY BONES FOUND IN THE  
CAVES AT WELLINGTON, N.S.W.

## Mammals.

Diprotodon Australis, C. III. and IV.	Sarcophilus, C. III.
Sthenurus, 2 sp., C. III.	Dasyurus, 2 sp., C. III.
Protomnodon, og., C. III. and IV.	Phalangista, C. III.
Protomnodon anack, C. III. and IV.	Thylacoleo carnifex, C. III. and IV.
Protomnodon sp.	Portion of an upper jaw and several lower rami.
Palorchestes sp., C. IV.	Echidna, C. III.
Macropus several sp., C. III. and IV.	Shoulder-blade and claw bones.
Halmaturus several sp., C. III.	Ornithorhynchus, C. III.
Betongia.	One claw bone only.
Thylacinus sp., C. III. and IV.	Mus, several sp. C. III. and IV.
Phascalomys, C. III. and IV.	

## Birds.

These are represented by portions of the tarso-metatarsal bones, belonging to carinate birds; a portion of the tarso-metatarsus of a bird allied to the Emu; one or two doubtful unguinal phalanges, probably raptorial; and a sternum of a small carinate bird. C. III. and IV.

## Reptiles.

Vertebrae of a large lizard, Hydrosaurus sp.; jaws of a lizard allied to Cyclodus, vertebrae of the same.  
Jaws of small lizards. C. III.

## Mollusca.

Remains of 2 species of Helix, tolerably perfect. C. III., 1 sp.; C. IV., 2 sp.  
(There are also over 1,000 specimens of Fossils not yet determined.)

## LIST of the Fishes found in the fresh waters of the Richmond River District.

Percidæ.		
1. Lates colonorum Guth., several varieties from different localities.	7. Mugil dobula.	
2. Oligorus macquariensis, Cuv. et Val., from the creeks and headwaters of the Richmond River.	8. Mugil sp.	
3. Gerres sp.	Siluridæ.	
	9. Copidoglanis tandanus, Mitchel.	
Sparidæ.		
4. Chrysophrys sarba.	10. Arius Australis, Guth.	
	Scombresocidæ.	
Triglidæ.		
5. Centropogon robustus, Guth.	11. Hemirhamphus intermedius.	
	12. Arrhamphus sp.	
Trachimidæ.		
6. Sillago sp.	Clupeidæ.	
	13. Clupea richmondia, Macl.	
	Murænidæ.	
	14. Anguilla australis, Richardson.	

## Crustacea.

1. Astacopsis serrata.	3. Palæmon ornatus.
2. Astacopsis sp.	

In addition to those found in the fresh water, many of the ordinary salt water species were obtained.

ED. P. RAMSAY,  
Curator.

## TECHNOLOGICAL, INDUSTRIAL, AND SANITARY MUSEUM REPORT FOR 1881.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND EXECUTIVE COUNCIL,—

The Trustees of the Australian Museum, incorporated by the Act 17 Victoria No. 2, have the honor to submit to your Excellency in Council, in accordance with the 9th section of that Act, this the Second Annual Report of the Committee of Management of the Technological, Industrial, and Sanitary Museum.

1. The business of the Museum has been conducted by the same Committee as in the previous year, 1880, namely, Mr. Alfred Roberts, M.R.C.S.E., Professor Liversidge, F.G.S., and Mr. Robert Hunt, Deputy Master of the Royal Mint—Mr. C. R. Buckland still acting as Secretary. Early in October, Mr. J. H. Maiden was appointed temporarily to classify and arrange the collected specimens, and generally to perform the duties of a Curator. Mr. Maiden, who possessed very high recommendations from gentlemen connected with similar institutions in England, has had the entire control of the arrangement of the Museum, and the results of his work are very satisfactory to the Committee.

2. At the commencement of the year several thousand circulars were distributed to exhibitors at the Melbourne Exhibition and others, setting forth the objects of the Museum, and soliciting donations. In response to these and previous circulars a large number of valuable specimens have been obtained, a list of which appears in Appendix III. The work of packing the specimens obtained at the Melbourne Exhibition was entrusted to the Acting Secretary, who also received instructions to note any articles worthy of purchase. Few purchases, however, were made, the Committee not being at that time in possession of the necessary funds. Some valuable presents were made to the Museum, through the Executive Commissioner for New South Wales, by Commissioners representing foreign countries and the Colonies. A few exchanges have been effected through the medium of the Australian Museum, collections of Natural History specimens having been sent in return. Further donations have been received from Europe, also some valuable purchases ordered from exhibitors at the Melbourne Exhibition.

3. The Committee, having ascertained that an International Medical and Sanitary Exhibition was to be held in London in July, took steps to have the Museum properly represented, and on the Government allowing the Agent General to act for the Committee, a sum of £100 was sent to him with a request that he would use his best endeavours to further the objects of the Institution, and purchase articles of special interest. Two cases of specimens and pamphlets have been received, and it is expected that others will follow.

4. The south-western portion of the Garden Palace has been enclosed and set apart for the purposes of the Museum. Over 30,000 feet of ground space are thus available for the display of the valuable collection of specimens, and the whole of this will be utilized. In connection with the Museum there will be a library of reference and reading-room, a chemical laboratory, and work-room. It is intended to employ the laboratory for the prosecution of original chemical and physical research, with especial reference to the utilization of the products of New South Wales and Australia generally. Analyses and examinations of colonial products, with a view to ascertaining their adaptability for economic purposes, will also be made at the instance of inquirers. The necessary chemicals and appliances for use in the laboratory have been ordered from England.

5. It is the aim of the Trustees to make this Museum one of interest and lasting service to the mass of the population. Information will be supplied in regard to things met with in daily life by people of different avocations; and no effort will be spared to make the Museum worthy of its title as an Industrial Museum. Manufactures and technical operations of all kinds will be represented by specimens and series of specimens illustrative of each process, from the raw material to the finished article. Special attention will be devoted to Section VIII (sanitary arrangements and appliances, &c.), in the belief that a well-arranged collection of sanitary appliances will prove of very material benefit to the country.

6. The work of arranging and preparing exhibits is being rapidly proceeded with, and a considerable portion of the Museum will probably be open to the public in the course of the next six months.

7. The contents of the Museum will be arranged in fifteen principal sections, of which Sections I, II, III, IV, VI, and IX are in an advanced state of preparation.

Section I.—Animal products, comprising textile materials of animal origin, including hair, skins, leather, gut, &c.; miscellaneous animal coverings, *e.g.*, furs, feathers, down; materials for carving, &c., *e.g.*, whalebone, bone, ivory, horn, tortoise-shell.

Marine products used alone or in manufactures, *e.g.*, shells (including cameos), coral, sponges, &c.; foods, as caviare, isinglass, bêche-de-mer, and oils, fats, and wax of animal origin; animal substances employed in dyeing, perfumery, pharmacy, &c.

Section II.—Vegetable products (other than foods), *e.g.*, oils and oil seeds, including drying, non-drying, and volatile or essential oils, vegetable tallow, vegetable wax, &c.

Gums, resins, &c., including the gums and resins proper, gum-resins, balsams, kinos, caoutchouc or India-rubber, gutta-percha, vulcanized India-rubber, ebonite or vulcanite and other compounds of caoutchouc with sulphur.

Fibres: Specimens of fibres in all stages of preparation; select examples of textile fabrics of vegetable origin; fibres suitable as paper materials. Especial prominence will be given to cotton and flax, and also to native fibre plants.

Woods: Samples of timber for building and manufacturing purposes generally.

Dyes and tans: Dyes, pigments, mordants, tanning extracts, &c., of vegetable origin; specimens of the parts of plants used in dyeing and tanning.

Perfumes: Substances of vegetable origin used in their preparation.

Drugs: Parts of plants, and miscellaneous products yielded by plants and used medicinally, whether official or not.

Miscellaneous specimens of vegetable origin with uses not enumerated above; botanical specimens of special interest.

Section III.—Waste products: Substances which, either from the abundance of their occurrence or from their offensive nature in themselves, or for other reasons, may be placed in this category. The preparation of valuable commercial products from coal-tar, of useful medicinal and other substances from the eucalypti, may be cited as examples.

Section IV.—Foods, including cereals, pulse, cocoa, sugar; models, &c., of perishable vegetables and fruit; preserved specimens of miscellaneous foods of animal or vegetable origin; substances which may be considered as food-adjuncts, *e.g.*, tea, coffee, spices, &c. Tobacco, and other substances which are smoked or used as masticatories in various parts of the world, will be included in this section.

Section V.—Economic entomology: The specimens will be so arranged as to enable the public to discriminate between insects which are injurious to man and those which work for his benefit; also to show the insects in all stages of growth, and specimens of the materials which they have destroyed or injured. Where it is impossible to exhibit actual specimens, the life-history of the insects will be illustrated as far as possible by models and diagrams.

Section VI.—Economic geology: Specimens of metallic ores and of miscellaneous minerals of commercial importance and general interest. Building stones, including marbles, slates, &c., rough, hewn, sawn, or polished; stones used in decorations, statuary, monuments, furniture, &c. The uses of many specimens in this section will be shown practically by incorporating them with the building itself in the form of pillars, panels, flooring, &c. Lime, cement, hydraulic cement, artificial stone. Stones used for special purposes, *e.g.*, lithographic stones, grindstones, &c. Graphite of all qualities, with illustrations of its industrial applications. Sand, clays, and other substances used in the manufacture of glass and pottery of every description. Gems and precious stones; artificial gems, together with the materials used in their production. Shells, coprolites, &c. Mineral waters reputed to possess medicinal properties. Salt, crude nitre, &c. Mineral combustibles, *e.g.*, coal, shale, ozokerite, petroleum, and substances obtained from these, together with illustrations of their uses.

Section VII.—Educational apparatus and appliances, school-fittings, books, maps, diagrams, &c. Collections of scientific apparatus and of specimens for high schools and colleges. A collection of this kind will be of the greatest possible value to teachers, who can thus see and examine everything required in a school, and directly compare the merits of the different books, fittings, and appliances as supplied by different makers and recommended by various authorities.

Section VIII.

Section VIII.—Sanitary appliances and arrangements. Domestic, &c., architecture. Every effort will be made to render this section a complete hygienic and sanitary museum. It will take cognizance of sanitary engineering in general; designs to illustrate dwelling-houses, barracks, shelters, hospitals and infirmaries, homes and asylums, schools of all kinds, mechanics' institutes; also eating-houses, granaries, dairies, slaughter-houses, markets, factories and workshops, public baths, &c. Sanitary appliances of all kinds will be represented. The subjects of water supply, ventilation, warming, lighting, &c., will be illustrated. There will be displayed apparatus for the use of those in health, for the sick and infirm, for the preservation of life and property, and anything concerning which the hygienist will have something to say.

Section IX.—Mining, engineering, and machinery: models, plans, drawings, tools, machinery, and appliances.

Section X.—Agricultural tools, appliances, and machinery; also, soils, manures, &c.

Section XI.—Models, drawings, and descriptions of patents: special attention will be paid to those which are likely to prove of use in the Colonies, or which have been taken out in Australia.

Section XII.—Ethnological specimens: The large and valuable collection of ethnological specimens belonging to the Australian Museum, and which was shown in the Garden Palace at the late Sydney International Exhibition, will be displayed in the Technological Museum.

Section XIII.—Examples of historical furniture, and of artistic workmanship in iron and other metals.

Section XIV.—Photographs, electrotype, plaster, and other reproductions of examples of art workmanship where originals are not to be obtained.

Section XV.—Exhibition catalogues, trade journals, price lists, and descriptions of new processes or industries. The information afforded to manufacturers, merchants, and tradesmen by a collection of this kind will be of incalculable value.

8. The Committee add to this their Report the following Appendices:—I. The Annual Balance-sheet; II. Attendance of Members of the Committee; III. A List of Books and Publications received; IV. A List of Specimens presented; V. A List of Specimens purchased.

The Common Seal of the Museum is affixed, by order of the Board, this 3rd day of June, 1882.

(L.S.)

ALFRED STEPHEN,

*Crown Trustee and Chairman.*

CHARLES R. BUCKLAND,  
*Acting Secretary.*

#### APPENDIX I.

BALANCE-SHEET of the Technological, Industrial, and Sanitary Museum, for the year ending 31st December, 1881.

1881. Dec. 31	RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	1881. Dec. 31	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	
	To receipts from the Trustees of the Australian Museum ...	2,500	0	0		By salaries and wages .....	477	14	11	
	„ balance from 1880 .....	9	2	8		„ purchase of specimens .....	251	13	5	
						„ cases .....	560	16	0	
						„ books .....	25	19	6	
						„ freight, cartage, Customs charges .....	214	17	1	
						„ stationery .....	41	19	0	
						„ travelling expenses .....	69	0	0	
						„ timber .....	24	7	0	
						„ purchase of chemicals .....	75	0	0	
						„ advertising and printing .....	20	13	9	
						„ draft to Agent General for purchase of specimens in England .....	100	0	0	
						„ insurance .....	6	19	8	
						„ cheque books .....	1	0	10	
						„ furniture .....	14	17	0	
						„ packing and agency charges .....	9	19	6	
						„ polishing .....	20	0	0	
						„ telegrams, exchange, postage .....	5	17	8	
						„ ironmongery .....	10	4	11	
						„ sundries .....	13	19	4	
							1,944	19	7	
						Balance .....	564	3	1	
		£	2,509	2	8		£	2,509	2	8
	Balance forward to 1882 ...	£	564	3	1					

#### APPENDIX II.

ATTENDANCE of the Committee, 1882.

Hunt, Robert, Esq., Deputy Master of the Royal Mint.....	17
Liversidge, A., Esq., F.G.S., Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy, Sydney University .....	14
Roberts, Alfred, Esq., M.R.C.S., E. ....	17

## APPENDIX III.

## A List of Books and Publications received.

- The Library Journal, vol. vi, Nos. 7, 12.  
 The Christmas Bookseller, 1879-1881.  
 The Bookseller, June to December, 1881.  
 The Telegraphic Journal, vol. ix, Nos. 219 to 214.  
 La Lumière Electrique, vols. i to v.  
 Symons' Monthly Meteorological Magazine, vol. xvi, June to December, 1881.  
 The Mineralogical Magazine, vol. iv, Nos. 17 to 20.  
 Scientific American, June to December, 1881.  
 The British Trade Journal, 1881.  
 Journal des Fabricants de Sucre, Nos. 24 to 37.  
 The Publishers' Weekly, vol. xx, Nos. 1, 2, 9, 11-14, 17, 19, 20, 23, 25, 26.  
 Index Medicus, vol. iii, Nos. 8, 11, 12.  
 The American Bookseller, vol. xii, Nos. 2, 5-12.  
 The Literary News, vol. ii, Nos. 7, 9, 11, and the Christmas number.  
 Bulletin Telegrafico, 1881, January to May, July, August, November, December: Index.  
 The American Monthly Microscopical Journal, vol. ii, Nos. 1 to 6, No. 12.  
 Knowledge, vol. i, No. 1.  
 Colburn's United Service Magazine, 1881; June to November.  
 The Journal of Forestry, vol. v, Nos. 50 to 55.  
 The German and American Brewers' Journal, vol. v, Nos. 8, 11, 12; vol. vi, Nos. 1, 2.  
 The Papermakers' Monthly Journal, vol. xix, Nos. 1 to 10, No. 12.  
 Directory of Papermakers, 1881.  
 The Fireman, vol. iv, No. 12; vol. v, Nos. 1 to 5.  
 The Masonic Tablet, vol. ii, No. 4.  
 A Catalogue of Interesting Old Books.  
 Catalogue of Ancient and Modern Books.  
 The Monthly Magazine of Pharmacy, Chemistry, and Medicine, August, 1881.  
 The American Mail, vol. v, No. 2.  
 The British Mercantile Gazette, vol. xiii, No. 165.  
 Allgemeine-Zeitschrift für Textil Industrie, vol. iii, No. 12.  
 Deutsche Industrie Zeitung, vol. xxii, No. 25.  
 The Plumber and Decorator, vol. iii, Nos. 28 to 34, No. 36.  
 The Manufacturer and Builder, vol. xiii, Nos. 1 to 5, 7 to 10.  
 The American Architect, vol. ix, No. 284.  
 The Plumber and Sanitary Engineer, vol. iii, Nos. 17, 18, 22; vol. iv, Nos. 1, 7, 8.  
 Sanitary Engineering, vol. vi, No. 1.  
 The Boot and Shoe Trades Journal, vol. vii, Nos. 163 to 172; vol. viii, Nos. 173-190, 197 to 199.  
 The Jeweller and Metal-worker, vol. vi, Nos. 182 to 186, 188, 190 to 192, 195.  
 The Papermakers' Circular, vol. x, Nos. 108, 109, 111, 113.  
 From the Religious Tract Society, London—  
 50 Miscellaneous Educational and Religious Works.  
 From the Department of Mines, Victoria—Reports.  
 From C. Jansky, Bohemia—  
 Coloured Diagrams of Apparatus used in Physics.  
 From the Executive Commissioner for India, M.I.E.—  
 Lateral Lithotomy Operations, 1 vol.  
 From the Observatory, Tokio, Japan—  
 Meteorological Reports, 15 vols.  
 Elementary Geography of Japan, 8 vols.  
 From Her Majesty's Commissioners of Patents—A set of  
 Abridgements of Patents, 124 vols.  
 From Dr. Wm. Davis (Bristol)—A case of Educational  
 Books, 46 vols.  
 From Messrs Relfe Bros. (London)—A parcel of Educa-  
 tional Books, 14 vols.  
 Whitaker's Almanac.  
 Mitchell's Newspaper Press Directory.  
 Transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society  
 of Edinburgh, vol. 13.  
 Der Kohlentransport und Jahrbuch für das Bergund  
 Huttenwesen.  
 From N. O. Gewerbe Verein (Vienna)—  
 A parcel of Technological Publications.  
 From the Government Printer (Melbourne)—  
 Geological, Mining, &c., Reports, 26 vols.  
 From Messrs. Oliver and Boyd (Edinburgh)—  
 School Books, 16 vols.  
 From the Educational Supply Association (Limited), London  
 School Books, 24 vols.  
 From Messrs. Bemrose & Sons, Derby—  
 School Books, 7 vols.  
 From the National Temperance Publication Depot, Lon-  
 don—Juvenile Temperance Books, 4 vols.  
 From the Chevalier Jervis, Turin, Italy—  
 Programmi del Regio Istituto Tecnico di Milano,  
 1863-4 to 1875-6, 1877-8 to 1878-9.  
 Ordinamento della Regia Scuola Minerario di Iglesias.  
 Annali del Regio Museo Industriale Italiano.  
 Programmi della Regio Scuola Superiore di Commercio,  
 Venezia.
- From the Chevalier Jervis—*continued*—  
 Relazioni dei Regii Commissarii speciali Italiani Espos-  
 sizione Internazionale di Londres, 1862, Torino,  
 Firenze, 1 vol.  
 Annali dei Regio Istituto Industriale Professionale di  
 Torino.  
 Catalogo dei Regio Museo Industriale Italiano in Torino.  
 I Combustibili Minerali d'Italia, 1879.  
 From Professor Liversidge, F.G.S.—  
 Handbooks, etc., South Kensington Museum, 44  
 vols., including:—  
 Gold and Silversmith's Work.  
 Glass Vessels.  
 Ancient and Modern Furniture and Woodwork.  
 Guide to the Museum.  
 Art Directory.  
 Science „  
 Catalogue of the Educational Division—  
 Majolica, Bronzes, Textiles, Ivories, Furniture,  
 Musical Instruments.  
 List of Buildings having Mural Decorations.  
 Catalogue of Models of Machinery, Tools, etc.  
 Catalogue of Ship Models and Marine Engineering.  
 Photographs of Paintings and Drawings.  
 Utilization of Waste Products.  
 Catalogue of Collection of Munitions of War.  
 Architecture and Sculpture.  
 Drawings of Glass Cases.  
 Food.  
 Scientific Apparatus, 2 vols.  
 Free Evening Lectures, 1876.  
 Conferences, 1876, 4 vols.  
 Science.  
 Construction and Building Materials.  
 Inventory of Casts in Fictile Ivory.  
 Catalogue of Gems and Precious Stones.  
 „ Ruled Surfaces.  
 Reproductions in Metal.  
 Photographs of Precious Metals and Enamels.  
 Inventory of Plaster Casts.  
 Photographs of Pottery, Porcelain, and Glass.  
 Special Loan Collection of Scientific Apparatus.  
 Prospectus of the Museum.  
 „ Science Schools and Classes.  
 Regulations for „  
 Bethnal Green Branch Publications, as follows:—  
 Collection of Oriental Porcelain and Pottery.  
 Special Loan Collection of Furniture.  
 Anthropological Collection.  
 Calendars, Educational Works, Prospectuses, &c.:  
 Schools for Girls and Colleges for Women.  
 Yorkshire College, Leeds. Calendar.  
 Report to the Clothworkers' Company.  
 Our Schools and Colleges.  
 Educational Year Book, 1879.  
 Technical Training.  
 University College, London. Calendar.  
 London University Calendar.  
 Dublin University Calendar.  
 University College of Wales Calendar.  
 Oxford University Calendar.  
 King's College, London, Calendar.  
 German Letters on English Education.  
 In the Schoolroom.  
 Report of the Philadelphia Exhibition, 3 vols.  
 Art Education as applied to Industry.  
 Circular of Lord Stanley to H. M. Representatives  
 abroad, and their replies.  
 Philadelphia Exhibition Reports and Awards.  
 The Schools for the People.  
 Higher Schools and Universities in Germany.  
 Prussian Educational Code.  
 Practical Educationists and their Systems of Teaching.  
 Pharmaceutical Society, London. Calendar.  
 Intermediate Schools in Ireland.  
 Our National System of Education.  
 The Elementary Education Acts.  
 The Teacher.  
 London Institution Prospectus.  
 Particulars of Indian Public Works Department.  
 "The Examiner" (Eleven Numbers).  
 Society of Arts' Programme of Examinations.  
 Berner's College Prospectus.  
 Birkbeck Institute Prospectus and Syllabus of Classes.  
 Hartley Institute. Prospectus.  
 Anderson's College, Glasgow. Calendar.  
 Greenwich Hospital School. Regulations for Admission.  
 Gresham College. List of Lectures.  
 Agricultural College, Cirencester. Prospectus and Ex-  
 amination Papers.  
 Owen's College, Manchester. Prospectus and Syllabus  
 of Lectures for Evening Classes.  
 Working Men's College, London. Prospectus.

A LIST of Books and Publications received—*continued* :—

- From Professor Liversidge, F.G.S.—*continued*—  
 College of Physical Science, Newcastle. Calendar.  
 King's College, London. Prospectus of Evening Classes.  
 Royal College of Science for Ireland. Directory.  
 University College, Bristol. Calendar.  
 Bristol Mining School. Programme.  
 Royal Polytechnic College, London. Prospectus.  
 City of London College. Calendar.  
 Pharmaceutical Society. Regulations of the Board of Examiners.  
 Liverpool School of Science. Report.  
 Birmingham and Midland Institute Report.  
 Artisans' Reports—Paris Exhibition—1867.  
 Plan for Central Technological College.  
 Museum of Trade Patterns and Industrial Examples.  
 Technical Education—H. Solly.  
 Technical and Primary Education—Playfair.  
 Journal of the Society of Arts—from 21st November to 26th December, 1873—1874 to 1878 inclusive.  
 Food Labels from South Kensington Museum.  
 Sundry Letters, Documents, &c., relating to the Technical Education Commission, and addressed to the London Committee.  
 La Propriété Industrielle en France et à l'Étranger.  
 Les Pays Étrangers et l'Exposition de 1878, 19 vols.  
 Universität zu Heidelberg. Programme.  
 Königl. Technische Hochschule zu München. Calendar.  
 Königl. Technische Hochschule zu München. Programme.  
 Königl. Sächsisches Polytechnikum zu Dresden. Programmes (2).  
 Polytechnischen Schule zu Carlsruhe. Programme.  
 Polytechnischen Schule zu Aachen— „  
 K.K. Technischen Hochschule in Wien „  
 Eidgen Polytechnischen Schule Zürich „  
 Denkschrift über das Technische Unterrichtswesen.  
 Pädagogischer Jahresbericht, 1877.  
 Le Saline del Regno d'Italia.  
 Annali del Regio Istituto Industriale e Professionale di Torino, 4 vols.  
 Relazione di una Escursione in Svizzera.  
 Programma dell'Insegnamento Professionale nel 1864.  
 Gli Istituti Tecnici in Italia nel 1869.  
 Ordinamento degli Istituti Tecnici (Firenze 1871).  
 Istruzioni e Programmi per l'insegnamento nelle Scuole Tecniche.
- From Professor Liversidge, F.G.S.—*continued*—  
 Regolamento per le Scuole Tecniche e gli Istituti Tecnici.  
 Regio decreto che approva per gli esami di licenza negli Istituti Tecnici e Nautici del Regno.  
 Regio decreto che approva il Regolamento per l'Istruzione Industriale e Professionale.  
 Regolamento e Programma per gli esami di ammissione agli Istituti Tecnici.  
 Regio decreto concernante gli Insegnamenti negli Istituti Tecnici.  
 Guida dello Studente nelle Scuole Tecniche e negli Istituti Tecnici.  
 Regolamento speciale per le Regie Scuole d'Applicazione per gli Ingegneri.  
 Repertorio delle Miniere.  
 Il disboscamento delle Montagne.  
 Le Costruzioni Rurali.  
 Les Race Bovines au concours agricole, 2 vols.  
 Le Miniere dell' Isola dell' Elba.  
 Statistica del Regno d' Italia, 2 vols.  
 Manuale dei Procedimenti Rurali.  
 Relazione sulla Industria del Lino (flax).  
 L'Istruzione Industriale e Professionale nel Regno d'Italia, 1874.  
 Annali del Istituto Agrario della Provincia di Terra di Lavoro.  
 Annali della Stazione Agraria annessa all' Istituto agrario della Provincia di Terra di Lavoro.  
 Relazione interno all' Amministrazione delle Regie Minierie e fonderie del Ferro in Toscana.  
 Relazione sui Prodotti greggi e lavorati delle Industrie Estrattive (Ores and Metallurgy).  
 Atti del VI. Congresso Pedagogico Italiano.  
 Sulla Merceologia (due Lezioni).  
 La Istruzione Industriale e Professionale in Italia nel 1878.  
 Del diritto degli Scolari nell' Ordinamento Delle Scuole.  
 Annali del Ministero di Agricoltura Industria e Commercio, 3 vols.  
 Catalogo Ragionato dei Prodotti Minerali Italiani Spediti all' Esposizione Universale di Vienna.  
 Regolamento delle Scuole Municipali della Città di Torino.  
 Programma Didattico della Scuola Superiore Femminile di Torino.  
 Relazione sugli Istituti Tecnici d'Italia, 1862.

## APPENDIX IV.

## LIST of Donations.

- From the Caslon Letter Foundry Company (England)—Specimens of types and rules.  
 From Mr. August Leonhardi (Germany)—A Collection of inks, and miscellaneous articles of stationery.  
 From the Executive Commissioner for Fiji (M.I.E.)—Specimens of raw cotton, fibre, coffee, sugar.  
 From the Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew (London)—3 cases of botanical specimens.  
 From Messrs. Böing and Dormann (Germany)—A case of rock salt.  
 From the Bay of Islands Coal Company (New Zealand)—Specimens of minerals and coal.  
 From Mr. C. Jeke (N. S. W.)—Chrome ores.  
 From Messrs. C. Moore and Company (Sydney)—Samples of India-rubber manufactured by Mr. Birnbaum.  
 From Messrs. Toeh and Company (Belgium)—Specimens of slates.  
 From the Dortmund Union Iron Company (Germany)—A large and valuable exhibit (with show-case) of various kinds of iron and steel.  
 From Miss Blaxland (Sydney)—Ethnological specimens and curios from the South Sea Islands.  
 From Messrs. W. S. Holland and Company (America)—Specimens of Venetian blind laths.  
 From Messrs. Hart and Roux (Sydney)—Photographs.  
 From the Surveyor General of South Australia—A large map of that Colony, prepared for schools.  
 From H. Gruson (Germany)—Samples of iron.  
 From Mr. Heitmann (Germany)—Educational diagrams.  
 From Messrs. Rischmeyer and Company (Germany)—Collection of grinding-stones.  
 From Messrs. Burger and Heinert (Germany)—Model of a ceiling.  
 From the Neu-Stassfurt Salt-works (Germany)—A large and valuable exhibit of rock-salt and associated minerals.  
 From Mr. Otto Fennel (Germany)—Photographs of Mathematical instruments.  
 From the Westphalian Union Company (Germany)—A large exhibit of wire, and also zinc, iron, &c., in various stages of manufacture.
- From Mr. Schuppau (Germany)—A collection of seal impressions.  
 From Messrs. Reideburg & Müller (Germany)—Specimens of roofing felt.  
 From Mr. Dessauer (Germany)—Specimens of papers (in six albums).  
 From the Osnabrück Iron Company (Germany)—Specimens of iron for railway purposes.  
 From Mr. S. Jacoby (Melbourne)—Specimens of German nickel.  
 From Messrs. Alsen & Son (Germany)—A collection of cement and objects manufactured therefrom.  
 From Messrs. Pfaff, Reichenbach, & Company (Melbourne)—A large vase of German imitation stoneware.  
 From the Harkort Bridge Company (Germany)—Specimens of iron.  
 From Messrs. Jas. Reckitt & Company (England)—Specimens of starch and blue.  
 From J. Corbet, Esq., M.P., the Stoke Prior Salt-works (England)—A collection of salt in various stages of preparation.  
 From Young's Paraffine and Mineral Oil Company (Scotland)—A complete exhibit of paraffine and paraffine candles, oils, &c., obtained from bituminous shale.  
 From the Farnley Iron Company (England)—An exhibit of bricks, tiles, drain pipes, &c.  
 From the Earl of Dudley—A valuable and comprehensive exhibit, with show-case, of iron of various qualities submitted to miscellaneous tests.  
 From the British Telegraph Construction Company (England)—A valuable exhibit, with show-case, of telegraph wires and cables.  
 From Messrs. Woollams & Company (England)—Specimens of embossed and other papers.  
 From Mr. E. Stauford (London)—A large collection of maps.  
 From Mr. G. Jennings (London)—A collection of sanitary ware and appliances.  
 From Mr. G. Cochrane (England)—Specimens of papers.  
 From Messrs. Bickford, Smith, & Company (England)—An exhibit of their patent fuses.

From



List of Donations—*continued*.—

- From the Earl Granville and the Shelton Bar Iron Company (England)—A complete and valuable exhibit of iron in all stages of manufacture; also a series of the ores and coals employed.
- From the proprietor of the *Graphic* (London)—A collection of materials used in the manufacture of paper.
- From Messrs. T. C. Smith & Sons (England)—A series of wall maps.
- From Messrs. Arrowsmith & Company (England)—Specimens of Parquet flooring.
- From Messrs. Marshall & Sons (England)—Photographs of agricultural machinery.
- From Messrs. T. and C. Clark (England)—A large exhibit, with show case, of hardware furniture and other goods.
- From Mr. C. Bowman (London)—A collection of stencil plates and ink.
- From the Berthon Boat Company (England)—A collapsible yacht and canoe.
- From Mr. Samuely (Austria)—Specimens of potash.
- From Messrs. Schemales, Erbslöh & Company (Melbourne)—A collection of hats made of wood, with show case (from Austria).
- From Messrs. Roberts & Company (India)—Specimens of tobacco leaf and cigars.
- From Mr. Whitfield (West Australia)—Specimens of fibre plants, and nuts.
- From Messrs. Meyer & Henckel (Denmark)—Sample of cheese-colouring.
- From the Auckland Harbour Board (New Zealand)—Specimens of Jarral and Totara timber, showing the ravages of the torredo navalis.
- From Mr. J. E. Fletcher (New Zealand)—Specimens of timber.
- From Messrs. Ingram & White (New Zealand)—Specimens of chalk.
- From Mr. E. M' Caffray (New Zealand)—A collection of minerals and stones.
- From the Oamaru Stone Company (New Zealand)—An obelisk and pillar, and other lathe-work in Oamaru stone.
- From the Hokiangra Saw Mill Company (New Zealand)—Specimens of timber.
- From Messrs. Dejaiffe-Devroye (Belgium)—A collection of marbles.
- From M. Bottelier (Belgium)—Specimens of flax.
- From the Executive Commissioner for Belgium (Melbourne International Exhibition)—Specimens of pottery, iron, leather, papers, chemical products, starches, cardboard, cement, copper in sheets and dishes, numerous specimens of glass.
- From the Executive Commissioners for South Australia, M.I.E.—Specimens of soils, barks, and cereals.
- From the Executive Commissioner for Ceylon, M.I.E.—Specimens of coffee, cereals, plumbago, woods, tobacco.
- From Messrs. De Grauw, Aynar, and Company (America)—An exhibit of oars.
- From Professor Pirz (America)—A collection of chemicals.
- From Messrs. Morris, Wheeler and Company (America)—An exhibit of nails.
- From the Executive Commissioner for the Netherlands, M.I.E.—Specimens of blue, charcoal bricks, chicory, zinc, and oil.
- From G. W. Kieffer (the Netherlands)—A series of imitations of marbles and wood.
- From Messrs. Christofle and Company (France)—Specimens of nickel.
- From M. Guerlain (France)—Specimens of soap and perfumery.
- From A. F. Mercier (Melbourne)—Specimens of Mauritius woods.
- From Mr. R. Magrath (N.S.W.)—Specimens of soils.
- From Messrs. Stephens and Kyle (N.S.W.)—Specimens of bricks.
- From Mr. L. Fountain (N.S.W.)—Specimens of minerals.
- From Mr. Milton (N.S.W.)—A trophy of corks, and of ornamental cork-cutting.
- From Mr. Gardner (N.S.W.)—Specimens of printing.
- From Mr. Stratton (N.S.W.)—Two carved miniature chairs.
- From Mr. Rudder (N.S.W.)—Specimens of minerals.
- From Messrs. F. C. Calvert and Company (Manchester)—A collection of the commercial forms of carbolic acid, together with samples of numerous carbolic acid preparations.
- From Messrs. Gillott and Company (England)—Specimens of pens in all stages of manufacture.
- From Mr. Jefferson Read (England)—An exhibit of arcanum plated-ware.
- From Messrs. MacBrair Bros. (Sydney)—Two show stands.
- From Mr. J. Unite (London)—A model of a hayrick and cover.
- From the Honorable the Colonial Secretary—A show case.
- From the Worcester Royal Porcelain Company (England)—A collection of their manufactures in various stages, together with samples of the raw materials used.
- From Messrs. Lobeck and Company (Germany)—A collection of vegetable products.
- From Signor Giorgi (Italy)—Specimens of majolica-ware.
- From Messrs. John Brown and Company, Limited (Sheffield)—A very massive and interesting iron exhibit, comprising a huge boiler-end plate, tires, 9-in. armour plates, and other specimens both numerous and valuable.
- From Messrs. Lloyd and Lloyd (Birmingham)—A set of wrought iron tubes.
- From the Department of Mines (Victoria)—Maps of Victoria, plans, &c.
- From the Nagpur Museum (India)—A collection of agricultural, forest, mining, &c., products consisting of cereals, oil seeds, drugs, spices, fibres, yarns, cottons, gums, resins, dyes, woods, barks, soils, minerals, &c.
- From the Executive Commissioner for India, (M.I.E.)—Specimens of inlaid metal ware, Indian fabrics of wool, muslin, cotton, silk, lace, embroideries, brocades, &c., over 100 samples; pottery, brassware, domestic utensils, articles used in temple worship, matting, leather work, raw silks, fibres, cordage, coir ropes, &c.; native jewelry, stoneware, ruler knife-handle, paper knives and weights of agate; ivory paintings, inlaid woodwork, ebony and sandal wood, papier-maché work, native paintings, enamel work, tanned skins, pith hats, model of a mosque in pith, marble carvings, coffee berries, lacquered ware, hookah and stem, oil paintings, chintzes, models of agricultural implements, pictures of Indian scenery, blue twist, steatite cups, tobacco (raw and manufactured), cinchona barks, collection of indigenous woods, samoran, photographs, figures of natives representing various castes.
- From Mr. Chisholm (India)—Samples of coffee.
- From the Executive Commissioner for the Straits Settlements, (M.I.E.)—Specimens of minerals, tin splash, models of boats, soils, mats, slippers, fibre, woods, goblet, cup and tray of tin, model of a barrow, tea, guttapercha, sleeping mat, papier-maché vase, brass ware (native), gambier, rubber, gum, copal, tapioca, spices, vegetable tallow, dragon's blood, incense, sticks, part of a guttapercha tree, rattan, tin ores, hats, rhinoceros horn (carved), sandals, cocoanuts, native papers, coolie receipts, box for betel-nut and gambier, damar resin of various kinds.
- From Mr. G. Sarfatti (Italy)—Specimens of liquorice root, asbestos rope, salt, sulphur, galvano root, wire netting, tobacco, sunach, rice, artificial leather, straw, tapestry, oils.
- From the Australian Museum (on loan)—Samples of wool, cables, and model of a spinning machine.
- From Mr. Patterson (N.S.W.)—Specimen of building stone.
- From Box's Patent Ball Castor Company (England)—Specimens of ball castors.
- From Messrs. Gostling and Company (London)—A large exhibit of window mullions, vousoirs, kerbs, balustrades, &c., in Portland cement.
- From Messrs. Mander Brothers (England)—A collection of varnishes and colours.
- From Mr. Herrenschmidt (N.S.W.)—Antimony ores.
- From Messrs. Breithaupt and Son (Germany)—Diagrams of mathematical instruments.
- From the Societa Terra Bolari (Italy)—Specimens of ochres and other earthy pigments.
- From Jas. Thompson and Company (England)—Specimens of fillet cards in Swedish iron wire.
- From La Société Anonyme de la Fabrique de fer d'ougrée (Belgium)—An exhibit, with show case, of specimens of iron.
- From the British and Foreign Blind Association—An exhibit showing methods for teaching the blind.
- From Daniel de Pass (England)—Specimens of guano.
- From Thos. Farmer and Co. (London)—Chemicals.
- From the Geographical Bureau, Tokio (Japan)—A collection of maps and reports.
- From Messrs. Chance Brothers (England)—Specimens illustrating the manufacture of window glass.
- From F. Raminé (Hamburg)—Anatomical models.
- From J. Borgfeldt (Germany)—Specimens of cork carvings.
- From Messrs. Askham Brothers and Wilson (England)—Specimens of steel.
- From Mrs. H. Vansittart (England)—Model of a ship's screw propeller.
- From J. Trant Fischer (Sydney)—Specimens of Indian tea seeds.
- From Mr. Alfred Roberts, M.R.C.S.E. (Sydney)—Specimens of tea.
- From L. Nicolls (England)—An exhibit illustrative of the manufacture of cricket bats.

## APPENDIX V.

## List of Specimens purchased :—

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>From Mr. Van Derkelen (Belgium).—Specimens of imitation delft ware.</p> <p>From Messrs. M'Ewan and Company—Specimens of Irish Belleek-ware.</p> <p>From the Japanese Court, M.I.E.—A magic mirror.</p> <p>From Mr. Schulze (Germany)—<br/>Models of agricultural implements, specimens of German ironware.</p> <p>From the Ceylon Court, M.I.E.—<br/>Model of an oil-pressing machine ; also, a collection of Ceylon woods.</p> <p>From Messrs. Pfaff, Reichenbach, and Company—Specimens of German imitation stoneware.</p> | <p>From G. Sarfatti (Italy)—Specimens of raw and waste silk, whetting-stones, varnishes, starches, ozokerite, hemp, lead and shot in various stages of manufacture, paper, bent wood in form of wheel, cancos and shells, lava carving, spun glass and beads, hand-made lace, alabaster, pottery, table of volcanic cement.</p> <p>From Messrs. Webb and Sons—Specimens of glassware.</p> <p>From Messrs. Christoffe et Cie. (Paris)—A complete series of electrotype reproductions of the ancient Roman works of art discovered at Hildesheim, Germany, in 1868.</p> |
|---|---|



1882.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## SYDNEY FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

(REPORT FROM TRUSTEES, FOR 1881.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

The Trustees of the Free Public Library to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Sir,

Sydney, 10 March, 1882.

I have the honor to transmit to you the Eleventh Annual Report of the Trustees, for the year 1881.

On reference to Appendix B it will be seen that the total number of visits to the Library during the year was 136,272, being an increase of 1,810 upon last year, and a larger number than in any preceding year, except in 1879, during which period the International Exhibition was open. It is extremely gratifying to the Trustees to be able to report that so large a use has been made of the benefits provided by this Institution for the improvement and advancement of education; and they feel assured, from the results now shown in the Appendices to this Report, that if better accommodation could be afforded to students and readers who daily attend at the very inconvenient and overcrowded reading-room of the Reference Department, that the great power of advancing the higher branches of education which Free Libraries are now universally acknowledged to possess would soon be fully realized in this, as it has been in other parts of the world.

The Trustees cannot but regret that anything should have occurred to delay the progress of the building of a new Library upon the land which has already been secured for the purpose in Elizabeth-street.

In August last, The Hon. Sir John Robertson, K.C.M.G. (then Minister of Public Instruction), handed over to the Trustees an iron building in Macquarie-street, recently obtained by the Government, for the use of the Lending Branch; and during that month the whole of the books belonging to the Branch were removed there after proper alterations and repairs of the building had been made. The shelf space vacated by these books will now be made available for the reception of about 5,000 more volumes for the Reference Library, and so soon as these are received it will be, however much such a course is to be regretted, the duty of the Trustees to discontinue the purchase of any more books for this Department, unless some arrangement, concerning which the Trustees have no information at present, can be made for additional accommodation.

The total number of volumes in the Lending Branch on the 31st December was 14,687, and the number of volumes borrowed during the year reached 57,802; or, 20,571 in excess of the previous year. The number of ticket-holders registered was 3,137, being an increase on the last year of 568.

Out of the volumes issued in the year 17 only are missing; owing to incorrect addresses having been given by the borrowers to whom these books were lent. This makes a total loss from the Lending Branch since the day of opening, on the 3rd July, 1877, of 57 volumes; but it is probable that some of these volumes may yet be recovered, as several missing books have from time to time been returned by others than the borrowers, on their learning the risk they ran by detaining Government property.

When it is considered that the facilities for obtaining books at this Library are perhaps larger than those offered by any similar Institution, and that it is less possible in a city such as this, with an unusually large proportion of visitors from foreign countries, as well as from the neighbouring colonies, to insist upon those securities for the safe custody of books which may be obtained elsewhere, the Trustees do not regard this loss as one of a very serious character. It must be borne in mind that at this Library large numbers of volumes are issued on the personal security of applicants, who may be, and in many cases are, entire strangers to the Trustees, or to the gentlemen who are entrusted, in accordance with the rules, with the privilege of recommending borrowers.

The number of books missing from the Reference Library during the year is 4. (*See Appendix F.*)

The total number of volumes added to the Institution during 1881 was 5,223, being 2,536 to the Reference Library, and 2,642 to the Lending Branch; and the total stock, as detailed under their various classes in Appendix A, is 51,163.

In the early part of January last the Trustees received from your Department a communication transmitting a correspondence from the Wollongong School of Arts and the Plattsburg Mechanics' Institute, asking for the loan of any duplicates or unused books, and suggesting that books should be lent in this manner, in parcels of about 200 volumes at a time, to the various Schools of Arts in the Colony.

To this communication a reply was sent to you, stating that though the Trustees highly approved of the proposal to issue books for the country in the manner suggested, yet the want of proper convenience and the overcrowded state of this Institution rendered it impossible for them to recommend the carrying out of this work until a new Library was erected, or some better accommodation provided for issuing books from the Lending Department.

As the Lending Branch has now been removed to a more convenient and commodious building, the Trustees will probably feel themselves in a position to recommend to you when submitting their next Estimate, that some provision be made for carrying out this suggestion; but in order to accomplish this desirable extension of the advantages of the Institution it will be essential that additional assistance should be first provided.

On the 12th August the Trustees received an application through you from the Acting Secretary of the Technological, Industrial, and Sanitary Museum of New South Wales, asking that the whole of the English Specifications of Patents might be transferred to their care.

At a special meeting held on the 16th August, it was resolved, after mature consideration—"That the Trustees are not prepared to recommend the transfer of the Specifications of Patents to the custody of the Technological Museum, &c., unless precautions are taken for the care of the same, and for their being placed under a competent Librarian, with liberty to the public to inspect at reasonable times; and in the event of the Technological Museum ceasing to exist, that the books may be returned to the Library."

The management of the Technological Museum, under these conditions, declined to accept the offer; and the Trustees, now that they have shelf-room for these valuable documents in the Lending Branch, think that it will be more to the advantage of those seeking the use of them that the Patents remain in the Library. There they will be immediately available for all who desire to peruse them; and they will be under the care of a competent staff of attendants whose duty it is to facilitate reference, and to preserve the volumes.

During the year several donations have been received from various persons, to whom the thanks of the Trustees have been conveyed, and a complete list of these gifts will be found in Appendix G.

Although many books have been published in the Colony, and a copy of each work should have been presented to the Library under the provisions of the Copyright Act, only two books and a pamphlet have been actually received during the year; and the Trustees will feel it their duty to recommend some change in the arrangements now existing, in order to prevent the continuance of this state of things. This will probably be done when the next Estimates are being prepared.

In Appendix H to this Report is a list of books either printed in or specially relating to Australasia, which will be found, it is believed, to be larger than any similar collection in other Libraries. The Trustees have caused this rough list to be prepared with the view of printing, as soon as the work can be carried out, a complete catalogue, giving the particulars in detail of each work; but in the meantime it is thought that the list printed in this form will be of interest to the readers of the Library, and to other institutions to which this Report may be sent.

The total number of days that the Reference Library was opened, including Sundays, was 356; and the total number of days that the Lending Branch was opened, including Sundays, was 343.

The average number of volumes used on Sundays was for the—

Reference Library, from 2 to 6 o'clock p.m.	...	...	...	...	154
Lending Branch, from 2 to 6 o'clock p.m.	...	...	...	...	30
Total	...	...	...	...	184

The average number of volumes used on week days was for the—

Reference Library, from 10 o'clock a.m. to 10 o'clock p.m.	...	...	...	491
Lending Branch, from 10 o'clock a.m. to 9 o'clock p.m.	...	...	...	164
Total	...	...	...	655

The total number of visits to the Institution since it was first opened to the public, on the 30th September, 1869, has reached 1,124,614.

In closing the Report the Trustees have much satisfaction in recording the particulars which show the successful development of an Institution so widely useful in ministering to the intellectual needs of all classes.

I have, &c.,  
**CHARLES BADHAM,**  
 Chairman.

## APPENDIX A.

RETURN of the number of Volumes in the Free Public Library on the 31st December, 1881.

Synopsis of Classification.	Reference Department.	Lending Branch.	Total.
Natural Philosophy, Science, and the Arts .....	3,836	1,833	5,669
History, Chronology, Antiquities, and Mythology .....	3,539	1,436	4,975
Biography and Correspondence .....	2,442	1,589	4,031
Geography, Topography, Voyages and Travels, &c. ....	3,097	1,740	4,837
Periodical and Serial Literature .....	9,204	.....	9,204
Jurisprudence .....	1,628	340	1,968
Theology, Moral and Mental Philosophy, and Education .....	2,090	694	2,784
Poetry and Drama .....	1,101	364	1,465
Miscellaneous Literature and Collected Works.....	3,210	2,708	6,008
Works of Reference and Philology .....	2,988	.....	2,988
Patents .....	75	3,893	3,968
Duplicates and unbound Volumes .....	1,195	.....	1,195
Pamphlets .....	2,071	.....	2,071
Total number of Volumes .....	36,476	14,687	51,163

## APPENDIX B.

RETURN of the number of Visits of Readers to the Library, the number of Days the Library was open to the Public, and the AVERAGE NUMBER OF VOLUMES USED ON SUNDAYS AND ON WEEK-DAYS.

Total number of VISITS to the Reference Library .....	92,243
Do. do. Lending Branch .....	44,029
Total .....	136,272
Total number of Days that the REFERENCE LIBRARY was open (including Sundays) .....	356
Total number of Days that the LENDING BRANCH was open (including Sundays) .....	343
Average number of VOLUMES used on SUNDAYS—	
Reference Library (from 2 to 6 o'clock p.m.) .....	154
Lending Branch (from 2 to 6 o'clock p.m.) .....	30
Total .....	184
Average number of VOLUMES used on WEEK-DAYS—	
Reference Library (from 10 o'clock a.m. to 10 o'clock p.m.).....	491
Lending Branch (from 10 o'clock a.m. to 9 o'clock p.m.) .....	164
Total .....	655

## Summary of Visits to the Library, 1869-1881 :—

1869 (3 months—1 Oct. to 31 Dec.) .....	17,006	1876 .....	72,724
1870 .....	59,786	1877 .....	124,688*
1871 .....	60,165	1878 .....	117,047
1872 .....	48,817	1879 (Exhibition open).....	152,036
1873 .....	76,659	1880 .....	134,462
1874 (11 months) .....	57,962	1881 .....	136,272
1875 .....	66,990		

\* Lending Branch first open.

## APPENDIX C.

RETURN of the Class of Books Borrowed from the LENDING BRANCH from 1st January to 31st December, 1881.

No. of days open.	No. of Tickets issued to Borrowers.	No. of Borrowers' Visits.	Synopsis of Classification of Reading.	No. of Volumes read.
343	3,187	44,029	Natural Philosophy, Science, and the Arts .....	5,704
			History, Chronology, Antiquities, and Mythology .....	4,289
			Biography and Correspondence .....	5,097
			Geography, Topography, Voyages, and Travels.....	7,423
			Jurisprudence.....	694
			Mental and Moral Philosophy, &c. ....	1,731
			Poetry and Drama.....	1,397
			Miscellaneous Literature and Prose Works of Fiction .....	31,453
			Patents .....	14
			Total .....	57,802

## APPENDIX D.

RETURN of the Class of Books read, the number of VOLUMES USED, and the number of VISITS to the LIBRARIES, on SUNDAYS during the year 1881.

No. of Sundays open.	No. of Visits.	Daily average of Visits.		No. of Volumes Issued.	Daily average of Volumes Issued.
REFERENCE LIBRARY.					
51	5,485	107	Natural Philosophy, Science, and the Arts .....	1,137	22
			History, Chronology, Antiquities, and Mythology .....	440	9
			Biography and Correspondence.....	559	11
			Geography, Topography, Voyages and Travels, &c.....	1,128	22
			Periodical and Serial Literature .....	623	12
			Jurisprudence .....	260	5
			Theology, Moral and Mental Philosophy, and Education .....	501	10
			Poetry and Drama .....	421	8
			Miscellaneous Literature and Collected Works .....	2,115	42
			Works of Reference and Philology .....	670	13
Total.....				7,854	154
LENDING BRANCH.					
49	1,190	24	Natural Philosophy, Science, and the Arts .....	162	4
			History, Chronology, Antiquities, and Mythology .....	114	2
			Biography and Correspondence.....	139	3
			Geography, Topography, Voyages and Travels.....	196	3
			Jurisprudence .....	14	...
			Mental and Moral Philosophy, &c.....	48	1
			Poetry and Drama .....	35	1
			Miscellaneous Literature, Patents, and Prose Works of Fiction .....	792	16
Total.....				1,500	30

## APPENDIX E.

## LIST OF OFFICERS.

*Trustees.*

The Rev. Charles Badham, D.D., Professor of Classics and Logic in the University of Sydney (*Chairman*).

W. B. Dalley, Esq., Q.C.

W. A. Duncan, Esq., C.M.G.

Edward Greville, Esq.

The Hon. Sir W. Macarthur, Knt., M.L.C.

The Hon. W. Macleay, F.L.S., M.L.C.

The Hon. James Norton, M.L.C.

W. J. Stephens, Esq., M.A.

The Hon. John Stewart, M.L.C.

His Honor Sir John George L. Innes, Knt.

*Principal Librarian* :—Robt. Cooper Walker.

*Assistant Librarian and Compiler* :—D. R. Hawley.

## LENDING BRANCH.

*Librarian* :—E. G. W. Palmer.

*Assistant Librarian* :—Edward O'Brien.

*Entry Clerk* :—A. A. Richardson.

## APPENDIX F.

BOOKS missing from the Lending Branch on the 31st December, 1881.

*During 1878.*

Hallam's Remains, in Prose and Verse.

Pauli's Alfred the Great.

Chambers's Miscellany, vol. 10.

Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

Greenwood's Low Life Deepse.

Timb's Abbeys, Castles, &c., vol. 2.

Therry's New South Wales.

*During 1879.*

Trollope's New South Wales and Queensland.

German University Life, by Steffens.

Tytler's Tales of Many Lands.

Forbes's Two Years in Fiji.

Denison's Vice-regal Life.

Fletcher's American War.

*During 1880.*

Fenwick and Baker's Subterraneous Surveying.

Franc's Emily's Choice.

Hogg's The Microscope.

Tyndall's Fragments of Science.

Saxby's Rock-bound.

Bradley's Mr. Verdant Green.

Scott's Tales of my Landlord.

Jenkins' Gin's Baby.

Thackeray's Four Georges.

Kelly's History of Russia.

Eaton's Rome in the 19th Century

Mathew's Getting on in the World.

De Quincey's English Mail Coach.

Thackeray's Roundabout Papers.

Trollope's La Vendée.

Gickie's Life : a Book for Young Men.

Chambers's Information for the People.

Duncan's Tales of Scottish Peasantry.

Plutarch's Lives ; by Langhorne.

The Adventurer.

Scott's Monastery.

Out of the Depths.

Inglis's Sport and Work on the Nepal Frontier.

Collins's Dead Secret.

Grote's Life of Grote.

Trollope's Orley Farm.

Ramsayer's Four Years in Ashantee.

*During 1881.*

Bannerman's Metallurgy of Iron.

Collins's The Dead Secret.

Disraeli's Tancred, 3 vols.

Duffy's Ballad Poetry of Ireland.

Fregtag's The Lost Manuscript, 3 vols.

Goodwin's Transfusion, 3 vols.

Jarnae's Electra, 3 vols.

Long's Naked Truths of Naked People.

Trollope's Can you Forgive Her, vol. 1.

BOOKS missing from the Reference Library during 1881.

Fowler's Lights and Shadows.

Pync's Perspective.

Mechanics' Friend.

Mechanics' Guide.

## APPENDIX G

## APPENDIX G.

LIST of Donations during the year 1881 ; received from the following:—

- Australian Museum. Guide to Australian Fossil Remains, by G. Krefft. (Five copies.)  
 ,, List of the Australian Longicorns, by F. P. Pascoe. (Five copies.)  
 ,, Catalogue of Australian Land Shells, by Jas. Cox, M.D. (Five copies.)  
 ,, Catalogue of specimens of Snakes in the British Museum.  
 ,, Catalogue of specimens of Lizards in the British Museum.  
 ,, Catalogue of the Tortoises, Crocodiles, &c., in the British Museum.  
 ,, Fragmenta Phytographiæ Australiæ, F. Mueller. 3 vols. Svo.  
 ,, General History of the Dichlamydeous Plants, by C. Don. 4 vols. 4to.  
 ,, Report on the Geology of Cornwall, Devon, &c., by H. F. De la Beche. 8vo.  
 ,, Report on the Branchiopoda, by R. H. Dall.  
 ,, Annual Report of the Trustees of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, at Harvard College. (Three copies.)  
 ,, Traité élémentaire de paléontologie, par F. J. Pictet. 3 vols. Svo.  
 ,, Poets and Prose Writers of New South Wales, by G. B. Barton. (Five copies.)  
 ,, Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society, London, 1835-52. 19 vols. 4to.  
 ,, Catalogue of the Coleoptera of Australia, by G. Masters. (Two copies.)  
 ,, Catalogue of the stalk and Sessile-eyed Crustacea of New Zealand, by C. J. Miers.  
 ,, Catalogue of the Minerals and Rocks in the Australian Museum, by G. Krefft. (Two copies.)  
 ,, Le Règne animal distribué d'après son organisation, par G. Cuvier. 4 vols. Svo.
- Adelaide Philosophical Society. Transactions and Proceedings, 1878-79.
- J. C. Beal, Esq. Acts of the Parliament of Queensland, 1880.  
 From Brisbane. Ich Dien.
- D. Buchanan, Esq. Specimens of Australian Oratory.
- James Barnett, Esq. International Exhibition, Sydney. References to the plans.
- Alexr. Bruce, Esq. Scab in Sheep.
- John Brazier, Esq. Localités des Iles Australiennes, &c.  
 ,, Notes on recent Mollusca found in Port Jackson.
- J. T. Blanchard, Esq. Essays and Addresses.
- Dr. J. Le Gay Brereton. Vaccination Quackery.  
 ,, Slavery in the United States.  
 ,, Results of Vaccination.  
 ,, Small-pox by re-vaccination.  
 ,, Small-pox and Vaccination in London.  
 ,, Vaccination. (3.)  
 ,, Vaccination described.  
 ,, Vaccination mortality.  
 ,, The Vaccination Question.  
 ,, Facts concerning Small-pox.  
 ,, Rise and spread of Vaccine Dogma.  
 ,, Benefits of Vaccination.  
 ,, A Little Proclamation.  
 ,, The Perils of Vaccination.  
 ,, Anti-vaccination in a Nut-shell.
- R. D. Christie, Esq. Coe-e-c. Nos. 23, 24.
- J. J. Calvert, Esq. Journals of the Legislative Council, 1879-81. 4 vols. Fol.
- C. M. Clode, Esq. Memorials of the Guild of Merchant Tailors.
- Cobden Club. Reciprocity Craze, by G. W. Medley. (Three copies.)  
 ,, Protection again. (Twelve copies.)  
 ,, Handful of Hard Sense. (Twelve copies.)  
 ,, General Meeting of the Cobden Club. (Twelve copies.)  
 ,, Free Trade v. Reciprocity. (Twelve copies.)  
 ,, List of Members, and Committee's Report. (Two copies.)  
 ,, Correspondence relative to the Budgets. (Two copies.)  
 ,, Free Trade and English Commerce. (Twelve copies.)  
 ,, History of Free Trade in England. (Twelve copies.)  
 ,, Western Farmer of America. (Twelve copies.)  
 ,, English Land and English Landlords. (Two copies.)  
 ,, Richard Cobden. (Two copies.)  
 ,, English and Irish Land Questions. (Two copies.)  
 ,, Cobden's Political Writings. (Two copies.)  
 ,, Systems of Land Tenure in various countries. (Two copies.)  
 ,, The Landed Interest.
- F. H. Dougal & Co. Index Register to Next of Kin, &c.
- Dundee Free Library. Report of the Committee, November, 1880.
- D. Eglinton, Esq. Catalogue of the Books in the Library of the Brisbane School of Arts.
- John Garrett, Esq. Works of W. Hogarth. Fol.  
 ,, Puseyism, by the late Lord Macaulay.
- W. R. Guilfoyle, Esq. The A. B. C. of Botany.  
 ,, Australian Botany.
- H. F. Gurner, Esq. List of Works relating to Australia.
- C. A. Goodchap, Esq. Railways and Tramways of New South Wales. Report, 1880.
- J. Hector, Esq. Fifteenth Annual Report of the Colonial Museum, &c., New Zealand.  
 ,, Palaeontology of New Zealand. Part 4.  
 ,, Studies in Biology; by F. W. Hutton.  
 ,, Meteorological Report. 1880.  
 ,, Reports of Geological Explorations, New Zealand, 1879-80.
- C. E. Hotham, Esq. Catalogue of Exhibits in the New South Wales Court, Melbourne, 1880. (Two copies.)
- W. J. Haggerston, Esq. Catalogues of the Central and Juvenile Lending Departments of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Public Library.
- R. C. Harding, Esq. Almanac Diary, Year Book, &c. Napier, 1881.
- J. H. Heaton, Esq. A Parcel of Dutch MSS. (copies of Diaries of Dutch Navigators.)
- S. W. Jones, Esq. Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, 1879-81. 8 vols. Fol.
- H. Kendall, Esq. Songs from the Mountains; by Henry Kendall.
- Borough of Liverpool. Twenty-eighth Annual Report of the Committee, and Catalogue of the Free Public Library.
- Linnean Society of New South Wales. Proceedings. Vols. 5, 6.
- A Lady. Cook's Voyages. London, 1836.  
 ,, The History of Renfrewshire; by G. Crawford. 4to.
- Manchester Public Free Libraries. Twenty-eighth Annual Report of the Manchester Public Free Libraries.



- Madras Government. Reports on Public Instruction, 1877-8, 1879-80.  
 " Annual Report on the Civil Hospitals, &c., 1879.  
 " Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency, 1879-80.  
 Minister of Public Instruction. Plans of Sydney; by H. P. Dove. At. fol.  
 Manchester Geological Society. Transactions, vol. 15.  
 Melbourne University. Examination Papers, October Term, 1880.  
 D. Matthews, Esq. Fourth Report of the Malaga Aboriginal School.  
 Mitchell Library, Glasgow. Report for 1880.  
 New Zealand Institute. Transactions, &c. Vol. 13.  
 New South Wales Rifle Association. Report for 1880.  
 National Rifle Association. Proceedings of, for 1880.  
 W. S. O'Neill, Esq. The Practice and Principles of Calico Printing; by Chas. O'Neill.  
 Capt. F. W. H. Petrie. Journal of the Transactions of the Victoria Institute. Vols. 14, 15.  
 C. Poppenhagen, Esq. Northern Agricultural Association. Member's Pamphlet, 1881.  
 W. E. Plunkett, Esq. Manual for Clerks of Petty Sessions.  
 H. E. Poole, Esq. Report of the Free Public Libraries of St. Margaret and St. John the Evangelist, 1878-81.  
 B. Quaritch, Esq. General catalogue of Books, 1880.  
 Thos. Richards, Esq. Select extra Tropical Plants; by Baron F. von Mueller. (Two copies.)  
 " Official Record of the Sydney International Exhibition, 1879. (Two copies.)  
 H. C. Russell, Esq. Results of Meteorological Observations made in New South Wales. 1876-79.  
 " Thunder and Hail Storms in New South Wales.  
 " Recent Changes in the Surface of Jupiter.  
 " Results of Rain and River Observations made in New South Wales.  
 " Results of Astronomical Observations made in New South Wales.  
 Royal Society of Tasmania. Monthly Notices for 1879.  
 Royal Society of New South Wales. Journal and Proceedings, 1880.  
 E. A. Rennie, Esq. Return of Public Income and Expenditure. London, 1869.  
 John Rogers, Esq. Technical and Working Men's College, Sydney. Report and Calendar for 1881.  
 Messrs. Remfrey & Remfrey. Patents, and their relation to the wants of India.  
 Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of South Australia. Proceedings.  
 South Australian Government. Proceedings of the Parliament, 1880-81.  
 Dr. R. Schomburgk. Report of the progress, &c., of the Botanic Garden, Adelaide, 1880.  
 Francesco Seusa, Esq. La Spedizione del Marchese di Rays.  
 Dr. Joseph Simms. Nature's Revelations of Character. (Two copies.)  
 " Twelve Lectures on Physiognomical Principles. (Two copies.)  
 " New Physiognomical Chart of Character.  
 E. Spiller, Esq. Practical Treatise on Tree Culture in South Australia.  
 Messrs. Tribner & Co. Reference Catalogue of Current Literature, for 1880.  
 W. W. Turlton, Esq. The Term Reports, Nos. 1 and 2, vol. 1.  
 Tasmanian Government. Journal of the Legislative Council. Vol. 29.  
 " Salmon Commissioner's Report for 1880.  
 Victoria Public Library. Catalogue. 2 vols. 4to.  
 Victoria Government. Reports of the Mining Surveyors.  
 " State School System of Education.  
 " Weekly Reports of Divisions in Committee, &c., &c.  
 " Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly. 1880-1. 4 vols. fol.  
 Rev. A. L. Williams. Moore College Calendar.  
 J. A. Wilson, Esq. The Immortality of the Universe.  
 W. H. Wilkinson, Esq. The Australian Magistrate.  
 H. Wood, Esq. Geological Sketch Map of New South Wales.  
 " Annual Report of the Department of Mines, New South Wales, 1880.  
 " School of Mines, Ballarat. Report for 1880.  
 C. D. Wright, Esq. Twelfth Annual Report of the Bureau of the Statistics of Labor, 1881.  
 J. J. Garth Wilkinson, Esq. Vaccination Tracts.  
 " Compulsory Vaccination, its wickedness to the poor.  
 " Vaccination Statistics.  
 " Small Pox and Vaccination.  
 " Our Legislators on the Vaccination Question.  
 " Swedenborg's Divine Love and Wisdom, in Icelandic.  
 F. Young, Esq. Proceedings of the Royal Colonial Institute. Vols. 11, 12.

## APPENDIX H.

## List of Works on Australasia, and Colonial Publications, in the Collection of the Free Public Library, Sydney.

- Abbott (F.) Meteorological Observations for Hobart Town.  
 Abolition of Capital Punishment considered; by "Fiat Justitia." Sydney.  
 Aboriginal Inhabitants; Plan to ameliorate the condition of. Sydney.  
 Aboriginal Natives of N. S. Wales; Remarks on the probable origin and antiquity of.  
 Aboriginal Races, Universal destruction of. Addressed to Earl Grey.  
 Aboriginal Tribes; Report of the Parliamentary Select Committee on.  
 Aboriginals of N. S. Wales, Introductory remarks on.  
 Aboriginals of Australia; Remarks upon the language, customs, and physical character of.  
 Aborigines, Melbourne Church of England Mission to.  
 Aborigines of N. S. Wales, Superstitions, &c., of.  
 Aborigines Protection Society. Extracts from the Papers and Proceedings of.  
 Aborigines Society, N. S. Wales. Rules and Reports, 1861-66.  
 Aborigines Society, Victoria. Rules and Report, 1861.  
 Act to declare the Town of Sydney to be a City, 1842.  
 Act to Incorporate the Australian Mutual Provident Society.  
 Act for the Reform and Regulation of Female Apparel. Sydney, 1864.  
 Acts and Ordinances of Council, &c., of N. S. Wales.  
 Acts of Parliament. South Australia.  
 Acts of Parliament. Tasmania.  
 Adams (P. F.) Trigonometrical Survey of Port Jackson, the City of Sydney, and Suburbs.  
 Addison (W. W.) Handbook of the City of Sydney.  
 Address to Parents from the Teachers of the Independent Sunday School, Launceston, 1837.  
 Address to the Prisoners debarked from the "Surrey," and other Transport Ships. By the Medical Officer in charge.  
 Adelaide Observer, The. 1844-1863.  
 Admiralty Charts; Australia.  
 Adventures of Capt. Achilles von Humboldt Blowhard. Melbourne.  
 Advertiser (N. S. Wales), Literary, Political, and Commercial.  
 Aganippe (The). Compiled and published by the Students of the Collegiate School, Glebe Point. Sydney.  
 Agricultural Company (Australian) Reports, 1834-40. List of Proprietors, Plan of Grant, &c., 1825-33.  
 Agricultural and Horticultural Society, N. S. Wales. Report, 1829.  
 Agricultural Map and General Statistics of N. S. Wales.  
 Agricultural Society of N. S. Wales. Catalogue of Live Stock, Farm Produce, Implements, &c.  
 Anniversary Addresses by the President, 1823-26.  
 List of Members, Rules, &c.  
 The Journal of.  
 Agriculture in South Australia.  
 Aldwell (J. A.) Prize Essay of the Melbourne Labour League.  
 Alexander (Sir J. E.) Bush Fighting; Incidents of the Maori War.  
 Alexander (W. D.) Hawaiian Grammar.  
 Alfred Dudley, or the Australian Settlers.  
 Alienation of Crown Lands in New South Wales. Report of the Debate in the House of Commons.  
 "All Serene," Narrative of the wreck of; by one of the Survivors.  
 Allen (J.) Trip on the River Murray.  
 Allen (W. B.) Lecture on Protection. Sydney.  
 Allen's Twopenny Trash. Adelaide.  
 Allwood (Rev. R.) Lectures on the Papal Claim of Jurisdiction.  
 Almanac of Australia and Official Record.  
 Anderson (J. W.) Notes of Travel in Fiji and New Caledonia.  
 Andrau (K. F. R.) Reizen van Australië, naar Java, enz. 1872.  
 Andrews (L.) Dictionary of the Hawaiian Language.  
 Angus (G. P.) Polynesia.  
 Savage Life and Scenes in Australia and New Zealand.  
 South Australia Illustrated.  
 The New Zealanders.  
 Anniversary Dinner in Commemoration of the Foundation of the first of the Australian Colonies; Speeches, &c.  
 Annual Reports of the Department of Mines, New South Wales.  
 Anthropologisches Album des Muscum, Godeffroy. Süd-See Typen.  
 Anti-Transportation League, Tasmania and Victoria, 1852 and 1863. (Statement and Appeal.)  
 Apostles Creed, Explanation of the Articles of, by Bishop Pearson. Sydney.  
 Appeal on behalf of Perishing Souls. Tasmania.  
 Appeal on behalf of Widow Forbes. Melbourne.  
 Appeal to the World on behalf of the younger branch of the family of Shem. Sydney.  
 Approaching Crisis of Britain and Australia; by "Aristides."  
 Arago (J.) Promenade autour du Monde.  
 Arago (J. E. V.) Narrative of a Voyage round the World.  
 Archer and Others. Colonie Victoria in Australien.  
 Archer (W. H.) Statistical Notes on Victoria, 1835-67.  
 Facts and Figures.  
 Arden's Sydney Magazine.  
 Argus Libel Case; George Milner Stephen v. Wilson and Mackinnon.  
 Armstrong (A. S.) Australian Sheep Husbandry.  
 Aroldo and Clara. From the Italian; by W. A. Duncan. Sydney.  
 "Artemise (L.)" Account of the Visit of, to the Sandwich Islands.  
 Arthur (Col. G.) Observations on Secondary Punishments, to which is added a letter by W. G. B., Archdeacon of N. S. Wales. Sydney.  
 Aspinall (G.) Three years in Melbourne.  
 Asylum for the Blind, Sydney. Proposal.  
 Athenæum, The. 1875-76. Sydney.  
 Atkinson (J.) Agriculture and Grazing in New South Wales. On Distilling and Brewing in N. S. Wales.  
 Atkinson (Miss.) Cowanda; the Veteran's Grant. Sydney. Gertrude, the Emigrant. Sydney.  
 Atlas Investment and Building Society Rules and Regulations. Sydney.  
 Atlas, The. 1835, 1838, 1845, to 1848. Sydney.  
 Auckland Islands; Journal of the Voyage and Proceedings of H.M.C.S. "Victoria."  
 Auckland and its neighbourhood.  
 Aurora Australis (Sydney Magazine), 1868.  
 Austin (J. B.) Mines of South Australia.  
 Australasian Baptist Magazine.  
 Australasian Chronicle, The. 1840 to 1843.  
 Australasian League Conference; Sessional Papers, &c.  
 Australasian, The. 1864-1881.  
 Australasian Yacht Club, Rules and Regulations.  
 Australia as it is.  
 Australia, Commerce and Finance of  
 Australia, Correspondence relative to the discovery of Gold in.  
 Australia Felix Monthly Magazine.  
 Australia, Impartial Examination of all the authors on.  
 Australia, Picture of a Labour Office in.  
 Australia, Routes to, considered in a letter to Viscount Canning.  
 Australia; its Scenery, &c. London.  
 Australia, Sermons preached in.  
 Australia and its Settlements.  
 Australia, Society for the promotion of the Fine Arts in. Catalogue of the Second Exhibition.  
 Australia, Western. Votes and Proceedings.  
 Australia, Woman's work in.  
 Australian Advocate, The. 1871-1873.  
 Australian Agricultural Pamphlets.  
 Australian Band of Hope Journal and Review.  
 Australian Churchman, The.  
 Australian Demigods, Dæmonia (MSS.) Sydney.  
 Australian Democracies. London, 1863.  
 Australian Educational Pamphlets.  
 Australian Family Journal. Sydney, 1852.  
 Australian Freemason's Magazine, 1870-71.  
 Australian Handbook. (Gordon & Gotch.)  
 Australian Home Companion, The. Sydney, 1860.  
 Australian Horticultural and Agricultural Society. First Report, 1857.  
 Australian League, Inauguration of. Melbourne, 1851.  
 Australian Literary Journal, 1848.  
 Australian Library and Literary Institution—Reports. Sydney, 1866-69.  
 Australian Magazine, The. Sydney, 1821-22.  
 Australian Medical Journal. 1845-6.  
 Australian Medical and Surgical Review.  
 Australian Mutual Life Association; Reports.  
 Australian Mutual Provident Society, N.S. Wales. Act of Incorporation, Bye-laws, &c.  
 Proceedings at Laying the Foundation of New Offices, Pitt-street, Sydney.  
 Australian and New Zealand Monthly Magazine.  
 Australian Penny Journal. 1848.  
 Australian Poetry, Collection of.  
 Australian Practitioner, The.  
 Australian Pulpit News.  
 Australian Quarterly Journal, The.  
 Australian Religious Pamphlets.  
 Australian Subscription Library. Statement of Building and General Accounts, &c., 1828-47.  
 Australian Temperance Magazine, 1838.  
 Australian (The). 1824-48. Sydney.  
 Australian (The). A Monthly Magazine.  
 Australian Turf Guide, Sydney.  
 Auxiliary Bible Society of New South Wales. Reports, 1817-64. Sydney.  
 Backhouse (J.) Address to the Prisoner Population of New South Wales.  
 Extracts from the Letters of J. Backhouse.  
 Narrative of a Visit to the Australian Colonies.  
 Backhouse (J.) and Walker (G. W.) Christian Address to the Free Inhabitants of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land.  
 Backhouse (Rev. R.) Church and State, or the God of the Tenths, a changeable Tyrant. Hobart Town.  
 Budham (Prof. C.) An Address to the University Debating Society. Sydney.

- Bailliere (F.) New South Wales Gazetteer. Victorian Gazetteer.
- Baird (J.) Guide to Tasmania and New Zealand.
- Baker (C. J.) Sydney and Melbourne.
- Balfour (J. O.) Sketch of New South Wales.
- Ballantyne (Rev. J.) Australia for the Consumptive Invalid.
- Ballaarat (East) Public Library. Sixth Annual Report and Rules, 1869.
- Ballaarat Mechanics' Institute Auction Bazaar and Catalogues, 1863.
- Ballaarat Mechanics' Institute. Third and Fourth Annual Reports, 1861-63.
- Band of Hope Journal, The. Sydney, 1858.
- Banister (Thomas.) Britain and her Colonial Dependencies. London, 1844.
- Bank of New South Wales, Sydney. Report of the Directors and Auditors, 1852-54.
- Banks (S. H.) Vice and its Victims in Sydney.
- Bannister (S.) Letter to C. C. Clifford. London, 1855.  
Letter to Lord John Russell, on abolishing Transportation, &c. London, 1837.
- Barker (Lady) Station Amusements in New Zealand. Station Life in New Zealand.
- Barker (Rt. Rev. F.) A Charge delivered by, at his primary Metropolitan Visitation of the Dioceses of Tasmania, Adelaide, &c.
- Barnet (J.) Plans and Sections of the International Exhibition, Sydney, 1880; with references.
- Barrington (G.) Account of a Voyage to New South Wales. The Genuine Life and Trial of. History of New South Wales. Life, Times, and Adventures of. Voyage to Botany Bay. Voyage to New South Wales.
- Barrow (Sir John). Mutiny of the "Bounty."
- Barry (Sir R.) Address delivered before the University, Forensic Society, Melbourne.  
Inaugural Address delivered before the Members of the Victorian Institute. Melbourne, 1854.  
Lecture on the History of the Art of Agriculture. Melbourne, 1854.  
Opening Address at the Circuit Court, Sandhurst, 1860.  
Opening Address at the Maryborough Circuit Court, 1861.
- Barry (Capt. W. J.) Up and Down; or fifty years Colonial Experience in Australia.
- Bartholomew (J.) Imperial Atlas for Australia and New Zealand.
- Bartlett (T.) New Holland, its Colonization, &c.
- Barton (G. B.) Literature of New South Wales. Poets and Prose Writers of New South Wales.
- Barton (W.) Report of a Trial upon an Indictment promoted by Sir W. E. Purry, of the Australian Agricultural Company v. the Accountant. Particulars of Joint Stock Institutions in N. S. Wales. Sydney, 1838.
- Basch and Company's Atlas of the Settled Counties of N. S. Wales.
- Bastian (A.) Heilige Sage der Polynesier.
- Bate (J. M.) Silk Cultivation. Sydney, 1864.
- Bathgate (A.) Colonial Experiences. Waitaruna; a Story of New Zealand Life.
- Bathgate (J.) New Zealand; its resources and prospects.
- Bathurst District Hospital; Reports.
- Bathurst Times, Extract from. A Constituency betrayed. 1870.
- Bays (P.) Narrative of the Wreck of the Minerva.
- Beaney (J. G.) Clinical Lecture on Diseases of the Hip-joint. Melbourne.  
Constitutional Syphilis. Melbourne.  
The Generative System. Melbourne.  
The History and Progress of Surgery. Melbourne.
- Becker (L.) Men of Victoria.
- Bedford (E. S. B.) Letter to the Members of the Committee of Management of St. Mary's Hospital. Hobart Town, 1859.
- Beecham (J.) Colonization.
- Beer (Dr. F.) Opinions of the Press on the Case of. Sydney. The case of, with Comments and Notes by J. S. Moore. The case of. Speech delivered by W. H. Cooper. The whole Truth; being still later Papers in the Case of.
- Beg (Rev. Dr.) Manual of Presbyterian Principles. Sydney. Masonry and Popery. Sydney. Puseyism or Ritualism anatomised. Sydney, 1869. The Pope as a Political Chief. Sydney, 1871.
- Behrens (P.) Wohlversuchte Südländer.
- Beil (J. N.) On the Management of the Gold Fields. Sydney, 1847.  
Proposal for procuring a continued influx of German Emigrants. Sydney, 1847.
- Belcher (Lady). Mutineers of the Bounty and their Descendants.
- Belcher (Sir E.) Narrative of a Voyage of H.M.S. "Sulphur."
- Bell (E. A.) Free Trade and Direct Taxation. Sydney, 1866.
- Bell (W.) On the origin, progress, and treatment of Small-pox. Sydney.
- Belloc (M.) Histoires d'Amérique et d'Océanie.
- Belperroud (J.) The Vine. Geelong.
- Benevolent Asylum, Melbourne. Reports, 1861.
- Benevolent Ladies Society, Melbourne. Report, 1861.
- Benevolent Society, Hawkesbury. Reports, 1856-63.
- Benevolent Society of N. S. Wales. Reports of the Committee, 1820-67. Sydney.
- Bennett (F. D.) Whaling Voyage round the Globe.
- Bennett (Dr. G.) A Trip to Queensland in search of Fossils. Acclimatisation; its eminent adaptation to Australia. Melbourne.  
Gatherings of a Naturalist in Australasia. Notes on the Natural History and habits of the Ornithorhynchus Paradoxus. Wanderings in N. S. Wales, Batavia, &c.
- Bennett (J. G.) South Australian Almanac and Directory, 1841-52.
- Bennett (S.) History of Australian Discovery, &c.
- Bent (A.) Appeal for the Relief of. Sydney, 1844.
- Bentham (G.) Flora Australiensis. Plants of the Australian Territory.
- Bent's Tasmanian Almanac for 1825, 1827, 1828.
- Berncastle (Dr.) Defenceless State of Sydney. Revolt of the Bengal Sepoys. Sydney.
- Berry (J.) Farming in North New Zealand, &c.
- Best (J.) A Review of the Rev. H. P. Fry's Letter. Hobart Town, 1847.
- Bethel Union, Sydney. Reports for the years 1849-64.
- Beuzeville (J.) Practical Instructions for the Management of Silkworms. Sydney.
- Beveridge (M. K.) Gatherings among the Gum Trees. Bible Association, Sydney. Reports, 1820-25.
- Bible Society, N. S. Wales. Subscriptions, &c., 1818. Circular Letter from the Chaplain (Rev. J. Youl). Sydney.
- Bibra (F. L. von.) Schilderung der Insel Van Diemensland.
- Biddulph (F. J.) A letter to Lord Stanley on the Pasturage of the Waste Lands of the Crown.
- Bidwill (J. C.) Rambles in New Zealand.
- Bigge (J. T.) Report on Agriculture, &c., N. S. Wales, 1823. Report of the Commissioner of Inquiry on the Judicial Establishments of N. S. Wales and Van Diemen's Land.
- Bingle (J.) Letter to Lord Glenelg.
- Binney (T.) Church of the Future. Hobart Town. Lights and Shadows of Church-life in Australia.
- Binnie (D.) Australasiatic Reminiscences.
- Bird (J. L.) Six months in the Sandwich Islands.
- Bischoff (J.) Sketch of the History of Van Diemen's Land.
- Bishoprics in the Colonies. A letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury.
- Bishops (Metropolitan and Suffragan). Minutes and Proceedings of a Meeting of. Sydney, 1850.
- Black (J.) A few words on interesting matters relating to the Colony. Sydney, 1843.
- Blacklock (A.) Treatise on Sheep and the Management in Australia.
- Blackwood (Captain F. P.) Directions for the Outer Passage from Sydney to Torres Straits.
- Blair (D.) The History of Australasia.
- Blair (J.) On Paying Wards in Public Hospitals. Melbourne.
- Blair (W. W.) Building Materials of Otago.
- Blanchard (J. T.) Essays and Addresses. Melbourne.
- Bland (W.) Correspondence with Dr. Farquhar McCrae. Sydney, 1846.  
Letters to Charles Buller from the Australian Patriotic Association. Sydney, 1849.  
Services rendered to N. S. Wales by him. Sydney, 1862.  
Suppression of Spontaneous Combustion in Woolships. Sydney, 1845.
- Blandford (H. F.) Oscillations of Barometric Pressure.
- Blaxland (G.) Tour across the Blue Mountains.
- Bligh (W.) Voyage to the South Sea.
- Blind Asylum, Sydney. Proposals.
- Blossville (De.) Colonization Pénale en Australie.
- Blue Books of New South Wales.
- Blyth (E.) Australian Vertebrata.
- Board of Education, N. S. Wales. Statement explanatory of the System. Sydney, 1858.
- Boyne (A.) Steam to Australia; a Letter to Earl Grey. Sydney, 1848.
- Boisduval (Dr.) Faune Entomologique d'Océanie.
- Boldredwood (R.) Ups and Downs; a Story of Australian Life.
- Bonar (Mr.) Thoughts on board the "Crocus." Geelong, 1854.
- Bond (G.) Brief Account of the Colony of Port Jackson.
- Bonwick (J.) Bushrangers, The; Early days of Van Diemen's Land. Curious Facts of Old Colonial Days. Daily Life, &c., of the Tasmanians. Discovery, &c., of Port Phillip. Early Days of England. Melbourne, 1857. First Grammar for Young Australians. Melbourne. Geography of Australia and New Zealand. How does a Tree grow? Melbourne. Mike Howe; the Bushranger. Resources of Queensland. Sketch of Boroondara. The Last of the Tasmanians. The Tasmanian Lily. William Buckley, the Wild White Man, and the Blacks of Victoria.
- Boodle (Rev. R. G.) Life and labours of the Right Rev. W. Tyrrell. Book of Autographs. Sydney.
- Book Society (Church of England). Report, 1841. Sydney.
- Book-hawking Society. Report, 1864. Sydney.
- Booth (E. C.) Another England; Life, &c., in Victoria. Australia.
- Boothby (J.) Statistical Sketch of South Australia.

- Boothby's Adelaide Almanac and Directory, 1864.  
 Botany Bay: Captain Cook's landing. Sydney, 1870.  
 Bougainville (L. de). Voyage round the World, 1766-69.  
 Bounty Immigration. A Letter to the Members of the Legislative Council. Melbourne, 1855.  
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1882.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

(PETITION IN FAVOUR OF BENEVOLENT ASYLUM SITE—CITIZENS OF SYDNEY.)

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*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 11 October, 1882.*

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

The humble Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of the City of Sydney,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners have heard with unfeigned satisfaction that a proposal has been made to your Honorable House to erect a Free Public Library on the site of the Benevolent Asylum.

Your Petitioners are of opinion that no more eligible position is available in the City of Sydney, being close to the main centre of population.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that your Honorable House will agree to the proposal to erect the Free Public Library on the site abovenamed.

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

*[Here follow 2,160 signatures.]*

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426 924

1882.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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## THE ART GALLERY.

(PETITION IN FAVOUR OF SUNDAY OPENING—RESIDENTS OF NEWCASTLE.)

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*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 26 September, 1882.*

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

The humble Petition of Residents of the City of Newcastle and adjacent parts,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

1. That your Petitioners highly approve of a portion of the public moneys being expended in establishing and maintaining such Institutions as the Public Libraries, Museum, and Art Gallery, believing that if rightly utilized they will tend greatly toward the higher education and moral advancement of the people.

2. That the ordinary occupations of the great body of the community leave little or no opportunity of visiting such Institutions as the Museum or Art Gallery during the week, and that, unless the same be opened during suitable hours on Sunday, the main object of their formation will be lost to those whom they are intended to benefit.

3. That your Petitioners approve of what has already been done in respect to opening the Public Libraries and Museum during certain hours on Sunday, and would strongly pray your Honorable House to give effect to the motion submitted by Mr. Copeland, and so extend the same privilege in respect to the Art Gallery.

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

*[Here follow 985 Signatures.]*

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Similar Petitions received :—

On 26 September, from Residents of Armidale and neighbourhood ; 171 signatures.  
 „ 26 „ from Residents of Sydney and adjacent parts ; 23,011 signatures.

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1882.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

ART GALLERY.

(PICTURE PRESENTED BY T. WOOLNER, ESQ.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 13 October, 1882.*

The Colonial Secretary to The Minister for Public Instruction.

Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 3 October, 1882.  
When I was in England, Mr. Woolner the Sculptor (whose acquaintance I formed in Sydney in 1854) consulted me as to his intention of presenting to the Colony a picture by J. M. W. Turner. Mr. Woolner has been for many years a collector of pictures, and especially a student of the great works of Turner, and I assured him that the gift he proposed to make to the Colony would be received as one of great value.

2. The Picture was shipped on the "Sophocles," and I now enclose Mr. Woolner's letter presenting it to the Government, and a copy of my letter in reply. I think the Picture should be handed over to the Trustees of the Art Gallery.

I have, &c.,  
HENRY PARKES.

[Enclosures.]

T. Woolner, Esq., R.A., to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir, 29, Welbeck-street, London W., 27 May, 1882.  
Wishing to mark my remembrance of the kindness and hospitality received from the inhabitants of Sydney during my visit in 1854, I shall esteem it an agreeable honour in being permitted to present the Government of New South Wales with a work by Joseph Mallord William Turner, R.A., entitled "London—Autumnal Morning," exhibited by him at the Royal Academy of Arts in the year 1801, being the second year of the Artist's Associateship, and the year before his election as an Academician.

It may add to the interest of the picture if the Government will also accept a somewhat faded drawing of an earlier date by him, of the same subject, and from a similar point of view.

I have, &c.,  
THOMAS WOOLNER.

The Colonial Secretary to T. Woolner, Esq., R.A.

Sir, London, 30 May, 1882.  
I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th instant, informing me of your desire to present to the Government of New South Wales a Picture by the late J. M. W. Turner, R.A., entitled "London—Autumnal Morning."

2. On behalf of the Government, I have much pleasure in accepting your valuable gift, which will no doubt be placed in the Gallery at Sydney, as an important addition to its Art Treasures.

3. I am sure the people of the Colony will fully appreciate the generous and graceful act by which you have recorded your remembrance of your visit to Sydney twenty-eight years ago. An interest will attach to the Turner Picture from the circumstances which have led to its presentation, and your name in association with it will be held in public respect as an eminent Contributor to the wealth of our Art Gallery.

I have, &c.,  
HENRY PARKES.



1882.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.

NOTIFICATIONS OF RESUMPTION OF LANDS FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL PURPOSES (UNDER 44 VIC. No. 16)  
AT THE UNDER-MENTIONED PLACES :—

Balmain East	Mount Pleasant
Breeza	Parramatta North
Candenville	Parramatta South
Croydon	Pymont
Dungog	Saggart Field
Dural	St. Peters
Eskbank	Stanmore
Glanmire	Summer Hill
Longbottom	Temora
Macquarie-street South	Waldegrave
Maitland East	Waverley
Maitland East (additional)	Whittingham
Merriwa	Yerong.

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 44 Vic. No. 16, sec. 6.

BALMAIN EAST—*Gazette*, 6 June, 1882.  
NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER  
44 VICTORIA No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency the Right Honorable  
to wit. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK  
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called  
(L.S.) Lord AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand  
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, } Cross of the Most Honorable Order of  
Governor. } the Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's  
Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor  
and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony  
of New South Wales and its Depen-  
dencies.

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now therefore I, Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification published in the *Gazette* and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Sydney Morning Herald" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith; and that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the *Government Gazette*, and in a newspaper circulated in the Metropolitan Police District, of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee

simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other encumbrances whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a trustee, as in the said Act is provided. And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land, the property of John England, situated at Balmain, parish of Petersham, county of Cumberland, containing by admeasurement twenty-five and a-half perches: Commencing on the north-east side of Nicholson-street, at the westernmost corner of land purchased by the late Mr. Burnicle, now the property of the Department of Public Instruction; and bounded thence on the south-east by part of the north-west boundary of that land bearing north-easterly one hundred feet to the southernmost corner of lot fourteen; on the north-east by part of the south-west boundary of that lot bearing north-westerly twenty-six feet; thence by the terminus of a lane bearing south-westerly ten feet; thence by a line bearing north-westerly and parallel to Nicholson-street aforesaid forty-eight feet to a reserved road twenty feet wide; on the north-west by the south-east side of that road bearing south-westerly ninety feet to Nicholson-street aforesaid; and on the south-west by the north-east side of that street bearing south-easterly seventy-two feet six inches, to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this second day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and in the forty-fifth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,  
F. B. SUTTON.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!



BREEZA—*Gazette*, 4 July, 1882.  
**NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER**  
 44 VICTORIA, No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency the Right Honorable  
 to wit. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK  
 SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called  
 Lord AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand  
 Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the  
 Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's Most  
 (L.S.) Honorable Privy Council, Governor and  
 AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of  
 New South Wales and its Dependencies.

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School, and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore, I, Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification, published in the *Gazette* and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Naroi Independent" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School, and of buildings in connection therewith: And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that, by the publication in the *Government Gazette*, and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Gunnedah, of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever; and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a Trustee, as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land containing 1 acre 2 roods 14 perches, situate in the county of Pottinger, parish of Breeza, town of Breeza, being allotment 1 of section 5 originally granted to F. R. Ferrier: Commencing on the south-eastern side of Birch-street, at its intersection with the south-western side of Maitland-street; and bounded thence on the north-west by Birch-street bearing south 68 degrees west 5 chains and 30 links to Brainard-street; on the south-west by Brainard-street bearing south 22 degrees east 3 chains; on the south-east by a line bearing north 68 degrees east 5 chains and 30 links to Maitland-street aforesaid; and on the north-east by that street bearing north 22 degrees west 3 chains, to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and in the forty-sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,  
 F. B. SUTTON.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

CAMDENVILLE—*Gazette*, 19 May, 1882.  
**NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER**  
 44 VICTORIA, No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency The Right Honorable  
 to wit. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK  
 SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called Lord  
 AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand Cross  
 of the Most Honorable Order of the  
 (L.S.) Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's Most  
 Honorable Privy Council, Governor and  
 AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of  
 New South Wales and its Dependencies.

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore, I, Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification published in the *Gazette* and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in "The Sydney Morning

Herald" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith. And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the *Government Gazette*, and in a newspaper circulated in the Metropolitan Police District of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a trustee, as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to, as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land situated at Camdenville, Newtown, in the parish of Petersham, county of Cumberland, containing 1 acre 2 roods and 14 perches, or thereabouts, including allotments 24 to 31 of section 3, of Camdenville subdivision, together with 16 perches situated on the north-east side of allotments 28 and 29: Commencing on the south-east side of Laura-street, at the northern corner of allotment 32, being a point bearing north-easterly and distant 541 feet from the intersection of that street with the north-east side of the Edgeware Road; and bounded thence on the north-west by that side of Laura-street bearing north-easterly 186 feet 6 inches to land of G. Aleock; on the north-east by that land and a continued line, in all bearing south-easterly 374 feet 2 inches to Wells-street; on the south-east by the north-west side of that street bearing south-westerly 185 feet to the eastern corner of allotment 23; and thence on the south-west by the north-east boundaries of allotments 23 and 32 aforesaid, bearing north-westerly 370 feet, to the point of commencement,—being the land said to belong to Mr. Myles M'Rae.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this fourth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and in the forty-fifth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

F. B. SUTTON.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

CROYDON—*Gazette*, 6 Jan., 1882.  
**NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER**  
 44 VICTORIA, No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency the Right Honorable  
 to wit. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK  
 SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called  
 Lord AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand  
 Cross of the Most Honorable Order of  
 the Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's  
 (L.S.) Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor  
 AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of  
 New South Wales and its Depen-  
 dencies.

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School, and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore, I, Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification, published in the *Gazette* and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Sydney Morning Herald" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School, and of buildings in connection therewith: And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the *Government Gazette*, and in a newspaper circulated in the Metropolitan Police District, of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a trustee as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel situated at Croydon, in the parish of Concord, county of Cumberland, forming part of the Windsorville subdivision, containing by admeasurement one acre three roods and two perches more or less: Commencing on the northern side of Boundary-street, at its intersection with the west side of Buckenbah-street (formerly Young-street), and bounded thence on the east by that side of Buckenbah-street bearing north thirty-one minutes west, three hundred and twenty feet; thence on the north by a line bearing south eighty-nine degrees twenty-nine minutes west, two hundred and thirty-eight feet nine inches, to the eastern boundary of Anthony Hordern's estate; thence on the west by part of that eastern boundary bearing southerly three hundred and twenty feet to the north side of Boundary-street aforesaid; and thence on the south by that side of that street bearing north eighty-nine degrees twenty-nine minutes east, two hundred and forty-two feet, to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this twenty-ninth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and in the forty-fifth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,  
F. B. SUTTON.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

DUNGOO—*Gazette*, 25 July, 1882.

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER  
44 VICTORIA, No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency The Right Honorable  
to wit. } able Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK  
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called  
Lord AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand  
(L.S.) Cross of the Most Honorable Order  
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, of the Bath, a Member of Her  
Governor. Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council,  
Governor and Commander-in-Chief  
of the Colony of New South Wales and  
its Dependencies.

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now therefore I, Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification published in the *Gazette* and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Maitland Mercury" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith: And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the *Government Gazette* and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Dungog, of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a trustee as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land forming part of allotments 18, 19, 20 of section No. 11 in the town of Dungog, parish of Dungog, county of Durham: Commencing on the east side of Dowling-street, at the north-west corner of the Presbyterian Church site; and bounded thence on the north by the south side of allotments 1, 2, and 3, of section 11 aforesaid, bearing east 3 chains to the north-west corner of the Public School site; thence on the east by part of the west boundary of the school site bearing south 12 links; thence on the south by a line bearing west 3 chains to the east side of Dowling-street aforesaid; and thence on the west by that side of that street bearing north 12 links, to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this nineteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and in the forty-sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,  
F. B. SUTTON.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

DURAL—*Gazette*, 19 May, 1882.

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER  
44 VICTORIA, No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency The Right Honorable  
to wit. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK  
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called  
Lord AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand  
(L.S.) Cross of the Most Honorable Order  
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, of the Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's  
Governor. Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor  
and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony  
of New South Wales and its Depen-  
dencies.

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now therefore I, Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification, published in the *Gazette*, and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Cumberland Mercury" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith: And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the *Government Gazette*, and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Parramatta, of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto, or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a Trustee, as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land, containing an area of 2 acres, situate at Dural, in the parish of Nelson, county of Cumberland (part of J. Byrnes', now in part of W. Hawkins', 100 acres): Commencing on the western side of the Great Northern Road, at its intersection with the north-eastern boundary of S. Smith's, now J. Cusbert, senr.'s, 40 acres; and bounded thence on the east by that road, being lines bearing north 14 degrees 55 minutes west 2 chains 58½ links; and thence bearing north 9 degrees 12 minutes west 2 chains and 62 links; on the north by a line dividing it from part of J. Byrnes', now in part W. Hawkins', 100 acres bearing west 5 chains and 28½ links; on the west by a line dividing it from that land bearing south 2 chains 18½ links; and on the south-west by part of the aforesaid north-eastern boundary of S. Smith's, now J. Cusbert, senr.'s, 40 acres, bearing south 65 degrees 33 minutes 40 seconds east 7 chains, to the point of commencement,—being land said to belong to Mr. W. Hawkins.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this fourth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and in the forty-fifth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

F. B. SUTTON.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

ESKBANK—*Gazette*, 30 December, 1881.

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER  
44 VICTORIA, No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency the Right Honorable  
to wit. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK  
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called  
Lord AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand  
(L.S.) Cross of the Most Honorable Order  
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, of the Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's  
Governor. Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor  
and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony  
of New South Wales and its Depen-  
dencies.

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School, and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have

sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now therefore I, Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act" by this notification, published in the Gazette and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Lithgow Mercury," newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith: And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette, and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Hartley, of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said lands shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a trustee as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land, being allotments 16 to 22 of section G, of the Esk Bank Estate, situate in the county of Cook, parish of Lett, containing, by admeasurement, 1 acre 1 rood 21½ perches, more or less: Commencing on the south-east side of Mort-street, at its intersection with the north-east side of Esk-street; and bounded thence on the north-west by that side of Mort-street, bearing north 63 degrees 45 minutes east 400½ links to the north-west corner of the Public School land of 1 acre 1 rood; thence on the east by the west boundary of that land, bearing south 559 links to its south-west corner; thence on the south-east by the south-east boundary of allotment 16, bearing south 63 degrees 45 minutes west 153 links to the north-eastern side of Esk-street aforesaid; and thence on the south-west by that side of that street bearing north 26 degrees 15 minutes west 500½ links, to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this fifteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and in the forty-fifth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

F. B. SUTTON.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

GLANMIRE—Gazette, 19 May, 1882.

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER  
44 VICTORIA, No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency The Right Honorable  
to wit. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK  
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called Lord  
(L.S.) AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, Knight Grand Cross  
of the Most Honorable Order of the  
Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's Most  
Honorable Privy Council, Governor and  
Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of  
New South Wales and its Dependencies.

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now therefore I, Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification published in the Gazette and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Western Independent" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith; and that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette, and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Bathurst, of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession freed and discharged

from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction, as a trustee as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Glanmire, parish of Melrose, county of Roxburgh, containing 2 acres: Commencing on the west side of the road from Glanmire to the Turon, at a point bearing north 4 degrees 23 minutes west distant 90 links from the north-west corner of H. O'Brien's 1,000 acres; and bounded thence on the south by a line bearing west 4 chains 43 links; on the west by a line bearing north 4 chains 94 links; on the north by a line bearing east 3 chains 45 links to the road from Glanmire to the Turon; and on the east by that road bearing south 19 degrees 21 minutes east 105 links; south 14 degrees 47 minutes east 151 links; south 7 degrees 44 minutes east 107½ links; and south 4 degrees 20 minutes east 143 links, to the point of commencement, being part of W. J. Brown's 2,000 acres, now Edward Combes'.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed at Government House, Sydney, this fourth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and in the forty-fifth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

F. B. SUTTON.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

Longbottom—Gazette, 30 December, 1881.

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER  
44 VICTORIA, No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency the Right Honorable  
to wit. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK  
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called Lord  
(L.S.) AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, Knight Grand Cross  
of the Most Honorable Order of the  
Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's Most  
Honorable Privy Council, Governor and  
Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of  
New South Wales and its Dependencies.

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now therefore, I, Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification, published in the Gazette and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Sydney Morning Herald," newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith: And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette and in a newspaper circulated in the Metropolitan Police District of this notification of the said land being so resumed the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors on behalf of her Majesty for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a trustee as in the said Act is provided. And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land forming part of allotments 2, 7, and 8 of section 12, village of Longbottom, parish of Concord, county of Cumberland, being part of the Beaconsfield Square subdivision, containing by admeasurement 1 acre 3 roods 26 perches more or less: Commencing on the northern side of Stanley-street, at its intersection with the eastern side of Salisbury-street; and bounded thence on the north-west by that side of that street bearing north 20 degrees 34 minutes east 384 feet to the south-west corner of allotment No. 1 of aforesaid subdivision; thence on the north-east by a line bearing south 70 degrees east to Wharf-street and forming the southern boundary of allotments 1 to 8 inclusive; thence on part of the south-east by the north-western side of that street bearing south 20 degrees 8 minutes west 120 feet; thence on part of the

south-west by a line bearing north 70 degrees west 165 feet 8 inches; thence on the remainder of the south-east by a line bearing south 20 degrees 8 minutes west 264 feet to the northern side of Stanley-street aforesaid; thence on the remainder of the south-west by that side of that street bearing north 70 degrees west 165 feet, to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this fifteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and the in forty-fifth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,  
F. B. SUTTON.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

MACQUARIE-STREET SOUTH—*Gazette*, 4 March, 1882.

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER  
44 VICTORIA, No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency the Right Honorable  
to wit. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK  
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called  
Lord AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand  
Cross of the Most Honorable Order of  
(L.S.) the Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's  
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor  
Governor. and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony  
of New South Wales and its Depen-  
dencies.

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School, and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore I, Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification, published in the *Gazette* and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Sydney Morning Herald" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School, and of buildings in connection therewith; and that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the *Government Gazette*, and in a newspaper circulated in the Metropolitan Police District, of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a trustee as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement about 1 rood and 8 perches, situated in the county of Cumberland, parish of Alexandria, city of Sydney: Commencing on the northern side of Goulburn-street, at its intersection with the west side of Macquarie-street South; and bounded thence on the east by that side of that street bearing northerly 286½ links; thence on the north by a line westerly 103 links to the east side of Little Macquarie-street; thence on the west by that side of that street bearing southerly 276 links to the northern side of Goulburn-street aforesaid; and thence on the south by that side of that street bearing easterly 112 links, to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this twenty-fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and in the forty-fifth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,  
F. B. SUTTON.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

EAST MAITLAND—*Gazette*, 19 May, 1882.

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER  
44 VICTORIA, No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency the Right Honorable  
to wit. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK  
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called Lord  
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand Cross  
of the Most Honorable Order of the  
(L.S.) Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's Most  
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, Honorable Privy Council, Governor and  
Governor. Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of  
New South Wales and its Dependencies.

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now therefore I, Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act" by this notification, published in the *Gazette* and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Maitland Mercury" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith; and that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the *Government Gazette*, and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Maitland of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors on behalf of Her Majesty for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a trustee as in the said Act is provided. And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land situated in the town of Maitland, parish of Maitland, county of Northumberland, being allotment No. 19 of section 16: Bounded on the north-west by 1 chain of the south-east side of William-street bearing north 45 degrees east; on the north-east by a line dividing it from allotment No. 18 bearing east 45 degrees south 5 chains; on the south-east by 1 chain of the north-west boundary-line of the ground allotted for the site of a Roman Catholic Chapel bearing south 45 degrees west; and on the south-west by a line dividing it from allotment No. 20 bearing west 45 degrees north 5 chains to the aforesaid William-street,—being the allotment sold as lot 66, in pursuance of advertisement of 8 July, 1834. Also

All that piece or parcel of land situated in the town of Maitland, parish of Maitland, county of Northumberland, being allotment No. 18 of section 16: Bounded on the north-west by 1 chain of the south-east side of William-street bearing north 45 degrees east; on the north-east by a line dividing it from allotment No. 17 bearing east 45 degrees south 5 chains; on the south-east by 1 chain of the north-west boundary-line of the ground allotted for the site of a Roman Catholic Chapel bearing south 45 degrees west; and on the south-west by a line dividing it from allotment No. 19 bearing west 45 degrees north 5 chains to the aforesaid William-street,—being the allotment sold as lot 65, in pursuance of advertisement of 8th July, 1834.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this fourth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and in the forty-fifth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,  
F. B. SUTTON.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

EAST MAITLAND—*Gazette*, 2 June, 1882.

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER  
44 VICTORIA, No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency The Right Honorable  
to wit. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK  
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called  
Lord AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight  
Grand Cross of the Most Honorable  
(L.S.) Order of the Bath, a Member of  
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy  
Governor. Council, Governor and Commander-in-  
Chief of the Colony of New South  
Wales and its Dependencies.

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection there-

with: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now therefore I, Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification published in the Gazette, and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Maitland Mercury" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith; and that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Maitland, of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony, and his successors on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a trustee, as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land being allotments 16 and 17 of section 16, situated in the town of East Maitland, parish of Maitland, county of Northumberland: Commencing on the south-east of William-street, at the north corner of allotment 18; and bounded thence on the north-west by that side of that street bearing north 45 degrees east 2 chains; thence on the north-east by the south-west boundary of allotment 13 bearing south 45 degrees east 5 chains to the north corner of the Roman Catholic Church site; thence on the south-east by part of the north-west boundary of that site bearing south 45 degrees west 2 chains; and thence on the south-west by the north-east boundary of allotment 18 bearing north 45 degrees west 5 chains, to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this nineteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and in the forty-fifth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,  
F. B. SUTTON.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

MERRIWA—Gazette, 2 June, 1882.

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER  
44 VICTORIA, No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency The Right Honorable  
to wit. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK  
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called Lord  
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand Cross  
of the Most Honorable Order of the  
(L.S.) Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's Most  
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, Honorable Privy Council, Governor and  
Governor. Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of  
New South Wales and its Dependencies.

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School, and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now therefore I, Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification published in the Gazette and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Maitland Mercury" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith; and that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette, and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Cassilis, of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act for an estate of inheritance in fee simple, in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction

as a Trustee as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the village of Merriwa, parish of Merriwa, county of Brisbane, containing 1 acre, and being allotments 13 and 14 of section 10: Commencing on the northern side of Mackenzie-street at its intersection with the eastern side of Dutton-street; and bounded thence on the west by the latter street bearing north 5 chains; on the north by the southern boundary of allotment 12 bearing east 2 chains; on the east by the western boundary of allotment 15 bearing south 5 chains to Mackenzie-street; and on the south by that street bearing west 2 chains, to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this nineteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and in the forty-fifth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,  
F. B. SUTTON.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

MOUNT PLEASANT—Gazette, 8 August, 1882.

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER  
44 VICTORIA, No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency The Right Honorable  
to wit. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK  
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called  
Lord AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand  
(L.S.) Cross of the Most Honorable Order of  
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, a Member of Her Majesty's  
Governor. Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor  
and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony  
of New South Wales and its Depen-  
dencies.

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now therefore I, Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification, published in the Gazette, and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Penrith Argus" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith: And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette, and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Penrith of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto, or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a Trustee, as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to, as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land forming part of W. Baker's (now Graham's) 140 acres, containing by admeasurement, 2 acres, more or less, situate at Mount Pleasant, in the parish of Castlereagh, county of Cumberland: Commencing on the east side of Proctor's-lane, at a point south, and distant 28 links from the north-west corner of W. Baker's (now Graham's) 140 acres; and bounded thence on the west by part of the eastern side of that road or lane, bearing south 36 minutes east 5 chains; thence on the south by a line bearing north 89 degrees 24 minutes east 403 links; thence on the east by a line bearing north 36 minutes west 493 links; and thence on the north by a line bearing north 89 degrees 36 minutes west 403 links to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this third day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and in the forty-sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,  
F. B. SUTTON.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

PARRAMATTA NORTH—*Gazette*, 6 June, 1882.  
NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER  
44 VICTORIA, No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency the Right Honorable  
to wit. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK  
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called  
Lord AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand  
(L.S.) Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the  
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's Most  
Governor. Honorable Privy Council, Governor and  
Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of  
New South Wales and its Dependencies.

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now therefore I, Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification published in the *Gazette* and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Cumberland Mercury" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith; and that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette, and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Parramatta of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a trustee, as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinafter referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land containing 1 acre and 14 perches originally granted to James Willis, situate in the town of North Parramatta, parish of the Field of Mars, county of Cumberland, being allotments 1, 2, 8, and 9 of section 24: Commencing at the intersection of the northern side of Harold-street, with the eastern side of Duck-lane; and bounded thence on the south by Harold-street, bearing north 89 degrees 20 minutes east 2 chains and 30 links, on the east by the western boundaries of allotments 3 and 7, in all bearing north 4 degrees 20 minutes east 4 chains and 76 links to Albert-street; on the north by Albert-street, bearing south 89 degrees 20 minutes west 2 chains and 30 links to Duck-lane aforesaid, and on the west by that lane bearing south 4 degrees 20 minutes west 4 chains and 76 links, to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed at Government House, Sydney, this second day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and in the forty-fifth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,  
F. B. SUTTON.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

PARRAMATTA SOUTH—*Gazette*, 19 May, 1882.  
NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER  
44 VICTORIA, No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency The Right Honorable  
to wit. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK  
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called  
Lord AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand  
(L.S.) Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the  
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's Most  
Governor. Honorable Privy Council, Governor and  
Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of  
New South Wales and its Dependencies.

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now therefore I, Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification published in the *Gazette* and a newspaper circulated in the Police District

wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Cumberland Mercury" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land, hereinafter particularly described, has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith: And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed, with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette, and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Parramatta of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors on behalf of Her Majesty for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a Trustee as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinafter referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land comprising 37½ perches, situate at Parramatta South, parish of St. John, county of Cumberland: Commencing on the southern building-line of Macquarie-street, at its intersection with the eastern side of 1 acre 1 rood 3¼ perches appropriated for Railway purposes, also being a point bearing south 84 degrees 25 minutes east and distant 68 feet 6 inches from the north-eastern corner of W. Mar's 2 roods 21 perches; and bounded thence on the north by that building-line bearing south 84 degrees 25 minutes east 100 feet and 3½ inches; on the east by a line bearing south 6 degrees 20 minutes west 133 feet 7 inches; on the south by a line bearing north 81 degrees 30 minutes west 57 feet 1 inch; and on the west by a line dividing it from part of the aforesaid appropriation bearing north 11 degrees 40 minutes west 139 feet 3 inches, to the point of commencement,—being the land known as the site of the Parramatta School of Arts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this fourth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and in the forty-fifth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,  
F. B. SUTTON.  
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

PYRMONT—*Gazette*, 27 Jan., 1882.

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER  
44 VICTORIA, No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency the Right Honorable  
to wit. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK  
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called  
Lord AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand  
(L.S.) Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the  
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's  
Governor. Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor  
and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony  
of New South Wales and its Depen-  
dencies.

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School, and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now therefore I, Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification published in the *Gazette* and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Sydney Morning Herald" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith; and that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette, and in a newspaper circulated in the Metropolitan Police District of this notification of the said land being so resumed the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction, as a trustee as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinafter referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land situated at Pyrmont, parish of Alexandria, county of Cumberland, containing by admeasurement 1 rood 18¼ perches: Commencing on the south-eastern

side of John-street at its intersection with the north-eastern side of Mount-street and bounded thence on the north-west by that side of John-street bearing north-easterly 160 feet 10 inches; thence on the north-east by a line at right angles to that street bearing south-easterly 99 feet; thence on the south-east by a line parallel with John-street bearing south-westerly 160 feet 10 inches to the north-eastern side of Mount-street aforesaid; and thence on the south-west by that side of that street bearing north-westerly 99 feet, to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this twentieth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and in the forty-fifth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,  
F. B. SUTTON.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

NOTE.—This notification is published in lieu of that which appeared in the Government Gazette of 11th November, 1881, an error having been made in stating the area as 1 acre 18½ perches, instead of 1 rood 18½ perches.

SAGGART FIELD—*Gazette*, 8 August, 1882.

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER  
44 VICTORIA, No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency The Right Honorable  
to wit. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK  
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called Lord  
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand Cross  
of the Most Honorable Order of the  
(L.S.) Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's Most  
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, Honorable Privy Council, Governor and  
Governor. Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of  
New South Wales and its Dependencies.

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now therefore I, Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification published in the Gazette and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in "The Campbelltown Herald" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith. And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Liverpool of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a trustee, as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to, as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Saggart Field, in the parish of Minto, county of Cumberland, Colony of New South Wales, and containing by admeasurement 2 acres: Commencing at the junction of the north side of a Government road one chain wide leading to the Campbellfields Railway Station with the eastern side of Liverpool Road; and bounded thence on the south by the said Government road bearing north 89 degrees 42 minutes east 5 chains 56½ links; on the east by a line bearing north 18 minutes west 4 chains; on the north by a line bearing south 89 degrees 42 minutes west 4 chains 43½ links; and on the west by the Liverpool Road bearing south 15 degrees 29 minutes west 4 chains 15 and 1/10ths links, to the point of commencement,—being part of R. Innes' (now R. P. Thomson's) 40 acres.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this third day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and in the forty-sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,  
F. B. SUTTON.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

ST. PETER'S—*Gazette*, 4 March, 1882.

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER  
44 VICTORIA, No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency the Right Honorable  
to wit. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK  
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called  
Lord AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand  
Cross of the Most Honorable Order of  
(L.S.) the Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's  
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor  
Governor. and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony  
of New South Wales and its Depen-  
dencies.

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School, and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now therefore I, Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act" by this notification published in the Gazette and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Sydney Morning Herald" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith; and that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette, and in a newspaper circulated in the Metropolitan Police District, of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty for the purposes of the said Act for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a Trustee as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 1 acre 0 roods 32 perches, situate at St. Peter's, in parish of Petersham, county of Cumberland: Commencing on the north-western side of Church-street at a point bearing north 40 degrees 15 minutes west and distant 448 links from the intersection of the south-east side of Cook's River Road with the south-western side of Bishop-street; and bounded thence on the south-west by a line (fenced) bearing north 61 degrees 20 minutes west 401 links to the south-east side of St. Peter's-street; thence on the north-west by that side of that street (partly fenced) bearing north 25 degrees 49 minutes east 300½ links; thence on the north-east by a line partly fenced bearing south 64 degrees 16 minutes east 400 links to the north-west side of Church-street aforesaid; and thence on the south-east by that side of that street (partly fenced) bearing south 25 degrees 30 minutes west 300 links, to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this twenty-fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and in the forty-fifth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,  
F. B. SUTTON.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

STANMORE—*Gazette*, 7 February, 1882.

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER  
44 VICTORIA, No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency The Right Honorable  
to wit. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK  
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called  
Lord AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand  
Cross of the Most Honorable Order of  
(L.S.) the Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's  
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor  
Governor. and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony  
of New South Wales and its Depen-  
dencies.

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore, I, Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by the "Lands for Public Purposes

Acquisition Act," by this notification, published in the Gazette and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Sydney Morning Herald" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith; and that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette, and in a newspaper circulated in the Metropolitan Police District of this notification of the said land being so resumed the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever: And that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a trustee as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land, being allotments Nos. 1, 2, 3, and part of allotment No. 30 of section 8 of South Kingston subdivision, containing by admeasurement about three rods and twenty-two perches, situate in the parish of Petersham, county of Cumberland: Commencing on the eastern side of Holt-street, at the north-west corner of allotment No. 4, being the north-west corner of land resumed for Public School purposes by Gazette notice of the 22nd February, 1881: and bounded thence on the north-west by that side of Holt-street bearing north-easterly to its intersection with the southern side of Cambridge-street; thence on the north-east by that side of that street bearing south-easterly one hundred and ninety-eight feet; thence on the south-east by a line bearing south-westerly to the northern boundary of land resumed aforesaid; and thence on the south-west by part of the northern boundary of that land bearing north-westerly one hundred and ninety-eight feet to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this thirty-first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and in the forty-fifth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,  
F. B. SUTTON.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

SUMMER HILL—Gazette, 7 Feb., 1882.

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER  
44 VICTORIA, No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency The Right Honorable  
to wit. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK  
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called Lord  
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand Cross  
of the Most Honorable Order of the  
(L.S.) Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's Most  
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, Honorable Privy Council, Governor and  
Governor. Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of  
New South Wales and its Dependencies.

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now therefore I, Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification published in the Gazette and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Sydney Morning Herald" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith, and that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette, and in a newspaper circulated in the Metropolitan Police District, of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of

Public Instruction, as a trustee as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land forming part of James Bartlett's subdivision, situate at Summer Hill, in the parish of Petersham, county of Cumberland, containing about two acres and eighteen perches, as shown on plan No. 758 deposited in the Registrar General's Office: Commencing on the north side of Herbert-street, at its intersection with the west side of Moonbi-street, and bounded thence on the east by the west side of Moonbi-street, bearing north five degrees thirty-four minutes west, three hundred and sixty-nine feet four inches to the south side of Junction Road; thence on the north by the south side of that road bearing north eighty-seven degrees thirty minutes west, two hundred and fifty feet to the east side of Bartlett-street; thence on the west by the east side of that street bearing south five degrees thirty minutes east, three hundred and seventy-three feet four inches to the north side of Herbert-street aforesaid; and thence on the south by that side of that street bearing north eighty-six degrees thirty-eight minutes east two hundred and fifty feet six inches to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed at Government House, Sydney, this thirty-first day of January, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and in the forty-fifth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,  
F. B. SUTTON.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

TEMORA—Gazette, 2 June, 1882.

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER  
44 VICTORIA, No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency The Right Honorable  
to wit. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK  
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called Lord  
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand Cross  
of the Most Honorable Order of the  
(L.S.) Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's Most  
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, Honorable Privy Council, Governor and  
Governor. Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of  
New South Wales and its Dependencies.

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School, and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now therefore I, Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification published in the Gazette and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Temora Herald" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith; and that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette, and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Young, of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto, or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction, as a Trustee as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land, situate in the town of Temora, parish of Bundawarrab, county of Bland, containing 1 acre, and comprising allotments 1, 2, 3, and 4 of section 7: Commencing on the north-eastern side of De Boos-street, at the western corner of allotment 5; and bounded thence on the south-west by that street bearing north 27 degrees west 4 chains; on the north-west by Parkes-street bearing north 63 degrees east 2 chains and 50 links to a lane; on the north-east by that lane bearing south 27 degrees east 4 chains; and on the south-east by the north-western boundary of allotment 5 aforesaid bearing south 63 degrees west 2 chains and 50 links, to the point of commencement.

Also, all that piece or parcel of land, situate in the town of Temora, parish of Bundawarrab, county of Bland, containing 1 acre, and comprising allotments 17, 18, 19, 20, of section 7:



Commencing on the south-west side of Aurora-street, at its intersection with the south-east side of Parkes-street, being the north-east corner of allotment 20; and bounded thence on the north-west by that side of Parkes-street bearing south 63 degrees west 2 chains 50 links to a lane; on the south-west by that lane bearing south 27 degrees east 4 chains; on the south-east by the north-western boundary of allotment 16 bearing north 63 degrees east 2 chains 50 links to the south-west side of Aurora-street aforesaid; and thence on the north-east by that side of that street bearing north 27 degrees west 4 chains, to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this nineteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and in the forty-fifth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

F. B. SUTTON.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

WALDEGRAVE—*Gazette*, 6 June, 1882.  
NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER  
44 VICTORIA, No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency the Right Honorable  
to wit. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK  
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called  
Lord AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight  
Grand Cross of the Most Honorable  
Order of the Bath, a Member of Her  
(L.S.) Majesty's Most Honorable Privy  
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, Council, Governor and Commander-in-  
Governor. Chief of the Colony of New South  
Wales and its Dependencies.

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now therefore I, Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification published in the *Gazette* and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Western Advocate" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described, has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith; and that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the *Government Gazette*, and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Orange of this notification of the said land being so resumed the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty for the purposes of the said Act for an estate of inheritance in fee simple, in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a trustee as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land containing 10 acres, situate at Waldegrave, parish of Waldegrave, county of Bathurst: Commencing on the right bank of Flyer's Creek, at a point bearing north 24 degrees 10 minutes west distant 2 chains 88 links from the south-east corner of J. J. Burfitt's (now Rodd's) 52 acres; and bounded thence on the south by a line bearing west 13 chains 12 links to the road from the Long Swamp to Orange; on the south-west by that road bearing north 49 degrees 35 minutes west 8 chains 46 links; and north 25 degrees 16 minutes west 75 links; on the north by the south boundary of E. Murray's land, part of the 52 acres aforesaid, bearing east 19 chains 64 links to Flyer's Creek; and on the east by that creek downwards, to the point of commencement,—being part of J. J. Burfitt's (now Rodd's) 52 acres, portion No. 2, parish of Waldegrave.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed at Government House, Sydney, this second day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and in the forty-fifth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

F. B. SUTTON.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

WAVERLEY—*Gazette*, 2 June, 1882.  
NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER  
44 VICTORIA, No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency The Right Honorable  
to wit. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK  
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called  
Lord AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight  
Grand Cross of the Most Honorable  
Order of the Bath, a Member of Her  
(L.S.) Majesty's Most Honorable Privy  
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, Council, Governor and Commander-in-  
Governor. Chief of the Colony of New South  
Wales and its Dependencies.

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School, and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now therefore I, Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification published in the *Gazette* and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Sydney Morning Herald" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described, has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith: And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the *Government Gazette* and in a newspaper circulated in the Metropolitan Police District, of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors on behalf of her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights of way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a trustee, as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Waverley, parish of Alexandria, county of Cumberland, containing an area of 1 rood 32 perches, being part of A. S. Glen's 4 acres 10 perches, A. S. Glen's 3 acres 3 roods 20 perches, and Lewis Gordon's 3 acres: Commencing at a point bearing south 47 degrees 13 minutes west, and distant 1 chain 17½ links from the north-easterly intersection of Cowper and Church Streets; and bounded thence on the north-east by Cowper-street bearing south 15 degrees 46 minutes east 71 feet 2 inches; on the south-east by a line passing through A. S. Glen's 3 acres 3 roods 20 perches and Lewis Gordon's 3 acres, bearing south 68 degrees 8 minutes west 279 feet 10 inches; on the south-west by a line passing through the latter land, bearing north 17 degrees 12 minutes west 70 feet 4 inches; and on the north-west by a line passing through that land, through A. S. Glen's 3 acres 3 roods 20 perches aforesaid, and A. S. Glen's 4 acres 10 perches, bearing north 67 degrees 57 minutes east 281 feet 9 inches, to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this nineteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and in the forty-fifth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

F. B. SUTTON.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

WHITTINGHAM—*Gazette*, 30 Dec., 1881.  
NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER  
44 VICTORIA, No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency The Right Honorable  
to wit. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK  
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called Lord  
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand Cross  
of the Most Honorable Order of  
(L.S.) the Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's Most  
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, Honorable Privy Council, Governor and  
Governor. Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of  
New South Wales and its Dependencies.

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now therefore I, Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the

power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification published in the Gazette and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Singleton Argus" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith; and that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette, and in a newspaper circulated in the District of Patrick Plains of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction, as a trustee as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the county of Northumberland, parish of Whittingham, containing by admeasurement 2 acres more or less: Commencing on the south-east side of Rickford-street, at its intersection with the south-west side of the Great Northern Road; and bounded thence on the north-east by that side of that road bearing south 39 degrees east 4 chains; thence on the south-east by a line bearing south 51 degrees west, 5 chains; thence on the south-west by a line bearing north 39 degrees west, 4 chains, to the south-east side of Rickford-street aforesaid; and thence on the north-west by that side of that street bearing north 51 degrees east, 5 chains, to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed at Government House, Sydney, this fifteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and in the forty-fifth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,  
F. B. SUTTON.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

YERONG—Gazette, 6 June, 1882.

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER  
44 VICTORIA, No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency the Right Honorable  
to wit. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK  
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called Lord  
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand Cross  
(L.S.) of the most Honorable Order of the  
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's Most  
Governor. Honorable Privy Council, Governor and  
Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of  
New South Wales and its Dependencies.

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School, and of buildings to be used in connection there-

with: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now therefore, I, Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification published in the Gazette, and in newspapers circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Wagga Wagga Advertiser" and "Wagga Wagga Express" newspapers, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School, and of buildings in connection therewith: And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette and in newspapers circulated in the Police District of Wagga Wagga, of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a trustee as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land containing 2 acres, being portion 53, situate at Yerong, parish of Yerong, county of Mitchell (originally forming part of John James Abel's portion 29): Commencing on the northern side of a road 2 chains wide at a point bearing north 3 degrees 39 minutes east, and distant 2 chains from the north-western corner of portion 20 of 169 acres 1 rood; and bounded thence on the south by that road dividing it from part of that portion bearing east 4 chains and 16 links; on the east by a line dividing it from portion 29 of 250 acres 3 roods bearing north 5 chains; on the north by a line dividing it from that portion bearing west 3 chains and 84 links; and on the west by a line along the Great Southern Railway bearing south 3 degrees 39 minutes west 5 chains and 1 link, to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed at Government House, Sydney, this second day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and in the forty-fifth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

F. B. SUTTON.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!



1882.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.

(LAND RESUMED FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL PURPOSES AT ADELONG CROSSING, CHATSWORTH ISLAND, AND MULGOA.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 44 Vic. No. 16, sec. 6.

## ADELONG CROSSING.

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER  
44 VICTORIA No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency The Right Honorable  
to wit. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK  
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called  
Lord AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight  
Grand Cross of the Most Honorable  
(L.S.) Order of the Bath, a Member of Her  
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council,  
Governor. Governor and Commander-in-Chief of  
the Colony of New South Wales and  
its Dependencies.

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now therefore I, Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification published in the Gazette and newspapers circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Tumut Times" and "Gundagai Times" newspapers, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith: And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Gundagai of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other encumbrances whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a trustee as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Adelong Crossing, parish of Bangus, county of Wynyard, containing 2 acres and 12 perches, originally forming part of portion 12, being portion 269: Commencing on the left bank of Adelong Creek, at the north-eastern corner of portion 73 of 1 acre, appropriated for a Public School, and bounded thence on the south by the northern boundary of that portion bearing west 9 chains and 84 links;

on the south-west by the north-eastern side of a road 1 chain wide, passing through portion 12, bearing north 30 degrees 30 minutes west 2 chains and 32 links; on the north by a line bearing east 11 chains and 2 links to Adelong Creek; and on the east by that creek upwards, to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed at Government House, Sydney, this seventh day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and in the forty-sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

F. B. SUTTON.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

## CHATSWORTH ISLAND.

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER  
44 VICTORIA No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency The Right Honorable  
to wit. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK  
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called Lord  
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand  
(L.S.) Cross of the Most Honorable Order of  
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, the Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's  
Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor  
and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony  
of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School, and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now therefore I, Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification, published in the Gazette and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Grafton Argus" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described, has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith: And that the said land hereinafter described, is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette, and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Grafton, of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony, and

his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance, in fee simple, in possession freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto, or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a trustee, as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land, containing 2 acres, situate at Chatsworth Island, parish of Harwood, County of Clarence, forming part of portion 38, and being portion 165: Commencing on the south-eastern side of a road 1 chain wide along the right bank of the North Arm of the Clarence River, at a point bearing about south 78 degrees 28 minutes west and distant 56 chains and 94 links from the north-eastern corner of portion 38, A. Coulon's 200 acres aforesaid; and bounded thence on the north-west by that side of that road, bearing south 15 degrees 48 minutes west 5 chains; on the south by a line bearing east 4 chains and 84 links; and on the east by a line bearing north 4 chains and 81 links; and on the north by a line bearing west 3 chains and 48 links, to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this seventh day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and in the forty-sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,  
F. B. SUTTON.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

MULGOA.

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER  
44 VICTORIA No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency the Right Honorable  
to wit. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK  
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called Lord  
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand  
Cross of the Most Honorable Order of  
the Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's  
Most Honorable Privy Council,  
(L.S. }  
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, } Governor and Commander-in-Chief of  
Governor. } the Colony of New South Wales and its  
Dependencies.

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanc-

tioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now therefore I, Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification published in the Gazette, and newspapers circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Penrith Argus" and "Oddfellow" newspapers, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith: And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette, and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Penrith, of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors on behalf of Her Majesty for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a trustee as in the said Act is provided. And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land containing 4 acres, more or less, situate at Mulgoa, parish of Mulgoa, county of Cumberland, forming part of William Cox's 820 acres grant: Commencing on the western side of the road from Penrith to Greendale, at a point bearing south 80 degrees 19 minutes east, and distant 55 chains and 30 links from the north-west corner of William Cox's 820 acres aforesaid, and bounded thence on the south-east by that side of that road bearing south 25 degrees 30 minutes west 6 chains and 66 links; on the south by a line bearing west 6 chains and 67 links; on the north-west by a line bearing north 25 degrees 30 minutes east 6 chains and 66 links; and on the north by a line bearing east 6 chains and 67 links, to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed at Government House, Sydney, this seventh day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and in the forty-sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,  
F. B. SUTTON.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1882.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.

(RESUMPTION OF LAND FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL PURPOSES AT BANKS' MEADOW, COROWA, NUMBA, AND TRIANGLE FLAT.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 44 Vic. No. 16, sec. 6.

BANK'S MEADOW—*Gazette*, 5 Sept., 1882.NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER  
44 VICTORIA, No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency The Right Honorable  
to wit. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK  
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called Lord  
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand  
Cross of the Most Honorable Order of  
the Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's  
(L.S.) }  
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor  
Governor. and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony  
of New South Wales and its Depen-  
dencies.

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now therefore I, Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification, published in the *Gazette* and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Sydney Morning Herald" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School, and of buildings in connection therewith; and that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the *Government Gazette* and in a newspaper circulated in the Metropolitan Police District, of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony, and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto, or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a Trustee as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinafter referred to as resumed by this notification—that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land forming part of the Banks Hill Estate, being the property of Mr. W. Stephen, containing by admeasurement 2 acres 1 rood and 16 perches, more or less, situated at Banks Meadow, parish of Botany, county of Cumberland: Commencing on the western side of Brighton-street, at the north-east corner of allotment No. 35 of the original subdivision of the estate, being a point bearing north 34 degrees 50 minutes west, and distant 177 feet 6 inches from the north-

west corner of James C. Phelps's 53 acres, and bounded thence on the east by that side of that street bearing north 10 degrees 45 minutes west 267 feet; thence by the south boundary of allotment No. 45 bearing south 88 degrees 20 minutes west 376 feet; thence on the west by the eastern boundaries of allotments 42, 40, 38, and 36, bearing south 5 degrees 30 minutes east 265 feet; and thence on the south by the north boundary of allotment 35 aforesaid bearing north 88 degrees 20 minutes east 400 feet, to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this thirtieth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and in the forty-sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,  
F. B. SUTTOR.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

COROWA—*Gazette*, 5 Sept., 1882.NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER  
44 VICTORIA, No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency The Right Honor-  
to wit. } able Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK  
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called Lord  
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand  
Cross of the Most Honorable Order of  
the Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's  
(L.S.) }  
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, Most Honorable Privy Council, Govern-  
Governor. nor and Commander-in-Chief of the  
Colony of New South Wales and its  
Dependencies.

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purposes of the erection thereon of a Public School, and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now therefore I, Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me, by the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification, published in the *Gazette* and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Corowa Free Press" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith; and that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the *Government Gazette* and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Albury of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public

Instruction of the said Colony, and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever; and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a Trustee as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land containing 1 rood 30 $\frac{3}{4}$  perches, situated at Corowa, parish of Corowa, county of Hume, being allotments 5 and 27 of section B, originally forming part of portion 35: Commencing on the eastern side of Riesling-street, at the south-western corner of the Public School site of 2 roods 36 perches, and bounded thence on the west by that street bearing south 10 degrees 1 minute east 75 links; on the south by the northern boundary of allotment 4, and a line in all bearing north 79 degrees 59 minutes east 3 chains and 35 links; on the east by a line bearing north 10 degrees 1 minute west 3 chains 66 links to Murray-street; on the north by that street bearing south 79 degrees 59 minutes west 85 links; again on the west by the eastern boundary of 2 roods 36 perches aforesaid bearing south 10 degrees 1 minute east 2 chains and 91 links; and again on the north by the southern boundary of that land bearing south 79 degrees 59 minutes west 2 chains and 50 links, to the point of commencement,—being land said to be the property of Mr. Leyser Levin.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this thirtieth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and in the forty-sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

F. B. SUTTON.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

NUMBA—*Gazette*, 5 Sept., 1882.

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER  
44 VICTORIA, No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency The Right Honorable  
to wit. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK  
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called Lord  
(L.S.) AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, Knight Grand  
Cross of the Most Honorable Order  
of the Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's  
Governor. Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor  
and Commander-in-Chief of the  
Colony of New South Wales and its  
Dependencies.

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now therefore I, Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification published in the *Gazette* and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Shoalhaven News" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith: And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the *Government Gazette* and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Shoalhaven of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a Trustee as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land containing 2 acres, more or less, situate in the county of St. Vincent, parish of Numba, being part of A. Berry's, now David Berry's, 600 acres: Commencing at a point on the southern side of the road from Terara, via Numba, to Greenwell Point, at a point bearing

north 86 degrees 48 minutes west and distant 7 chains and 70 links from an angle on that road and such point, being situated about 35 degrees south 20 minutes west, and distant about 30 chains from the north-east corner of D. Berry's 600 acres aforesaid, and bounded thence on the north by the fence forming the southern boundary of that road, being a line bearing north 86 degrees 48 minutes west 4 chains; on the west by a line bearing south 3 degrees 12 minutes west 5 chains; on the south by a line bearing south 86 degrees 48 minutes east 4 chains; and on the east by a line bearing north 3 degrees 12 minutes east 5 chains, to the point of commencement,—being part of the land said to be leased to John M'Nalley.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed at Government House, Sydney, this thirtieth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and in the forty-sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

F. B. SUTTON.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

TRIANGLE FLAT—*Gazette*, 5 Sept., 1882.

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER  
44 VICTORIA, No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency The Right Honorable  
to wit. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK  
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called Lord  
(L.S.) AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, Knight Grand  
Cross of the Most Honorable Order  
of the Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's  
Governor. Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor  
and Commander-in-Chief of the  
Colony of New South Wales and its  
Dependencies.

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now therefore I, Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act" by this notification published in the *Gazette* and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Western Independent" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith: And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the *Government Gazette* and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Carcoar, of this notification of the said land being so resumed the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act for an estate of inheritance in fee simple, in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a Trustee as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land containing 4 acres, situate at Triangle Flat, parish of Rockley, county of Georgiana, numbered as portion 202 and forming part of portion 124, David Press's 40 acres conditional purchase: Commencing on the north-west boundary of portion 124 aforesaid, being a point on the south-west side of the road from Rockley to Trunkey, and bearing south 46 degrees 12 minutes west and distant 4 chains and 58 links from the north-east corner of that portion; and bounded thence on the north-west and west by that side of that road bearing south 46 degrees 12 minutes west 6 chains and 93 links, and south 10 degrees west 5 chains and 24 links; on the south by a line bearing east 5 chains and 91 links; and on the east by a line bearing north 9 chains and 95 links, to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed at Government House, Sydney, this thirtieth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and in the forty-sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

F. B. SUTTON.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1882.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

**IMMIGRATION:**

(REPORT FROM AGENT, FOR 1881.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

## The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Immigration Office, Sydney, 17 February, 1882.

I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Colonial Secretary, my Report on Immigration for the year 1881.

The Immigration Regulations of September 19th, 1876, were cancelled on 27 January, 1881. On the 14th March following, other Regulations were promulgated, under which immigrants were selected by the Agent-General in London, no passage certificates being granted in the Colony.

These Regulations were subsequently cancelled by the publication of "Regulations for the management of Immigration," dated December 22, 1881, to take effect on and after January 1, 1882.

During the year 1881 only seven ships have arrived, with 2,577 immigrants, of whom 2,429 were nominated in the Colony; the remaining 148 were selected by the Agent-General in London.

The immigrants by these several ships arrived in good health, therefore it was not found necessary to place either one of the ships in quarantine.

During the outward voyage, the deaths recorded in the seven ships were only those of two adults and sixteen children under twelve years of age.

Although there were 951 women, including a few widows and their children, received at the Immigration Depot, only 147 of the single women were found willing to hire as domestic servants; these obtained wages at an average of nearly 9s. per week.

Only three married couples and twenty-five single men were willing to hire; all others were either forwarded at their own request into the country districts, or were at once taken by their relatives or friends who had sent for them.

The Appendices herewith annexed give full information in detail relative to the Immigration during the past year:—

A.—General statistical information.

B.—Nationality of immigrants.

C.—Religious persuasions.

D.—Educational attainments.

E.—Trades and callings.

F.—Distribution of the immigrants into the country districts by steamer and by rail.

G.—Residences of depositors to whom passage certificates have been issued.

It may perhaps be desirable to give a short summary of the operations of the Immigration Regulations of September, 19, 1876.

Under these Regulations a payment of £2 was required for adult immigrants. The last deposit on account of such immigrants was made on the 27th January, 1881.

The total number nominated in the Colony was 12,076 individuals, one-third of whom were either unwilling or unable to take advantage of the certificates sent to them by their friends.

The number arrived under these Regulations has been—

Married people	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,088
Single men	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,923
Single women	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,703
Children under twelve years of age...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,936
								Total...	22,650
Of whom were nominated in the Colony	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,288
Selected by the Agent-General	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,428
Selected at New York	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	934
								Total...	22,650



## Their Nationality was—

From England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,472
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,448
Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,846
America and Canada...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	461
Other Countries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	423
							Total...	22,650

## The Religion of the Immigrants was—

Protestants of all Denominations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,552
Roman Catholics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,894
Other Persuasions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	204
							Total...	22,650

The larger number of the 16,714 adults, being all over twelve years of age, viz., 15,179, were able to read and write, leaving only 1,104 who could neither read nor write, and 431 who could not write but who were able to read.

## The Trades and Callings of the 8,967 adult males may be thus classified:—

Agricultural and other labourers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,421
Miners...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	532
Building trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,088
Iron	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	630
Clothing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	260
Provision	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	137
Manufacturing trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	169
Sundry other trades, or not specified, being chiefly boys from twelve to sixteen years of age	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	730
							Total...	8,967

Of the 4,703 single women who were received at the Depôt from the ship, only 1,617 were willing to engage as domestic servants, at an average rate of wages of nearly £24 per annum.

More than one-half of the married people and single men left their respective ships immediately on arrival, without notifying their proposed destination; the remainder were forwarded at their own request into the Country Districts, viz. :—

By steamers to Coast District	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,894
By rail to the North	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,463
"    South	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,645
"    West	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,819
Suburbs of Sydney	...	...	...	...	...	...	54

Total to whom free passes by railway and by steamer were granted... 10,875

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

GEORGE F. WISE,

Agent for Immigration.

APPENDIX A.

RETURN of Assisted Immigration to New South Wales, 1881.

Name of Vessel.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	Number of Days on the Voyage.	Births on the Voyage.				Deaths on the Voyage.				Number landed.				From Great Britain and Ireland.		Total individuals landed.	Equal to statute adults.	Contract price per statute adult.	Amount paid for and by Immigrants on account of their cost of passage.							
				M.		F.		Above 12 years.		Under 12 years.		Above 12 years.		Under 12 years.		Nominated in the Colony.	Selected by the Agent General.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.													
1	Glaanis .....	1880. October 29	1881. January 10	72	...	1	...	...	...	1	157	142	39	38	374	2	376	383	11	19	0	636	0	0	55	0	0	
2	Devon .....	Dec. 12	March 28	106	...	2	...	...	3	2	154	150	51	37	391	1	392	340½	14	5	0	646	0	0	76	0	0	
		1881.																										
3	Blairgowrie .....	January 31	April 28	87	3	...	...	1	1	...	140	129	44	40	351	2	353	306	12	12	0	583	0	0	106	0	0	
4	Clyde .....	March 19	June 23	96	...	...	...	...	2	...	114	126	47	42	327	2	329	279½	13	8	9	518	0	0	115	0	0	
5	Peterborough.....	April 29	July 17	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	131	156	48	60	395	...	395	335	13	10	0	637	0	0	30	0	0	
6	Nineveh .....	June 18	Sept. 22	96	...	...	...	1	1	...	117	178	38	42	373	2	375	332	13	15	0	646	0	0	97	0	0	
7	Northampton.....	August 12	Nov. 7	87 <sub>1</sub>	2	...	...	...	6	...	116	148	60	33	218	139	357	305½	12	19	6 <sub>3</sub>	367	0	0	895	10	0	
					5	3	...	2	13	3	929	1,029	327	292	2,429	148	2,577	2,231½	.....	4,033	0	0	1,374	10	0			

<sup>1</sup> Average length of voyage from Plymouth, eighty-nine days.

<sup>2</sup> Of the total of eighteen deaths on the voyage, fourteen were infants of one year old and under.

<sup>3</sup> Average contract price from England per statute adult, £13 4s. 4d.

227½ Married couples .....	455
Single men .....	701
Single women .....	802
Children .....	619
Total .....	2,577

Government Immigration Office,  
Sydney, 17 February, 1882.

GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.



## APPENDIX C.

RETURN showing the Religious Persuasions of the Assisted Immigrants who arrived in 1881.

Nationality.	CLASSIFICATION OF RELIGIONS.																Grand Totals.
	Church of England.		Church of Scotland.		Wesleyan Methodists.		Other Protestants.		Roman Catholics.		Jews.		Other Persuasions.		Totals.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
England and Wales	345	339	2	6	25	28	30	24	36	38	9	12	5	7	452	454	906
Ireland	79	90	17	6	5	4	...	...	568	620	...	...	...	...	669	720	1,389
Scotland	12	12	80	88	1	1	...	1	10	4	...	2	...	...	103	108	211
America and Canada	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	7	...	1	...	1	6	9	15
Other Countries	6	8	2	...	...	...	...	11	12	2	2	5	8	...	26	30	56
	443	449	101	100	31	33	41	37	621	671	14	23	5	8	1,256	1,321	2,577
	1,235				1,292				50								

Government Immigration Office,  
Sydney, 17 February, 1882.GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

## APPENDIX D.

RETURN showing the Educational Attainments of the Assisted Immigrants who arrived in 1881.

Nationality.	Classification of Education.						Total.
	Under twelve years.			Twelve years of age and upwards.			
	Cannot read.	Read only.	Read and write.	Cannot read.	Read only.	Read and write.	
England and Wales	234	18	96	20	2	536	906
Ireland	115	8	48	109	13	1,096	1,389
Scotland	48	5	19	1	...	138	211
America and Canada	9	1	2	...	...	3	15
Other Countries	8	...	8	...	2	38	56
	414	32	173	130	17	1,811	2,577

Government Immigration Office,  
Sydney, 17 February, 1882.GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

## APPENDIX E.

TRADES AND CALLINGS.—1881.

Males.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United States and Canada.	Other Countries.	Total.
1. Pastoral— Farming and general labourers	143	23	528	...	2	696
2. Mining— General miners	14	2	1	...	...	17
Special—Coal	2	...	...	...	...	2
Totals	16	2	1	...	...	19
3. Building Trades— Carpenters and joiners	21	5	12	...	...	38
Masons	9	10	5	...	...	24
Bricklayers	9	1	...	...	2	12
Brickmaker	...	1	...	...	...	1
Plumber	1	...	...	...	...	1
Painters	3	...	2	...	...	5
Plasterers	2	1	1	...	...	4
Totals	45	18	20	...	2	85
4. Iron Trades— Pattermakers	2	...	1	...	...	3
Engineers	4	3	...	...	...	7
Moulders	1	...	...	...	3	4
Fitters	2	...	...	...	...	2
Blacksmiths	6	2	4	...	...	12
Brass finishers	1	1	...	...	...	2
Labourers	2	...	...	...	...	2
Totals	18	6	5	...	3	32

## APPENDIX E—continued.

Males.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United States and Canada.	Other Countries.	Total.
<b>5. Clothing Trades—</b>						
Tailors .....	3	3	4	.....	2	12
Boot and shoemakers.....	3	2	8	.....	1	14
Totals .....	6	5	12	.....	3	26
<b>6. Provisions Trades—</b>						
Butchers .....	.....	1	1	.....	1	3
Bakers .....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	5
Grocer .....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Totals .....	4	1	3	.....	1	9
<b>7. Various manufacturing trades—</b>						
Cabinetmakers.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	5
Carriage-builders .....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Totals .....	6	.....	1	.....	.....	7
<b>8. Miscellaneous trades, including males above twelve years of age, accompanied by or coming to relatives ...</b>						
	30	6	12	.....	7	55
Grand Totals of Males .....	268	61	682	.....	18	929
<b>FEMALES.</b>						
1. Married women .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	227
2. Domestic servants .....	155	50	563	2	18	788
3. Other callings, including females above twelve years of age, accompanied by or coming to relatives ...	6	1	7	.....	.....	14
Grand Totals of Females .....	161	51	570	2	18	1,029

Government Immigration Office,  
Sydney, 17 February, 1882.

GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

## APPENDIX F.

RETURN showing the number of Assisted Emigrants who arrived in 1881, who, at their own request, were forwarded into the Country Districts by steamer and by rail.

Inland Towns.	Married People.	Children.	Single Men.	Single Women.	Total.	Inland Towns.	Married People.	Children.	Single Men.	Single Women.	Total.
<b>NORTH.</b>											
Aberdeen .....	2	...	...	...	2	Bowning .....	4	4	...	...	8
Armidale .....	...	...	2	...	2	Bowral .....	...	...	...	1	1
Bundarra .....	2	...	...	1	3	Cooma .....	4	5	4	...	13
Branxton .....	2	...	...	...	2	Camberra .....	...	...	1	...	1
Bendemeer .....	...	...	1	...	1	Campbelltown .....	2	1	...	4	7
Bandon Grove .....	...	...	1	1	1	Corowa .....	...	...	2	2	4
Dungog .....	...	...	1	...	1	Cootamundra .....	...	1	2	2	5
Glen Innes .....	...	...	2	...	2	Crookwell .....	...	...	1	...	1
Gunnedah .....	2	1	2	...	5	Goulburn .....	2	2	4	6	14
Hexham .....	2	4	...	1	7	Gundagai .....	2	1	...	3	6
Lochinvar .....	...	2	1	1	4	Grenfell .....	...	...	...	1	1
Maitland .....	4	9	4	4	21	Hanging Rock .....	...	...	1	...	1
Moree .....	...	...	...	1	1	Hay .....	...	...	1	...	1
Minmi .....	...	...	1	...	1	Jordan's Crossing .....	...	...	1	...	1
Muswellbrook .....	...	...	1	3	4	Kangaroo .....	4	7	5	1	17
Nundle .....	2	3	...	...	5	Liverpool .....	...	...	1	...	1
Quirindi .....	...	...	4	1	5	Molonglo .....	2	2	2	1	7
Stockton .....	2	3	...	...	5	Moss Vale .....	...	...	5	...	5
Singleton .....	...	...	1	...	1	Moppitty .....	...	...	1	...	1
Swamp Oak .....	...	...	1	...	1	Moama .....	...	...	9	...	9
Scone .....	2	5	1	...	8	Mittagong .....	...	...	1	...	1
Tenterfield .....	...	...	1	...	1	Marulan .....	2	1	1	2	6
Tamworth .....	4	8	22	5	39	Narrandera .....	...	5	1	4	10
Uralla .....	...	...	2	...	2	Picton .....	...	...	2	...	2
Vegetable Creek .....	...	...	2	...	2	Parramatta .....	6	7	3	6	22
Willow-tree .....	...	...	1	...	1	Queanbeyan .....	2	...	4	2	8
Wallsend .....	4	5	2	4	15	Robertsou .....	...	...	2	2	4
Wee Waa .....	...	...	1	...	1	Rocky Ponds .....	2	...	...	1	3
Totals .....	28	40	53	22	143	South Creek .....	...	...	3	...	3
<b>SOUTH.</b>						Sutton Forest .....	...	...	1	...	1
Adaminaby .....	...	...	2	...	2	Six-mile Flat .....	...	...	1	...	1
Adelong .....	2	3	...	3	8	Tumut .....	2	1	...	1	4
Appin .....	...	...	1	...	1	Temora .....	...	...	2	1	3
Albury .....	8	1	6	4	19	Upper Murray .....	...	...	1	...	1
Braidwood .....	2	5	8	10	25	Wantabadgery .....	...	...	...	1	1
Binda .....	2	6	1	...	9	Wagga Wagga .....	4	3	8	6	21
Binalong .....	...	...	...	2	2	Young .....	4	2	6	2	14
Burrowa .....	...	...	...	2	2	Yass .....	...	...	...	3	3
						Totals .....	56	57	93	74	280

## APPENDIX F—continued.

Inland Towns.	Married People.	Children.	Single Men.	Single Women.	Total.	Coast Towns.	Married People.	Children.	Single Men.	Single Women.	Total.
<b>WEST.</b>											
Ashfield.....	2	5	2	2	11	Clarence River .....	...	...	2	1	3
Bathurst .....	2	2	6	3	13	Clarence Town .....	2	2	...	...	4
Bourke .....	...	...	...	2	2	Coraki .....	2	3	...	...	5
Blayney .....	8	5	8	2	23	Casino .....	...	3	3	4	10
Bowenfels .....	2	...	...	...	2	Frederickton .....	...	...	...	1	1
Cowra .....	...	...	1	...	1	Fermount .....	2	1	...	2	5
Cudjergong .....	...	...	1	1	2	Grafton .....	6	9	11	8	34
Coonamble .....	...	...	1	2	3	Gosford .....	...	...	2	3	5
Carcoar .....	...	...	1	1	2	Gerrington .....	...	...	1	...	1
Dubbo .....	4	12	3	6	25	Huka .....	...	...	...	1	1
Fairfield .....	...	...	1	...	1	Jamberoo .....	6	14	...	2	22
Forbes .....	2	1	...	...	3	Kiama .....	6	11	5	15	37
Ironbarks .....	2	1	...	...	3	Kempsey .....	...	...	1	2	3
Katoomba .....	...	...	1	...	1	Lismore .....	...	...	2	...	2
Locksley .....	...	...	1	...	1	Lanc Cove .....	...	...	4	...	4
Lithgow Valley .....	8	25	2	10	45	Milton .....	...	...	1	...	1
Mudgee .....	...	...	2	2	4	Moruya .....	...	...	2	...	2
Newbridge .....	...	...	1	2	3	Morpeth .....	2	2	2	1	7
Orange .....	8	10	8	15	41	Macleay River .....	2	7	...	2	11
Rylstone .....	...	...	1	...	1	Manning River .....	...	...	2	...	2
Rookwood .....	...	1	...	3	4	Merimbula .....	...	...	1	...	1
Rooty Hill .....	2	...	...	1	3	Newcastle .....	28	40	17	18	103
South Creek .....	2	...	...	...	2	Nambucca River .....	2	...	...	...	2
Tarana .....	...	...	1	...	1	Port Macquarie .....	...	...	1	...	1
Tambaroora .....	2	...	...	...	2	Richmond River .....	...	...	5	3	8
Wellington .....	4	5	...	1	10	Ryde .....	2	2	...	...	4
Wallerawang .....	...	2	3	7	12	Raymond Terrace .....	...	...	7	5	12
Totals .....	48	69	44	60	221	Rocky Mouth .....	...	...	2	...	2
<b>COAST TOWNS.</b>						Shoalhaven .....	...	...	2	3	5
Broughton Creek .....	...	...	1	...	1	Tathra .....	...	3	...	1	4
Bega .....	4	10	6	6	26	Ulladulla .....	2	6	1	2	11
Bermagui .....	2	6	1	...	9	Wollongong .....	6	24	10	5	45
Cowper .....	2	...	...	...	- 2	Wardell .....	2	5	...	1	8
						Wyrallah .....	...	...	1	...	1
						Totals .....	78	148	93	86	405

## SUMMARY.

	Married People.	Children.	Single Men.	Single Women.	Total.	Why proceeding.	Married People.	Children.	Single Men.	Single Women.	Total.
By Sea .....	78	148	93	86	405	1. Hired .....	6	7	25	8	46
By Rail—						2. To or with friends.....	192	296	257	234	979
North .....	28	40	53	22	143	3. Seeking employment					
South .....	56	57	93	74	280	in districts selected					
West .....	48	69	44	60	221	by themselves.....	12	11	1	...	24
Totals .....	210	314	283	242	1,049	Totals .....	210	314	283	242	1,049

Government Immigration Office,  
Sydney, 17 February, 1882.

GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

## APPENDIX G.

RETURN showing the Districts in which Depositors reside who have sent for relatives or friends under the Immigration Regulations of September 19, 1876.

Residence of Depositors.	Individuals nominated, 1881 (January 1 to 27).				Total.	Residence of Depositors.	Individuals nominated, 1881 (January 1 to 27).				Total.
	Married People.	Child- ren.	Single Men.	Single Women.			Married People.	Child- ren.	Single Men.	Single Women.	
SYDNEY .....	48	85	74	102	309	<i>South Inland—</i>					
<i>North Coast—</i>						Albury .....			3	3	6
Bellenger River .....				2	2	Araluen .....				1	1
Ballina .....			1		1	Braidwood .....				1	1
Grafton .....			1		1	Cooma .....				1	1
Kempsey .....				1	1	Deniliquin .....			1		1
Maclean .....	2	5			7	Goulburn .....			1	1	2
Newcastle .....	2	2	1	5	10	Gundaroo .....			1	1	2
Woodburn .....			1		1	Kangaloon .....					1
Totals .....	4	7	4	8	23	Moama .....	2	3			5
<i>North Inland—</i>						Queanbeyan .....			1		1
Armidale .....			1		1	Temut .....				1	1
Bundarra .....			1	1	2	Temora .....				1	1
Greta .....		1		1	2	Tumberumba .....			3		3
Gunnedah .....	2		1	1	4	Young .....			3		3
Maitland .....			1	2	3	Totals .....	2	3	14	10	29
Tamworth .....		1	1	2	4						
Waratah .....			2		2	<i>West Inland—</i>					
Totals .....	2	2	7	7	18	Bathurst .....				1	1
<i>South Coast—</i>						Orange .....	2	5	1	2	10
Kiama .....			1	4	5	Parramatta .....			2	4	6
Moruya .....	2	2		1	5	Rydal .....		3		4	7
Milton .....			2		2	Totals .....	2	8	3	11	24
Wollongong .....			1		1						
Totals .....	2	2	4	5	13						

## SUMMARY.

District.	Married People.	Children.	Single Men.	Single Women.	Totals.
Sydney .....	48	85	74	102	309
North Coast .....	4	7	4	8	23
North Inland .....	2	2	7	7	18
South Coast .....	2	2	4	5	13
South Inland .....	2	3	14	10	29
West Inland .....	2	8	3	11	24
Total .....	60	107	106	143	416

Total number of depositors on account of the 416 nominees is 176.

Government Immigration Office,  
Sydney, 17 February, 1882.

GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

1882.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## IMMIGRATION.

(REGULATIONS.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 27th September, 1882.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to direct the publication, for general information, of the following Regulations for the promotion of Immigration.

HENRY PARKES.

## REGULATIONS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF IMMIGRATION.

1. All Immigrants shall be selected by the Agent-General, or by such persons as he may appoint for the purpose, under instructions from the Colonial Secretary, which instructions shall not be contrary to these Regulations.

2. The selection of Immigrants shall be limited to such adult persons as can pay towards the cost of their passage to the Colony the following sums respectively:—

Married Couples and Single Men—Five Pounds for each person;  
Single Women—Two Pounds for each person.

And such selection shall be made from the populations of England, Scotland, and Ireland (with the exception mentioned in clause 5), in such manner as shall prevent a preponderance of Immigrants from any one of the three Kingdoms according to the proportions shown to exist in the Colony by the Census Returns of 1881. But in the case of families, children under three years of age, in charge of their parents, shall be free, and children between three and fourteen years shall be admitted at half the amount payable by adults.

3. All Immigrants must be of sound mental and bodily health, and of good moral character, and shall consist either of married couples not exceeding thirty-five years of age (with or without children), or of unmarried men and women not exceeding thirty years of age; and shall be selected from the classes of mechanics, farmers, miners, vine-dressers, labourers, and domestic servants, with a special view to the industrial callings of the Colony, and the fluctuations affecting those callings as reported from the Colony from time to time, not excluding small working capitalists in any branch of Colonial industry.

4. The proportion of unmarried men shall not exceed one-third of the whole number of adult Immigrants

5. A proportion of the Immigrants, not exceeding 10 per cent. of the whole, may be natives of other European countries, who shall answer to the physical, moral, and industrial descriptions embodied in these Regulations.

6. The Immigrants must be brought out in ships chartered for that purpose by the Agent-General on behalf of New South Wales (except as provided for in next following section), and under such regulations as he may make and prescribe for their moral and sanitary condition during the passage, subject to the approval of the Colonial Secretary.

7. The Agent-General may, however, make special arrangements at any time for the embarkation of Immigrants at a foreign port, adopting all due precautions to ensure the application of these Regulations, as far as may be practicable, in any such case.

8. No advantage will be allowed in respect of any person brought out as a cabin or intermediate cabin passenger.



9. All deposits of money on account of the passages of Immigrants, except as provided for in next following section, shall be paid to the Agent-General in London, and shall be accounted for by him on behalf of the Government of New South Wales.

10. To meet the public convenience, persons resident in the Colony who may desire to introduce Immigrants in accordance with these Regulations, shall be entitled to nominate such Immigrants, and to deposit on trust with the Agent for Immigration at the Immigration Office, Hyde Park, Sydney, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 2:30 p.m. on each lawful day, and in the country districts with the Clerks of Petty Sessions, during the usual office hours, the necessary sum or sums. Such nominations will be subject however to the approval of the Agent-General, and the rules of selection prescribed by these Regulations, as in cases when no such nominations have been made.

11. In the event of any person or persons nominated in the Colony for a passage declining to emigrate, or not being able to comply with the conditions required by these Regulations, or in case the amount deposited shall exceed that required for the number of Immigrants actually introduced, the amount deposited, or the amount in excess, as the case may be, will be returned to the depositor upon the receipt in the Colony of the Agent-General's report recommending its repayment. But if any attempt of fraud or concealment be made by the depositor or by the nominee under the certificate, the deposit will be forfeited.

12. No money paid by persons resident within the three Kingdoms on account of any passage or passages will be returned should the person or persons making such payment not avail himself or themselves of the passage or passages so provided; but the Agent-General, in cases where circumstances satisfactorily explained may prevent embarkation on the ship first arranged for, may authorize a passage or passages by a succeeding ship.

13. Married couples and children, and single men, shall be entitled to remain on board seven clear days after the ship drops anchor in Port Jackson.

14. Unmarried women shall be received into an Immigrant's Home, in Sydney, and shall be allowed fourteen days to enable them to obtain suitable employment.

15. Immigrants desiring to proceed into the Country Districts within four clear days of their arrival will be allowed free passes by Rail and by Steamboat.

16. The Clerks of Petty Sessions on receipt of any deposit under these Regulations will immediately remit the amount to the Agent for Immigration at Sydney, with a statement of the number and description of Immigrants whom the depositor wishes to introduce.

17. The passage certificate must be forwarded by the depositor to the nominee, who in every case must produce it within twelve months from the date thereof to the Agent-General in London.

18. Forms of application, as well as all other information for the guidance of depositors, can be obtained from the Clerks of Petty Sessions in the Country Districts, or in Sydney, at the Office of the Agent for Immigration.

19. A quarterly report shall be prepared, under the instructions of the Colonial Secretary, giving an account of the state of trade and industrial operations, and of the progress of the Colony generally; and copies of all such reports shall be regularly transmitted to the Agent-General, in January, April, July, and October of each year, for his information and guidance, and copies shall also be laid before both Houses of Parliament.

20. Should the age of any intending Immigrant exceed the limits prescribed in section 3, the sum payable on his or her account shall be fifteen pounds.

21. These Regulations shall take effect on and after the 30th September, 1882, and the Regulations published in the Government Gazette of the 22nd December, 1881, are hereby cancelled.

1882.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MR. WISE, IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(REPORT OF, ON CASE OF MRS. HAYES.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 7 November, 1882.*

5. MR. McELHONE to ask THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,—In reference to a large sum of money subscribed by the public for a Mrs. Hayes, whose husband was killed on or about the time of her arrival in the Colony, and balance of which money is now in the hands of Mr. Wise, Immigration Agent,—Will he take steps to compel Mr. Wise to hand over the portion held for her, as per his report shown to me, to Mrs. Hayes without delay?

AN APPEAL TO THE CHARITABLE.

ALTHOUGH the public are too often called upon to alleviate the sufferings of destitute persons, the present special case appears to commend itself so strongly to all classes that it is hoped an immediate response will be the result of the appeal now made.

In the ship "Clyde," which arrived on Thursday last, there was an immigrant, Mrs. Hayes, with her family of six children, four of whom are under six years of age. Her husband arrived about twelve months ago, and had saved sufficient money to pay for the passages of his wife and family. He was in the service of Mr. M'Mahon, of Ulladulla.

On the Monday previous to the ship's arrival he told his employer that he was in very low spirits, in consequence of several remarkable dreams which had disturbed him, and he feared that something fatal would happen to his wife and family. That same afternoon Hayes was thrown from his horse, and died on the following morning from concussion of the brain. Mr. M'Mahon gives him a very good character, and states that he was an industrious man; he also tells me that Hayes was much respected in the district, in which he has resided for the past twelve months.

His sudden death leaves his widow in absolute destitution, in a strange land, with her six young children to support. As she is utterly unable to provide for her helpless family, I venture to ask for pecuniary assistance, and will most carefully disburse any amount that may be entrusted to me for the benefit of herself and family.

GEORGE F. WISE.

On Mrs. Hayes' arrival, as an assisted immigrant, having been sent for by her husband, I had unfortunately to inform her that he had a few days previously been accidentally killed. Finding upon inquiry that she was absolutely penniless, I, in my *private capacity*, made an appeal to the public (copy annexed), in which I undertook that the money collected should be most carefully disbursed by me for the benefit of the widow and her family—the two eldest (her step-children) aged sixteen and fourteen; the other four, aged six, five, three, and two years, were her own children.

The result was that the sum of £339 3s. 10d. was subscribed and entrusted to me; it has been thus disbursed:—

	£	s.	d.
Paid for clothing for Mrs. Hayes and family ... ..	27	7	6
Paid for furniture purchased by Mrs. Hayes ... ..	41	0	0
Cash to the two step-children, £10 of which was given by them to Mrs. Hayes ... ..	20	0	0
Paid expenses in Sydney and for cost of conveyance of herself and family and furniture to Ulladulla; also paid for advertising, postage, &c. ...	12	7	8
Deposited in Sydney Savings Bank to credit of the two step-children, £40 each, for them to receive with accrued interest on each one attaining the age of twenty-one years ... ..	80	0	0
Total expended ... ..	181	5	2
Balance to credit of the "Trust Account" in the Bank of Australasia ...	157	18	8
	£339	3	10

How this balance of £157 18s. 8d. is to be used on behalf of Mrs. Hayes and her young family, according as she determines, either to return to Ireland, or to remain in the Colony, has been explained on her behalf to Messrs. Slattery & Heydon, so far back as *April last*, when an account of receipts and disbursements was also given to those gentlemen.

The proposal I *then* made was, that after providing for the expenses to be incurred in complying with her request, that she should be sent back to Ireland, I would remit the remaining balance of the £157 18s. 8d. for her to receive on her arrival in Ireland, *or* in case she should determine to remain in the Colony, she should receive from the Trust Fund £2 *per week*, until it was exhausted, to which proposal, up to this present date (Nov. 6), I have not received any reply.

Mrs. Hayes has not exhibited sufficient prudence in the management of a *further sum* of £150 chiefly obtained indirectly through me, and received and expended by her in about fourteen months, to justify my entrusting to her the full amount of the present balance, which was intended as much for the support of her family as for herself.

I submit that I have acted, not only in the way most conducive to the interests of Mrs. Hayes and her family, but that I have also had a due regard to the wishes of a large majority of the subscribers.

I have been and am most anxious to be relieved from the responsibility of the trust which has been cast upon me; and I would willingly adopt any more satisfactory plan than that which I have already indicated as to the disbursement of the present balance of £157 18s. 8d.

GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

6 November, 1882.

1882.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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## IMMIGRATION.

REPORTS FROM IMMIGRATION AGENT AND OTHERS—SHIPS "FORFARSHIRE" AND "SAMUEL PLIMSOLL."

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 30 August, 1882.*

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FURTHER RETURN to an *Address* adopted by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales on the 6th July, 1877, That, in the opinion of this House, there should be laid upon the Table of this House,—

- “(1.) Copies of all Reports, since 1875 to date, from the Agent-General, the Health Officer, and Agent for Immigration, to the Government, relative to the Despatch of Emigrants from England or elsewhere, and after their inspection on arrival in the Colony by each ship.
- “(2.) That similar Reports should henceforward be laid upon the Table of the House as soon as practicable after the arrival and inspection of the Immigrants by each ship.
- “(3.) That the above Resolutions be communicated by Address to His Excellency the Governor.”

(*Mr. Macintosh.*)

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## IMMIGRATION.

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir, 5, Westminster Chambers, London, S.W., 10 March, 1882.

I have the honor to inform you that the ship "Samuel Plimsoll," of 1,444 tons register, has been chartered for the conveyance of emigrants from Plymouth to Sydney, New South Wales, to be ready to embark passengers on the 3rd April next.

The rates are as follows, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
250 and under 275 ... ..	16	5	0
275     "      300 ... ..	15	14	9
300 and upwards ... ..	15	2	6

I have, &c.,  
SAUL SAMUEL.

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir, 5, Westminster Chambers, 3 April, 1882.

With reference to my letter of the 10th ultimo, announcing the engagement of the "Samuel Plimsoll" for the conveyance of the emigrants to Sydney, I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of the charter-party of that vessel.

The ship will sail from Plymouth with the passengers described in the accompanying list.

The undermentioned gratuities have been promised on condition that the several parties shall have performed their duties to the satisfaction of the Government, viz. :—To the surgeon-superintendent, Mr. G. S. Eadson, first voyage, 14s. on each emigrant landed alive; to the master, the first mate, the second mate, and the person who serves out the provisions, 4s. on each emigrant landed alive—to be divided as the surgeon-superintendent recommends, subject to the approval of the Government; the schoolmaster, £5; the matron, £40; sub-matrons, £3 each; the cook, £5; the cook's assistant, £3; the baker, £3; the men in charge of the distilling apparatus, £5; the hospital assistant, £3; the water-closet constable, £5; the ordinary and female mess constables, £3 each.

I have, &c.,  
SAUL SAMUEL.

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir, 5, Westminster Chambers, London, S.W., 21 April, 1882.

Referring to my despatch of the 10th March last (No. 10 Emigration—82), reporting the chartering of the ship "Samuel Plimsoll," I have now the honor to advise you of the sailing of that vessel on the 6th instant, with 405 emigrants on board, equal to 334½ statute adults, and to enclose :—

1st. Alphabetical list of emigrants, giving their names, ages, and occupations; also the total sum received by the Emigration Officer, in cases where insufficient or no deposits were made in the Colony for relatives desirous of accompanying their respective families, including payments for general assisted applicants, which amount has been paid into the Bank of New South Wales.

2nd. A return of emigrants embarked, distinguishing the nominations made in the Colony, general assisted, sexes, adults, and children, together with numbers of the various nationalities.

3rd. A certificate of Dr. G. S. Eadson, relative to his examination of the emigrants before embarkation, also of the medicine chest, provisions, and the accommodation provided for their use during the voyage.

I have, &c.,  
SAUL SAMUEL.

The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under-Secretary.

Sir, Immigration Office, Sydney, 12 July, 1882.

I have the honor to report the arrival on the 1st instant, of the ship "Samuel Plimsoll," from Plymouth, with emigrants, having left that port on the 6th April, thus completing the voyage in 86 days.

The contract price as per charter-party, is at the rate of £15 2s. 6d. per statute adult.

2. The "Samuel Plimsoll" arrived in port in very good order. All the arrangements for the comfort and convenience of the immigrants were most satisfactory. This vessel is in every way admirably adapted for the conveyance of immigrants.

3. The immigrants consisted of 64 married couples, 115 single men, 38 single women, and 126 children.

Their nationality is noted in the margin.

Only 11 of the immigrants were nominated by friends in the Colony, the deposit on account of whom amounted to £47 10s.; the remaining 396 were selected by the Agent-General in London; these paid on account of passage, the sum of £1,610; thus making a total paid towards the cost of passage of the immigrants by this vessel of the sum of £1,657 10s.

4. Herewith is annexed an abstract return of the disposal of the Immigrants. During the voyage there occurred 3 deaths and 5 births.

5. On examination by the Board of Immigration of the single women at the Dépôt, and of the married people and single men on board the ship, all expressed themselves well satisfied, both as to the sufficient quantity, and the good quality of the provisions issued to them during the voyage.

6. The single women were, as usual, received at the Dépôt, from whence the greater number were discharged to their friends, leaving only 4 for hire as domestic servants; these were immediately engaged at an average rate of wages of 9s. 6d. per week.

English .....	270
Irish .....	55
Scotch .....	77
Other countries .....	5
Total .....	407

7. A large proportion of the immigrants left the ship on the first and second days after arrival without notifying their proposed destination; the remainder were provided with passes by Railway and by steamers as per following:—

## SUMMARY.

Why proceeding.	Married.	Children.	Single Men.	Single Women.
Hired ... ..	6	6	27	3
To or with friends ... ..	2	3	11	2
Seeking employment in districts selected by themselves ...	1	3	.....	.....
General Total—Souls... .. (73)	9	12	38	5

These were forwarded to 23 localities in various parts of the Colony.

8. The surgeon-superintendent, George S. Eadson, Esquire, appears to have discharged his duties in a most satisfactory manner; he is therefore recommended as entitled to receive the promised gratuity, as per letter of instructions from the Agent-General, of 14s. per head on the immigrants landed alive, also to receive the usual certificate entitling him to the further sum of £60 towards the cost of his return passage to England.

9. The surgeon-superintendent reports of the matron, Mrs. Louisa Eagar, that "she performed her duties in an efficient, kind, and considerate manner"; it is therefore recommended that she receive the promised gratuity of £40, as per letter of instructions from the Agent-General, also to receive the usual certificate entitling her to the further sum of £30 towards the cost of her return passage to England.

10. The surgeon-superintendent reports that every assistance was rendered to him by the master and officers of the ship; it is therefore recommended that the usual gratuity of 4s. per head on the immigrants landed alive should be thus distributed, viz. :—To the master, 1s. 6d. per head; to the chief officer, and to the officer who served out the provisions, each 1s. per head; and 6d. per head to the second officer.

11. Other gratuities as per letter of instructions from the Agent-General, are recommended to be paid as follows:—To the schoolmaster, £5; water-closet constable, £5; engineer, £5; cook, £5; cook's assistant, £3; baker, £3; 2 sub-matrons, £6; 9 ordinary constables, £27; lamp constable, £3; hospital assistant, £3—total, £65. Also, on the special recommendation of the surgeon-superintendent, the sum of £5 and of £4 respectively to each of the 2 nurses whom he found it necessary to appoint.

12. The surgeon-superintendent reports that "beyond coughs, colds, and diarrhoea, there was no sickness of importance, and that the health of the immigrants was fairly good."

I have, &c.,

GEORGE F. WISE,

Agent for Immigration.

Ship "Samuel Plimsoll" arrived at Sydney, 1st July, 1882.

Number of births on board:—Males, 3; Females, 2.

Nominal list of deaths on board:—

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
1	Gough Emily Jane ... ..	6 months ... ..	Diarrhoea.
2	Jack Elizabeth Ann ... ..	14 months ... ..	Croup.
3	Law Francis George ... ..	8 months ... ..	Bronchitis.

## Disposal of the Immigrants.

How disposed of.	Married couples with their children under 12 years of age.		Single Females.	Single Males.	Remarks.
	Married couples.	Children under 12 yrs.			
1. Left the ship to join their friends, or hire on their own account ... ..	55	114	...	77	
2. Left the ship under engagements to proceed into the country ... ..	6	6	...	27	
3. Forwarded at their own request into the country by railway and by steamboat ...	3	6	...	11	
4. Received at the Immigration Depôt, widows and children included... ..	...	...	45	...	*4 hired as domestic servants, at an average rate of wages of 9s. 6d. per week.
5. Left the Depôt to join their friends ...	...	...	41	...	
6. Hired from the Depôt ... ..	...	...	*4	...	

Government Immigration Office,  
Sydney, 12 July, 1882.

GEORGE F. WISE,

Agent for Immigration.

The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under-Secretary.

Sir,

Immigration Office, Sydney, 27 January, 1882.

I have the honor to report the arrival on the 16th instant, of the ship "Forfarshire," with immigrants; the "Forfarshire" left Plymouth on the 22nd October, thus completing the voyage in 86 days.

The contract price, as per charter-party, is at the rate of £13 18s. 6d. per statute adult.

2. The "Forfarshire" arrived in port in a cleanly condition; the ventilation however in the compartments occupied by the immigrants was very deficient, especially in that of the single women. The Acting Health Officer, Dr. Goode, officially called my attention to this matter, he writes, "The ventilating shaft in the single women's compartment, is to a great extent rendered useless by having some perforated zinc spread across its entire area, the air in this compartment was, at the time of my inspection, very hot and close, although the day was cool and a steady breeze was blowing.

"The air in the two compartments, occupied by the single men and married people, had no means of escape provided at the aftermost bulk-head, and the atmosphere in their vicinity was in consequence foul and heavy.

"I called attention to the effect of the use of the zinc in impeding the ventilation of the single women's compartment on a previous occasion." I noted the complaint made by the Acting Health Officer in my report of the arrival of the ship "Nineveh," 15th October, 1881.

3. The immigrants by this vessel consisted of 66 married couples and 1 widow with their 162 children, 51 single men, and 58 single women.

Their nationality is noted in the margin.

English .... 251  
Irish .... 105  
Scotch .... 38  
Other countries .... 10  
404

The larger number of the immigrants by this vessel obtained passages from the Agent-General under the Immigration Regulations of the 14th March, 1881, and paid a total deposit of £1,390. The remainder were nominated in the Colony, on whose account, the further sum of £262 was paid, making a total of £1,652, paid by or for the immigrants towards their cost of passage.

4. Herewith is annexed an abstract return of the disposal of the immigrants.

During the voyage there occurred 2 births, also 5 deaths, viz., 1 adult and 4 young children.

5. On examination by the Board of Immigration of the married people and of the single men on board the ship, and of the single women at the Dépôt, all expressed themselves well satisfied with their treatment during the voyage.

6. The single women were received at the Dépôt, the larger number of whom were handed to their friends, leaving only 13 for hire; these were engaged on the hiring day as domestic servants at an average rate of wages of 9s. 6d. per week.

7. Free passes by railway and by coasting steamers were granted to 120 of the immigrants who desired to proceed into the country districts, as noted in the following:—

SUMMARY.

Why proceeding.	Married.	Children.	Single Men.	Single Women.
Hired	5	7	1	1
To or with friends	4	13	14	8
Seeking employment in district selected by themselves	12	28	4	2
General Total... (120)	21	48	19	11

These were forwarded to 26 different localities in the country districts.

The remainder of the immigrants, viz. :—284 left the ship without notifying their proposed destination.

8. The surgeon-superintendent, Richard Dawes, Esquire, appears to have given every satisfaction in the discharge of his duties, it is therefore recommended that the promised gratuity, as per letter of instructions from the Agent-General, of 18s. per head for this his ninth voyage in charge of immigrants, be paid to him; also that he receive the usual certificate entitling him to the further sum of £60 towards the cost of his return passage to England.

9. The surgeon-superintendent reports of the matron, Miss Chicken, that "she was very attentive and kind in the discharge of her duties," it is therefore recommended that the gratuity of £40, as per letter of advice from the Agent-General, be paid to Miss Chicken, for this her seventh voyage in charge of female immigrants; also, that she receive the usual certificate entitling her to the sum of £30 towards the cost of her return passage to England.

10. The surgeon-superintendent reports favourably of the good conduct of the master and officers of the ship; it is therefore recommended the usual gratuity of 4s. per head on the immigrants landed alive be thus distributed:—1s. 6d. per head to the master of the ship, 1s. per head each to the first mate and to the third mate who served out the provisions, and 6d. per head to the second mate.

11. Other gratuities, as per letter of instructions from the Agent-General, are payable as follows:—To the schoolmaster, £5; engineer, £5; cook, £5; water-closet constable, £5; cook's assistant, £3; baker, £3; sub-matrons (3), £9; ordinary constables (9), £27; lamp-trimmer, £3; hospital assistant, £3—total, £68. Also on the special recommendation of the surgeon-superintendent a gratuity of £5 to the head nurse, and of £3 to the second nurse.

12. The surgeon-superintendent reports that the principal diseases which occurred during the voyage were, "bronchitis, debility, and eruption amongst the children from teething."

I have, &c.,

GEORGE F. WISE,

Agent for Immigration.

Ship "Forfarshire" arrived at Sydney, 16th January, 1882.

Number of births on board :—Females, 2.

Nominal list of deaths on board :—

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
1	Marshall John ... ..	3 months ... ..	Diarrhoea.
2	Mortlock Robert ... ..	5 years ... ..	Convulsions.
3	Foleston Louisa ... ..	1 year ... ..	Congestion of brain.
4	Newsome Effie ... ..	8 months ... ..	Bronchitis.
5	Quinn Thomas ... ..	50 years ... ..	Dropsy.

Disposal of the Immigrants.

How disposed of.	Married couples with their children under 12 years of age.		Single Females.	Single Males.	Remarks.
	Married couples.	Children under 12 yrs.			
1. Left the ship to join their friends, or hire on their own account ... ..	45	114	...	32	
2. Left the ship under engagements to proceed into the country ... ..	5	7	...	1	
3. Forwarded at their own request into the country by railway and by steamboat ...	16	41	...	18	
4. Received at the Immigration Depôt, widows and children included ... ..	...	...	71	...	*13 hired as domestic servants, at an average rate of wages of 9s. 6d. per week.
5. Left the Depôt to join their friends ... ..	...	...	58	...	
6. Hired from the Depôt ... ..	...	...	*13	...	

Government Immigration Office,  
Sydney, 27 January, 1882.

GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.





1882.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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IMMIGRATION.

REPORTS FROM IMMIGRATION AGENT AND OTHERS—SHIP "ORONTES.")

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 13 September, 1882.*

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FURTHER RETURN to an *Address* adopted by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales on the 6th July, 1877, That, in the opinion of this House, there should be laid upon the Table of this House,—

- “(1.) Copies of all Reports, since 1875 to date, from the Agent-General, the Health Officer, and Agent for Immigration, to the Government, relative to the despatch of Emigrants from England or elsewhere, and after their inspection on arrival in the Colony by each ship.
- “(2.) That similar Reports should henceforward be laid upon the Table of the House as soon as practicable after the arrival and inspection of the Immigrants by each ship.
- “(3.) That the above Resolutions be communicated by Address to His Excellency the Governor.”

(*Mr. Macintosh.*)

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## IMMIGRATION.

## The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under-Secretary.

Sir,

Immigration Office, Sydney, 6 September, 1882.

I have the honor to report the arrival from Plymouth, on the 19th ultimo, of the ship "Orontes," with immigrants, having left that port on the 18th May, thus completing the voyage in ninety-three days.

The contract price, as per charter-party, is at the rate of £13 7s. 6d. per statute adult.

2. The report on the arrival of this ship has been delayed in consequence of an investigation required to be held by the Board of Immigration, relative to the Surgeon-superintendent having suspended the matron from her duties, after arrival of the ship at the Quarantine Station.

The Board has held three meetings; the evidence taken at such meetings has been forwarded to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary with the decision of the Board; this will be further noticed in the paragraph of this report which relates to the matron.

3. In consequence of there having been several cases of measles during the voyage, the ship was, on arrival, placed in quarantine by the Health Officer, and was released therefrom on the 23rd ultimo.

4. The ship, on arrival from the Quarantine Station, was in a cleanly condition and in good order. All the arrangements for the comfort and convenience of the immigrants were very satisfactory.

5. The immigrants by this vessel consisted of 54 married couples, 127 children, 103 single men, and 76 single women.

Their nationality is noted in the margin.

English	235
Irish	96
Scotch	81
Other countries	2
Total	414

In addition to the sum of £615 paid by depositors in the Colony, a further sum of £1,089 10s. was paid direct to the Agent-General in London, making a total of £1,704 10s. paid by the immigrants or by their friends towards the cost of their passage.

6. Herewith is annexed an abstract return of the disposal of the immigrants.

During the voyage there occurred nine births and four deaths.

7. On examination by the Board of Immigration of the single women at the Dépôt, and of the married people and single men on board the ship, all expressed themselves well satisfied, both as regards the sufficient quantity and the good quality of the provisions issued to them during the voyage.

8. The single women were, as usual, received at the Dépôt, from whence the greater number were discharged to the friends who had sent for them, leaving only fourteen who, on the hiring day, readily obtained employment at an average rate of wages of 10s. per week.

9. Free passes by railway and by steamer were granted to those immigrants who desired to proceed into the country; they were forwarded to twenty-two different localities.

## SUMMARY.

With reference to the 107 immigrants who received free passes.

Why proceeding.	Married people.	Children.	Single Men.	Single Women.
Hired	15	31	20	2
To or with friends	.....	9	5	6
Seeking employment in districts selected by themselves	.....	.....	4	.....
General, Total 107	15	40	29	8

10. The Surgeon-superintendent, Charles H. Gibson, Esquire, appears to have performed his duties in a satisfactory manner; it is therefore recommended that he receive the gratuity of 16s. per head (in accordance with the letter of instructions from the Agent-General) on the immigrants landed alive, for this his eighth voyage in charge of immigrants; also, that he receive the usual certificate entitling him to the further sum of £60 towards the cost of his return passage to England.

11. With reference to the matron, Miss Chieken, the Surgeon-superintendent reported as follows:—  
She discharged her duties "inefficiently"; "suspended 21st August, 1882. (Vide Surgeon's Journal.) I advise, however, payment of her gratuity in full."

Having submitted this report to the Chairman of the Board of Immigration, together with Dr. Gibson's subsequent letter referring to his journal, in which he stated that a record of the details to take action relating to her suspension from office was fully given, it was considered necessary that the Board should investigate as to the alleged act or acts of disobedience and insubordination.

The result of such investigation was that—

"It was unanimously agreed that, considering the admitted good conduct of the matron during the voyage, we are of opinion that the Surgeon-superintendent was too hasty in visiting so severely this one act of disobedience to his commands; and therefore, without censuring him (because he undoubtedly under rule 9 is the ultimate authority), we recommend that the matron be paid her gratuity, and we see no reason why she should not be continued as a permanent matron.

C. K. MACKELLAR, M.B.,  
Chairman of the Board of Immigration.

JOHN F. SHERIDAN,  
ALFRED H. STEPHEN, M.A.  
GEORGE F. WISE."

In view therefore of the decision of the Board of Immigration, it is recommended that the matron should receive her gratuity of £40 for this her seventh voyage in charge of female immigrants, also that she receive the usual certificate entitling her to the further sum of £30 towards the cost of her return passage to England.

12. Dr. Gibson reports favourably of the conduct of the master and officers of the ship, towards the immigrants; the usual gratuity of 4s. per head on the immigrants landed alive (as per letter of instructions from the Agent-General) is recommended to be thus distributed:—To the master, 1s. 6d. per head; to the chief officer, and to the officer who served out the provisions, each 1s. per head; and 6d. per head to the second officer.

13. Other gratuities, as per letter of instructions from the Agent-General, are recommended to be paid as follows, viz.:—To the schoolmaster, £5; water-closet constable, £5; engineer, £5; cook, £5; cook's assistant, £3; baker, £3; sub-matrons (three), £9; ordinary constables (ten), £30; lamp constable, £3; hospital assistant, £3—total, £71; also, on the special recommendation of the Surgeon-superintendent, the sum of £5 and of £3 respectively to each of the two nurses whom it was found necessary to appoint.

14. The Surgeon-superintendent reports that "measles was the principal disease which occurred during the voyage."

I have, &c.,  
GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

Ship "Orontes" arrived at Sydney, 19th August, 1882.

Number of births on board:—Male, 2; Female, 7.

Nominal list of deaths on board:—

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
1	Vost Wm. ... ..	1 year ... ..	Convulsions.
2	Baker Wm. ... ..	1 year ... ..	Marasmus.
3	Vost — ... ..	1 day ... ..	Hemorrhage.
4	Frost Christina ... ..	1 year ... ..	Renal dropsy.

Disposal of the Immigrants.

How disposed of.	Married couples with their children under 12 years of age.		Single Females.	Single Males.	Remarks.
	Married Couples.	Children under 12 yrs.			
1. Left the ship to join their friends, or hire on their own account ... ..	...	9	6	5	
2. Left the ship under engagements to proceed into the country ... ..	15	31	2	20	
3. Forwarded at their own request into the country by railway and by steamboat...	...	...	...	4	
4. Received at the Immigration Depôt, widows and children included...	...	...	101	...	*14 single women engaged as domestic servants, at an average rate of wages of 10s. per week.
5. Left the Depôt to join their friends ... ..	...	...	87	...	
6. Hired from the Depôt ... ..	...	...	*14	...	

Government Immigration Office,  
Sydney, 6 September, 1882.

GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

5, Westminster Chambers, London, S.W., 5 May, 1882.

I have the honor to inform you that the ship "Orontes," of 1,318 tons register, has been chartered for the conveyance of emigrants from Plymouth to Sydney, New South Wales, to be ready to embark passengers on the 15th instant.

The rates are as follows, viz.:—

	£	s.	d.
If 250 and under 275 statute adults...	14	17	6
„ 275 „ 300 „ ... ..	13	17	6
„ 300 and upwards „ ... ..	13	7	6

I have, &c.,  
SAUL SAMUEL.

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

5, Westminster Chambers, 15 May, 1882.

With reference to my letter of the 5th instant, announcing the engagement of the "Orontes" for the conveyance of the emigrants to Sydney, I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of the charter-party of that vessel.

The ship will sail from Plymouth with the passengers described in the accompanying list.

The

The undermentioned gratuities have been promised, on condition that the several parties shall have performed their duties to the satisfaction of the Government, viz. :—To the Surgeon-superintendent, Chas. H. Gibson, Esquire (eighth voyage), 16s. on each emigrant landed alive; to the master, the first mate, the second mate, and person who serves out the provisions 4s. on each emigrant landed alive—to be divided as the Surgeon-superintendent recommends, subject to the approval of the Government; to the school-master, £5; the matron, £40; sub-matrons, £3 each; the cook, £5; the cook's assistant, £3; the baker, £3; the man in charge of the distilling apparatus, £5; hospital assistant, £3; the water-closet constable, £5; the ordinary and female mess constables, £3 each.

I have, &c.,  
SAUL SAMUEL

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

5, Westminster Chambers, London, S.W., 2 June, 1882.

Referring to my despatch of the 5th May last (No. 18 Emigration—82), reporting the chartering of the ship "Orontes," I have now the honor to advise you of the sailing of that vessel on the 18th ultimo, with 409 emigrants on board, equal to 341 statute adults, and to enclose—

1st. Alphabetical list of emigrants, giving their names, ages, and occupations; together with the total sum received by the Emigration Officer for passage money of applicants selected by me, and in cases where insufficient or no deposits were made in the Colony, on account of relatives desirous of accompanying their respective families; which amount has been paid into the Bank of New South Wales.

2nd. A return of the number of emigrants embarked in the "Orontes," distinguishing those nominated in the Colony from the applicants selected in this Country, also showing their various nationalities.

3rd. A certificate of Dr. C. H. Gibson, relative to his examination of the emigrants before embarkation, also of the medicine chest, provisions and the accommodation provided for their use during the voyage.

I have, &c.,  
SAUL SAMUEL

[3d.]

1882.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

IMMIGRATION.

(REPORTS FROM IMMIGRATION AGENT AND OTHERS—SHIP "NORTHERN MONARCH.")

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 4 October, 1882.*

FURTHER RETURN to an *Address* adopted by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales on the 6th July, 1877, That, in the opinion of this House, there should be laid upon the Table of this House,—

- “(1.) Copies of all Reports, since 1875 to date, from the Agent-General, the Health Officer, and Agent for Immigration, to the Government, relative to the despatch of Emigrants from England or elsewhere, and after their inspection on arrival in the Colony by each ship.
- “(2.) That similar Reports should henceforward be laid upon the Table of the House as soon as practicable after the arrival and inspection of the Immigrants by each ship.
- “(3.) That the above Resolutions be communicated by Address to His Excellency the Governor.”

*(Mr. Macintosh.)*

## IMMIGRATION.

### The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir, 5, Westminster Chambers, London, S.W., 2 June, 1882.  
I have the honor to inform you that the ship "Northern Monarch," of 1,230 tons register, has been chartered for the conveyance of emigrants from Plymouth to Sydney, New South Wales, to be ready to embark passengers on the 19th instant.

The rates are as follows, viz. :—

	£.	s.	d.
If 250 and under 275 statute adults... ..	14	17	6
" 275 " 300 " ... ..	13	17	6
" 300 and upwards " ... ..	13	7	6

I have, &c.,  
SAUL SAMUEL.

### The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir, 5, Westminster Chambers, 19 June, 1882.  
With reference to my letter of the 2nd instant, announcing the engagement of the "Northern Monarch" for the conveyance of emigrants to Sydney, I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of the charter-party of that vessel.

The ship will sail from Plymouth with the passengers described in the accompanying list. The undermentioned gratuities have been promised, on condition that the several parties have performed their duties to the satisfaction of the Government, viz. :—To the Surgeon-superintendent, Richard Dawes, Esquire (tenth voyage), 18s. per head on each emigrant landed alive; to the master, the first mate, the second mate, and the person who serves out the provisions, 4s. on each emigrant landed alive—to be divided as the Surgeon-superintendent recommends, subject to the approval of the Government; to the school-master, £5; the matron, Miss Bant, £40; sub-matrons, £3 each; the cook, £5; the cook's assistant, £3; the baker, £3; the man in charge of the distilling apparatus, £5; the hospital assistant, £3; the water-closet constable, £5; the ordinary and female mess constables, each £3.

I have, &c.,  
SAUL SAMUEL.

### The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir, 5, Westminster Chambers, London, S.W., 30 June, 1882.  
Referring to my despatch of the 2nd instant (No. 22 Emigration—82), reporting the chartering of the "Northern Monarch," I have now the honor to advise you of the sailing of that vessel on the 22nd instant, with 407 emigrants on board, equal to 335½ statute adults, and to enclose—

1st. Alphabetical list of emigrants, giving their names, ages, and occupations; together with the total sum received by the Emigration Officer for passage money of applicants selected by me, and in cases where insufficient or no deposits were made in the Colony, on account of relatives desirous of accompanying their respective families; which amount has been paid into the Bank of New South Wales.

2nd. A return of the number of emigrants embarked in the "Northern Monarch," distinguishing those nominated in the Colony from the applicants selected in this Country, also showing their various nationalities.

3rd. A certificate of Dr. R. Dawes, relative to his examination of the emigrants before embarkation, also of the medicine chest, provisions, and the accommodation provided for their use during the voyage.

I have, &c.,  
SAUL SAMUEL.

### The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under-Secretary.

Sir, Immigration Office, Sydney, 29 September, 1882.  
I have the honor to report the arrival, on the 14th instant, of the ship "Northern Monarch," with immigrants from Plymouth, having left that port on the 22nd June, thus completing the voyage in eighty-four days.

The contract price, as per charter-party, is at the rate of £13 7s. 6d. per statute adult.

2. The "Northern Monarch" arrived in port in a very clean and satisfactory condition. The lofty 'tween decks are a great recommendation in favour of this vessel.

3. The immigrants by this vessel consisted of 52 married couples, 125 children, 103 single men, and 72 single women.

Their nationality is noted in the margin.

English ....	245		In addition to the sum of £510 deposited by friends in this Colony, the further sum of £1,110 was
Irish ....	100		paid direct to the Agent-General in London, thus making a total of £1,620 paid by the immigrants them-
Scotch ....	49		selves or by their friends towards the cost of their passage.
Other coun-tries ....	10		
Total	404		

4. Herewith is annexed an abstract return of the disposal of the immigrants.

During the voyage there occurred two births and five deaths.

5. On examination by the Board of Immigration of the married people and of the single men on board the ship, and of the single women at the Dépôt, a few of the latter complained of the quality of the bread and of the meat, but the married people and the single men expressed themselves well satisfied, both as to the quantity and as to the quality of all provisions issued to them.

6. The single women were, as usual, received at the Dépôt, from whence the greater number were discharged to their friends, leaving only seven for hire; these readily obtained engagements as domestic servants, at an average rate of wages of 10s. 3d. per week.

7. A large number of the immigrants left the ship on the first and second days after arrival without notifying their proposed destination; others were provided with free passes by railway and by steamers as per following

## SUMMARY.

Why proceeding.	Married.	Children.	Single Men.	Single Women.
Hired ... ..	6	17	18	2
To or with friends ... ..	3	15	15	19
Seeking employment in districts selected by themselves ... ..	.....	.....	7	.....
General Total, 111 ... ..	9	32	40	21

These were forwarded to twenty-nine localities in various parts of the country districts.

8. The Surgeon-superintendent, Richard Dawes, Esquire, appears to have given every satisfaction in the performance of his duties; he is therefore entitled to receive the promised gratuity (as per letter of instructions from the Agent-General) of 18s. per head on the immigrants landed alive, for this his tenth voyage in charge of immigrants; also, to receive the usual certificate entitling him to the further sum of £60 towards the cost of his return passage to England.

9. The Surgeon-superintendent reports of the matron, Miss Bant, that "with reference to her department, she fulfilled her duties with satisfaction and with great attention to the sick"; she is therefore entitled to receive the promised gratuity (as per letter of instructions from the Agent-General) of £40, also to receive the usual certificate entitling her to the further sum of £30 towards the cost of her return passage to England.

10. The Surgeon-superintendent reports favourably of the conduct of the master and officers of the ship; it is therefore recommended that the promised gratuity of 4s. per head on the immigrants landed alive should be thus distributed, viz. :—To the master, 1s. 6d. per head; to the chief officer, and to the officer who served out the provisions, 1s. each per head; and 6d. per head to the second officer.

11. Other gratuities payable are as follows, viz. :—To the schoolmaster, £5; water-closet constable, £5; engineer, £5; cook, £5; cook's assistant, £3; baker, £3; sub-matrons (three), £9; ordinary constables (eleven), £33; lamp constable, £3; hospital assistant, £3—total, £74; also, on the special recommendation of the Surgeon-superintendent, the sum of £5 to the nurse whom he found it necessary to appoint.

12. The Surgeon-superintendent reports that debility, rheumatism and bronchitis were the principal diseases which occurred during the voyage.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE F. WISE,

Agent for Immigration.

Ship "Northern Monarch" arrived at Sydney, 14th September, 1882.

Number of births on board :—Female, 2.

Nominal list of deaths on board :—

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
1	Leatherby Emma ... ..	20 months...	Bronchitis.
2	Fitch Thomas ... ..	9 months ... ..	Mesenteric disease.
3	Pearson Louisa ... ..	19 months...	Diarrhoea, teething.
4	Casson John ... ..	17 months...	Cerebral disease.
5	Lewis Amy J. ... ..	5 days ... ..	Infantine debility.

## Disposal of the Immigrants.

How disposed of.	Married couples with their children under 12 years of age.		Single Females.	Single Males.	Remarks.
	Married Couples.	Children under 12 yrs.			
1. Left the ship to join their friends, or hire on their own account ... ..	43	93	...	70	
2. Left the ship under engagements to proceed into the country ... ..	6	17	...	18	
3. Forwarded at their own request into the country by railway and by steamboat...	3	15	...	15	
4. Received at the Immigration Depôt, widows and children included...	...	...	92	...	*7 single women engaged as domestic servants, at an average rate of wages of 10s. 3d. per week.
5. Left the Depôt to join their friends ... ..	...	...	85	...	
6. Hired from the Depôt ... ..	...	...	*7	...	

Government Immigration Office,  
Sydney, 29 September, 1882.

GEORGE F. WISE,

Agent for Immigration.





1882.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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IMMIGRANT SHIPS "SMYRNA" AND "CAMPERDOWN."  
(CORRESPONDENCE.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 12 October, 1882.*

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RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated the 7th September, 1882, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all correspondence between the Surgeons-superintendent of the Immigrant ships ‘Smyrna’ and ‘Camperdown’ and the Agent for Immigration, on the occasion of the visits of the said ships to this port in 1878 and 1880.”

(*Mr. Tarrant.*)

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## IMMIGRANT SHIPS "SMYRNA" AND "CAMPERDOWN."

The Agent for Immigration to The Surgeon-superintendent, ship "Smyrna."

Sir,

Government Immigration Office, Sydney, 27 August, 1878.

Henceforth rations for the immigrants will be forwarded daily, similar in quantity to that this day sent for 378 adults, namely:—Beef, 378 lbs. ; bread, 567 lbs. ; sugar, 567 ozs. ; tea, 94½ ozs. ; butter, 189 ozs. ; potatoes, 378 lbs. ; salt, 189 ozs. ; soap, 189 ozs. ; also vegetables, onions, turnips, cabbage, &c.

In addition to the above supplies will be forwarded in a separate package addressed to Dr. M'Nish ; also in another package rations for the Assistant Surgeon, and the two police.

Should extra supplies be required for the sick or for the children you will be pleased to forward me a requisition for the same and state whether in consequence of such extra supplies being sent any and what deduction should be made from the usual daily rations. Dr. Alleyne informs me that he has arranged with Mr. Carroll, the Superintendent of the Quarantine Station, for the supply upon your requisition of milk of the best quality for the children.

Should any of the supplies forwarded be found to be of inferior quality you will be pleased to inform me thereof without delay.

The steamer is engaged to deliver the rations each day at the Quarantine Station between 8 and 9 o'clock A.M. Should there be any delay you are requested to communicate with me by letter and to make a specific complaint.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE F. WISE,

Agent for Immigration.

The Surgeon-superintendent, ship "Smyrna," to The Agent for Immigration.

Sir,

Ship "Smyrna," Sunday, 8 September, 1878.

I have again to draw your attention to the deficiency in the supply of rations.

1. For the last six days we had received 4 lbs. instead of 6 lbs. of tea ; on the 27th Aug., none came.
2. No vegetables supplied on the 6th ult.
3. Six loaves bread less than scale on 7th.
4. To day ninety-six loaves bread short.
5. The meat is of the poorest quality. Dr. Alleyne visited us to-day and spoke hopefully as to the prospects of our being released at an early date.

I have, &c.,

C. H. GIBSON.

The Surgeon-superintendent, ship "Smyrna," to The Agent for Immigration.

Sir,

Ship "Smyrna," 9 September, 1878.

I have to inform you that the provisions did not arrive at the Quarantine Wharf this morning until 11 A.M. You will see by the enclosed papers that the deficiencies are daily becoming greater. The contractor evidently put up the different articles without reference to scales or weights. His mistakes are however always in his own favour. Complaints to-day were both loud and numerous amongst the immigrants, and as they naturally expect me to remedy the insufficient food supply, my position is in the highest degree unpleasant. Several openly announced their intention of breaking bounds to buy bread. In my judgment the stores supplied yesterday and to-day are inadequate, and I can understand active hunger being the result. I may add that yesterday I called Dr. Alleyne's attention to the facts stated above.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. H. GIBSON.

The Agent for Immigration to The Surgeon-superintendent, ship "Smyrna."

Sir,

Government Immigration Office, Sydney, 10 September, 1878.

In reply to your letter of the 8th inst., stating that on many occasions the rations forwarded to the immigrants have been deficient in quantity, I herewith annex for your information a memorandum of the rations ordered to be forwarded *each* day, for which several quantities the contractor holds the receipt from the man in charge of the special steamer, and by whom the rations are delivered to the Superintendent of the Quarantine Station. A counterpart of this order is now forwarded to the Superintendent of the Quarantine Station.

Under these circumstances I am at a loss to reconcile the statement that on one particular day no tea was received, and on another day ninety-six loaves of bread were deficient, &c. As to the meat being of inferior quality, the full price is paid to the contractor and he is required to supply accordingly. In future should there be any less quantity of provisions than what is stated (as per account herewith) to be the daily supply, I would request you to refer to Mr. Carroll, the Superintendent, that he may refer to his own letter and note where the deficiency exists.

I am, &c.,

GEORGE F. WISE,

Agent for Immigration.

The Agent for Immigration to Captain Halstead.

Sir, Government Immigration Office, Sydney, 14 September, 1878.

I herewith enclose an account amounting to £6 3s., in payment for the large deficiencies of rations which have been received by you for conveyance to the Quarantine Station, but which have not been there delivered. I hold your receipt for these supplies delivered to you by the contractor. I therefore require that you will either prove the delivery of the supplies, or that you will deduct the amount, viz., £6 3s. from the sum payable to you by me on account of charter of steamer.

I have, &c.,  
**GEORGE F. WISE,**  
 Agent for Immigration.

[Enclosure.]

September 11, 1878.

Mr. Halstead, bought of James Kidman (late C. Kidman & Son),—

			£	s.	d.
Aug. 27—	5½ lbs. tea	at 2/-	...	0	11 10
Sept. 8—	96 loaves bread	„ 7d.	...	2	16 0
„ 9—	45 lbs. bread	„ 3½d.	...	0	13 1
„ 19	„ meat	„ 6d.	...	0	9 6
„	1 bag vegetables, 65 lbs.	„ 3d.	...	0	16 3
„	70 lbs. potatoes	„ 1d.	...	0	5 10
„	1½ lbs. tea	„ 2/-	...	0	3 4
„	20½ „ sugar	„ 4d.	...	0	6 10
„	1½ „ soap	...	...	0	0 4½
				£6	3 0

Captain Halstead to The Agent for Immigration.

Dear Sir, 16 September, 1878.

In reply to your communication of the 14th, claiming from me the sum of £6 3s. for rations short delivered at the Quarantine Station, I beg to state that I do not recognize the claim, and certainly don't intend to pay it. All the goods received by me from Mr. Kidman were duly delivered and I hold the Superintendent's receipt for the same; my receipts to Mr. Kidman do not vouch for quantities and weights, and I never held myself responsible for such.

This amount of £6 3s. was subsequently paid by Capt. Halstead.

I am, &c.,  
**JAMES HALSTEAD.**

The Surgeon-superintendent, ship "Smyrna," to The Agent for Immigration.

Sir, Ship "Smyrna," 10 September, 1878.

I have to inform you that the provisions did not arrive at the station this morning until 9-15 a.m., thereby delaying the breakfast-hour until 10 a.m.

In company with Mr. Carroll I saw the provisions weighed with the following results:—Meat, 60 lbs. short weight; potatoes, 47 lbs. short weight; sugar, 7½ lbs. short weight; soap, 2 lbs. short weight; butter, 1 lb. short weight. The amount of tea was correct, according to scale, for the first time since the Government undertook the rationing of immigrants.

I am, &c.,  
**CHAS. H. GIBSON.**

The Agent for Immigration to The Surgeon-superintendent, ship "Smyrna."

Sir, Government Immigration Office, Sydney, 11 September, 1878.

I thank you for your letter of the 9th instant this day received. I cannot account for the extraordinary deficiencies in the rations of which you have given me a detailed account. I will look into this matter at once, and will write you to-morrow. In mean time as I have now furnished you with a memo. of the daily supplies ordered, and as Mr. Carroll has each day a counterpart of such order, an error should be at once detected and rectified.

I have now forwarded, addressed to yourself, an extra supply of such rations as were deficient in quantity on Monday last, as per memo. in margin.

As to any deficiency in meat the contractor assures me that he invariably gives 10 per cent. of weight additional to that ordered.

It might perhaps be well to notify to the immigrants that if they break bounds of the Quarantine Station, as some of them have intimated to you their intention of so doing, they will be liable to imprisonment for one or more months.

Porter, wine, and candles have also this day been forwarded for the use of the sick on shore, addressed to Mr. Carroll.

I have, &c.,  
**GEORGE F. WISE,**  
 Agent for Immigration.

Additional supplies for Thursday:—  
 Medical stores to Mr. Carroll.  
 Stout, 4 doz. qt. bottles.  
 Port wine, ½ doz.  
 Lamp candles, 10 packages (4 hours.)  
 For Police:—  
 Tobacco (best) 1lb.  
 Candles, 4lbs.  
 Matches, 6 boxes  
 Extra supplies, addressed to the Surgeon-Superintendent for use of Immigrants.  
 Bread . . . . 45lbs.  
 Vegetables 70lbs.  
 Tea . . . . . 2lbs.  
 Sugar . . . . 20lbs.  
 Soap . . . . 2lbs.

The Surgeon-superintendent, ship "Smyrna," to The Agent for Immigration.

Sir, Ship "Smyrna," Spring Cove, 11 September, 1878.

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter bearing date September 10, 1878, one paragraph of which directs that for the future Mr. Carroll is to be referred to should there be less quantity of provisions than what is stated (per scale) "to be the daily supply." I know nothing of the business relations of the contractor and steamboat man, nor do I attach the least importance to the fact of the former holding the latter's receipt for stores; one is the servant of the other and probably signs such receipt as a matter of course,

course. With regard to the ninety-six loaves of bread reported to me to be deficient, there will be proof forthcoming that will satisfy you that I am not in the habit of making assertions without ample proof of their soundness.

Your letter, dated August 27th, instructs me to inform you without delay, "should any of the provisions be found to be of inferior quality;" this I have done in the case of meat only, which I reported to be of the poorest description. Your assertion, in reply to such report, that the contractor is paid the full price, and is required to supply accordingly, is not an answer to a medical officer instructed previously to report on the quality of provisions. I have again to inform you that the meat is very poor and bony—the sheep being almost skeletons.

I shall of course continue in the interests of the Government to see to the weighing of the provisions.

I have, &c.,  
CHAS. H. GIBSON.

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The Surgeon-superintendent, ship "Smyrna," to The Agent for Immigration.

Sir,

Ship "Smyrna," Spring Cove, 12 September, 1878.

I am in receipt of your letter bearing date September 11th, 1878.

I am glad to be able to report that the supply of provisions to-day was in accordance with scale furnished from your office, and that the extra supplies forwarded to meet deficiencies reported on Monday tallied with the amounts marked on margin of your letter. The meat appeared to be of good quality. The provision steamer did not arrive off wharf until 9.15 a.m.

I have, &c.,  
CHAS. H. GIBSON,  
Surgeon-superintendent.

Sir,

"Petty's Hotel," 2 October, 1878.

In reference to the requisition signed by me, and presented at your office for settlement by R. Jamieson, master of the immigrant ship "Smyrna," I have to inform you,—

1. That the champagne (13 pints) and soda-water (3 dozen) were ordered by me as necessaries for the saving of life in the case of two immigrants who suffered from severe and aggravated vomiting.
2. The candles (— packets) were used in Quarantine, none having been supplied to the ship by the contractor.
3. The tea and sugar were also issued in Quarantine to make up the deficiency supplied by the contractor.

I may inform you that the captain has on board two cases of soap (2 cwt.) supplied by your office on my requisition.

I am, &c.,  
CHAS. H. GIBSON,  
Late Surg.-supt., ship "Smyrna."  
Ship "Smyrna."

RECEIVED from Capt. Jamieson for use of emigrants the following articles during voyage and while in Quarantine:—13 pints champagne, 36 bottles soda-water, 34 packets candles (each 4 lbs.), 2 tins milk, 30 lbs. tea, 13 lbs. sugar.

Sydney, September 26th, 1878.

CHAS. H. GIBSON,  
Surgeon-supt.

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The Surgeon-superintendent, ship "Camperdown," to The Agent for Immigration.

Sir,

Ship "Camperdown," Spring Cove, Sydney, 9 June, 1880.

In accordance with your request I have the honor to transmit herewith a certificate of the nominal list of deaths during the passage of the ship "Camperdown" from Plymouth to Port Jackson.

I am, &c.,  
CHAS. H. GIBSON,  
Surgeon-supt.

[Nil return.]

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The Agent for Immigration to The Surgeon-superintendent, ship "Camperdown."

Sir,

Immigration Office, Sydney, 11 June, 1880.

On Wednesday last a letter was handed for you to Mr. Carroll, marked "immediate," requesting you to furnish me with a nominal list of deaths during the voyage. I request that you will reply to that letter without further delay, also inform me of the names of the immigrants who have died at the Quarantine Station.

I have, &c.,  
GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

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The Surgeon-superintendent, ship "Camperdown," to The Agent for Immigration.

Sir,

Ship "Camperdown," Sydney, Spring Cove, 12 June, 1880.

I am in receipt of your second letter, which assumes that I failed to acknowledge receipt of your first; such assumption is incorrect, as your communication and the request relating to the nominal list of deaths was promptly attended to, and the letter handed to Mr. Carroll in the usual way.

I enclose herewith a second list. The name of the single man who died on board here on the 10th was Patrick Donlan, and the cause of death, consumption.

I have, &c.,  
CHAS. H. GIBSON.

The

The Agent for Immigration to The Surgeon-superintendent, ship "Camperdown."

Immigration Office, Sydney, 14 June, 1880.

Memorandum of instructions for the guidance of the Surgeon-superintendent of the ship "Camperdown." It is particularly requested that in case of extra supplies or medical comforts being required for the use of the Immigrants,—

That the Surgeon-superintendent shall address himself direct to the Agent for Immigration, specifying exactly the articles required, the quality, and the quantity.

The Surgeon-superintendent should understand that his written requisition can in no case be complied with until the day after the order has been received by the Agent for Immigration.

If requisitions are made for unspecified quantities, the order will be returned to the Surgeon-superintendent for further and correct information.

G. F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

The Surgeon-superintendent, ship "Camperdown," to The Agent for Immigration.

Sir,

Ship "Camperdown," in Quarantine, 15 June, 1880.

I am in receipt of your memorandum of instructions of June 14th, 1880.

I have to inform you that up to this date I have not found it necessary to apply for extra supplies of medicines or medical comforts. I transmit herewith a requisition for eggs and *milk*. I have been informed by Alexander Goodwin that he has neither sent or received money by letter.

No order for  
milk received.—  
G.F.W.

I have, &c.,

C. H. GIBSON,

Surgeon-superintendent.

Ship "Camperdown," in Quarantine, June 15, 1880.

Surgeon-superintendent requisition for meal comforts for the use of the immigrants:—

12 hen eggs perfectly fresh.

2 quarts of good cod-liver oil.

C. H. GIBSON,

Surgeon-superintendent.

The Surgeon-superintendent, ship "Camperdown," to The Agent for Immigration.

Sir,

Ship "Camperdown," Watson's Bay, 19 June, 1880.

I enclose herewith requisition for extras which I may be in want of any moment. You have omitted to furnish me with a scale by which to check the provisions supplied daily by the contractor. By referring to my journal, ship "Smyrna," you will I trust see the importance of at once sending me one. On my last visit here in that ship, I had occasion almost daily to call your attention to glaring deficiencies in the stores, on one occasion to the extent of 96 loaves in the bread item alone.

The captain (Paton) informs me that he does not consider himself responsible for supplying coal, candles, or water, or the use of the medicine-chest for the immigrants. He is also of opinion that his obligations to supply wine and beer for myself and the matron ceased on the termination of the lay-days. If his opinion be correct will you be good enough to send me supplies of the above. As the period of our detention here appears to be indefinite, I must ask you to send mattresses for sixty single women. I informed Dr. Alleyne a few days ago that for a short time the girls could dispense with them, but under our changed circumstances with regard to release, I think it inexpedient to ask them to dispense with beds any longer. They are all supplied with blankets and counterpanes.

As there appears to be some irregularity in the Postal system, especially with regard to the transmission of letters from a Quarantine vessel, I request that you will kindly acknowledge receipt of this communication at your earliest convenience, and when doing so I would like to be informed as to the fate of the (2) nominal lists of deaths you were anxious about. I received the cod-liver oil this morning, but no eggs.

I have, &c.,

C. H. GIBSON,

Surgeon-superintendent.

Surgeon's Requisition for medical comforts for the use of the immigrants on board the ship "Camperdown," June 19th, 1880:—

- 1 dozen fresh hen eggs.
- 1 ,, pints of stout.
- 6 bottles of pale brandy.
- 6 ,, of port wine.
- 6 pounds of arrowroot.
- 1 dozen 6-oz. phials for dispensing purposes.

C. H. GIBSON.

The Agent for Immigration to The Surgeon-superintendent, ship "Camperdown."

Sir,

Immigration Office, Sydney, 19 June, 1880, 12 o'clock.

Your letter of this day's date is just now delivered.

I enclose the scale, shewing the daily quantity of provisions to be issued, which will enable you to check the provisions supplied by the contractor.

There is no time to discuss the extraordinary claims now made for the first time by the captain of the ship, as to the supply of coals, candles, and water. Coals and water have been ordered to be sent this afternoon by special steamer.

A box of 40lbs. of candles is now sent; you will be pleased to make further requisition for candles as required.

You must necessarily obtain your requirements of medicine from your medicine-chest as heretofore. Surely the captain will not refuse leaving the matter for future settlement.

I

I have ordered two special rations to be sent daily for the use of the matron, and will send two dozen in lieu of one dozen pints of stout as ordered, the extra dozen being for the matron.

The captain is bound to continue to supply you as heretofore, under clause 17 of the charter-party.

Sixty single mattresses, pillows, &c., are herewith forwarded.

Your letters, the one relative to deaths on the voyage, and the second, giving the name of the man who died at the Quarantine Station, have been duly received.

The supplies as per your requisition of this day will be delivered at the ship to-morrow morning. Enclosed is the list of what you should then receive.

I am, &c.,

GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

### The Surgeon-superintendent, ship "Camperdown," to the Agent for Immigration.

Sir,

Ship "Camperdown," Watson's Bay, 20 June, 1880.

I am in receipt of yours of June 19th, and have to inform you of the arrival of the several articles mentioned therein. The single women unanimously refused to use the beds forwarded, alleging that they were soiled, &c. I consequently instructed the matron to store them in the hospital. The candles sent are quite useless, as they do not fit our lamps ("Emigration Pattern"), and to use them in any other lamps, or as naked lights, would be a breach of the Emigration Regulations of a culpable nature; under these circumstances I shall store those forwarded and requisition the captain to supply candles of a proper size, &c., and direct him to charge the Government. With regard to my use of the medicine-chest, I have to inform you that my letter directing attention to the matter only dealt with the case in a purely business aspect. The captain has never in any way attempted to interfere with my use of the chest since the expiration of the lay-days, and is quite willing, now that he has asserted his claim (legal), to allow that matter to stand over for future settlement.

A reference to the charter-party will show you that the matron is entitled to a reputed quart of ale daily, and not a pint (imperial) or otherwise as your letter conveys. The question of my own supply of wine, beer, &c., is entirely a matter for your own settlement. I believe, however, that your belief as to the captain's liability for such supplies to me is erroneous. He is, I fancy, owing to my being on the ship's articles, bound to board and maintain me suitably at his table, but not supply me with beer and wine, as per scale of agreement (my) with the Government. I have to thank you for acknowledging the receipt of my list of deaths, &c.

I enclose herewith a requisition.

I am, &c.,

CHAS. H. GIBSON,  
Surgeon-supt.

Surgeon's Requisition:—

REQUIRED for the use of the immigrants on board the ship "Camperdown," the following:—

40lbs. of loaf-sugar for the infants and younger children.

C. H. GIBSON,  
Surg.-supt.

20th June, 1880.

### The Agent for Immigration to The Surgeon-superintendent, ship "Camperdown."

Sir,

Immigration Office, Sydney, 21 June, 1880.

Having been informed that previous to the arrival of the ship in harbour all the mattresses belonging to the single women's compartment were either thrown overboard or otherwise destroyed, I have to request that you will be pleased to inform me if such was the case; and, if so, by whom was such a destruction of property either authorized or permitted?

Query? Also was the bed-ticking destroyed as well as the bedding?

I have, &c.,

GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

### The Agent for Immigration to The Surgeon-superintendent, ship "Camperdown."

Sir,

Immigration Office, Sydney, 21 June, 1880.

I thank you for the information contained in your letter this day received as to the late arrival of the provision boat. The contractor has positive orders that he must leave the Circular Wharf at 6 A.M. and proceed direct to the ship. These orders were repeated to him daily. You will be good enough to inform me should there be any continued delay in the delivery of the daily supplies.

Coal, candles, and water were supplied in consequence of your letter of the 19th inst. No particular sized candles were asked for. Had your requisition been more definite the order would if possible have been complied with. You will oblige by keeping intact the two boxes of candles sent, as you state they are useless; they will be returned to the contractor and for the candles which you require. You will be pleased to continue to obtain the same from the captain.

Your requisition for 40 lbs. of loaf sugar for the infants is complied with only to the extent of 20lbs. and the Health Officer (Dr. Alleyne) desires me to request you to inform him why so large a quantity as 40 lbs. is required for the young children.

As to the porter forwarded on Saturday for the use of the matron, I distinctly said that "the extra dozen pints of porter was for the matron." My letter can convey no other meaning than that one dozen pints stout was for the matron. I am not responsible if either you or the matron consider that my letter conveys any other meaning than that which was so distinctly written.

The sixty beds sent to the ship on Saturday were severally examined before they were forwarded; some few of them were mattresses that had never been used. No fault could fairly be found with the remainder.

I must remind you that until Saturday morning last, June 19, you had never informed me that beds were required by the single women.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

The

The Surgeon-Superintendent, ship "Camperdown," to The Agent for Immigration.

Sir,

Ship "Camperdown," 21 June, 1880.

I have to inform you that the provision boat does not arrive here until 8:15 o'clock and often even later. This does not permit of the people having breakfast until after 9:30 A.M.

The ship's butcher is always here at 7 o'clock sharp, and I see no reason why the contractor should be allowed to regulate his own time, seeing that a large number of people are interested in the matter.

The provisions are of good quality and correct in quantity.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. H. GIBSON,

Surgeon-superintendent.

The Surgeon-superintendent, ship "Camperdown," to The Agent for Immigration.

Sir,

Ship "Camperdown," June 23, 1880.

I am in receipt of your two letters, dated June 21st, with regard to the single women's bedding. I never stated either orally or in writing that all the mattresses had been thrown overboard.

Twenty were so dealt with—fifty were so dealt with, but the tickings retained.

Fifty remain and are in use in the single women's compartment. In a previous letter I informed you the reason why I did not consider it necessary to apply to the Government for fresh bedding, viz., because Dr. Alleyne informed me that our detention would only extend over a few days or so.

With regard to the candles, my omission to say anything about size or pattern, was because I assumed that as Immigration Agent you would probably be aware of the kind of candles required. I have handed the matron the dozen of stout; my remarks relative to that matter were intended to convey to you the nature of the clause in the charter-party as to her ale allowance.

I am, &c.,

C. H. GIBSON,

Surgeon-superintendent.

The Surgeon-superintendent, ship "Camperdown," to The Agent for Immigration.

Sir,

Ship "Camperdown," June 23, 1880.

I sent you a letter last evening by Dr. Foucart, but in the hurry of writing, owing to the vaccination instructions received from Dr. Alleyne, which called for immediate attention, I omitted to answer one of your queries, viz., by whose authority the beds were thrown overboard or destroyed. I may now inform you that such action was taken by the matron without my knowledge. Some of the beds thrown overboard belonged to children who had had measles, and not anticipating quarantine she did not think she was doing much harm. I believe she acted without any bad motive, although her action was thoughtless. Mrs. Sweedale gave birth to a daughter on the 21st.

The provision boat was late, viz., not arriving until 8 a.m. on the 22nd. It was in good time this morning.

I enclose requisition for medicines.

I am, &c.,

C. H. GIBSON.

The Surgeon-superintendent, ship "Camperdown," to The Agent for Immigration.

Sir,

Ship "Camperdown," Watson's Bay, June 24, 1880.

I received the medicines ordered yesterday. The provision boat arrived in good time yesterday and to day.

I enclose requisition. The condensed milk is for a baby who refuses all other nourishment. The captain informs me that he has expended the coals sent a few days ago.

I am, &c.,

C. H. GIBSON.

The Surgeon-superintendent, ship "Camperdown," to The Agent for Immigration.

Sir,

Ship "Camperdown," Watson's Bay, June 25, 1880.

I have to inform you that there were the following deficiencies in the provisions this morning—

Meat, 10 lbs.

Milk, 2½ gals.

The boat arrived in good time. I ordered Swiss milk, Milkmaid brand, in my requisition of yesterday; instead of this the contractor sent the American Eagle brand, which I do not consider good. This kind is considered by the profession in England to be the poorest in the market. The child I require the condensed milk for will take no other nourishment, and its life may be said to almost hang upon a thread.

I enclose two papers taken out of letters by mistake, also a letter for a "S. Plimsoll" immigrant.

I am, &c.,

C. H. GIBSON.

I shall keep the Eagle (3 tins) milk, and the candles for you to return to contractor. Hope to get the Swiss to-morrow.—C. H. GIBSON.



## The Agent for Immigration to The Surgeon-superintendent, ship "Camperdown."

See copy of reply  
herewith.

Sir,

Immigration Office, Sydney, 26 June, 1880.

Referring to your complaint of deficiencies in quantity in the delivery of meat and of milk, also in respect of the preserved milk, I immediately communicated with the contractor, and for your information I forward his reply.

Dr. Foucart has this day called, and in your name has signed a requisition that the daily meat ration should consist of 200 lbs. beef and 160 lbs. mutton. You are of course aware that the waste in mutton is very considerable. I fear therefore that, although asked for by you, complaints of want of sufficient weight of cooked meat will be made.

Although the immigrants on board the ship are only entitled to 335 lbs. meat, the contractor has hitherto supplied, as per my order, for 340 adults, viz., 340 lbs. I have now given orders that he should supply, as per your requisition per Dr. Foucart, 200 lbs. beef, 160 lbs. mutton, ; and this supply the contractor has orders to forward *daily* until I receive further requisition from yourself on the subject.

I am, &amp;c.,

GEORGE F. WISE,

Agent for Immigration.

## Memo. from Mr. J. Kidman to The Agent for Immigration.

Dear Sir,

25 June, 1880.

*Re* "Camperdown provisions" I have sent to the Fresh Food and Ice Company about the milk, and had been informed that 14 gallons were delivered, and that no mistake on their part could occur, as it is checked by two people before leaving them.

The meat, I am quite positive, 22 lbs. over the quantity required, were delivered, viz., 362 lbs. I never cut off a few pounds from a quarter if within a little of the weight ; I much prefer sending 20lbs. or so over to 1 lb. short.

The "Eagle brand" milk was sent because it is supposed to be the very best brand imported but as you desire the "Milkmaid" instead I will always send it in future.

The matches were forwarded along with the rations yesterday.

Yours, &amp;c.,

JAMES KIDMAN.

P.S.—I will send the  $2\frac{1}{2}$  gallons milk extra to-morrow morning.—J.K.

## Dr. L. Foucart to The Agent for Immigration.

Sir,

Sydney, 26 June, 1880.

Please to send 160 lbs. of mutton with 200 lbs. beef daily to the immigrants on board of the ship "Camperdown."

(For Dr. GIBSON,)

L. FOUCART.

## The Surgeon-superintendent, ship "Camperdown," to The Agent for Immigration.

Sir,

Ship "Camperdown," 28 June, 1880.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of June 26th.

Referring to the enclosure contained therein from Kidman, I have to inform you that the contractors' representative on board here is daily present when the weights are checked, and that he is satisfied that the deficiencies reported by me are correctly stated.

I do not consider that it is a part of my duty to construct a theory as to the causes that have to do with the short weights, or to explain why provisions should lose weight in transport from the Ice-house, Sydney, to the ship "Camperdown."

Dr. Foucart will hand you a requisition for a few articles that I require for the use of the immigrants.

I am, &amp;c.,

CHAS. H. GIBSON,

Surgeon-superintendent.

## The Surgeon-superintendent, ship "Camperdown," to The Agent for Immigration.

Sir,

Ship "Camperdown," 29 June, 1880.

I have to inform you that the vegetables to-day were deficient to the extent of 25 lbs.

I received, in answer to requisition dated 28th instant—Brandy, 3 bottles ; arrowroot, 2 lbs. ; and 3 tins of milk.

The castor-oil and spirit of juniper did not come to hand. The absence of the latter medicine is a serious matter, and may prejudice the life of the patient it was ordered for, his state being critical. No mutton reached the ship yesterday for the immigrants, the entire ration being beef.

I am, &amp;c.,

CHAS. H. GIBSON.

## The Surgeon-superintendent, ship "Camperdown," to The Agent for Immigration.

Sir,

Ship "Camperdown," Watson's Bay, 30 June, 1880.

I have to inform you that the castor-oil and juniper arrived this morning, and that I have called Dr. Foucart's attention to the importance of my requests for medicines being more promptly attended to in future.

The

The vegetables to-day were deficient to the extent of 26 lbs., and 60 lbs. of the potatoes (this morning's supply) were softened and semi-rotten. Kidman's representative was present at the examination and is quite satisfied as to the matter. I append requisition.

I am, &c.,  
CHAS. H. GIBSON,  
Surgeon-superintendent.

REQUIRED for the use of the immigrants the following :—

Six (6) fresh eggs.  
Syrup of squills, 1 pint.

C. H. GIBSON,  
Surgeon-superintendent.

NOTE.—Dr. Gibson appeared before the Royal Commissioner appointed to inquire into the management of the Quarantine Station, and in support of his sworn evidence he handed to the Commissioners a letter purporting to be a copy of the actual letter dated 30th June, 1880, addressed by himself to the Agent for Immigration, in which document he inserted the following paragraph :—

"If I have a case, and I honestly believe that life has been prejudiced by the non-arrival of medicines requisitioned for, I shall decline to give a certificate, and advise the Coroner to hold an inquiry. For the future Dr. Foucart will countersign all my requisitions."

*This paragraph is not in the original letter, copy of which is given above.*

The Surgeon-superintendent, ship "Camperdown," to The Agent for Immigration.

Sir,

Ship "Camperdown," 8 July, 1880.

I beg to recommend that the 4s. gratuity to the officers be divided amongst them as follows :—

	s.	d.
Captain Paton ... ..	1	6
Chief officer ... ..	1	0
Second officer ... ..	0	6
Storekeeper ... ..	1	0

I omitted to put on the blue paper the name of my nurse during the voyage. This I now do—Mrs. Snary—and I recommend that she be paid a gratuity of £3.

I am, &c.,  
CHAS. H. GIBSON.

The Agent for Immigration to The Surgeon-superintendent, ship "Camperdown."

Sir,

Immigration Office, Sydney, 9 July, 1880.

It having been reported to me that a very serious breach of the Quarantine regulations occurred during the detention of the "Camperdown" in quarantine, it will be necessary that a meeting of the Immigration Board should be held for the purpose of considering the same in connection with the gratuities payable to yourself, and also to the master and officers of the ship.

Your presence at such meeting will be required; I will therefore notify to you the day as soon as the Board has fixed the time of their meeting.

I am, &c.,  
GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

The Surgeon-superintendent, ship "Camperdown," to The Agent for Immigration.

Sir,

"Petty's Hotel," Sydney, 9 July, 1880.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of this day, in which you tell me that it has been reported to you that a very serious breach of the Quarantine Regulations occurred during the detention of the ship "Camperdown," in quarantine, which may affect my gratuity. I request that you will at once furnish me with the specific charge which you propose raising against me before the Immigration Board, which you are convening to consider the case.

In full reliance that the inquiry already held by the Board of Immigration had dealt with every question that could affect me or my character and position in the Service, I accepted an appointment and made arrangements to leave town to-morrow, and therefore my attendance before the Board which you require can only be at great personal inconvenience and loss to me.

I need hardly say however that I am far more desirous to prevent the possibility of any attempted stigma on my reputation as a Surgeon-superintendent, than I am solicitous about the money effect of the proceedings which I respectfully submit are being initiated by you rather late in the day.

I am, &c.,  
C. H. GIBSON,  
Late Surgeon-supt., "Camperdown."

The Surgeon-superintendent, ship "Camperdown," to The Agent for Immigration.

Sir,

"Petty's Hotel," 12 July, 1880.

As I have not been honored with any acknowledgment of my letter of the 9th instant—one of great importance to me—I have this day addressed the Honorable the Colonial Secretary on the subject of your proposed inquiry, and have requested that it may take a wider scope.

I am detained here at great loss and inconvenience, and am virtually a prisoner by your attempt to involve me in an inquiry as to a charge, the nature of which you have omitted specifically to inform me of,  
and

and which you are pleased to say may affect my gratuity. I have to call to your remembrance the fact that on the morning of the 9th instant you asked me as to the disposal of the gratuity, where it was to be sent to, &c., and asked me to call on the morning of the 10th to sign the vouchers, &c.

I am not at all disposed to submit to your very arbitrary dealing with me. In my judgment I am entitled to your courteous consideration, and I consider that it is unjustifiable to detain me longer in Sydney.

I am, &c.,

C. H. GIBSON,

Late Surgeon-supt, ship "Camperdown."

The Agent for Immigration to The Surgeon-superintendent, ship "Camperdown."

Sir,

Immigration Office, Sydney, 14 July, 1880.

Referring to my letter of the 9th instant, concerning a serious breach of the Quarantine Regulations which it is alleged had occurred during the detention of the ship "Camperdown" in Quarantine with Government immigrants under your care and supervision, I have the honor to state that the Board of Immigration have this day met, and having carefully considered the question, is of opinion that the matter is one which does not come under its jurisdiction.

The gratuities will therefore be payable in accordance with the letter of advice from the Agent-General.

I am, &c.,

GEORGE F. WISE,

Agent for Immigration.

The Surgeon-superintendent, ship "Camperdown," to The Agent for Immigration.

Sir,

"Petty's Hotel," Sydney, 15 July, 1880.

On the 9th instant you wrote informing me that you had convened a meeting of the Immigration Board to consider certain alleged breaches of the Quarantine laws affecting my gratuity, and intimating that you required my presence at such meeting of which you would notify me.

On the 10th instant I begged that you would apprise me of the nature of the infringement of the Regulations. To my letter you did not send me any reply, and I waited in town a considerable inconvenience and expense, in full expectation of this courtesy at the least. Yesterday I received yours of the 14th instant, informing me that in contravention of your promise to notify me of the day fixed for my attendance, the Board of Immigration had met without my presence and carefully considered the question affecting my professional character, and had come to the conclusion that the matter which you do not even now disclose is not under your jurisdiction.

I complain of these most irregular proceedings. In the first place you should not have convened a meeting of the Board to consider a question outside its jurisdiction.

Secondly, you were not justified in prejudging that my gratuity could be affected by any such matter, but having done so, I presume to say that you were still further wrong in holding a Board meeting behind my back without giving me the opportunity of being present, which you said was essential. I shall not make claim for money compensation which I might fairly do for my detention, but I cannot allow your proceedings to rest here. My aim on each occasion of visiting this port in charge of immigrants has been to uphold and maintain the efficiency of the Service so far as I could; my exertions however have been thwarted, and the treatment my suggestions have met at your hands, and your proceedings altogether, justify me in saying that either you are ignorant of the rules and regulations of your department, or you have acted with an animus against me unworthy of the head of it.

I shall forward a copy of this letter to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, and

I have, &c.,

CHAS. H. GIBSON,

Late Surgeon-superintendent, ship "Camperdown."

1882.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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IMMIGRANT SHIP "ORONTES."  
(CORRESPONDENCE.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 18 October, 1882.*

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RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 19th September, 1882, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all Correspondence which took place between the Agent for Immigration and the Surgeon of the Immigrant Ship ‘Orontes,’ upon the occasion of the recent visit of that vessel to this port.”

(*Mr. Tarrant.*)

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IMMIGRANT SHIP "ORONTES."

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The Agent for Immigration to The Surgeon-superintendent, ship "Orontes."

Sir, Immigration Office, Sydney, 21 August, 1882.  
I herewith forward to you by Dr. Beattie, the Assistant Health Officer, a packet of letters which you will oblige by distributing to the immigrants to whom they are addressed.  
The Assistant Health Officer has doubtless informed you that all requisitions for medicines and demands for medical comforts are to be transmitted direct to himself.

I shall be glad to hear from you as to the probable date of the release of the ship from Quarantine; also, be pleased as soon as possible to furnish me with a nominal list of deaths during the voyage.

I am, &c.,

GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

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The Surgeon-superintendent, ship "Orontes," to The Agent for Immigration.

Sir, Ship "Orontes," Spring Cove, 21 August, 1882.  
I have the honor to inform you that I this day, with the captain's concurrence, suspended from further discharge of her functions as matron, Miss Chicken, for insubordination, disrespect to Captain Bain, and disobedience of orders. A record of the details which induced us to take such action you will see in my journal in the course of a day or two, our detention here being likely to end then. We appointed, as acting Matron, *pro. tem.*, E. Smith, one of the sub-matrons. I enclose herewith a nominal list of deaths, &c.

I am, &c.,

CHAS. H. GIBSON,  
Surgeon-superintendent.

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The Agent for Immigration to The Surgeon-superintendent, ship "Orontes."

Sir, Immigration Office, Sydney, 25 August, 1882.  
In adverting to the unprecedented course adopted by you at the meeting of the Board of Immigration, held on the 24th instant, on board the ship "Orontes," viz., that of placing one of the immigrants, in the immediate presence of the Board, with instructions to take written notes of the proceedings for your information, and the Board not deeming it desirable to discuss the subject at the time, preferring to adopt the course of asking for your written explanation,—

The object of this communication is to request that you will inform me, for the information of this Board, the reasons for your having given such instructions on the occasion referred to, also the reasons for your having so acted without first having obtained the permission of the Board.

I have, &c.,

(For and on behalf of the Board of Immigration),  
G. F. WISE,

Member of the Board and Agent for Immigration.

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The Surgeon-superintendent, ship "Orontes," to The Agent for Immigration.

Sir, Ship "Orontes," Neutral Bay, 25 August, 1882.  
I have received your letter of this day, and in reply to the request you prefer at the instance and on behalf of the Board of Immigration, I have the honor to say I desire primarily to express my regret that in the hurry of the moment I did not inform the Board of Immigration of my wish to have notes taken of its proceedings, and also that I did not ask permission to employ Mr. Barnett, who, although an immigrant, is a competent reporter.

My appointment of Mr. Barnett without these preliminaries was an indiscretion for which I desire to apologize, and I beg that the Board will also accept my assurance that in the unusual course pursued I intended no discourtesy. I deemed it right in my protection to ensure an accurate record of proceedings which were probably only preliminary to another inquiry which may have to be held.

It is of course unnecessary for me to give you the reasons which influenced me, but it is due to the Board of Immigration that I should inform its members, who may not be aware of the fact, that on nearly every occasion of my visiting this port as Surgeon-superintendent I have been subjected to reprimands and hectoring instructions from you, and to threats of inquiries which have either never been held or have been adjudicated upon in my absence, and I therefore determined on this occasion to be prepared, in case of a recurrence of these annoyances, to trace their origin accurately.

It has, as you are aware, been my duty to write to the Government, and to criticise your administrative capacity, and I have keenly appreciated the studied slights ever since experienced at your hands.

I have felt that you have never supported me in the always arduous and sometimes unpleasant duties which I have honorably and energetically carried out.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. H. GIBSON,  
Surgeon-supt., ship "Orontes."

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The

The Agent for Immigration to The Surgeon-superintendent, ship "Orontes."

Sir,

Immigration Office, Sydney, 26 August, 1882.

A meeting of the Board of Immigration will be held at the Immigration Office, Hyde Park, on Monday next, the 28th instant, at 2 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of investigating the charge made by you as Surgeon-superintendent of the ship "Orontes" against Miss Chicken, late matron of the female immigrants on board the said ship.

The Board of Immigration request your attendance at this meeting.

I am, &c.,

GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

The Agent for Immigration to The Surgeon-superintendent, ship "Orontes."

Sir,

Immigration Office, Sydney, 26 August, 1882.

The written report which you handed to me is incomplete; I request that you will fill in thereon the desired information, and return the same to me on Monday morning next.

I am, &c.,

GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

The Surgeon-superintendent, ship "Orontes," to The Agent for Immigration.

Sir,

Ship "Orontes," 26 August, 1882, 10 A.M.

I beg to inform you that all the immigrants, except the following, have left the ship, and they may go to day:—2 families, 8 children, 2 infants, 2 single men.

I am, &c.,

C. H. GIBSON,  
Surgeon-superintendent.

The Surgeon-superintendent, ship "Orontes," to The Agent for Immigration.

Sir,

Ship "Orontes," Neutral Bay, 28 August, 1882.

I beg to inform you that only two families and three single men slept on board last night, and that the two families, equal to twelve souls, proposed leaving at 10 a.m. this morning. The single men, I believe, are waiting for passes.

I am, &c.,

CHAS. H. GIBSON,  
Surgeon-supt.

The Surgeon-superintendent, ship "Orontes," to The Agent for Immigration.

Sir,

Ship "Orontes," Neutral Bay, 28 August, 1882.

I have the honor to transmit herewith, duly filled up as requested, the Surgeon's Report\* on the immigrant ship "Orontes."

I am, &c.,

CHAS. H. GIBSON,  
Surgeon-supt., ship "Orontes."

\*Sent to Agent-General for the Colony.

The Agent for Immigration to The Surgeon-superintendent, ship "Orontes."

Sir,

Immigration Office, Sydney, 29 August, 1882.

Your presence is requested at the adjourned meeting of the Board of Immigration to be held at the Immigration Office, on Wednesday, the 30th instant, at noon.

I am, &c.,

GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

The Agent for Immigration to The Surgeon-superintendent, ship "Orontes."

Sir,

Immigration Office, Sydney, 31 August, 1882.

The letter from Miss Chicken, late matron on board the ship "Orontes," copy of which is here-with enclosed, was this day received by the Board of Immigration.

It is requested that you will be pleased to inform the Board as to the correctness of the statements therein made, especially as to the delivery in bulk of the medicines which are particularly specified by Miss Chicken.

The Board further request your opinion as to the claim of Miss Chicken, on account of the "extra duties" which she alleges she was required to perform.

I am, &c.,

(For and on behalf of the Board of Immigration),

GEORGE F. WISE,  
Member of the Board and Agent for Immigration.

[Enclosure.]

[Enclosure.]

Miss J. Chicken to The Chairman of The Board of Immigration

Sir, Immigration Depôt, 31 August, 1882.  
I beg respectfully to state that extra duties were imposed upon me during my late passage in the ship "Orontes," from Plymouth to Sydney.

It was the practice of the Surgeon-superintendent to give to me medicines in bulk. Such as salts, 15 lbs. at a time; large unopened jars of tincture of rhubarb; a stone jar of Gregory powder; and a very large stone bottle of castor oil; and liquid ammonia in bottles, to be mixed with other medicine, and to be distributed by me in doses to the girls at my own discretion.

I had also to attend to the lamps, which duty I had never before had imposed upon me. Lamp-constable never had them once during the whole of the passage either to light or clean.

I had also charge of a sick married woman in my hospital for upwards of a month suffering from a bad breast, with an infant of eight days old; they had to be attended to night and day; I had one of my own people to assist me. Under these circumstances I respectfully beg that the Board will be pleased to consider whether I may not be entitled to a payment for these onerous and responsible extra duties imposed upon me—duties which must satisfactorily prove to the Board of Immigration that the Surgeon-superintendent must have had implicit trust in my efficiency, and also that he had absolute faith in my discretion.

I have, &amp;c.,

JANE CHICKEN.

The Surgeon-superintendent, ship "Orontes," to The Agent for Immigration.

Sir, "Aaron's Exchange Hotel," Sydney, 1 September, 1882.  
Referring to your letter of 31st August, with Miss Chicken's enclosed, I beg to state, for the information of the Board of Immigration, that it is the practice of every matron to have a stock of simple aperient medicines at hand for the use of the single women, many of whom prefer applying to the matron for such when a dose would be required, and I carried out this custom in the case of the "Orontes" at the request and desire of the matron herself, and I see no reason for any departure from this usage. The ammonia alluded to was merely a small bottle of sal-volatile intended to be used by my directions in those minor cases of hysteria to which the single women are liable, especially in the tropics.

I considered it to be inexpedient and unnecessary to employ the lamp-man in connection with the single women's compartment. I have of late never done so, as I am of opinion that a little occupation upon such household duties is not only beneficial under the circumstances, but is entirely in accordance with the matron's duties, as laid down in rule 4 of her instructions.

The married women's hospital being full, I was obliged to send a woman into the single women's hospital, where she was attended to by Mrs. Gibson, one of the single women, who, I believe, did receive some assistance from the late matron.

I do not regard these duties as either "onerous or responsible," or to be any departure from the ordinary custom, and I entirely dissent from the statement made in the last paragraph of Miss Chicken's letter.

I have, &amp;c.,

CHAS. H. GIBSON,

Late Surgeon-supt., ship "Orontes."

The Surgeon-superintendent, ship "Orontes," to The Agent for Immigration.

Sir, "Aaron's Exchange Hotel," Sydney, 1 September, 1882.  
May I request that you will be good enough to send me at your earliest convenience Colonial Secretary's Surgeon's summary of the voyage of the ship "Orontes" for amendment as desired by you.

I am, &amp;c.,

CHAS. H. GIBSON,

Late Surgeon-supt., ship "Orontes."

The Agent for Immigration to The Surgeon-superintendent, ship "Orontes."

Sir, Immigration Office, Sydney, 2 September, 1882.  
In reply to your letter dated the 1st instant, received this day, I forward to you "the Surgeon's report" on the arrival of the ship "Orontes" for specific information, as required by resolution of the Board of Immigration, relative to your reply to question No. 12 of the said report, under the head "Charter-party," viz.:—"Have the conditions of the contract been faithfully observed during the voyage?"

I am, &amp;c.,

GEORGE F. WISE,

Agent for Immigration.

The Surgeon-superintendent, ship, "Orontes," to The Agent for Immigration.

Sir, "Aaron's Exchange Hotel, Sydney," 4 September, 1882.  
I enclose herewith surgeon's report\* on arrival of the ship "Orontes" with explanatory observations, relative to question 12, charter-party.

I have to call your attention to the fact that by my instructions I am invited to freely criticise all the arrangements connected with the service, and to suggest such remedies as I consider necessary to rectify defects wherever they exist. Inasmuch as all the obligations are included within the terms of the charter-party, I conceive that my remarks will be more efficacious when placed under this head than in the journal.

I am, &amp;c.,

CHAS. H. GIBSON,

Late Surgeon-superintendent, ship "Orontes."

\* Sent to Agent-General for the Colony.

## The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Immigration Office, Sydney, 30 September, 1882.

I have the honor to bring under your notice, for the information of the Colonial Secretary, certain statements made by Dr. Gibson, late Surgeon-superintendent of the ship "Orontes," to which statements I submit that the Agent-General's attention should be specially directed.

The surgeon's report, on arrival of a ship with immigrants is required to be forwarded by him to the Agent-General, and a duplicate copy is required to be handed to the Agent for Immigration. One of the printed questions to which the surgeon is required to reply is, "Have the conditions of the contract been faithfully observed during the voyage?" Dr. Gibson replied to this as follows, "Yes; so far as the owners of the ship and their servants are concerned. The conditions of agreement under which I accepted office and which are embodied within the four corners of the charter-party, have in my judgment been violated by the Agent for Immigration, and the late matron, Miss Chicken."

Upon presenting this document to the Board of Immigration, the chairman required that Dr. Gibson should make a specific charge and should explain in what way the Agent for Immigration had violated the charter-party.

A few days afterwards Dr. Gibson forwarded an amended report as follows:—

"Regarding however that portion of the voyage since the arrival of the ship, and before the obligations had terminated, I would fail in my duty did I not urge my strongest protest against the language addressed to the immigrants by the Agent for Immigration. It is subversive of discipline, calculated to prejudice the respect and authority of the captain and Surgeon-superintendent, and disparage their position.

"The evil effects of lowering the position of the captain and surgeon are by no means confined to this Port, but according to my experience lead to considerable disorder and insubordination on the outward voyages, as the emigrants at home are doubtless advised by their friends in the Colony as to this practice.

"I would also protest against the matron's journal being applied to any other use than that to which it is intended by the Agent-General (6th rule Matron's Instructions), also sections 17, 18, and 34 of the charter-party."

In reply to the surgeon's statement that the language addressed by me to the immigrants is subversive of discipline, &c., &c,—

I positively deny the truthfulness of this assertion, and am sure that every member of the Board of Immigration, one or more of whom are generally present when I address the immigrants, would confirm what I say. The purport of my speech addressed to the immigrants collectively is to inform them that I am the representative of the Government; that it is my pleasure as well as my duty to afford them every information and assistance in advising as to their future plans; that should they remain on board the ship, which they are at liberty to do for some time, they must obey the orders of the captain and of the Surgeon-superintendent exactly as they have done during the voyage; that the Board of Immigration require to be informed by themselves as to their treatment during the voyage, and any complaints then made will be investigated by the Board. If at any time any complaint were made to myself individually (which however I do not remember ever to have been the case) I should decline to receive such, and should refer the complainants to the Board of Immigration.

I think it right to note that the usual form of proceedings, when examining immigrants, has been that the chairman says to each individual immigrant, "Have you any complaint to make of your treatment during the voyage?" And occasionally add, by way of eliciting a definite reply, "Have you any complaint to make against either the Surgeon-superintendent, the captain, his officers, or the matron?" For if so such complaint should be now made that an immediate investigation may be held.

I am absolutely at a loss to understand what the surgeon can intend to convey in the statement made against myself, or in what manner he can connect any address made by me to the immigrants with the "conditions of the contract having been faithfully observed during the voyage."

Referring to Dr. Gibson's protest relative to the matron's journal he directs attention to a certain rule stated by him to be in her instructions, also to certain clauses in the charter-party; these references are absolutely valueless, as in neither one nor the other is any direct or indirect allusion made to the matron's journal nor is her journal alluded to either in any clause of the charter-party or in her instructions. The matron is required by clause 6 of her instructions to keep an account of the materials issued by her, and of the articles of work returned to her by the single women, and on receiving her appointment in England, a book entitled "Matron's Journal" is handed to her with instructions that she is to keep a written daily record of events, which journal is subsequently forwarded to England for the information of the Agent-General. This journal has, on various occasions afforded valuable information as to the discipline observed during the voyage.

The original document to which this letter refers having been forwarded by Dr. Gibson to the Agent-General I respectfully urge that a copy of this letter may also be forwarded to Sir Saul Samuel.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE F. WISE,

Agent for Immigration.

We fully endorse all that the Agent for Immigration has stated with regard to his customary address to the immigrants, and we certify that on many occasions we have heard Mr. Wise address the immigrants on board the ships; such addresses cannot by any ingenuity be construed into a reflection on the surgeon or the captain, or in the least degree as subversive of their influence and authority.

JOHN F. SHERIDAN, D.D., V.G., for 19 years member of the Board of Immigration.

S. WILKINSON, upwards of 5 years do. do.

J. MILBOURNE MARSH, for 5 years do. do.

So far as regards the "Orontes," the only ship on board which we have heard Mr. Wise address the immigrants, we endorse the statements that the sweeping charges made by Dr. Gibson are not justified, but at the same time we desire to say that we consider that the stereotyped formula of questions which it has been the custom to put to the immigrants is not a good one.

CHARLES K. MACKELLAR, M.B., Chairman of the Board of Immigration, appointed July, 1882.

ALFRED H. STEPHEN, M.A., appointed a member of the Board of Immigration, April, 1882.

The



The Surgeon-superintendent, ship "Orontes," to The Agent for Immigration.

Sir,

"Exchange Hotel," Sydney, 6 September, 1882.

I am surprised that I have not heard the result of the inquiry *re* Matron's case, as I was informed by the chairman, Mr. Dean Sheridan, that the decision of the Board of Immigration would be communicated to me without unnecessary delay.

I would also like to know on what day it will be convenient to arrange about the vouchers for the payment of the gratuities, and when my certificate will be prepared.

I am, &c.,

CHAS. H. GIBSON,

Late Surgeon-superintendent, ship "Orontes."

The Agent for Immigration to The Surgeon-superintendent, ship "Orontes."

Sir,

Immigration Office, Sydney, 6 September, 1882.

In reply to your letter of this day's date, requesting to be informed of the decision of the Board of Immigration in reference to the late investigation relative to your charge against the matron, Miss Chicken, I beg to inform you that the decision of the Board of Immigration, together with copies of evidence taken before the Board, has been forwarded to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary for his approval, and until reply thereon is received by me I have no authority to communicate such decision to yourself.

It is also requisite that I should receive authority from the Colonial Secretary before the gratuities are payable.

I am, &c.,

GEORGE F. WISE,

Agent for Immigration.

The Agent for Immigration to The Surgeon-superintendent, ship "Orontes."

Sir,

Immigration Office, Sydney, 13 September, 1882.

Referring to my communication dated the 6th instant, in reply to your letter of the same date, I have this day received the approval of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary to the report relative to the arrival of the ship "Orontes."

I am now therefore able to inform you of the decision of the Board of Immigration, as the result of the investigation which was held in consequence of your having suspended Miss Chicken from her duties as Matron. It is as follows:—

It was unanimously agreed that,—“Considering the admitted good conduct of the matron during the voyage, we are of opinion that the Surgeon-superintendent was too hasty in visiting so severely this one act of disobedience to his commands, and therefore, without censuring him, because he undoubtedly under rule 9 is the ultimate authority, we recommend that the matron be paid her gratuity, and we see no reason why she should not be continued as a permanent matron.

“C. K. MACKELLAR, M.B., Chairman of the Board of Immigration.

“JOHN F. SHERIDAN,

“ALFRED H. STEPHEN, M.A.

“GEORGE F. WISE.”

A further communication will be made to you so soon as the Treasury has deposited to my account the required sum to pay the several gratuities.

I am, &c.,

GEORGE F. WISE,

Agent for Immigration.

The Agent for Immigration to The Surgeon-superintendent, ship "Orontes."

Sir,

Immigration Office, Sydney, 15 September, 1882.

Referring you to my letter of the 1st instant, I have this day been informed that the money for the gratuities has been paid to the credit of my public account; the gratuities, therefore, to yourself and officers of the ship are now payable.

I am, &c.,

GEORGE F. WISE,

Agent for Immigration.

The Surgeon-superintendent, ship "Orontes," to The Agent for Immigration.

Sir,

Sydney, 13 September, 1882.

As my engagements prevent my longer waiting here for the money due for my services as Surgeon-superintendent of the ship "Orontes," I have appointed Mr. Charles A. Laurence (of Messrs. Stephen, Laurence, and Jaques) my attorney, and he has my full authority to sign all vouchers and to receive all moneys due me by your Department, and I have the honor to request that you will respect the authority I have given him, and his receipt on my behalf will be your full and complete discharge.

I have also to request that you will hand to Mr. Laurence the usual surgeon's certificate for presentation to the Agent-General in London.

I am, &c.,

CHAS. H. GIBSON,

[Late Surgeon-superintendent, ship "Orontes."

The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under-Secretary.

Sir,

Immigration Office, Sydney, 8 September, 1882.

The Second Report of the Royal Commission (printed 30th August, 1882) appointed to inquire into and report on the management of the Quarantine Station has only this day been seen by me.

2. The whole tenor of the evidence given thereon by Dr. Gibson, formerly Surgeon-superintendent on board the ship "Camperdown," and recently holding the same position on board the ship "Orontes," reflects so seriously on the management and conduct of the Agent for Immigration during the period that the ship "Camperdown" was in quarantine that I feel myself bound, without delay, to bring under the immediate notice of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary certain special statements made by Dr. Gibson.

3.

3. Replying to question No. 4, as printed in that report, Dr. Gibson states, "I had actually to caution the Agent for Immigration that if any deaths occurred in consequence of the neglect to supply the necessary comforts I should advise a Coroner's inquiry." This statement, although given on oath, is absolutely false. Again, in reply to question No. 48, Dr. Gibson says:—"On one occasion I told Mr. Wise that if one of those people died for want of medical necessaries I would not give a medical certificate, but would require the Coroner to make an inquiry." This statement is equally false, for, as the ship was in quarantine, Dr. Gibson could not have had, and did not have, any verbal communication with me.

4. I have appended herewith a transcript of the actual and only letter, dated June 30, 1880, received by me from Dr. Gibson, which I have placed in juxtaposition to the letter handed in by him to the Royal Commission, which he states he addressed to me (see copy of letter in appendix of Report, page 8); and I submit that as this latter letter has in fact no official existence in my Department his designedly wilful misstatement requires no further comment at my hands.

5. I respectfully request that when forwarding to the Agent-General the Report of the Royal Commission, a duplicate of this letter and of its enclosure may also be forwarded, and that the special attention of the Agent-General may be diverted to Dr. Gibson's extraordinary statements.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

See Appendices  
A and B at foot.

#### APPENDIX A.

Copy of the only letter received by the Agent for Immigration from Dr. Gibson, dated June 30, 1880.

Ship "Camperdown,"

Sir, Watson's Bay, June 30, 1880.

I have to inform you that the castor-oil and juniper arrived this morning, and that I have called Dr. Foucart's attention to the importance of my request for medicines being more promptly attended to in future.

The vegetables to-day were deficient to the extent of 26 lbs., and 60 lbs. of the potatoes (this morning's supply) were softened and semi-rotten. Kidman's representative was present at the examination, and is quite satisfied as to the matter. I append requisition.

I am, &c.,

CHAS. H. GIBSON,

Surgeon-supt.

Required for the use of the immigrants:—Six (6) fresh eggs; syrup of squills, 1 pint.

C. H. GIBSON,

Surgn.-supt.

#### APPENDIX B.

Copy of letter, dated June 30, 1880, purporting to have been addressed to the Agent for Immigration by Dr. Gibson, in support of his sworn evidence before the Royal Commission to inquire into the management of the Quarantine Station.

Ship "Camperdown,"

Sir, Watson's Bay, June 30, 1880.

I beg to inform you that the castor-oil and juniper arrived this morning. I have called Dr. Foucart's attention to the importance of my request for medicines being more promptly attended to in future.

*If I have a case, and I honestly believe that life has been prejudiced by the non-arrival of medicines requisitioned for, I shall decline to give a certificate, and advise the Coroner to hold an inquiry.*

For the future Dr. Foucart will countersign all my requisitions. Vegetables again deficient to-day, 25 lbs. 60 lbs. of potatoes (to-day's supply) were rotten and unfit for food.

I am, &c.,

C. H. GIBSON.



1882.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

## IMMIGRATION.

(SHIP "NORTHAMPTON.")

---

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 2 November, 1882.*

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RETURN laid upon the Table of this House by the Colonial Secretary, in answer to Mr. Abigail's Question, No. 4, of the 27th October, 1882, showing,—

- “(1.) The number of Immigrants who arrived by the ‘Northampton.’
  - “(2.) The names of the single men, their nationality, and religious classifications.
  - “(3.) The same with reference to the single women.
  - “(4.) The like information about the married people.
  - “(5.) How many were nominated by friends in the Colony.
  - “(6.) Under what regulations were they brought out.
  - “(7.) What will be the cost to the Colony per head of these Immigrants?”
-

## IMMIGRATION.

## No. 1.

THE number of Immigrants who arrived by the "Northampton" :—

369.

## No. 2.

## SINGLE MEN PER SHIP "NORTHAMPTON."

IN consequence of the Immigrants having been landed from the wrecked ship on Saturday evening last, the examination which is always made on board the ship was necessarily arranged to be taken at the Immigration Office. Nineteen of the single men against whose names a \* is affixed failed to report themselves to the Board; their religious classification cannot therefore be accurately given. It is, however, believed that of these men 13 were Roman Catholics and 6 were Protestants; they are so classified in the Summary.

Name.	Nationality.	Religious persuasion.	Name.	Nationality.	Religious persuasion.
Allan William .....	Ireland	*	Hogan William .....	Ireland	*
Byron Thomas .....	"	Roman Catholic.	Haworth Robert .....	England	Church of England.
Brown Thomas .....	"	"	Johnstone James .....	Ireland	"
Blakely John .....	"	Church of England.	Jones Lemuel .....	England	"
Baggott Michael .....	"	*	Kingston Paul .....	Ireland	*
Bedwell Walter .....	England	Church of England.	" James .....	"	*
Barnett James .....	"	"	Kelly Thomas .....	"	*
Bennett John .....	"	"	Lavelle Anthony .....	"	Roman Catholic.
Chadwick Walter .....	"	"	Leech Samuel .....	England	Church of England
Christy John .....	Ireland	Roman Catholic.	Lothian Robert .....	Scotland	"
Cribb James .....	England	Church of England.	Marshall Thomas .....	Ireland	Roman Catholic.
Costigan John .....	Ireland	Roman Catholic.	Martin Edward .....	"	"
Curry Patrick .....	"	"	" John .....	"	"
Cadogan Denis .....	"	"	McKeown Michael .....	"	"
Corcoran Michael .....	"	Roman Catholic.	Maguire James .....	Scotland	*
" Edmond .....	"	"	Morrissey Thomas .....	Ireland	Roman Catholic.
Collins James .....	"	"	Maloney Thomas .....	"	"
Crutchfield Joseph .....	England	Baptist.	Murray Patrick .....	"	"
Crabtree William .....	"	Church of England.	McLeod John .....	Scotland	*
Clark Thomas .....	"	Presbyterian.	McGinnelly John .....	Ireland	Roman Catholic.
Crawford John .....	Scotland	"	McLaughlin William .....	"	"
Clake William .....	England	Church of England.	Mooney William H. ....	"	"
Cahill John .....	Ireland	Roman Catholic.	Mathers Alexander .....	Scotland	Church of England.
Cook Frederick .....	England	Church of England.	Moir Charles .....	"	Presbyterian.
Collier Walter .....	"	"	Madden John .....	Ireland	Roman Catholic.
" Frederick .....	"	"	McCarthy Charles .....	"	"
" Thomas .....	"	"	Nicholson John .....	"	"
" Alfred .....	"	"	Nixon Robert .....	"	Church of England.
" Robert .....	"	"	O'Brien Thomas .....	"	Roman Catholic.
Campbell John .....	"	Presbyterian.	O'Connor James .....	"	"
Devlin William .....	Ireland	*	Oates George .....	England	*
Devett Michael .....	"	Roman Catholic.	Rock Patrick .....	Ireland	Roman Catholic.
Dineen Timothy .....	"	"	Ryan Martin .....	"	"
Diamond Charles .....	England	Church of England.	Robinson John .....	"	*
" Harry .....	"	"	Ryan Cornelius .....	"	Roman Catholic.
Davies Thomas .....	"	"	Robertson John .....	Scotland	Presbyterian.
Dinan David .....	Ireland	Roman Catholic.	Ryan George .....	England	Unitarian.
Fitzpatrick John .....	"	"	Riley Thomas .....	"	*
Fegan John .....	"	*	Shannon James .....	Ireland	Church of England.
Flynn Denis .....	"	*	Seymour John .....	"	Roman Catholic.
Farrell William .....	Scotland	Roman Catholic.	Smith Robert .....	England	Church of England.
Fairy Joseph .....	England	Church of England.	Stevens James .....	"	"
" Henry .....	"	"	Stainton Charles .....	"	"
Fraser George .....	Scotland	Presbyterian.	Stirling Robert .....	Scotland	Presbyterian.
Fairbairn Peter .....	"	"	Thompson Thomas .....	England	Church of England.
" William .....	England	"	Talbot William .....	"	"
" Helen .....	"	*	Thompson Thomas .....	Ireland	Roman Catholic.
Gleeson Thomas .....	Ireland	"	Voice Beta .....	England	Church of England.
Gumbrill James .....	England	Church of England.	Wallis Michael .....	Ireland	Roman Catholic.
Howe Thomas .....	"	"	Walsh William .....	"	"
Hall John .....	"	"	Walker John .....	"	Church of England.
" William .....	"	"	Wren Thomas .....	"	*
" William .....	"	"	Walton Herbert .....	England	Church of England.
Hill Charles .....	"	"	Wilson James .....	"	"
Hyman Jacob .....	"	Jewish.			

SUMMARY.

NATIONALITY.	
English .....	44
Irish .....	54
Scotch .....	11
<b>Total Single Men .....</b>	<b>109</b>
RELIGIOUS PERSUASIONS.	
Protestant .....	59
Roman Catholic .....	48
Other persuasions .....	2
<b>Total Single Men .....</b>	<b>109</b>

GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

October 27, 1882.

No. 3.

SINGLE WOMEN PER SHIP "NORTHAMPTON."

Name.	Nationality.	Religious persuasion.	Name.	Nationality.	Religious persuasion.
Anderson Mary .....	England	Church of England.	Knight Sarah .....	England	Church of England.
Bourke Bridget .....	Ireland	Roman Catholic.	Kelly Mary .....	Ireland	Roman Catholic.
" Margaret .....	"	"	Liddle Elizabeth .....	Scotland	Presbyterian.
Byron Kate .....	"	"	Leahy Kate .....	Ireland	Roman Catholic.
Blaney Margaret .....	"	Church of England.	" Abyna .....	"	"
Brown Jane .....	"	Roman Catholic.	Lavelle Margaret .....	"	"
Bleakely Margaret .....	"	Church of England.	" Sarah .....	"	"
Cooke Emily .....	England	"	" Kate .....	"	"
" Emily R. ....	"	"	Lyons Louisa .....	Victoria	"
" Kate .....	"	"	Madden Kate .....	Tipperary	"
Collier (widow) Emily ..	"	"	Malpas Martha .....	England	Church of England.
" (child) Jane .....	"	"	McKeon Kate .....	Ireland	Roman Catholic.
Campbell Ada .....	"	Presbyterian.	Murray Mary .....	"	"
" Catherine .....	"	"	Moore Mary .....	"	"
Christy Ann .....	Ireland	Roman Catholic.	Mannix Kate .....	"	"
Costigan Ellen .....	"	"	Morrissey Margaret .....	"	"
Coyle Grace .....	"	"	Maxwell Margaret .....	"	Church of England.
Doorish Mary .....	"	"	Newton Emma .....	England	Baptist.
Dunne Mary .....	"	"	Nixon Eliza .....	Ireland	Church of England.
Deesy Mary .....	"	"	" Margaret .....	"	"
Doulon (wife coming to	"	"	O'Brien Catherine .....	"	Roman Catholic.
join husband) Margt...	"	"	O'Toole Lizzie .....	"	"
" 5 children .....	{ 1 America } { 4 Ireland }	"	" Teresa .....	"	"
Edgell Annie .....	England	Baptist.	Pearce Annie .....	England	Church of England.
" Ellen .....	"	"	Puffett Annie .....	Scotland	"
Easton Marion .....	Scotland	Presbyterian.	Redhead (wife coming to	"	"
Correll Mary A. ....	Ireland	Church of England.	join husband) Sabina	England	"
Geraghty Mary .....	"	Roman Catholic.	" (child) Louisa .....	"	"
Gaffney Kate .....	"	"	Rock Maria .....	Ireland	Roman Catholic.
Howe Isabel .....	England	Church of England.	Ryan Maggie .....	"	"
Healey Kate .....	Ireland	Roman Catholic.	" Mary .....	"	"
Hanniford Avis .....	England	Church of England.	" Tern Grace .....	Scotland	Baptist.
Heffernan Kate .....	Ireland	Roman Catholic.	Talty Sarah .....	Ireland	Roman Catholic.
Jackson Elizabeth .....	England	Congregational.	" Kate .....	"	"
Knight Anne .....	"	Church of England.	Walker Catherine .....	"	Church of England.
" Eliza .....	"	"	Walton Alice .....	England	"
Kite Caroline .....	"	Baptist.	" Mary .....	"	"
			" Anne .....	"	"

SUMMARY.

NATIONALITY.		Children.
English .....	23	2
Irish .....	42	4
Scotch .....	4	0
Other countries .....	1	1
<b>Total Single Women .....</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>7</b>
RELIGIOUS PERSUASIONS.		
Protestant .....	34	2
Roman Catholic .....	36	5
<b>Total Single Women .....</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>7</b>

GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

October 27, 1882.

## No. 4.

## MARRIED PEOPLE PER SHIP "NORTHAMPTON."

Name.	Nationality.	Religious persuasion.	Name.	Nationality.	Religious persuasion.
Anderson John .....	England	Church of England.	Knott Walter .....	England	Church of England.
(wife) Alice .....	"	"	(wife) Sarah .....	"	"
2 children .....	"	"	Knight Richard .....	"	Baptist.
Adams John .....	Scotland	"	(wife) Frances .....	"	"
(wife) Susan .....	"	"	Laurence George .....	"	Wesleyan.
Beard George .....	England	"	(wife) Mary A. ....	"	"
(wife) Hannah .....	"	"	Lewis John J. ....	"	Church of England.
2 children .....	"	"	(wife) Sophia .....	"	"
Burden Arthur .....	"	Baptist.	1 child .....	"	"
(wife) Selina .....	"	"	Lynch Michael .....	Ireland	"
Arthur W. ....	"	"	(wife) Jane .....	"	"
Burden Edwin .....	"	"	3 children .....	England	"
(wife) Mary A. ....	"	"	Morrison Patrick .....	Ireland	Roman Catholic.
2 children .....	"	"	(wife) Ellen .....	"	"
Conway John .....	"	Roman Catholic.	2 children .....	"	"
(wife) Anna M. ....	Ireland	"	Moncrieff Adam .....	Scotland	Presbyterian.
Craine Wm. ....	England	Church of England.	(wife) Marion .....	"	"
(wife) Caroline .....	"	"	Morgan Fredk. ....	England	Church of England.
2 children .....	"	"	(wife) Elizabeth .....	"	"
Conway Andrew .....	"	Roman Catholic.	May John A. ....	"	Wesleyan.
(wife) Margaret .....	"	Church of England.	(wife) Lydia .....	"	"
1 child .....	"	Roman Catholic.	2 children .....	"	"
Collier George .....	"	Church of England.	Nutt John .....	"	Church of England.
(wife) Emma .....	"	"	(wife) Charlotte .....	"	"
1 child .....	"	"	Newton Robert .....	"	"
Diamond Phillip .....	Russia	"	(wife) Emma .....	"	"
(wife) Isabella .....	England	"	1 child .....	"	"
3 children .....	"	"	Pickstock James .....	"	"
Downes Herbert .....	"	"	(wife) Emma .....	"	"
(wife) Emma .....	"	"	Robertson David .....	Scotland	Presbyterian.
1 child .....	"	"	(wife) Jane .....	"	"
Dinham Wm. ....	"	Wesleyan.	3 children .....	"	"
(wife) Mary .....	"	"	Richardson Charles .....	England	Church of England.
1 child .....	"	"	(wife) Mary .....	"	"
Downes Thomas .....	"	"	1 child .....	"	"
(wife) Mary J. ....	"	"	Radford Henry .....	"	"
Fraser Wm. ....	Scotland	Presbyterian.	(wife) Selina .....	"	Wesleyan.
Helen .....	"	"	Rudgeley Wm. ....	England	Church of England.
Gates Charles .....	England	Congregational.	(wife) Louisa .....	"	"
(wife) Hannah .....	"	"	2 children .....	"	"
3 children .....	"	"	Smith Phillip .....	Ireland	Roman Catholic.
Gooding Thomas .....	"	Church of England.	(wife) Rose .....	"	"
(wife) Emma .....	"	"	Steer James .....	England	Church of England.
5 children .....	{ 3 England 2 Scotland }	"	(wife) Caroline .....	"	"
Grundy Joseph .....	England	Wesleyan.	1 child .....	"	"
(wife) Mercy .....	"	"	Salter George .....	"	"
1 child .....	"	"	(wife) Louisa .....	"	"
Hellyer James .....	"	Church of England.	2 children .....	"	"
(wife) Martha .....	"	"	Smith John .....	"	Baptist.
2 children .....	"	"	(wife) Jane .....	"	"
Holman John .....	"	"	2 children .....	"	"
(wife) Mary A. ....	"	"	Stone Geo. H. ....	"	Church of England
Harper Samuel .....	"	"	(wife) Gertrude .....	"	"
(wife) Julia .....	"	"	1 child .....	"	"
Harrison Isaac .....	"	"	Whitworth John .....	"	"
(wife) Mary .....	"	"	(wife) Frances .....	"	"
2 children .....	"	"	5 children .....	"	"
Hooper Joseph .....	"	Wesleyan.	Williams John .....	"	"
(wife) Mary J. ....	"	"	(wife) Margaret .....	Ireland	"
Irvine Wm. ....	Scotland	Presbyterian.	5 children .....	England	"
(wife) Mary .....	"	"	White William .....	"	"
6 children .....	"	"	(wife) Emma .....	"	"
Jeffrey Wm. ....	England	Church of England.	3 children .....	"	"
(wife) Bessie .....	"	"	Walton William .....	"	Wesleyan.
3 children .....	"	"	(wife) Emily .....	"	"
Kelly John .....	"	Congregational.	3 children .....	"	"
(wife) Elizabeth .....	"	"	Walker George .....	"	Church of England
1 child .....	"	"	(wife) Maria .....	"	"
			5 children .....	"	"

## SUMMARY.

## NATIONALITY.

	Married.	Children.	Total.
English ... ..	83	68	151
Irish ... ..	8	2	10
Scotch ... ..	10	11	21
Other Countries...	1		1
	<u>102</u>	<u>81</u>	<u>183</u>

RELIGIOUS

RELIGIOUS PERSUASIONS.

	Married.	Children.	Total.
Protestant ... ..	95	78	173
Roman Catholic... ..	7	3	10
	<u>102</u>	<u>81</u>	<u>183</u>

October 27, 1882.

GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

Nos. 2, 3, and 4.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

NATIONALITY.

	Married People.	Children.	Single Men.	Single Women.	Total.
England .....	83	70	44	23	220
Ireland .....	8	6	54	42	110
Scotland .....	10	11	11	4	36
Other countries .....	1	1	...	1	3
	<u>102</u>	<u>88</u>	<u>109</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>369</u>

RELIGIOUS PERSUASIONS.

	Married People.	Children.	Single Men.	Single Women.	Total.
Protestant .....	95	80	59	34	268
Roman Catholics .....	7	8	48	36	99
Other persuasions .....	...	...	2	...	2
	<u>102</u>	<u>88</u>	<u>109</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>369</u>

October 27, 1882.

GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

No. 5.

How many were nominated by friends in the Colony?

155.

No. 6.

Under what regulations were they brought out?

The regulations of 22 December, 1881.

STATEMENT as to cost per head ship "Northampton":—

369 souls = 321 statute adults.		
	Contract price per statute adult, payable to the ship, £13 7s. 6d.....	£4,293 7 6
Deduct—	Amount paid by the emigrants to the Agent-General.....	£955 0 0
	Amount deposited in the Colony by friends ..	682 10 0
		<u>1,637 10 0</u>
		£2,655 17 6

Therefore the cost for the conveyance of the 369 immigrants is as shown above, £2,655 17s. 6d,—namely, £7 4s. 2d. per head.

Immigration Office, Sydney, October 27, 1882.

GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.





1882.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

**POLICE DEPARTMENT.**

(REPORT FOR 1881.)

Printed in accordance with Resolutions of both Houses of Parliament.

## The Inspector General of Police to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, Police Department, Inspector General's Office, Sydney, 19 January, 1882.

In compliance with the Colonial Secretary's instructions, I have the honor to submit my annual Report on the working of this Department for the year 1881.

Accompanying will be found the usual statement of the distribution of the Force.

During the past year 188 new appointments have been made to the Force, to provide the complement of men voted by Parliament, and to supply vacancies created as under:—

Resignations	...	...	...	...	...	94
Discharges	...	...	...	...	...	24
Dismissals	...	...	...	...	...	24
Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	5
Superannuations	...	...	...	...	...	23
Total	...	...	...	...	...	170

Though the number of resignations is greater than in the previous year, the above table exhibits an improvement as regards dismissals for misconduct, which have decreased by nearly one-half.

Four police pensioners died during the year, whose pensions amounted in the aggregate to £251 14s. per annum.

Nine members of the Force have been pensioned, at a total annual charge upon the fund of £716 17s. 8d. per annum, and gratuities amounting to £1,490 13s. 4d. have been awarded to ten constables under fifteen years' service, but certified to be unfit for further police duty.

A sum of £700 19s. has been granted from the Police Reward Fund, in gratuities to six widows of members of the Force.

Police Stations have been formed at the undermentioned places:—

District.	Station.
Metropolitan	Summer Hill.
Northern	Ben Lomond. Copmanhurst. Coraki.
Southern	Bowning.
Western	Cudal. Mount McDonald.
North-western	Carroll.
South-western	Milperinka & Granite. Lake Cudgellico.
Eastern	Rookwood. Springwood. Robertson.
North-eastern	Frederickstown. Bungwall Flat.
Murray	Quarries.

The Estimates for this year have provided for an increase of sixty men; but considering the very numerous demands for new stations in the country, and the rapid extension of the Metropolis, the increased force will not adequately meet the growing requirements.

The prosperity of the country, the facilities for procuring employment on the Gold-fields, Railways, and elsewhere, result in making it extremely difficult to procure the services of eligible candidates for the Police Service.

My duties have kept me so closely engaged in Sydney that I have not had the opportunity of travelling very much during the year, but in such districts as I have been able to visit I have found the police at all the stations in very efficient working order, and I am constantly assured by the Magistracy and others that the character for efficiency which the Constabulary has earned is being fully maintained.

It is gratifying to be able to record that serious crime has steadily decreased throughout the Colony, but there has been no improvement in regard to the prevalence of minor offences,—I especially refer to intemperance, and the riotous and obscene conduct which so commonly follow the former vice. That legislation will be necessary to check this growing evil each year's experience tends to confirm; and I earnestly hope that the subject will receive the consideration it deserves during the next session of Parliament.

A beneficial effect may be expected to result from the alteration in the law for regulating public-houses, though sufficient time has hardly elapsed to admit of the effect of the new Act being tested.

In administering the law dealing with disorderly offenders, it would have a more salutary effect if imprisonment was more generally inflicted without the option of fines; the latter are as a rule always paid, being frequently subscribed by the offender's associates, and thus punishment is evaded.

When such offenders are sent to gaol it should be made a punishment—not simple incarceration. It would be better to revert to the treadmill than to be without means of punishment altogether, but I believe that the only thoroughly efficacious means of suppressing what has become a serious public nuisance and a social blot will be the application of the lash to incorrigibles.

The Press, in dealing with such topics, usually point, as an "obvious remedy," to the necessity for increased police supervision; but on occasions such as public holidays, when places of public resort are thronged by people of all classes, three times the number of police available would not be too many to distribute, to ensure perfect decorum and good order.

The prevalent habits of dissipation, intemperance, and immorality amongst a certain class of young persons is a very grave matter, but in my opinion the remedy must be sought for apart from the action of the police.

In analysing as usual the causes which have led to sudden and violent deaths, the subject of Inquests and Magisterial Inquiries, I find that 13 per cent. of such deaths for the year were attributable directly or indirectly to intemperance.

The arming of the Mounted Police with the new weapons, carbines and revolvers, has been completed, adding greatly to the efficiency of the Force in that regard.

As a whole the conduct of the members of the Force has been excellent, though a Force of twelve hundred men cannot be expected to be free from ignorant, hasty, and ill-conducted members; the proportion, however, is so small that I think the exceptions to the rule of good conduct might reasonably be expected not to evoke the ill-natured comments by the Press which so generally follow any act of misconduct on the part of a policeman.

Though it is a rule of the Service not to make the Press a medium of defence from unfounded aspersions upon members of the Force, I very carefully investigate all charges, whether made in the newspapers or otherwise, against any member of the Force, and in the majority of instances the refutation is complete and satisfactory.

The services of the Metropolitan Police have been largely availed of during the past six months in connection with the Small-pox epidemic. These extra duties have been performed in a manner to call for the deserved commendation of the authorities. Members of the Force who have not had the disease of small-pox have as far as practicable been vaccinated or re-vaccinated.

Owing in a measure to the low market rates for forage, and also to the economy observed by the officers of the Department having the control of the expenditure, there will be a saving of several thousand pounds on the Contingent Vote for the year. The exact amount cannot be stated, as all claims have not yet been rendered.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

EDMUND FOSBERY,

Inspector General of Police.

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RETURN

RETURN showing the Strength and Distribution of the Police Force on the 31st October, 1881.

DISTRICT.	STATION.	MOUNTED.							FOOT.			
		Super-intendents.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Senior-Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Senior-Constables.	Constables.	Senior Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Senior Constables.	Constables.
Metropolitan..	No. 1 Head Station	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	4	53
	Pyrmont	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
	Glebe Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	General Post Office..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Mint	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
	No. 2 Head Station	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	2	7	59
	Redfern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	Waterloo and Alexandria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Glebe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5
	No. 3 Head Station	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	6	49
	Watson's Bay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Waverley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Paddington	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	Botany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Double Bay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Rushcutters' Bay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Randwick & Coogee Bay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Woollahra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	7
	No. 4 Head Station	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	5	5	28
	Colonial Secretary's Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Balmain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	6
	North Shore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4
	North Willoughby	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Lane Cove	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Manly Beach	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Mossman's Bay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	No. 5 Head Station	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	8
	Cook's River	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Concord	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Petersham	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Leichhardt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Camperdown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Ashfield	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Enfield	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Canterbury	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Marrickville	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Burwood	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Macdonald Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Kogarah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Five Dock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Stanmore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Summer Hill	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Water Police	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	16
	Northern .....	Armidale	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	3
		Bendemeer	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
Uralla		...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	
Walcha		...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	
M'Donald River		...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	
Ben Lomond		...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	
Tenterfield		...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	
Wilson's Downfall		...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	
Drake		...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	
Inverell		...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	
Tingha		...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	
Stannifer		...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	
Bundarra		...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	
Ashford		...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	
Vegetable Creek		...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	
Glen Innes		...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	2	
Grafton		...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	4	
Do. South		...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	
Ulmara		...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	
Lawrence		...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	
Rocky Mouth		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	
Chatsworth Island		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Palmer's Island		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Clarence Heads		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	
Casino		...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	
Lismore		...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	
Woodburn		...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	
Wardell		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Ballina		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Twced		...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	
Lionsville		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Dalmorton		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Blick's River		...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	
Copmanhurst		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Southern .....		Goulburn	1	...	...	1	...	3	2	1	1	6
	Marulan	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
	Bungonia	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
	Tarago	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	

DISTRICT.	STATION.	MOUNTED.							FOOT.			
		Super-intendents.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Senior Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Senior Constables.	Constables.	Senior Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Senior Constables.	Constables.
Southern— <i>continued.</i>	Collector .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Crookwell .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Wheeo .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Tuena .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Binda .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Taralga .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Yass .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	2
	Gunning .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Binalong .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Burrowa .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Frogmore .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Dryburgh .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Gundaroo .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Dalton .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Pudman's Creek .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Young .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	4
	Marengo .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Morangarell .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Murrumburrah .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Wombat .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Cootamundra .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1
	Temora .....	...	...	*1	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	8
	Bethungra .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Braidwood .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	2
	Mongarlowe .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Campbell's Springs .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Major's Creek .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Araluen .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Moruya .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Montreal .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Bateman's Bay .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Nelligen .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Bungendore .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Queanbeyan .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
	Cooma .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	3
	Micalago .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Nimitybelle .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Buckley's Crossing .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
	Seymour .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Kiandra .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bombala .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
	Delegate .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Candelo .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Bega .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
	Panbula .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Merimbula .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Eden .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	
Eastern.....	Depôt .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	7
	Parramatta .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1
	Rookwood .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Ryde .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Hunter's Hill .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	Windsor .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
	Richmond .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Rouse Hill .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	Wilberforce .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	St. Alban's .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Penrith .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	St. Mary's .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Emu Plains .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Springwood .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Liverpool .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Smithfield .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Campbelltown .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
	Appin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Camden .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Picton .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Berrima .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
	Mittagong .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Moss Vale .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Robertson .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
	Wollongong .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
	Dapto .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Bulli .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Kiama .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Shellharbour .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Jamberoo .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Gerringong .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Nowra .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Terrara .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Broughton Creek .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Milton .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Western .....	Bathurst .....	1	...	...	...	1	2	3	1	1	7	1
	Milltown .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	1
	Kelso .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Oberon .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Hartley .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Rockley .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	

\* Acting Sub-Inspector.



District.	Station.	MOUNTED.							FOOT.			
		Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Senior Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Senior Constables.	Constables.	Senior Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Senior Constables.	Constables.
North-eastern <i>continued.</i>	Minmi .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Gosford .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Wollombi .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Howe's Valley .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Singleton .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	3
	Broke .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Jerry's Plains .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Muswellbrook .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
	Denman .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Merriwa .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Kerrabee .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Cassilis .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Scone .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Kempsey .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
	Fredericktown .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Gladstone .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Nambuccra .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Taree .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Cundletown .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tinonee .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Wingham .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Port Macquarie .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	
Camden Haven .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Boat Harbour .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
North-western	Tamworth .....	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	1	1	2
	Do South .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Murrurundi .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Blackville .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Gunnedah .....	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	2
	Breeza .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Barraba .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Manilla .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Wallabadah .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Nundie .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Quirindi .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Currabubula .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Somerton .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Namoi .....	Moonbi .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Narrabri .....	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	3
	Boggabri .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
	Tambar Springs .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
	Wee Waa .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Pilliga .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Walgett .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
	Goodooga .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Mogil Mogil .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Meroe .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Bingera .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Warialda .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Yetman .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
South-western	Coonabarabran .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Baradine .....	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	Boggabilla .....	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	Morcc .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Deniliquin .....	1	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	1	...	6
	Mathoura .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Moama .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Jerilderie .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Tocumwal .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Hay .....	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3
	Darlington Point .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Maude .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Mossgiel .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Booligal .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Hillston .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Eusabalong .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Lake Cudgellico .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Gilgunnia .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Wentworth .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	
Pooncarie .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
Salt Creek .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Euston .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Bairnald .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Clare .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Moulamein .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
Wilcannia .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	
Mitperinka and Granite .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	
Menindie .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Mount Gipps .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Murray .....	Albury .....	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	1	...	1	7
	Germanton .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Walbundrie .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Corowa .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Howlong .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Mulwala .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Tumberumba .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Greg Greg .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Gerogery .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	

DISTRICT.	STATION.	MOUNTED.							FOOT.				
		Super-intendents.	Inspec-tors.	Sub-Inspec-tors.	Senior Ser-geants.	Ser-geants.	Senior Con-stables.	Con-stables.	Senior Ser-geants.	Ser-geants.	Senior Con-stables.	Con-stables.	
Murray—con-tinued.	Gundagai .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	2	
	Tumut .....	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	
	Adelong .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	
	Shepherds' Town .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
	Reedy Flat .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
	Jugiong .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
	Wagga Wagga .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	7	
	Junee .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	
	Urana .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	
	Narrandera .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	
	Tarcutta .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
	Kyamba .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
	Hanging Rock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Quarries .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...		
DEPÔT, BELMORE BARRACKS.													
Constables in course of instruction, under orders for transfer, &c. ....		...	...	...	*3	...	3	18	†1	1	1	15	
Gold Escort Conductors .....		...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Orderlies to His Excellency the Governor .....		...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	
DETECTIVE BRANCH.													
Sub-inspector in charge of Detectives .....		...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
First-class Detectives .....		5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Second-class do. ....		3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Third-class do. ....		3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL .....		11	8	4	22	24	37	129	307	22	35	61	540
Total of all grades.....											1,200.		

\* One Sergeant-major and Drill Instructor. † Storekeeper.

Police Department,  
Inspector General's Office,  
Sydney.

EDMUND FOSBERY,  
Inspector General of Police.





1882.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## POLICE FORCE.

(STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION OF, ON 30 SEPTEMBER, 1882.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 20 October, 1882.*

RETURN showing the Strength and Distribution of the Police Force on the 30th September, 1882.

DISTRICT.	STATION.	MOUNTED.						FOOT.				
		Super-intendents.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Senior-Ser-geants.	Ser-geants.	Senior-Con-stables.	Con-stables.	Senior Ser-geants.	Ser-geants.	Senior Con-stables.	Con-stables.
Metropolitan..	No. 1 Head Station	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	5	5	7	48
	Pymont .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
	Glebe Island .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	General Post Office..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Mint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
	No. 2 Head Station	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	4	7	45
	Redfern .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	7
	Waterloo and Alex- andria .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Glebe .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8
	No. 3 Head Station	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	7	45
	Watson's Bay .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Waverley .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Paddington .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	Botany .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Double Bay .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Rushcutters' Bay ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Randwick & Coogee Bay .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Woollahra .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	6
	No. 4 Head Station	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	8	28
	Colonial Secretary's Office .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Balmain .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	6
	North Shore .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	4
	North Willoughby..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Lane Cove .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Manly Beach .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Mossman's Bay .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	No. 5 Head Station	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	7
	Cook's River .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Concord .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Petersham .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Leichhardt .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Camperdown .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Ashfield .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Enfield .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Town Hall .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Quarantine Station, North Head .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Canterbury .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Marrickville .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Burwood .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Macdonald Town ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Kogarah .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Five Dock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Stanmore .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Summer Hill .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Water Police .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	17	
Homebush .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	



DISTRICT.	STATION.	MOUNTED.						FOOT.				
		Super-intendents.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Senior Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Senior Constables.	Constables.	Senior Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Senior Constables.	Constables.
Southern— <i>continued.</i>	Gininderra .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Cobargo .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern.....	Depôt .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Parramatta .....	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	7
	Rookwood .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Ryde .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Hunter's Hill .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Windsor .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
	Richmond .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
	Rouse Hill .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Wilberforce .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	St. Alban's .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Penrith .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	St. Mary's .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Emu Plains .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Springwood .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Liverpool .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Smithfield .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
	Campbelltown .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
	Appin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Camden .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Picton .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Berrima .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Mittagong .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Moss Vale .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Robertson .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Wollongong .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
	Dapto .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Bulli .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Kiama .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
Shellharbour .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Jamberoo .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Gerrington .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Nowra .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Terrara .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Broughton Creek .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Milton .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Bowral .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Wilton .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
Granville .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Western .....	Bathurst .....	1	...	...	...	1	2	4	1	...	1	7
	Milltown .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Kelso .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Oberon .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Hartley .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Rockley .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Wyagdon .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	O'Connell .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Trunkey .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Rydal .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Lithgow .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Wallerawang .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Sofala .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Hill End .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Tambaroora .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Orange .....	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	5
	Stony Creek .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Molong .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Toogong .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Cowra .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Blayney .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Carcoar .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Canowindra .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Cudal .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Mudgee .....	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	3
	Gulgong .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1
	Home Rule .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Talbragar .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Coolah .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Mundooran .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Rylstone .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Ilford .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Hargraves .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Windeyer .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Wollar .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Forbes .....	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	3
	Condobolin .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
Fugowra .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	
Parkes .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	
Grenfell .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	
Marsden .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
Wollongough .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Bourke .....	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	
Brewarrina .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	

DISTRICT.	STATION.	MOUNTED.						FOOT.					
		Super-intendents.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Senior Ser-geants.	Ser-geants.	Senior Con-stantles.	Con-stantles.	Senior Ser-geants.	Ser-geants.	Senior Con-stantles.	Con-stantles.	
Western— <i>con- tinued.</i>	Gongolgan .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3
	Cobar .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Louth .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Eringonia .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Wanaaring .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Nymagee .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	7
	Dubbo .....	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
	Wellington .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Obley .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Dandaloo .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Timbrelongie .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Warren .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Canonbar .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	2
	Coonamble .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Quambone .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	Curban .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
	Girilambone .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Nyngan .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Capertee .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mount McDonald .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
North-eastern	West Maitland .....	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	9
	Branxton .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Lochinvar .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Greta .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Cessnock .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
	East Maitland .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Mount Vincent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Cooranbong .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Largs .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
	Morpeth .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	Hinton .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Paterson .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Gresford .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Raymond Terrace .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Clarence Town .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Dungog .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Stroud .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Gloucester .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...
	Copeland .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Bullah Delah .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Tea Gardens .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Forster .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	...	17
	Newcastle .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	...	1
	Hamilton .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Waratah .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Bullock Island .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Lambton .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	New Lambton .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
	Wallsend .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Stockton .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Wickham .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Tighe's Hill .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Minni .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Gosford .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Wollombi .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Howe's Valley .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3
	Singleton .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Broke .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Jerry's Plains .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
	Muswellbrook .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Denman .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
Merriwa .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	
Kerrabee .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	
Cassilis .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	
Scone .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	2	
Kempsey .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Fredericktown .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Gladstone .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Nambucca .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Taree .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Cundletown .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Tinonce .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Wingham .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	
Port Macquarie .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Camden Haven .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Boat Harbour .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Arakoon .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Charlestown .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
North-western	Tamworth .....	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	1	1	...	4
	Do South .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Murrurundi .....	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Blackville .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...

District.	Station.	MOUNTED.							FOOT.			
		Super-in-tendents.	Inspec-tors.	Sub-inspec-tors.	Senior Ser-geants.	Ser-geants.	Senior Con-stables.	Con-stables.	Senior Ser-geants.	Ser-geants.	Senior Con-stables.	Con-stables.
North-western <i>continued.</i>	Gunnedah .....	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2
	Barraba .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Manilla .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Wallabadah .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Nundle .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Quirindi .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Currabubula .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Somerton .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Moonbi .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Carroll .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Namoi .....	Narrabri .....	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	3
	Boggabri .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Tambar Springs .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Wee Waa .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Pilliga .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Walgett .....	...	...	*1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
	Goodooga .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Mogil Mogil .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Meroe .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Bingera .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Warialda .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Yetnau .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Coonabarabran .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Baradine .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Boggabilla .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Moree .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Eulowrie .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Angledool .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Millie .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Collarendabri .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
Mungindi .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
South-western	Deniliquin .....	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	1	...	6
	Mathoura .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Moama .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Jerilderie .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Tocumwal .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Hay and Carathool .....	...	...	1	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	4
	Darlington Point .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Maude .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Mossgiel .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Booligal .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Hillston .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Euabalong .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Lake Cudgellico .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Gilgumna .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Wentworth .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
	Pooncarie .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Salt Creek .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Euston .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Balranald .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Clare .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Moulamein .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Wilcannia .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	
Mitperinka and Granite	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	
Menindie .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Mount Gipps .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Mount Hope .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Murray .....	Albury .....	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	1	2	6
	Germanton .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Walbundrie .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Corowa .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Howlong .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Mulwala .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Tumberumba .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Greg Greg .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Gerogery .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Gundagai .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	2
	Tumut .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Adelong .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Shepherds' Town .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Reedy Flat .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Jugiong .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Wagga Wagga .....	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	1	1	7
	Junee .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Urana .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Narrandera .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1
	Tarcutta .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Kyamba .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Hanging Rock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Bowna .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	

\* Acting Sub-Inspector.

	MOUNTED.						FOOT.					
	Super-intendents.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Senior-Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Senior-Constables.	Constables.	Senior-Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Senior Constables.	Constables.	
<b>DEPÔT, BELMORE BARRACKS.</b>												
Constables in course of instruction, under orders for transfer .....	...	...	...	*3	...	3	22	...	1	...	20	
Gold Escort Conductors.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Orderlies to His Excellency the Governor .....	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	
<b>DETECTIVE BRANCH.</b>												
Sub-Inspector in charge of Detectives .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
First-class Detectives.....	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Second-class do. ....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Third-class do. ....	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>544</b>
									Total of all grades.....			1,244.

\* One Sergeant-major and Drill Instructor.

Police Department,  
Inspector-General's Office,  
Sydney.

EDMUND FOSBERY,  
Inspector-General of Police.

1882.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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REMOVAL OF POLICE FROM CLARENDON.  
(FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 13 October, 1882.*

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

“Copies of all correspondence, minutes, reports, and other papers since the date of the last laid upon the Table having reference to the removal or absence of Police from Clarendon.”

*(Mr. Stattery, for Mr. William Forster.)*

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## REMOVAL OF POLICE FROM CLARENDON.

No. 1.

### Minute by Colonial Secretary.

MEMO. for the Inspector-General.—Mr. Forster has again complained in the Assembly at the withdrawal of police from Clarendon, in his district, and he alleges that disorder has arisen in consequence.—H.P.

The Inspector-General of Police, B.C., 23/11/81.—C.W.

Further police reports submitted to the Colonial Secretary herewith. I can see no necessity whatever for a police station being re-established at Clarendon.—EDMUND FOSBERY, I.G.P., B.C., 25 Nov., 1881. The Principal Under-Secretary.

[Enclosures.]

Telegram from Inspector-General of Police to Captain Battye.

Sydney, 23 November, 1881.

MR. FORSTER stated in Parliament disorder arisen at Clarendon, consequent on withdrawal of police. Make inquiries and report at once; also if any reason for station being re-formed.

Telegram from Captain Battye to Police, Junee.

Albury, 23 November, 1881.

REPORT by mail me direct to-morrow if any disorder has come to your knowledge at Clarendon; if so, give particulars.

Telegram from Senior-constable Rowe to Sub-Inspector of Police, Wagga.

Junee, 23 November, 1881.

Re your telegram, no crime or disturbance of any description has been reported to me from Clarendon since Constable Gorman's removal.

Memo. to Inspector-General of Police.

Police Department, Superintendent's Office,

Murray District, Albury, 24 November, 1881, 2 p.m.

IN reply to your telegram of yesterday, I forward reports from Mr. Sub-Inspector Casey and Senior Constable Rowe, just received, and beg to inform you that no disorder whatever has come to the knowledge of the police as having occurred at Clarendon since withdrawal of constable—in fact it is an extremely quiet neighbourhood. I have no reason to alter my opinion that a police station there is unnecessary.

E. M. BATTYE, Capt.,  
Superintendent.

Sub-Inspector Casey to Captain Battye.

Police Station, Wagga, 24 November, 1881.

I have to report for your information that no crime or disturbance of any kind has been reported from Clarendon or its vicinity since my last report. I attach a telegram from Senior-constable Rowe, of Junee Station, distant only 12 miles from Clarendon, showing that no reports have been made to the Junee police.

This continued agitation for a station at Clarendon is set in motion by a few persons who are interested in Clarendon keeping up its importance. I do not think there is any sufficient reason for the re-formation of the station at Clarendon.

Junee Station has been short-handed for some time, in consequence of which the usual patrols from that station to Clarendon have not been performed.

WALTER C. CASEY,  
Sub-Inspector.

A correspondent of the *Gundagai Times*, writing from Clarendon, states that recently Sub-Inspector Casey, of Wagga Wagga, visited that township apparently for the purpose of furnishing a report to the Inspector-General in regard to the withdrawal of police protection from there. Our correspondent complains that Mr. Casey lacks the local knowledge necessary to enable him to come to a correct conclusion, and suggests that the matter should be placed in the hands of Senior-sergeant Carroll, who has an intimate acquaintance with the locality. [Of course the Gundagai people would like Sergeant Carroll to be made a Sub-Inspector, but while he is a subordinate officer we fail to see how he could possibly be sent to undertake the Sub-Inspector's duty. Sergeant Carroll may be a good officer, but is there any one who will say he is fitted for the position he no doubt seeks, and which the Gundagai people would like to see him fill?—Ed. *W. W. A.*]

At a meeting of the Albury Municipal Council held last Thursday, it was decided to invoke the assistance of the local members of Parliament to cause the Tumberumba Railway to proceed by way of Germanton from Culcairn, instead of direct from Wagga Wagga to Tumberumba.—*W. W. Advertiser*, 22/11/81.

Senior Constable Rowe to Captain Battye.

Police Station, Junee, 23 November, 1881.

Senior-Constable Rowe begs to report, for the information of his Superintendent, in reference to the attached telegram, that no crime, disturbance, or disorder of any sort has been reported to him from Clarendon since Constable Gorman left that place. The Senior-Constable begs to state that he passed through Clarendon twice on the 15th instant, and stayed the night at Bishop's Clarendon Hotel on the 17th and 22nd instant. Everything was then quiet, and nothing whatever was reported to the Senior Constable as having previously taken place. The reason Senior-Constable Rowe has been so much lately at Clarendon is he has been in search of three offenders for stealing cattle from Mr. John Jenkins, of Nangus, in the Gundagai Police Sub-District. The Senior Constable also states he has arrested one of the three offenders referred to, and hopes to get the other two in a short time. Senior Constable Rowe is sure that had any disturbance or crime taken place at Clarendon it would have been reported to him when at that place.

GEORGE ROWE,  
Senior Constable 2372.

No. 2.

## No. 2.

W. Forster, Esquire, M.P., to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Sydney, 17 July, 1882.

I have the honor to bring under your notice what appears to me and others the very great injury done to public interests, as well as to the interests of residents in the locality, by the removal and absence of police from Clarendon, in the Electoral District of Gundagai, which I have the honor to represent, and accordingly to refer you for further information on the subject to a letter which I have this day written to the Minister of Justice.

I have, &amp;c.,

WILLIAM FORSTER.

The Inspector-General of Police. B.C., 20/7/82.—C.W.

Memo.—Referred to Capt. Battye, in connection with previous papers.—E.F., Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 2/8/82. Capt. Battye. Forwarded to Mr. Casey, for a report from Senior-constable King, what sheep-stealing cases have been reported to him and not reported by him and what petty offences have come to his knowledge at Clarendon.—E.M.B., Capt., 4/8/82. Senior-constable King, for further report.—WALTER C. CASEY, Sub-Insp., 4/8/82. Senior-constable King, June.

## No. 3.

W. Forster, Esquire, M.P., to The Minister of Justice.

Sir,

Sydney, 17 July, 1882.

I do myself the honor to urge, as strongly as may be in my power, upon your immediate attention and earnest consideration, the great public necessity for local police at and in the neighbourhood of Clarendon, in the Electoral District of Gundagai, which has long been the subject of remonstrance and representation from the parties directly concerned, both to myself and to the Government; indeed, ever since the removal, about a year ago, of the policeman formerly stationed at Clarendon. But the subject has been of late still more strongly impressed upon me during a late visit to the district in my capacity of Member.

As already suggested, what is asked for is in fact only a restoration of a state of things which existed formerly. I have satisfied myself by closer inquiry that the removal of the policeman from Clarendon was ill-advised, and that it has been injurious to the peace and good order of the locality, as well as the interests of justice and the public generally. There can be little doubt, I have reason to believe, that the course taken was founded on partial and imperfect representations and inadequate investigation. It is apprehended that at least one policeman, to whom it is understood the matter was referred, may have a personal interest in preventing the location of police at their former station; at any rate, I am credibly informed that since the removal, the one public-house of the neighbourhood has been frequently, and especially on Sundays, the resort of disorderly persons, and a theatre for disorderly scenes, while throughout the neighbourhood petty offences have been much on the increase.

In answer to a question of mine in the Legislative Assembly, the Colonial Secretary gave as an ostensible reason for refusing to restore police to Clarendon, that no crimes were committed in that locality. But I have the honor to submit that such a statement would almost appear to hold out an encouragement to the inhabitants to commit crime, in order to obtain the benefit of police protection. But from all I have been able to learn the probability is, that whatever petty offences occur are either unknown to or are not duly reported by the police at the nearest station. Of these petty offences, the one most complained of is sheep-stealing, which is greatly favoured by the character of the district, and by the absence of police vicinity or protection.

I have accordingly the honor to express my hope that you will feel it your duty to impress upon the Government the necessity of restoring police to Clarendon, and more especially to move the Colonial Secretary towards that object.

I have, &amp;c.,

WILLIAM FORSTER.

Inform Mr. Forster that inquiry will be directed to the irregularities connected with the public-house at Clarendon. Communicate extract to the I. G. of Police. Inform Mr. Forster that this letter and another of same date are forwarded to the Colonial Secretary's Department, to which they relate, and let this be sent accordingly.—W.J.F., 19/7/82. Mr. Forster, M.P., and I.G.P., 20/7/82.

The Under-Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department.—B.C., 24th July, 1882.—W.E.P. The Inspector-General of Police, with reference to previous papers. B.C. 31/7/82.—C.W.

## No. 4.

The Under-Secretary of Justice to The Inspector-General of Police.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 20 July, 1882.

I am directed by the Minister of Justice to forward for your information the enclosed extract from letter from Wm. Forster, Esq., M.P., calling attention to irregularities connected with the public-house at Clarendon.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,  
Under Secretary.

[Enclosures.]

Extract from letter from William Forster, Esq., M.P., dated 17 July, 1882.

"At any rate I am credibly informed that since the removal [of police] the one public-house of the neighbourhood has been frequently, and especially on Sundays, the resort of disorderly persons, and a theatre for disorderly scenes, while throughout the neighbourhood petty offences have been much on the increase."

Referred to Capt. Battye for report.—E.F., 21/7/82. Referred to Sub-Insp. Casey.—E.M.B., Capt., 23/7/82.

Senior

## Senior Constable King to Sub-Inspector Casey.

Police Station, Junee Junction, 26 July, 1882.

Re the attached papers, Senior-constable King reports, that from the time he came to Junee to the present he never received any report or heard of any crime being committed either at Clarendon, Wantabadgery, or Eurongilly, or in any portion of that district, in fact, his opinion is that the said portion of the district is very quiet. During his time here the police have visited Clarendon public-house on three occasions, and on each occasion found everything very quiet. And they visited Wantabadgery public-house twice, and it was also remarkably quiet.

There are only two men stationed here, namely, the Senior-constable, mounted, and one foot man, who attends the trains. Had there been another mounted man here, Clarendon and Wantabadgery portion of the district would be oftener visited by the police.

As to any disorderly conduct or irregularities in either of the above-mentioned houses, he has never heard of, though he frequently sees several persons from that portion of the district at Junee Junction, and they have never brought anything regarding the matter under his notice. In conclusion, he begs to state that he has also visited other parts of the Clarendon district on other occasions, and heard nothing as to any crime being committed.

MICH. KING,  
Senior-constable.

Police Station, Wagga Wagga.

FOR the information of the Superintendent. I have just returned from Clarendon. I cannot hear of any crimes having been committed, hardly a case of petty larceny, and I believe the public-house at Clarendon is well-conducted, but it is not in my district.

WALTER C. CASEY,  
Sub-Inspector.

Capt. Battyc, Albury, 13/8/82.

Police Office, Wagga, 25 July, 1882.

SENIOR-CONSTABLE King will at once furnish a report on this matter:—Have any reports or crime or disorder at Clarendon reached the Senior-constable? He certainly has not forwarded the reports to this office. The Senior-constable will also report how many times he has been at Clarendon, Eurongilly, and Wantabadgery since he has been stationed at Junee.

WALTER C. CASEY,  
Sub-Inspector.

S. C. King, Junee.

Police Department, Superintendent's Office, Albury District, 23/7/1882.

FOR report by Senior-constable King, as to whether any such disorderly scenes have come to his knowledge.

E. M. B., Capt.

Mr. Cascy, Wagga.

## No. 5.

## The Under-Secretary of Justice to W. Forster, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 20 July, 1882.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, calling attention to the necessity for local police at Clarendon, and the irregularities connected with the public-house there, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to inform you that inquiries will be made into these matters, and that your communication of above date, and another of same date, have been forwarded to the Colonial Secretary, to whose Department they relate.

I have, &c.,  
W. E. PLUNKETT,  
Under-Secretary.

## No. 6.

## The Principal Under-Secretary to W. Forster, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 20 July, 1882.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, relative to the withdrawal of police protection from Clarendon, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that the matter has been referred to the Inspector General of Police.

I have, &c.,  
CRITCHETT WALKER.

## No. 7.

## The Inspector-General of Police to The Principal Under-Secretary.

Sir,

Police Department, Inspector General's Office, Sydney, 16 August, 1882.

Herewith I submit reports I have received on this matter; Sub-Inspector Casey is a very careful and intelligent officer, and his report may be relied upon. I have never been at Clarendon myself.

Perhaps it would be advisable that Mr. W. Forster should see the papers.

Under the circumstances, and considering the number of outlying districts where police protection is more urgently required, I should not feel justified in recommending the re-establishment of the station at Clarendon, but I will have the place constantly visited by the police.

EDMUND FOSBERY, I.G.P.

B.C., the Principal Under-Secretary. A copy of these reports might be transmitted to Mr. William Forster, M.P., or he might be allowed to see the papers as suggested by Mr. Fosbery.—C.W., 23/8/82. The papers can be sent for Mr. Forster's perusal, with a request that he will kindly return them when read.—H.P., 27/8/82. There is a letter from Mr. Forster now in the hands of Mr. Fosbery to be placed with these papers.—H.P., 30/8/82.

[Enclosures.]

[Enclosures.]

Sub-Inspector Casey to Captain Battye.

Report.—To re-establish a Police Station at Clarendon.

Police Station, Wagga Wagga, 14 August, 1882.

I HAVE to report that I visited Clarendon again on the 9th and 10th instant, and found, as I anticipated in my report of September 13th, 1881, that the diggings on the Wantiol Creek are nearly worked out and almost deserted; the public-house is closed. The small rush in Mr. M'Donald's forest paddock is quite deserted, not a single person being at work there; the reef near Clarendon has been abandoned. I find the population of the district has greatly decreased, and the place generally is of less importance, all the miners having left for other fields, and many selectors have sold out their holdings and gone away.

Not a single case of sheep-stealing has been reported to the police at any of the surrounding stations, viz., Wagga, Junee, Gundagai, or Tarcutta. No doubt many of the sheep-owners have suffered great losses during the late drought; many of their sheep died from poverty and want of water. Clarendon is a remarkably dry part of the country. I saw one owner mustering sheep, and some of the animals could hardly walk, and the men were carrying lambs in front of their saddles. There can be no doubt but that, in such a season as the one just past sheep wander away and die, and when the flocks are counted out of the paddocks the number is short; but I did not hear of one authentic case of sheep-stealing during my tour through the district. No doubt sheep-stealing is often undetected, and frequently the thieves escape conviction, through the carelessness of owners in not looking after their sheep. Stations are worked too cheaply in many cases: things are left to chance, instead of the paddocks being properly looked after by a staff of trustworthy boundary-riders. With regard to the public-house at Clarendon being the resort of disorderly persons and a theatre for disorderly scenes, I am of opinion that Mr. Forster has been misinformed by interested persons. As far as I can learn, the landlord (Mr. Bishop), one of the parties who headed the original petition for police, is a very respectable man, in comfortable circumstances, and a very unlikely person to allow the conduct complained of in his house, which is his own property. It is clean, tidy, and well kept. I have stopped there frequently. The public-house at Wantabadgery is a most wretched place, and is very far from being in accordance with the Licensing Act. Such a place would never have had the license renewed in this district.

In conclusion, I may state my opinion that the many applications for re-establishment of police station at Clarendon are got up by persons who are pecuniarily interested. For instance, one person lost £20 a year by the police giving up the miserable, dirty place they rented from him as a police station. No doubt a policeman at Clarendon would give many of the residents a greater feeling of security, but I cannot conscientiously recommend the re-establishment of the station, in face of the wants of more important places.

WALTER C. CASEY,  
Sub-Inspector.

Senior Constable King to Sub-Inspector Casey.

Police Station, Junee, 10 August, 1882.

*Re* the attached letter from the Honorable Wm. Forster, M.P., and also the Senior Constable's officers' memoes attached. He now begs to assure his officers that from the time he came here on the 23rd February last to the present time no cases of sheep-stealing or any other crime was reported to him, either by squatters, selectors, or any other persons, having taken place in the Clarendon district, and on looking over the occurrence book here for the twelve months previous to his coming here he can find no entry from that district as to any crime being committed there.

No doubt it must have been reported to the gentleman above referred to, but strange to say those parties never reported it to the police here.

As to the public-house mentioned, it is a distance of 12 miles from here, and there was never any disorderly conduct or other crimes reported to the police, as to being carried on at that place. No doubt there may be disorderly conduct carried on there unawares of the police at this station, and there being only the senior-constable mounted and one foot-man here, he, the senior-constable, cannot attend visiting the place regular, but on each occasion he went there the place was quiet, and when there, there had been no crime of any nature reported to him; if so, he would have reported it to his officers in the usual form.

M. KING, S.C.

Forwarded to Inspector-General, 15/8/82.—E. M. BATTYE, Capt., Supt.

No. 8.

W. Forster, Esq., M.P., to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Sydney, 29 August, 1882.

I have the honor, in returning herewith the papers having reference to withdrawal of police from Clarendon, to express my sense of the courtesy shown in permitting me to examine them. But with reference to the subject in question, although I freely admit that many of the statements upon which the application by and on behalf of residents at or near Clarendon for restoration of the police was founded, are contradicted or discredited by the reports of Sub-Inspector Walter C. Casey and of Sub-Inspector M. King, and although I would not for a moment imply that these officers, whose characters I understand are in all respects unimpeachable, would make unfounded statements, I have yet the honor to submit that the decision of a question of this sort, involving as it does not only the suppression or punishment of actual, or prevention of apprehended or probable crimes, but the preservation of order and maintenance of a sense of security of life and property, should not turn altogether on the statistics of disorder or criminal offences, or even upon the number, at any given time, of a fluctuating population. It seems to me that the claims of a locality to police protection ought in great measure to be determined by its comparative and progressive importance, and by its relations and connection with other districts. The presence or absence of police at a certain spot may—indeed must—have its effect more or less on the habits of the people, on the settlement of the country, and on the investment and expenditure of capital and labour. This appears to me more especially the case when application is made, not for a new police station where none existed before, but for the restoration of an old one. The necessity for police must be presumed to have been once felt

and acknowledged, and I fail to perceive in the papers before me any sufficient reason assigned or to be inferred why the police were withdrawn from Clarendon in the first instance. And it is obvious that the inhabitants, after having once experienced the benefits of having even a single policeman on the spot or within easy call, are like to entertain, upon his sudden and to them unaccountable withdrawal, a feeling of defencelessness and insecurity, which even if exaggerated, is not entirely devoid of reason and foundation.

Accordingly, I have further the honor to express my hope that the matter be reconsidered, and with this view, to suggest the advisability of referring to the Magistrates of the district, whether severally or in Petty Sessions assembled.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM FORSTER.

The Inspector-General, for any remarks he may wish to make.—H.P., 30/8/82. B.C., 30/8/82.  
—C.W.

No. 9.

The Inspector General of Police to The Principal Under-Secretary.

Sir, Police Department, Inspector General's Office, Sydney, 1 September, 1882.

Mr. Forster, M.P., has evidently not been fully apprised of the facts by his constituents at Clarendon. When the station was established there was a large population in the neighbourhood—about 500—and crime was very prevalent, there being no police between Wagga and Gundagai.

The place has, however, greatly decreased in population, and police stations have since been formed at Bethungra and Junee, on the railway line, the former about 17 and the latter 12 miles from Clarendon.

I am satisfied I could name a score of places in remote and isolated positions where police are obviously more urgently required than at Clarendon, but for which I have no men to spare.

Either the Wagga or Gundagai Bench would be the nearest, but I fail to see that the Magistrates there would be able to afford any information on the subject. As a matter of course it would be an advantage to the residents at Clarendon to have a local policeman, and it would be unreasonable therefore to expect that the Magistrates in the district would not recommend it.

EDMUND FOSBERY,  
I.G.P.

Copy of this letter can be furnished to Mr. Forster.—H.P., 4/9/82.

No. 10.

The Principal Under-Secretary to W. Forster, Esq., M.P.

Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 7 September, 1882.

In reply to your letter of the 29th ultimo, further respecting the necessity for police protection at Clarendon, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to transmit to you herewith a copy of an additional report on the subject that has been obtained from the Inspector-General of Police.

I have, &c.,

CRITOHETT WALKER,  
Principal Under-Secretary.

No. 9.

1882.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## PUBLIC CHARITIES.

(REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 30 Vic. No. 19, sec. 4.

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## The Inspector of Public Charities to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Office Inspector of Public Charities, 10th May, 1882.

I have the honor to lay before you, in terms of the Act, 30 Victoria, No. 19, my sixth Annual Report on the Public Charities of the Colony which come within my inspection.

The delay in presenting this report is due to the many difficulties and delays I experience each year in obtaining returns, more especially from the Country Institutions.

One of the causes from which these difficulties arise is that each Institution assumes a different date for beginning its financial year and finds itself unprepared to meet the Inspector's requirements.

I had hoped the approval by the Colonial Secretary of a uniform system of accounts, registers and forms for returns for our Hospitals would have led naturally to a correction of the abovementioned irregularity and so have enabled me to obtain returns early in January; results have not, however, answered my expectations.

The system on which the Government Hospital Registers (and the returns based upon them) were framed, though excellent in theory and applicable to large Institutions under Government control, does not appear equally well adapted to the requirements of our country Hospitals, which are generally small Institutions under the direction of honorary committees.

The

The registers seem overweighted with details, and require, I consider, some revision.

While heartily approving the objects they had in view I expressed at the time of their issue my regret that I had not been consulted sufficiently early to recommend more simple forms for the smaller institutions.

Alterations might be made which would satisfy necessary requirements, and make the registers to be more acceptable to the Hospital Committees.

The total public expenditure last year on the Public Charities included within this Report, and without reference to grants made to the Lunacy Department, exceeded the sum of £100,000.

This large and yearly increasing outlay of public money naturally gives rise to the suggestion whether it would not be advisable that an influence and inspection larger and more effective than any the Inspector has hitherto been able to exercise on behalf of the Government should be maintained over the subsidised Charities of the Colony.

There is no necessity for any interference with their management such as would tend to weaken local interest in the various Charities, but the payment of Government subsidies might be made to depend on the Inspector's approval of the methods adopted by Committees in their administration, and especially upon their making prompt and accurate returns to him.

In Victoria the Inspector of Public Charities for a time after his appointment found himself confronted by difficulties very similar to those I have experienced, but the Government removed them by notifying that it would make the payment of its subsidy contingent on the production of the Inspector's certificate approving their accounts and management.

The remedy has proved to be well calculated for reaching Institutions largely dependent upon Government support, and which yet are managed by Honorary Boards beyond Government control. It brings the Inspector and the Committees into nearer relation with each other, lessens jealousy of his inspection, and disposes them to avail themselves of his experience.

Before proceeding to sketch out the principal operations of the past year there are two or three subjects to which I respectfully desire to direct the attention of the Government.

The Deserted Wives and Children's Act does not work satisfactorily.

It is contended that the fact of a woman or child securing the shelter of an Asylum takes away the power to inflict special penalties, and reduces the offence to one merely of debt for maintenance.

The practical effect is that men now often reckon upon the Government not suing, and thus the Act not only ceases to be a deterrent, but points a way how to evade the most sacred social obligations.

An Act is much needed making persons in fair circumstances liable for the maintenance of their infirm and destitute parents in the Government Asylums.

A curious anomaly at present exists in connection with the regulations of these Institutions.

Should a friend of any inmate offer to reimburse the Government for his maintenance the offer is not accepted, but the having such a friend renders the inmate no longer eligible to remain in the Asylum.

There is a class of persons so objectionable in their habits, so wanting in self-restraint, or so affected with special and repellent diseases, that an Asylum seems to be their natural home; when such are eligible through bodily infirmity and destitution the fact of their having friends should not bar admission, but the cost of their maintenance in the Asylum should not fall on Government.

The charities question some short time back engaged much public attention in Victoria.

At the desire of his Government the Inspector of Public Charities of that Colony submitted to it suggestions having for their object the best means for introducing an improved system of State support and supervision.

The absence in this Colony of extended Municipal jurisdiction renders it unnecessary for me to notice that portion of his Report treating of the Country Charities, but as regards the Metropolitan subsidised Charities his suggestions are applicable to our existing circumstances, and may be considered worthy the attention of the Government of this Colony.

He recommended the appointment by Government of four gentlemen, one of whom should be of the Medical profession, to constitute with the Inspector of Public Charities (to be chairman) a Council of Advice, to advise the Government on matters relating to the State supported and subsidised charities, in respect of their management and administration of relief. Any two members of such Council to have like powers of inspection as are possessed by the Inspector.

The advantage of such a Council appears to be that while ultimate decisions still rest with the Government it would be relieved of much trouble in dealing with details, and to a certain extent be protected from any objectionable pressure brought to bear on the administration of the Public Charities.

#### *The Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute.*

These Asylums continue to show excellent and economical management.

I would call attention to the overcrowded condition and want of means for classification in the Hyde Park Asylum for females.

The number of inmates still goes on increasing, and I cannot too strongly urge upon Government the necessity for prompt steps being taken to remedy the evils complained of.

The

The rate of expenditure at the George-street, Parramatta, Asylum does not compare favourably with that at the other Government Asylums. A portion of the excess is accounted for by the stock of clothing having been allowed in 1880 to become too reduced and requiring to be made up again, but the whole matter is worthy investigation with a view to improved economy.

The work done at the Erysipelas Hospital and Macquarie-street, Parramatta, Asylum, has been most important and creditable.

Out of seventy-eight cases of erysipelas there were only two deaths.

Cancer, ulcers, tedious cases, infectious diseases, and convalescents from the Sydney Hospital are generally sent to this Asylum, as are cases of consumption to that at Liverpool.

*General Statistics summarised.*

	Asylums at Hyde Park, Liverpool, and George-street, Parramatta.	Erysipelas Hospital <i>cum</i> Macquarie-st., Parramatta, Asylum.
Admissions ... ..	1,483	1,221
Daily average numbers ... ..	1,266	336
Average maintenance cost, exclusive of building ... ..	£12 19s. 4½d.	Gross cost, £13 12s. 8½d.

The average cost per head at the Hyde Park, Liverpool, and George-street, Parramatta, Asylums for maintenance, exclusive of cost of buildings, was last year £12 19s. 4½d.

Gross cost at Hyde Park, £13 2s. 3½d.; Liverpool, £12 15s. 7½d.; George-street, Parramatta, £17 0s. 11d.

Gross cost at the Erysipelas Hospital and Macquarie-street, Parramatta, Asylum, £13 12s. 8½d.

*Hospitals. — Sydney Hospital, late Sydney Infirmary.*

The pressure upon this Institution continued to be very great throughout the year, and but for the recently made extensions to its out-door department, and the opportunities for rapid discharges of convalescents afforded by the excellent hospitals within the Government Asylums, the wants of the community would have been very inadequately met.

Little trouble was experienced from erysipelas developed in the Hospital, the number of cases not exceeding twelve to eighteen. These were at once removed from the wards.

An observation ward for the reception of cases brought in by the police was prepared a short time back.

The payments for paupers admitted under Colonial Secretary's recommendation amounted to £5,148 0s. 3d. Total Government payments for the year to £8,688 5s. 10d.

No payment was made by the Treasury in 1881 on account of the new buildings, but £12,500 was drawn in February of this year for 1881.

*Prince Alfred Hospital.*

Unavoidable delays have occurred in opening this Hospital.

The expenditure and liabilities to completion of present contracts amount to £139,295 13s. 7d.

Payments from the Treasury have been made to extent of £100,000 towards cost of buildings.

A balance remained in the Treasurer's hands on 31st December, 1881, for fittings and furniture, of £2,474 10s. 2d.

*Country Hospitals.*

Statistics of income and expenditure of the Country Hospitals, together with tables showing their operations, accommodation, diseases treated, &c., during the year 1881, will be found in pages 11 to 15.

The returns from these Institutions are more numerous and complete than used to be rendered in former years, but continue in many instances to exhibit carelessness in compilation, rendering much correction and back reference necessary in order to reconcile the statements with one another.

As a rule the Committees of our Country Hospitals, though honest of purpose and containing within them many gentlemen of the highest intelligence, do not give to these Institutions the active supervision required. Too much is taken for granted, or left to the discretion of the superintendent or wardman.

Efficient paid secretaries are much needed, and to secure such men higher salaries might be given; the saving in other expenditure would more than recoup the outlay by securing a better administration.

At Urana a nice little hospital was built and opened last year.

A Hospital has been commenced at Kempsey, and will shortly be ready for use.

The new Hospital at Armidale was nearly completed at the end of last year, and has since been occupied.

The additions and improvements going on at Wagga Wagga, Young, Forbes, and Murrurundi at time of my last report having been completed now render those Institutions equal to the requirements of the districts to which they severally belong.

The hospital at Albury is in a very dilapidated condition, and quite unfitted to meet the demands constantly made upon it. I have addressed the Government on the subject, recommending that a special unconditional grant be made towards the erection of additional wards, &c., &c.

Albury as a Border town is under peculiar disadvantages; its collections are restricted to its own side of the Murray, while it is compelled to admit patients from either bank of the river into its Hospital.

According to the returns the hospital at North Copeland last year had one patient, one death, and an expenditure of £261. The necessity of granting further subsidy at present might be referred to the Police Magistrate of the District.

Reserves for Hospitals in some new inland townships appear to be made with insufficient consideration, being generally either too small in area or placed within the town. One I found adjoining the Public School.



*Juvenile Asylums.*

Whooping-cough and measles were present last year in most of these Institutions; the type, however, was mild, and the general health of the children otherwise good.

*Destitute Children's Asylum, Randwick.*

I have much pleasure in drawing attention to the reduced cost at which this institution was carried on.

The reduction is equal to £5 3s. 10d. on the rate for the previous year, and on the 483 State children under the Society's care represents a saving to the Government of £2,500.

The headings of expenditure under which these reductions have been made are buildings and clothing.

As the Institution is in possession of every appliance and accommodation it can require, the diminution of cost under the first of these headings may be regarded as permanent; whether that under the second will be maintained, or represents merely a great and sudden reduction in the stock in use, yet remains to be seen; in either event the effort of the management is a genuine cause for satisfaction.

The gross cost on the whole number of the children (662 daily average) was £10,992 12s. 4d., yet Government paid the Society in 1881 £14,177 14s. 5d., or £3,185 2s. 1d. more than its expenses.

To the above surplus were added the public subscriptions, interest on invested funds, and the payments received from parents towards maintenance cost of children admitted direct into the Asylum.

The policy of any charitable institution being aided by Government grants (intended only to meet current expenditure) to thus accumulate a Reserve Fund, is a matter for Government and the Parliament to decide, but I would fail in my duty were I to omit calling attention to the above circumstance.

*The Benevolent Society's Asylum.*

Special precautions against the introduction of infectious diseases, to which this Institution is at all times peculiarly liable from the fact of its being a Receiving House, were adopted during the time small-pox existed in the City. Happily these precautions were attended with the desired effect.

The Board of the Society made several applications to Government during the year with a view to a decision as to the question of removing the Institution from the present site.

In accordance with public opinion an honorary consulting Medical Staff has been appointed.

*State Children's Relief Board.*

The Boarding-out Society having become merged into a Government Department; the work of placing children in homes, which for a time had been suspended, was resumed in October, and by the 31st December ninety-one children had been thus disposed of with satisfactory results.

The remarks which follow have reference to the Institutions comprised within the second part of my Report:—

I have the honor to address them to you, not merely for your information, but that they may be communicated to the Minister for Public Instruction, under whose Department the Institutions are now administered.

*Industrial Schools.*

Nautical School-ship "Vernon," and Female Industrial School, Biloea.

Both Institutions worked quietly and satisfactorily throughout last year.

The returns give a daily average number of 166 for the "Vernon," and 118 for Biloea, 19 of the latter being little boys below the age of seven years waiting transfer to the "Vernon."

The re-committals last year to Biloea were eleven, a large proportion to the discharges (33) during the same period. It is worthy of inquiry how many of these girls had been brought up in the school, and should the number be found to be considerable it may be assumed that insufficient separation exists between the young children sent to the Institution for protection, and those girls who have been detained there for vicious proclivities.

On board the "Vernon" much good work was done by the boys in refitting spars and rigging. It is in contemplation to allow certain boys from the Industrial School-ship to be received on board the "Wolverene," as a reward for good conduct and intelligence.

*The Orphan Schools.*

During the past two years a slight decrease is noticeable in the numbers of the children at both Orphanages.

In the case of the Roman Catholic Orphan School there is still overcrowding in the dormitories; in fact the maximum number which the Institution is properly able to accommodate is about 275, and every effort should be made not to allow that number to be exceeded.

Large additions to both Institutions have been in course of erection during the past year; extra accommodation to the extent of forty beds will be gained at the Protestant Orphanage, while at the sister Institution the improvements comprise chiefly new officers' and attendants' quarters, domestic offices, stable, &c.

I have again to bear testimony to the excellent provision made for the children in both these Institutions, and to the admirable economy of administration at the Roman Catholic Orphanage.

At the Protestant Orphanage the rate per head seems large; the smaller numbers of the children always place it at disadvantage in any comparison with our other Institutions, but the increased price of provisions and an error in ordering the year's supply of boots raised the cost abnormally last year.

*Mechanics'*

*Mechanics' Institutes, Schools of Arts, and Technical Colleges.*

Reports on the Sydney Mechanics' Institute and its branch, the Technical College, will be found given separately.

The operations of the country Schools of Arts are appended in tabulated form.

I found great difficulty in obtaining the information therein described, but it was at length furnished to me on the Minister of Public Instruction causing it to be notified that on a proper compliance with the Inspector of Public Charities' requirements would be considered all applications for Government subsidy in respect to these institutions.

The Schools of Arts throughout the Colony are I consider in an anomalous position owing to their comparative failure to present date as educational media, and to an evident lack of a directing influence on their behalf exerted by a power outside themselves.

Since last year the subject has acquired additional growth, and in my opinion presses for a determination. I would, if permitted, suggest the advisability of Government nominating a Board of Advice to submit a plan to the Minister. The Science Chairs at the University, the Technical College, and the Scientific Departments of the Government might each be represented on such Board, together with any gentlemen who in the opinion of the Minister might appear specially qualified to advise him on such matters.

There are signs I think already at the Sydney Mechanics' Institute that the work it has undertaken, especially in the Technical Branch, is outgrowing its means, appliances, and capabilities of proper direction, and may require a systematised influence from Government to maintain it in a healthy condition.

I have, &c.,

HUGH ROBISON,

Inspector, Public Charities.

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GOVERNMENT ASYLUMS FOR INFIRM AND DESTITUTE.

*Hyde Park, Liverpool, and Parramatta, and the Erysipelas Hospital.*

THE good order, cleanliness, and economy of administration exhibited in these Asylums, as well as the excellent character of the relief they afford continue to merit for them my most favourable report.

At the same time it is my duty very respectfully to again call the attention of the Government to the condition of the Asylum for Females at Hyde Park.

The presence of this Institution on the site it occupies may be regarded as only of a temporary character.

At the same time the overcrowding, the unsatisfactory nature of part of the accommodation, the presence of the Immigration Department in the same building with the Asylum, the impossibility of classification or of withdrawing objectionable cases from general observation—in few words, the unfitness of the buildings and premises for their present purpose,—all seem to suggest the necessity of the immediate removal of the Institution and its re-establishment elsewhere under extended and more favourable surroundings.

Although hampered by the above described disadvantages, the success of the management has been decided, and the general health of the inmates as good as could be hoped for.

The contracts for the supply of provisions during the past year were well carried out, notwithstanding the rise in prices of meat and flour.

The average cost per head of each inmate exceeds very slightly that for 1880, as may be seen by reference to the statistics herewith.

During the whole of 1881 the Asylums were full, as well in the summer season as in winter.

Such used not to be the case, but is explainable in part by the increase of our population, and in part also by the facilities now offered for sending aged paupers to Sydney from country districts.

The want of restrictive legislation makes New South Wales peculiarly liable to the intrusion of infirm and destitute persons from the neighbouring colonies.

To meet pressing requirements, the premises at Newington have been occupied temporarily as an out-ward of the Macquarie-street Asylum, Parramatta, thus giving increased accommodation to the extent of 100 beds. No additional staff has been necessary.

	1880.	1881.
The total accommodation in the four Government Asylums for Infirm and Destitute	1,645 beds	1,745 beds
Total daily average number of inmates in the four Government Asylums for Infirm and Destitute	1,566 „	1,602 „

The Erysipelas Hospital and Macquarie-street Asylum continues to render most valuable service as an Infectious Diseases Hospital—a Hospital for Incurables, a Convalescent Hospital, and an Asylum for Infirm and Destitute. The total admissions last year were 1,221. Of these—21 women, 42 men—63 were erysipelas cases, which, with 15 cases remaining from the previous year, made a total of 78 cases treated. Total deaths from erysipelas, 2. As some of the cases were of a virulent type, and the patients in an unsatisfactory state of general health and habit, the treatment may be considered as having been eminently successful.

The management of the Liverpool Asylum is very satisfactory.

The George-street Asylum, Parramatta, exhibits good care and attention on the part of the management, but is carried on at an expenditure higher than at any of the other kindred institutions. The reasons for such difference might form ground for inquiry.

*Statistics,*

Statistics, Government Asylums for Infirm and Destitute, 1881:—

	Hyde Park.	Liverpool.	George-street, Parramatta.	Erysipelas Hospital and Macquarie-street Asylum.
	Females.	Males.	Males.	
In House, 1st January ... ..	288	707	259	277
„ 31st December ... ..	277	724	237	333
Daily average number for year ...	281	724	261	336
Average of ages ... ..	63·37 years	63·75 years	66·15 years	.....
Percentage of deaths ... ..	17·80	27·76	12·64	.....
Admitted, 1st January to 31st December ... ..	262	808	413	1,221
Discharged „ „ ... ..	225	590	402	1,062
Died „ „ ... ..	48	201	33	103

Analysis of Numbers and cost of Maintenance:—

Exclusive of cost of repairs and improvements by Department of Colonial Architect—

		£	s.	d.
Hyde Park (females) Asylum ... ..	281	12	2	2½
Liverpool (males) „ ... ..	724	12	5	7
George-street, Parramatta (males) Asylum ...	261	15	16	9½
Gross Cost—				
Macquarie-street, Parramatta (males) Asylum } and Erysipelas Hospital ... ..	336	13	12	8½

Total expenditure for maintenance:—£21,033 5s. 11d., or £12 19s. 4½d. per head.

Corresponding expenditure, 1880:—£20,115 17s. 9d., or £12 16s. 11d. per head.

Analysis of above Expenditure:—

Per Head.	Hyde Park.	Liverpool.	George-street, Parramatta.	Macquarie-st., Parramatta, and Erysipelas Hospital.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Food, including medical comforts	5 3 10½	5 13 1¼	6 4 2½	5 16 1½
Clothing and boots ... ..	2 17 0	2 0 3½	4 9 8½	2 2 8
Salaries ... ..	2 5 9½	2 7 11¼	2 5 2¼	2 6 5
Contingencies ... ..	1 15 6¾	2 4 3¼	2 17 8¼	3 7 6
Total ... ..	12 2 2½	12 5 7	15 16 9½	13 12 8½
Add for medical attendance, paid out of medical vote (£350); £150 at Hyde Park Asylum; £200 at George-street, Parra- matta.	0 10 8	Included under Salaries.	0 15 3	Included under Salaries.

Also add expenditure by the Colonial Architect, under his vote and supervision:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Improvements—fire prevention .....				289	10	1	73	8	5			
Ordinary repairs... ..	117	18	1	112	10	0	43	9	0			
Additions to buildings ... ..												
Furniture ... ..	14	12	0	2	15	11						
Total ... ..	132	10	1	404	16	0	116	17	5			
Average per head ... ..	0	9	5	0	10	0½	0	8	11			
Gross average cost per head to Government for 1881.	13	2	3½	12	15	7½	17	0	11	13	12	8½

## THE SYDNEY HOSPITAL.

As mentioned in my Report for 1880, this Institution has for some time past been going through a very complicated and trying stage of its career.

During the whole of last year this was the only public Hospital in Sydney to which the Government could give recommendations for admission.

The number of patients treated in the wards exceeded by 114 that for 1880, being 2,726 against 2,612.

The resources of the Hospital were thus taxed to their extreme limits, the discharges having to be made as rapidly as possible.

About eighteen months ago the crowded state of the wards and the continuous stream of applicants for admission caused the Board to largely increase the Out-Patients Department.

More recently it became necessary, in order to gain easier access to the works in progress in connection with the new buildings, to pull down the dispensary and out-patients waiting-rooms.

In the dilemma so occasioned application was made to the Government for the temporary use of the Agricultural Hall.

In it at a comparatively small expense (£500) the Board has constructed a dispensary waiting-room, dispensary surgeons' rooms, and quarters for attendants.

During 1881 the buildings in progress to constitute the future Sydney Hospital have made fair progress. A sum of £18,339 2s. 2d. was expended on the new structure.

The new kitchen and servant's rooms are completed and occupied, and the steam laundry is in a forward condition. It will probably be three years yet before the entire work is finished or the wards ready for occupation.

Consequent on the presence of small-pox in Sydney last year heavy extra demands were made on the nursing staff.

At Government request nurses were sent from this Institution to the Quarantine Station, to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Little Bay, and to the infected patients at Bega.

The Hospitals at Mudgee and Young were also supplied with trained nurses.

On previous occasions I have remarked on the very small amounts received at this Institution from patients, a considerable proportion of whom I felt convinced might with propriety have been made to contribute towards their maintenance while under treatment.

The sum from paying patients for 1880 was set down as £170 3s.—for 1881 it is stated as being £202 4s. 6d.; but beyond this latter amount there is one of £615 17s. 7d. received from other patients, which appears under the heading of subscriptions.

To raise our Hospitals from the position they now occupy in the public estimation—as being merely a kind of poor-house for the sick—I would suggest that Government require all receipts from patients to be specified separately, and that it notify its willingness to subsidise them £ to £ in the same manner as it now does ordinary subscriptions. In this way a more healthy spirit will be infused into the public mind, the practice of paying for benefits received become general, and in the end the calls upon the public revenue be lessened without jeopardising Hospital interests.

The public attention having been directed to the presence of erysipelas in Hospitals in consequence of events passing in a neighbouring colony, I am glad to be able to state that during the past year the cases in the Sydney Hospital were very few in number, chiefly of an idiopathic form, and attended with no bad results. As soon as erysipelas is indicated it is the custom when the condition of the patients allows to discharge him at once to the Erysipelas Hospital, and when such a course cannot be adopted to remove him to the isolated hut. On the erysipelas being overcome the patient is not again admitted to the wards till after having been sent away from the Hospital for a short time and on examination is found quite free of the disease.

*Statistics.*

Admissions—1st January to 31st December,—	1881.	1880.
Medical cases ... ..	1,458	1,332
Surgical „ ... ..	1,268	1,280
	2,726	2,612.
The largest number of admissions—December, 1881.....	265	January, 1880 .....253.
The smallest „ „ February, 1881.....	176	November, 1880.....197.
	1881.	1880.
The number of accidents and urgent cases attended to by resident Medical Staff, but not admitted into the wards ... ..	2,553	2,513
Out-door ophthalmic cases ... ..	384	440
Deaths in wards ... ..	379	342
142 patients died within 48 hours of time of their admission.		
Patients received in House 31st December ... ..	188	178
Number of cases treated by the District Surgeons in connection with the Dispensary ... ..	7,640	7,224
Of which were visited at own home ... ..	894	806

RETURN

RETURN of the number of Persons under treatment in wards, the order of disease for which they were treated, and the total number of deaths, 1881.

Disease.	Number of Patients.	Total number of Deaths.
<b>CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.</b>		
Order 1.—Miasmatic Diseases ( <i>diphtheria, dysentery, fevers, &amp;c.</i> ) .....	125	.....
Order 2.—Euthetic Diseases ( <i>syphilis, hydrophobia, glanders, &amp;c.</i> ) .....	62	.....
Order 3.—Dietic Diseases ( <i>privation, scurvy, alcoholism, &amp;c.</i> ) .....	225	.....
Order 4.—Parasitic Diseases ( <i>hydatid, &amp;c.</i> ) .....	6	.....
Total Class I. ....	418	.....
<b>CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.</b>		
Order 1.—Dinthetic Diseases ( <i>gout, dropsy, cancer, tumour, mortification, rheumatic fever, &amp;c.</i> ) .....	238	.....
Order 2.—Tubercular Diseases ( <i>scrofula, tabes, phthisis, hydrocephalus, &amp;c.</i> ) .....	122	.....
Total Class II. ....	360	.....
<b>CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES.</b>		
Order 1.—Diseases of the Nervous System ( <i>cephalitis, paralysis, epilepsy, ophthalmia, &amp;c.</i> ) .....	209	.....
Order 2.—Diseases of the Organs of Circulation ( <i>pericarditis, aneurism, heart disease, &amp;c.</i> ) .....	82	.....
Order 3.—Diseases of the Respiratory Organs ( <i>laryngitis, bronchitis, congestion of the lungs, &amp;c.</i> ) .....	204	.....
Order 4.—Diseases of the Digestive Organs ( <i>gastritis, enteritis, hernia, hepatitis, spleen disease, &amp;c.</i> ) .....	180	.....
Order 5.—Diseases of the Urinary Organs ( <i>nephritis, diabetes, stone, kidney disease, &amp;c.</i> ) .....	69	.....
Order 6.—Diseases of the Organs of Generation ( <i>ovarian dropsy, uterus disease, &amp;c.</i> ) .....	137	.....
Order 7.—Diseases of the Joints and Bones ( <i>arthritis, osteitis, joint disease, &amp;c.</i> ) .....	101	.....
Order 8.—Diseases of the Integumentary System ( <i>phlegmon, ulcer, skin and eye disease, &amp;c.</i> ) .....	172	.....
Total Class III. ....	1,157	.....
<b>CLASS IV.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.</b>		
Order 1.—Developmental Diseases of Children ( <i>premature birth, malformation, teething, &amp;c.</i> ) .....	6	.....
Order 2.—Developmental Diseases of Adults ( <i>parameia, childbirth, &amp;c.</i> ) .....	.....	.....
Order 3.—Developmental Diseases of Old People ( <i>old age, &amp;c.</i> ) .....	34	.....
Order 4.—Diseases of Nutrition ( <i>atrophy and debility</i> ) .....	10	.....
Total Class IV. ....	50	.....
<b>CLASS V.—VIOLENCE.</b>		
Order 1.—Accident or Negligence ( <i>fractures, contusions, burns, poison, bites, crowning, &amp;c.</i> ) .....	477	.....
Order 2.—Gunshot Wounds, Stabs, &c. ....	7	.....
Order 3.—Murder, Manslaughter, &c. ....	1	.....
Order 4.—Suicide .....	8	.....
Total Class V. ....	493	.....
Diseases Ill-defined .....	218	.....
Total from all Causes .....	2,726	379

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Sydney Hospital, late Infirmery.

Income, 1881.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance in Bank, 31st December, 1881 .....	...	...	...	490	15	10
Subscriptions from public .....	3,084	18	10			
"    "    patients paying £2 2s. on entrance .....	615	17	17			
				3,700	16	5
Paying patients—29, by employers, at 4s. per diem .....				202	4	6
26 ,, H.M. Navy and Inspector General of Police, at 2s. 3d. per diem .....						
Pupils' fees .....				37	16	0
Interest on investments .....				1,118	9	9
Sale of old building materials .....				318	0	0
Government subsidy on subscriptions, 1880 .....	2,910	5	7			
"    "    to nursing staff .....	600	0	0			
Government patients (recommendations by Colonial Secretary)—						
Quarter ending 31/12/80 (including £210 10s. for interments) .....	1,406	2	9			
"    "    31/3/81 .....	1,300	2	6			
"    "    30/6/81 .....	1,302	12	6			
"    "    31/9/81 .....	1,139	2	6			
				8,688	5	10
Resident Officer's fees at inquests, &c., &c. ....				73	3	6
Donations to building fund of new hospital .....				360	0	0
Loans falling due .....				17,496	14	5
Overdraft, 31st December, 1881 .....				667	17	4
				£33,154	3	7

*Expenditure, 1881.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Salaries and wages—						
General staff ... ..	3,750	6	11			
Nursing staff ... ..	320	0	0			
District surgeons ... ..	450	0	0			
				4,520	6	11
Hospital maintenance—						
Provisions... ..	3,101	11	0			
Ice ... ..	39	2	6			
Gas and lighting... ..	419	19	10			
Washing ... ..	667	1	7			
Fuel ... ..	205	4	2			
Aerated waters ... ..	14	16	0			
Wines, beer, and spirits... ..	204	0	6			
Furniture... ..	597	19	5			
Drapery ... ..	441	3	1			
				5,600	18	1
Drugs ... ..				1,342	15	1
Surgical instruments ... ..				687	6	10
Funerals and coffins ... ..				248	15	0
Branch dispensary ... ..				153	13	4
*Buildings and repairs ... ..				1,538	17	6
Secretary's department, stationery, &c. ... ..				382	0	8
Sundries—						
Fire insurance ... ..	54	15	9			
Commission ... ..	74	2	2			
Petty expenses ... ..	121	10	1			
				250	8	0
Permanent structure ... ..				18,339	2	2
				<u>£33,154</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>7</u>

## PRINCE ALFRED HOSPITAL.

THE following is a report upon the progress made towards the completion of the Prince Alfred Hospital, and upon its financial position, on the 31st December, 1881:—

The plan of the Hospital remains as last reported on. Two pavilions, designed to contain 156 beds, have been completed, and only await the necessary furniture, most of which is in a forward state. Some disappointment has been occasioned by a large shipment of horsehair having proved of very inferior quality; other, however, is being substituted by the shipper, at his own expense, and is expected to arrive by the time the Hospital will be ready for opening.

The kitchen, laundry, and mortuary buildings; the infectious wards and one gate lodge are completed, and the steam-power washing and drying machinery for the laundry, as well as the steam cooking apparatus for the kitchen, are being put together with all convenient speed.

That portion of the administration necessary for the immediate organization of the Hospital is making good progress; but, as the contract time does not expire till the month of May, 1882, the Directors cannot calculate upon its earlier completion.

The question of drainage has been satisfactorily solved by the completion by the Government of a tunnel running under the University hill and connected with the City Sewage Works. The surface and subsoil drains within the Hospital grounds have been found to work well, and a Committee of the Legislative Council has reported most favourably upon the sewage and drainage schemes of the Hospital generally.

The front administration block and the ophthalmic and operative blocks, involving a cost of £36,250, are being proceeded with; but, as the contract time for these buildings does not expire till the middle of 1883, arrangements have been made for dispensing with their use during the first year of the working of the Hospital.

The grounds, where not interfered with by the building operations still in progress, have been laid out and planted.

The Hospital will be ready for use on completion of that portion of the administration block referred to in paragraph 3. The

\* Represented in round numbers by—

Alterations to Resident Medical Officer's quarters ... ..	£300	0	0
"  "  gate and offices in connection with new buildings... ..	200	0	0
"  —improving ventilation of dead-house ... ..	100	0	0
Fitting up new temporary dispensary, &c. ... ..	500	0	0
New hot water supply apparatus ... ..	120	0	0
Painting and whitewashing wards, &c. ... ..	300	0	0
"  "  fitting seclusion ward ... ..	50	0	0

The financial position of the undertaking is briefly summed up in the following figures:—

PRINCE ALFRED HOSPITAL.—Financial position, 31st December, 1881.	
Derived from private subscriptions, and interest thereon ... ..	£41,770 3 9
Voted by the Legislature ... ..	100,000 0 0
	141,770 3 9
Expended to date ... ..	£99,192 5 10
Outstanding contracts ... ..	35,822 0 0
Other liabilities ... ..	4,281 7 9
	139,295 13 7
Available for fittings, furniture, &c. ... ..	2,474 10 2

#### SICK CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, GLEBE.

A DESCRIPTION of this Institution and its object was given *in extenso* in my report for 1880. They may be summarised as follows:—

The hospital contains four wards, and has accommodation for forty children—twenty males and twenty females.

There are in addition detached wards for the treatment of any infectious or contagious forms of disease which from time to time may arise in the wards, but infectious cases are not knowingly admitted.

The management is by a Board having both ladies and gentlemen on its Committee.

The administration and nursing is carried on by a trained staff of ladies, under the direction of a Committee as regards domestic routine, and of an honorary medical staff in matters connected with the treatment of the patients.

The admission ages for patients is between eighteen months and twelve years.

A rule of the Institution requires that relatives shall pay towards the cost of maintenance of patients, according to their ability.

No case proper for treatment is however refused on pecuniary considerations.

#### Statistics, 1881.

Cases brought forward from 31 December, 1880 ... ..	15
Admissions, 1881 ... ..	64
	79
Discharges, 1881, cured or relieved ... ..	37
Incurable or removed ... ..	14
Deaths ... ..	3
	54
Remaining in Hospital 31 December, 1881 ... ..	25

Showing as compared with the previous year an increase in the year's operations of 24 cases.

The usefulness of a Children's Hospital must not be estimated alone by the number of the patients passing through its wards.

It is necessary to bear in mind the classes of disease usually found in such Institutions, a large proportion, consisting of diseases of the bones and joints, requiring time to develop the effects of the medical treatment employed.

Many of the cases are of long standing, or of an aggravated form, such, in fact, as have already caused their discharge from other hospitals or wearied out the patience of friends.

Satisfactory evidence of healthy action on the part of the Committee and of appreciation of the services rendered by the Institution is to be found in the sum £174 7s. 6d. received from parents of the children for maintenance cost.

For convenience and economy of space the Medical Return of diseases treated is placed with those of the country Hospitals, page 15.

The cases under class I Zymotic,	were 7, deaths 1.
"    "    II Constitutional,	" 2, " 2.
"    "    III Local,	" 58, " ...
"    "    IV Developmental,	" 7, " ...
"    "    V Violence,	" 5, " ...
	79
	3

The administration of the Institution is of a high order, the accommodation very superior, and the appliances, both hospital and for ensuring the comfort and happiness of the little sufferers, most complete.

A greater number of children would be made participants of the benefits here offered were the Institution better known, and did not the high reputation of its operating staff, and the eleemosynary character of the charity there dispensed, attract some parents who might naturally be expected to place their children in a Hospital possessing special advantages, and to which they of right belong, to send them to the Sydney Hospital.

## FINANCIAL.

As might be anticipated from the small numbers treated the average cost per patient is large (£71). As the numbers increase it may be reduced, but should the Prince Alfred Hospital open Children's Wards the superior attractions of the larger Institution will I fear tend to destroy the usefulness of the Glebe Hospital by taking patients who otherwise would have been sent to the latter.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1881.

*Income—*

Balance, 31/12/80, Bank ... ..	£935	15	6
Cash (Dr. Roberts, refund by) ... ..	52	5	0
	<hr/>		
	£988	0	6
Received from public subscriptions and donations ... ..	543	11	6
Do. Contributing patients ... ..	174	16	6
Do. Government annual subsidy* ... ..			
Total current account ... ..			£1,706 8 6

*Expenditure—*

Hospital maintenance to date ... ..	513	18	2
Dispenser's salary... ..	49	3	3
Drugs and instruments ... ..	99	18	7
Lady Superintendent and Nursing Staff ... ..	306	5	4
Funerals ... ..	3	12	0
Building and repairs ... ..	25	9	3
Secretarial, printing, insurance, &c. ... ..	66	15	11
Balance, 31/12/81... ..	641	6	0
Total current account ... ..			£1,706 8 6

\* Due but not paid to 31/12/81.

## COUNTRY HOSPITALS, 1881.

48 Hospitals have furnished returns.

5 do. have for some time been closed.

2 do. have neglected to send returns, although repeatedly called on to do so.

## GENERAL STATISTICS.

Total ascertainable number of patients treated in 1881 ... ..	4,320
The above includes 56 Benevolent Asylum cases at Windsor and Scone.	
" Out-patients ... ..	120
" Deaths ... ..	429
" Amount of subscriptions ... ..	16,239 19 10
" Receipts from patients ... ..	1,178 7 6
	<hr/>
	17,418 7 4
" Government subsidy, special ... ..	1,823 14 7
" Do. do. annual ... ..	12,707 15 4
	<hr/>
	14,531 9 11
" Unclaimed poundages ... ..	1,926 3 1
" Police fines ... ..	587 5 10
" Current income ... ..	44,684 11 0
" Amount of invested funds, 31/12/80 ... ..	23,020 16 7
" Cost of Hospital maintenance ... ..	12,141 2 5
" Medical Officers' salaries ... ..	4,227 11 10
" Supervision and nursing ... ..	4,725 6 9
" Buildings and repairs ... ..	5,923 12 10
" Current expenditure ... ..	44,401 18 6
" Amount of invested funds, 31/12/81 ... ..	23,300 9 1

Full details are given of income and expenditure in tables attached; also of diseases treated under table of Medical Returns; and of accommodation, daily average number, cubic air spaces, admissions and discharges, in the General Returns.



COUNTRY HOSPITALS—General Return, 1881.

Name.	Accommodation.				Total In-patients, 1881.	Cured or Relieved.	Incurables or Discharged at own request.	Died.	Remaining in Hospital, 31st Dec., 1881.	Daily Average Number Patients, 1881.	Paying Patients, 1881.	Number of Patients, more fitted for Asylum.	Number of Paid Medical Staff.	Number of other Paid Officials not on Nursing Staff.	Out-Patients.
	Wards.	Beds.	Cubic space per Bed.												
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Feet.										
Albury	3	1	25	5	910	220	187	4	21	21	21-33	12	2	1	.....
Armidale	5	1	15	2	701	140	103	.....	14	10	14-62	11	2	1	.....
Ashfield (Infants' Home)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bathurst	2	1	8	4	970	91	78	2	3	8	8-0	2	.....	.....	.....
Bega	5	1	30	10	1,891	324	226	48	29	21	29-0	14	2	1	.....
Braidwood	3	2	16	4	960	29	22	1	4	2	3-33	13	2	1	.....
Bourke	3	.....	16	.....	683	124	91	2	15	16	11-86	2	1	1	.....
Chowra	3	1	18	3	1,035	63	40	8	6	9	6-67	15	5	.....	.....
Copeland North	2	1	2	1	666	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Coma	2	2	8	3	1,046	53	27	.....	3	5	(Incorrectly answered)	13	1	1	.....
Cumamby	1	1	4	1	608	35	27	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....
Devilquin	3	1	23	3	700	153	106	6	23	13	14-66	4	.....	.....	.....
Dubbo. (No Returns)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forbes	2	1	17	4	955	90	77	.....	8	11	7-0	13	7	1	.....
Glen Innes	1	.....	7	.....	1,239	49	33	.....	4	2	4-0	.....	1	.....	.....
Goulburn	3	1	12	5	650	142	109	12	14	7	4-0	24	10	.....	.....
Grafton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(Not answered.)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grenfell	1	1	5	4	913	16	11	.....	2	3	1-0	4	1	.....	20
Gulgong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	6	6-0	6	1	1	.....
Gundagai	2	1	12	2	620	68	52	7	3	6	(Not answered.)	6	8	1	.....
Hay	2	1	22	.....	769	186	162	.....	17	17	18-0	.....	1	1	100
Hill End	3	1	14	4	1,200	27	10	.....	5	6	1-7	1	7	.....	.....
Hillston. (Owing to a dispute as to site the erection of the Building has been delayed.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inverell	3	1	10	2	1,056	126	98	.....	14	11	9-5	23	8	1	.....
Lismore. (Funds in hand, but the Hospital has not yet been erected)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Maitland	7	2	35	15	845	192	141	.....	21	19	14-0	15	43	3	.....
Do. Benevolent Society	3	2	10	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Merindie. (Hospital not open)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mudgee	2	1	20	2	1,400	127	101	10	8	8	8-7	20	.....	.....	13
Murrumbidgee	2	1	9	4	500	34	64	21	5	4	4-2	18	1	.....	.....
Muswellbrook. (Hospital and Asylum)	2	1	9	6	720	27	20	1	2	4	(Not answered.)	8	1	.....	.....
Narrabri	3	1	14	2	740	111	85	3	12	11	10-0	.....	3	1	.....
Newcastle	5	2	24	8	1,044	197	148	18	22	9	15-22	42	7	1	.....
Orange	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parkes	1	1	4	4	972	40	35	1	3	.....	3-0	7	2	1	.....
Parramatta	2	2	10	10	1,219	114	95	10	.....	0	(Not answered.)	10	14	.....	.....
Port Stephens. (Out relief only given. No Returns made)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Queanbeyan	2	1	.....	.....	1,634	18	12	.....	5	1	1-9	4	3	.....	.....
Singleton. (No returns)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Temora	1	1	4	2	1,001	71	52	8	11	(None.)	(Not answered.)	1	11	1	.....
Terrace. (Hospital and Asylum)	2	2	9	4	1,700	497	56	.....	7	4	8-0	10	4	1	.....
Tamworth. (Hospital and Asylum)	2	1	12	4	526	173	130	14	14	15	15-86	0	19	.....	.....
Tenterfield	1	1	6	3	887	28	23	1	3	1	(Not answered.)	4	1	1	.....
Warialda	2	1	6	3	720	32	30	.....	1	1	3-0	4	2	1	.....
Wagga Wagga	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wallgett	1	1	6	6	1,137	30	30	.....	6	3	3-69	.....	1	.....	.....
Wellington	3	1	10	2	464	35	25	1	9	.....	1-06	18	1	1	.....
Wilcannia	2	1	18	2	504	178	141	10	13	14	13-3	3	10	1	.....
Windsor. (Hospital and Asylum)	5	3	35	17	900	132	83	.....	14	35	34-0	15	24	1	.....
Wollongong	1	1	5	5	444	59	54	.....	2	8	4-5	2	.....	.....	.....
Woolongong	3	1	12	2	565	27	25	2	8	2	1-96	37	2	1	.....
Yass	2	1	16	6	717	108	92	.....	10	6	(Not answered.)	19	(Not std.)	2	.....
Young	2	1	20	15	720	79	37	14	3	25	7-5	40	.....	1 Dispenser.	.....

\* Score is both a Hospital and a Benevolent Institution. Of the 67 admissions only 51 became actual Hospital Patients. † The Medical Return appears to have omitted 14 patients, 13 remaining, 31/12/80. Of these 14 it seems 2 died, but the Return is silent on this point also. ‡ Of the 132 admissions only 90 became Hospital Patients during 1881; the others were simply old and infirm Paupers. NOTE.—Hospitals at Adelong, Araluen, Kiandra, and Sofala, have been closed.

ANALYSIS of Income and Expenditure in Country Hospitals for the Year 1881.

Income.

Town.	Balance 31 December, 1880.	From the Public.			From Government.				Interest on Invested Funds.	Overdraft, 31 December, 1881.	Total Current Account.	Fixed Deposit, 31 December, 1880.	Grand Total.
		Subscriptions.	Donations, &c.	Contributed by Patients.	Special Vote.	Annual Subsidy.	Unclaimed Poundages.	Police Fines.					
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Albury	64 18 5	511 16 9	101 5 6			622 14 6	66 4 11	27 13 0					1,394 13 1
Armidale		411 19 1		85 3 6	300 0 0	300 0 0	133 11 0	6 7 5		208 5 2			1,445 6 2
Balranald	320 4 3	560 5 4		3 0 0		540 6 6		12 0 0					1,435 16 1
Bathurst	841 5 3	750 5 2				317 17 7	66 5 8	22 3 0	55 0 0	226 0 3	1,000 0 0		3,278 16 11
Bega	26 17 1						4 3 4	2 4 0					33 4 5
Braidwood	2 12 10	47 10 0	123 6 9	20 17 6	100 0 0	200 0 0	23 6 1	7 17 0	3 0 0	14 3 0	200 0 0		742 13 2
Bourke		485 6 1				412 19 10		33 6 0	30 0 0	3 7 11	600 0 0		1,564 19 10
Carcoar	226 17 8	168 9 7		31 12 6		200 0 0	85 2 7	9 5 0	16 8 10		319 13 4		1,057 9 6
Copeland North	135 16 3	66 6 8				59 12 11							261 15 10
Cooma	41 13 6	137 17 3		12 11 6		193 8 11	85 9 8	11 0 0					482 0 10
Coonamble	26 2 7	155 8 8		34 17 0		288 11 9		2 15 0					507 15 0
Demighain	244 14 8	404 14 0	29 2 3		409 9 6	262 17 5	60 14 1	3 16 0					1,415 7 11
Forbes		187 7 7	17 13 0	25 1 0		305 1 5	160 11 0	30 12 0	17 5 0	65 6 6	700 0 0		1,508 17 6
Glen Innes	214 3 8	269 13 7	10 0 0			393 13 6	22 0 2	5 6 8	15 0 0		300 0 0		1,229 17 7
Goulburn	5 12 11	380 12 1	1 0 0	53 14 6		300 0 0	136 14 9	37 3 0	60 0 0		1,868 12 0		2,849 9 3
Grafton	324 18 4	245 19 4				499 19 8	36 8 8	22 17 0					1,130 3 0
Grenfell	140 11 9	131 6 5	47 17 8	15 5 0		136 16 3	10 11 1	1 2 6	17 0 0		400 0 0		900 10 8
Gulgong	33 17 6	80 6 0	56 3 1	64 0 0		277 10 8	41 6 9	7 10 10	11 16 0		235 19 0		808 9 10
Gundagai	73 0 8	100 12 0		26 0 0		139 15 0	87 4 8	25 15 0	15 0 0		300 0 0		767 7 4
Hay	221 7 8	638 10 10	136 18 7			532 7 11		10 1 6					1,539 6 6
Hill End		61 15 0	44 14 9	1 1 0		136 2 10		32 0 0	47 12 6		800 0 0		1,123 6 1
Inverell	22 7 11	195 14 3	70 3 9	94 13 11		250 3 5		12 13 0		25 9 5			671 5 8
Lismore (Not yet open)		94 12 0				90 9 10	Building not yet erected						185 1 10
Maitland West	137 6 11	466 10 6	66 8 0	39 0 0	397 5 3	562 16 6		0 15 0	81 1 0		5,000 0 0		6,751 3 2
Maitland Benevolent Society	137 13 3	248 11 4				299 19 1		13 5 6			2,282 9 0		2,981 8 2
Mudgee	63 10 10	317 6 4	28 0 0			281 15 10	35 17 9	7 1 0					733 11 9
Murrumbidgee	561 12 3	203 16 7	175 19 2			241 17 10		6 1 4	27 8 4		1,300 0 0		2,516 15 6
Muswellbrook		114 8 9	69 10 10	59 6 4		115 2 11		3 0 0			650 0 0		1,043 18 10
Narrabri	172 9 6	401 0 0				400 0 0			3 15 0		340 0 11		1,317 5 5
Newcastle	967 9 5	641 15 2	10 18 0	140 8 0		582 2 2		46 1 10	10 0 0				2,498 14 7
Orange		391 3 2		48 0 6				10 13 6		392 10 8			842 7 10
Parkes	118 14 1	70 7 0	139 6 6	28 14 6		254 0 4		1 6 0					612 8 5
Parramatta	85 4 0	269 4 3	1,395 19 7	14 12 0	29 19 10	250 0 0			114 18 0		700 0 0		2,859 17 8
Queanbeyan	49 17 11	84 11 9		15 12 6		76 9 10	43 2 0	9 13 6					279 12 6
Scone	398 7 4	131 6 6	26 2 0	35 18 4		178 0 6	113 3 0	15 5 0	17 8 3				915 10 11
Tamora	61 11 3	345 1 0			200 0 0	141 10 4		8 13 0		261 6 7			1,018 2 2
Tamworth	98 3 10	294 2 1	30 0 0	12 9 0		303 12 1	125 11 4	11 18 8	11 17 6		200 0 0		1,087 14 6
Teasterfield	731 5 10	109 1 9		10 11 6		98 7 0		6 1 0	36 0 0				991 7 1
Urama	288 3 11	424 0 4			387 0 0			3 5 0	4 10 9				1,107 0 0
Warialda	184 0 11	130 3 5	20 0 0	21 16 0		188 12 8	262 11 3	4 7 6					811 11 9
Wagga Wagga	248 3 1	964 19 4				600 0 0	89 17 0	40 11 4	15 0 0		300 0 0		2,258 10 9
Walgett		294 7 9	20 0 0	8 10 0		151 3 7		6 0 0		165 12 10			645 14 2
Wellington	127 3 6	102 13 5	10 0 0	52 18 6		213 7 4	25 3 4	4 14 6					536 0 7
Wilcannia		785 17 6	16 0 0	38 15 5		693 14 9							1,534 7 8
Windsor	269 2 10	340 15 9		43 17 0				13 11 0	785 2 3		4,700 0 0		5,723 8 10
Wollongong	110 18 2	195 2 10	11 3 6	5 12 6		114 12 10	0 10 3	16 15 0	6 3 4				460 18 5
Yass	12 10 0	69 18 0	23 4 0	71 0 0		99 19 10	89 14 10	8 15 0	32 0 0		200 0 0		607 1 8
Young		66 11 0	3 9 9	63 8 0		300 0 0	120 17 11	25 18 3	32 4 0		624 2 4		1,236 11 3
Total	£ 7,790 11 9	13,555 3 2	2,684 6 8	1,178 7 6	1,823 14 7	12,707 15 4	1,926 3 1	587 5 10	1,069 0 9	1,362 2 4	44,684 11 0	23,020 16 7	67,705 7 7
		£16,239 9 10											

<sup>1</sup> To Building account.

<sup>2</sup> Balance given in Report for 1880 was to 30 September, and therefore does not agree with amount above.

<sup>3</sup> Miscellaneous receipts.

<sup>4</sup> £40 7s. 6d. from 1880.

<sup>5</sup> £600 bequests.

<sup>6</sup> Payment on Fire Insurance, and not a donation entered here merely to obtain a balance.

<sup>7</sup> £180 rentals; £9 2s. 6d. sales.

Dubbo and Singleton—No returns.

Expenditure.

Towns.	Overdraft, 31st December, 1880.	Hospital Maintenance.	Out-door Relief.	Travellers and forwarding.	Medical Officer.		Wardman's and Matron's Salary.	Funerals.	Buildings and Repairs.	Secretary's Department, Printing and Insurance.	Sundries.	Balance, 31 December, 1881.	Total Current Account.	Fixed Deposit 31 December, 1881.	Grand Total.
					Salary.	Drugs and Instruments.									
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Albury		708 13 5			100 0 0	82 7 10	150 0 0	60 12 6	65 18 0	96 1 9	38 14 6	92 5 1	1,394 13 1		1,394 13 1
Armidale	340 2 9	454 6 11			80 0 0	97 12 9	100 0 0	29 3 0		41 18 6	306 2 5		1,445 6 2		1,445 6 2
Balranald		361 7 6			229 3 4	109 13 5	136 5 9	6 0 0	19 13 10	148 3 6	45 19 11	379 8 10	1,435 16 1		1,435 16 1
Bathurst		632 2 6			87 10 0	289 9 5	476 17 7	24 5 0	207 10 6	61 1 11			1,778 16 11	1,500 0 0	3,278 16 11
Bega (For out relief only.)			14 5 0												
Braidwood		105 7 10			50 0 0	20 16 9	60 5 0	2 2 0	60 13 0	35 15 6	7 13 1	18 9 5	33 4 5		33 4 5
Bourke	17 18 10	360 14 2			250 0 0	80 15 0	120 0 0	64 17 6	21 10 0	49 4 4			342 13 2	400 0 0	742 13 2
Carcoar		165 11 2		1 15 0	75 0 0	28 9 6	72 10 0	15 0 0	10 16 6	16 18 10	8 15 0	343 0 2	964 19 10	600 0 0	1,564 19 10
Copeland North.		8 15 9	2 0 0	9 0 0	100 0 0	25 12 0	6 0 0	3 0 0		5 13 4	28 19 0	72 15 9	737 16 2	319 13 4	1,057 9 6
Cooma		63 11 0		10 10 0	100 0 0	31 0 9	54 12 0	3 12 6	2 0 0	83 3 6	8 6 2	125 4 11	261 15 10		261 15 10
Coonamble		118 0 8			149 7 8		49 0 0	27 6 0	26 16 6	18 0 0	55 8 4	63 15 10	482 0 10		482 0 10
Deniliquin		383 15 2		8 2 0	200 0 0	55 0 11	120 0 0	55 17 6	107 14 3	62 15 3	67 19 10	354 3 0	507 15 0		507 15 0
Forbes	8 8 2	381 0 5		9 11 4	122 18 4	25 0 0	126 6 10	22 0 0	233 15 0	33 2 9	46 14 8		1,008 17 6	500 0 0	1,508 17 6
Glen Innes		291 1 6		3 0 0	119 17 4	115 9 9	110 0 0	10 0 0	405 10 0	38 3 6	128 14 9	8 0 9	1,229 17 7		1,229 17 7
Goulburn		188 4 3		1 1 6	50 0 0	24 3 9	166 0 0	12 3 6	29 1 3	24 6 0	77 15 6	408 1 6	980 17 3	1,868 12 0	2,849 9 3
Grafton		156 18 0		13 0 0	100 0 0	12 14 0	100 0 0	9 10 0	229 4 6	34 0 4	4126 12 3	348 3 11	1,130 3 0		1,130 3 0
Grenfell		96 12 4			100 0 0	15 0 0	65 0 0	5 15 0	68 10 0	10 10 10	54 11 3	234 11 3	600 10 8	300 0 0	900 10 8
Gulgong		198 9 3			70 0 0	35 4 6	80 0 0	15 0 0	38 1 7	32 12 1	2 15 11	86 6 6	558 9 10	250 0 0	808 9 10
Gundagai		127 16 2		4 18 6	100 0 0	22 17 3	60 0 0	13 17 6	108 1 0	26 2 7	0 18 6	2 15 10	467 7 4	300 0 0	767 7 4
Hay		560 9 11			150 0 0	90 13 1	109 11 8	46 6 6	248 5 4	25 0 0	6 19 4	302 0 8	1,539 6 6		1,539 6 6
Hill End	8 19 1	86 18 3		1 7 0	75 0 0	33 6 10	55 0 0	10 10 0	4 5 0		32 6 2	15 13 9	323 6 1	800 0 0	1,123 6 1
Inverell	33 2 3	220 14 3			100 0 0	42 1 7	96 13 2	36 17 6	21 5 11	44 10 0	66 19 6	9 1 6	671 5 8		671 5 8
Lismore <sup>6</sup>										2 9 6			2 9 6	182 12 4	185 1 2
Maitland West..	600 0 0	547 17 8		50 0 0		50 16 5	100 0 0	53 12 6	149 12 0	38 11 6	31 14 8	128 18 5	1,751 3 2	2,500 0 0	6,751 3 2
Maitland Bene- volent Society.			122 17 3				50 15 0	4 4 0	758 10 0	20 19 0	47 11 10	385 12 1	699 9 2	2,282 9 0	2,981 18 2
Mudgee		297 16 9		6 6 6	50 0 0	40 0 0	167 10 0	15 8 0	131 10 6	25 0 0			733 11 9		733 11 9
Murrurundi		203 5 6	69 6 3		105 0 0	12 13 10	91 0 0	16 10 0	931 6 11	26 13 3	51 1 8	615 18 1	2,116 15 6	400 0 0	2,516 15 6
Muswellbrook	77 11 5	158 1 7	12 0 0	5 12 8	40 0 0	18 18 5	80 0 0	5 5 0	316 1 4	6 12 6	7 11 6	316 4 5	1,043 18 10		1,043 18 10
Narrabri		285 11 5		4 1 6	100 0 0	60 0 0	100 0 0	8 8 0	3 17 0	17 10 0	3 5 3	383 4 7	965 17 9	351 7 8	1,317 5 5
Newcastle		488 7 7			150 0 0	64 19 4	139 0 0	42 9 2	102 15 5	78 14 8	154 12 9	277 15 8	1,498 14 7	1,000 0 0	2,498 14 7
Orange	174 19 2	203 0 1			62 10 0	81 18 0	161 4 10	27 12 0	29 10 10	81 1 5	20 11 6		842 7 10		842 7 10
Parkes		142 11 3			187 12 8	31 12 1	75 0 0	6 0 0	24 18 8	16 1 6	30 5 1	98 7 2	612 8 5		612 8 5
Parramatta		304 16 8			123 1 0	34 4 2	123 1 0	4 13 0		12 18 6	129 9 11	1,525 14 5	2,159 17 8	700 0 0	2,859 17 8
Queanbeyan		34 2 11		1 5 0	50 0 0		85 0 0	5 5 0	17 12 3	11 0 2	13 6 4	62 0 10	279 12 6		279 12 6
Scone		161 16 8	65 0 0		68 1 2		86 5 0	14 0 0	88 12 8	9 0 8	11 14 2	411 0 7	915 10 11		915 10 11
Temora		236 1 4			42 10 0	84 1 6	113 4 7	35 5 6	447 9 5	39 19 4	19 10 6		1,018 2 2		1,018 2 2
Tamworth		458 7 6	6 14 0	6 8 0	25 0 0	98 4 6	87 10 3	17 3 0	5 11 3	104 12 8	20 1 1	8 2 3	837 14 6	250 0 0	1,087 14 6
Tenterfield		92 15 1			100 0 0	20 11 0	60 0 0	6 0 0	75 10 6	17 14 6	100 8 11	25 8 8	498 8 8	492 18 5	991 7 1
Urana									602 2 6	55 18 1	12 16 0	436 3 5	1,107 0 0		1,107 0 0
Warrald		109 14 11		3 0 0	250 0 0	28 13 6	56 10 0	7 10 0	26 7 8	3 16 0	325 19 8	811 11 9			811 11 9
Wagga Wagga		422 9 10		6 7 6		32 12 2	220 0 0	60 18 0	896 14 8	65 1 6	75 16 4	178 10 9	1,938 10 9	300 0 0	2,238 10 9
Walgett	41 10 4	332 15 9	7 15 0	8 4 0	76 6 8	52 3 0	56 5 0	30 0 0	13 11 6	22 17 7	4 5 4		645 14 2		645 14 2
Wellington		77 2 3			100 0 0		75 0 0	31 10 0	0 7 0	24 14 3	14 18 10	212 8 3	536 0 7		536 0 7
Wilcannia	64 10 5	856 17 2			147 14 8	156 18 1	98 0 0	36 0 0	31 18 6	72 13 6	16 18 2	52 17 2	1,534 7 8		1,534 7 8
Windsor		558 4 11			40 0 0	58 0 0	130 0 0	10 5 0	51 14 6	23 13 10	33 0 4	123 8 3	1,023 8 10	4,700 0 0	5,723 8 10
Wollongong	4 11 2	122 10 9	13 12 0	1 15 0	20 0 0	58 8 4	60 0 0	3 0 0	11 0 3	22 14 2	9 17 3	28 9 6	355 18 5	105 0 0	460 18 5
Yass		104 6 0			104 0 0	21 17 4	70 0 0	22 10 0		27 9 6	8 9 2	48 9 8	407 1 8	200 0 0	607 1 8
Young	41 5 10	275 18 5			100 0 0	43 0 0	125 19 1	36 6 0	24 13 0	20 19 9	3 10 10	67 2 0	738 14 11	497 16 4	1,236 11 3
Total	£ 1,412 19 5	12,141 2 5	313 19 6	155 5 6	4,227 11 10	2,307 2 7	4,725 6 9	967 10 2	5,923 12 10	1,767 13 6	1,886 19 6	3,575 14 6	44,404 18 6	623,300 9	1,67,705 7 7
			£469 5 0												

<sup>1</sup> £4 11s 8d.—Error.

<sup>2</sup> Includes commission.

<sup>3</sup> Included in Hospital maintenance, but building not yet erected.

<sup>7</sup> Rent.

<sup>4</sup> £79, furniture.

<sup>5</sup> Stated together.

<sup>6</sup> Error.

<sup>8</sup> £23 4s. 11d. interest on overdraft.

<sup>9</sup> Lismore Hospital.—Subscriptions, £94 12s.; Government subscription, £90 9s. 10d. Portion of funds collected, Dubbo and Singleton.—No returns.



## THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY'S ASYLUM.

## RETURN OF THE INMATES OF THE BENEVOLENT ASYLUM FOR THE YEAR 1881.

	Women.	Children.	Total.
Remaining in the Asylum 31 December, 1880 ... ..	75	177	...
Admitted during the year ... ..	288	289	...
Births ... ..	...	212	...
	<u>362</u>	<u>678</u>	<u>1,041</u>
Discharged—			
With Permission ... ..	269	305	
To Roman Catholic Orphan School ... ..	...	2	
To Sydney Hospital ... ..	6	...	
To Police ... ..	3	3	
Absconded ... ..	5	7	
To Randwick D. C. Asylum ... ..	...	127	
To Boarding-out Officer ... ..	...	36	
To Hyde Park Asylum ... ..	1	...	
Died ... ..	6	51	
	<u>290</u>	<u>531</u>	<u>821</u>
Remaining in the Asylum, 31st December, 1881 ... ..	73	147	220

During the prevalence of small-pox in Sydney this Institution, as being a receiving-house for women and children, many of whom had resided in the worst parts of the city and under the most adverse sanitary conditions, was at all times peculiarly liable to have that disease imported into it.

To reduce the danger to a minimum the buildings underwent a very searching cleansing and repairs. Especial attention was paid to drainage and ventilation, and an improved system of hot-water reticulation introduced throughout the wards, bath-rooms, closets, &c.

Further to secure the safety of the inmates all new admissions were quarantined and placed under observation prior to being allowed to come in contact with persons already in the asylum, and a casualty ward, for emergency or suspicious cases, was established in connection with the Lying-in Hospital.

In the same interest it was decided for a time to close the ward for examining and prescribing for female out-patients suffering from ovarian or uterine diseases.

The out-relief department was remodelled, and a new store, in the form of a small wing, fitted up and so arranged that provisions could be dispensed to applicants resident in the city without their entering the main buildings of the Asylum.

These several precautions, together with the watchful care of the staff, tended greatly no doubt to keep the Institution free of small-pox.

Consequent on recommendations made to it by the Government, the Directors appointed an Honorary Consulting Medical and Surgical Staff. Such a step will no doubt meet with very general approval.

The want of sufficient and suitable accommodation continues to be the great difficulty of the Society.

The Directors again appealed to Government, requesting an expression of its decision on the question as to whether the present site of the Institution would be required for public purposes; also its opinion as to the advisability of erecting a new and improved Asylum and Lying-in Hospital on the present site.

In the interests of the public and of future inmates it would be well could the Society's application meet prompt reply.

Not only are the present buildings bad in plan and insufficient for the operations of the Society but delay is likely to increase the difficulty of obtaining another site conveniently accessible, spacious in area, and procurable at a moderate price.

## THE CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

In regard of health the condition of the children in the Asylum during 1881 was equal to the average of former years.

No epidemic diseases broke out, but several minor complaints prevailed at different times.

Some of these were imported by new admissions, some were traceable to the life history of parents, while others were incidental to dentition, nutrition, or the treatment the children had undergone previous to their admission.

The deaths numbered fifty-seven. Details of diseases and ages are given in the Medical Return accompanying.

1881.	Diseases.														Death Ages.								
	Marasmus and Atrophy.	Tetanus.	Diarrhea.	Premature Birth.	Debility.	Peritonitis.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Cong. of Liver and Vomiting.	Uremic Convulsions.	Consenital Malformation, &c.	Typhoid Fever.	Puerperal Convulsions.	Heart Disease.	Infantile Convulsions.	Deaths.	Under 1 month.	From 1 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 9 months.	From 9 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	Adults.
Totals.....	31	1	4	5	1	1	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	57	13	22	3	2	3	8	6

Admissions of cases of marasmus or wasting disease were more than usually numerous owing to the number of children brought to the Asylum by the Police, "found deserted or exposed."

Some of these were moribund at time of admission.

LYING-IN

## LYING-IN HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.

Two hundred and twenty-five women were accouched in 1881, being eight less than in 1880.  
Of the above only 50 were married.

The nationalities of the women is seen by reference to the subjoined tables:—

Places of Birth.	
England	25
Scotland	2
Ireland	31
New South Wales	144
Victoria	6
Queensland	3
France	1
Germany	2
Other Countries	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>225</b>

Of the six deaths of female adults which took place in the Asylum during the year 1881 one only occurred in the lying-in wards—a very favorable testimony to the skill and attention of the Society's Officers and Attendants.

## OUT-DOOR RELIEF DEPARTMENT.

Total cost, 1881	£844 15s. 9d.
As against, in 1880	£892 9s. 5d.

The reduction, though small in itself, is the more satisfactory as taking place during a season when, in consequence of drought, provisions had risen in price, and may be accepted as an indication of the facilities present in this Colony for gaining a livelihood by all who are disposed to employ themselves.

The financial statement of the Society is interesting, as showing how heavily it leans on the Government; how comparatively insignificant are the subscriptions it receives from the public, naturally consequent on the large Government aid, and how rapidly its very considerable Reserve Fund is accumulating.

In pointing to the Reserve it is fair also to state that the Society purposes devoting about one half to the building of a new institution expecting Government aid to like amount.

## TREASURER'S ACCOUNT, Benevolent Society's Asylum, 1 January to 31 December, 1881.

INCOME.		EXPENDITURE.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance, 31st December, 1880	1,103 18 4	Maintenance account—	
Received from Government—		Bread	861 18 8
For maintenance, women and children	3,674 10 0	Flour and bran	240 10 5
Out-door relief, £ to £ in subscriptions	476 0 6	Meat	467 12 4
Fines from Police Courts	687 18 4	Vegetables	133 8 2
	4,338 8 10	Groceries	536 1 8
Received from Public—		Drapery and clothing	476 11 7
By subscriptions	678 1 0	Milk	151 18 0
Payments by women	£47 0 0	Furniture	132 9 7
„ children	88 3 6	Fuel and lighting	227 18 1
	671 4 6		2,228 8 6
Interest on £3,000, Government Debentures, and £500 Wood's legacy	187 10 0	Salaries and wages	1,041 13 4
Sales of old materials—cows, fat, &c.	73 10 6	Gratuities to inmates for services	211 15 6
Current balance of petty cash	4 2 9		1,253 8 10
	4 2 9	Buildings and repairs	874 2 10
		Medicine	49 5 8
		Internments	129 11 6
		Secretary's Department—Stationery and printing	43 6 0
		Advertising	63 15 0
		Stamps, &c.	0 14 0
			107 15 0
		Commission on collection	35 14 0
		Insurance	14 7 0
		Sundries—Petties and incidentals	41 3 7
		Donation to Mrs. Mansfield (widow of late manager)	100 0 0
		Rent paid out-relief pensions	130 9 0
			250 12 7
		Medical comforts, &c.—	
		Wines, spirits, and fruits, &c.	40 1 9
		Cows, purchased for milk (for sickly infants)	23 5 0
			72 6 9
		Balance, petty cash	43 18 5
		Balance at Bank, 31 December, 1881	879 3 4
			*923 1 9
	£ 6,908 14 11		£ 6,908 14 11

\* An asset not referred to in Investment account but which might go to increase that account.

## INVESTMENT ACCOUNT.

Dr.		Cr.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Amount legacies and bequests	5,222 16 7	By Land at Bankstown	480 0 0
„ Proceeds sale of house, and of land given by Government	10,359 4 5	„ Government Debentures	3,000 0 0
„ Investments and interest on Bank deposits	15,449 19 1	„ Wood's legacy	500 0 0
	31,032 0 1		3,500 0 0
„ Land at Bankstown (very under valued)	490 0 0	„ Deposits in Banks, viz. :—	
		• N. S. Wales	15,731 16 8
		• The City Bank	11,800 3 5
			27,532 0 1
	£ 31,512 0 1		£ 31,512 0 1

## STATE CHILDREN'S RELIEF BOARD.

Two years ago an Association, principally of Ladies, constituted themselves into a society, having for its object the placing of children found in the Benevolent Society's Asylum, in respectable homes under active supervision.

The Government countenanced the movement so far as to give it pecuniary assistance. Subsequently, by the passing of an Act on the 5th April, 1881, entitled the State Children's Relief Act, the operations of the Society became merged within a new Government department.

A board was nominated by the Colonial Secretary on the 19th April, an officer, styled the Boarding-out Officer appointed on the 9th June, regulations were framed and assented to by the Government on 2nd September, and active operations resumed in October last.

Prior to the Society suspending its work, sixty-three children had been placed in homes, two of whom had been permanently adopted.

By the 31st December, 1881, ninety-one children had been provided for, two deaths were reported, and eight children had been reclaimed by parents.

The duties of the Boarding-out officer, in addition to keeping the accounts and records of the office, comprise personal visitations of the homes of the children, inquiries into the characters of proposed foster parents, and correspondence with district visitors. Between June and December, 192 visits to children were made, sixty-one homes of applicants were inspected, and a large number (58) of District visitors' reports received.

Children have been boarded out in the following neighbourhoods:—Suburbs of Sydney, Goulburn, Menangle, Bowral, Windellama, Tarago, and Mullengallenga.

## BOARDING-OUT SOCIETY.

RECEIPTS, 1881.		EXPENDITURE, 1881.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Jan. 1. Balance in hand .....	136 5 7	Board of 61 children from Jan. 1 to May 5 ...	296 12 6
Mar. 17. Received from Government .....	199 19 10	Clothing purchased " " .....	24 10 4
May 29. Received from contributing parents from January 1 to date.....	22 16 0	Incidental expenses .....	9 10 0
	£359 1 5	Unexpected balance returned to Treasury .....	28 8 7
			£359 1 5

## STATE CHILDREN'S RELIEF BOARD.—GENERAL ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS, 1881.		EXPENDITURE, 1881.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
July 13. Deposit from Treasury in Bank of New South Wales .....	500 0 0	Board of 89 children from May 5 to Dec. 31...	317 6 0
Dec. 31. Deposit at Treasury for Boarding-out officer's salary from June 9 to Dec. 31, 1881 .....	196 1 7	Clothing purchased " " .....	118 15 3
		Boarding-out officer's travelling expenses from June 9 to Dec. 31, 1881.....	26 3 2
		Incidental expenses—	
		Funerals .....	4 5 0
		Books of Department .....	7 6 0
		Medical attendance .....	3 0 0
		Painting signboard .....	1 17 6
		Cleaning offices .....	1 1 0
		Carriage of children .....	1 10 0
		Bibles.....	2 3 6
		Sundries.....	3 3 10
			24 6 10
		Boarding-out officer's salary from June 9 to Dec. 31.....	196 1 7
		Balance in Bank, Dec. 31 .....	13 18 9
	£696 1 7		£696 1 7

Office rent and furnishing not included—£184 6s.

Parents contributed towards the support of their boarded-out children, £31 15s.  
Parliament has voted for this year's operations, £3,160.

## DESTITUTE CHILDREN'S ASYLUM, RANDWICK.

THE improvement noticeable in the preceding year throughout this Institution was well maintained during 1881.

I desire to report most favourably on the good order, cleanliness, and regularity which marked the administration of the Asylum, as well in matters of domestic economy as in attention to the care of the children. The ventilation of the Infants' School-room and of some of the Dormitories requires attention. In the first it is defective, and means other than by merely opening windows should be devised for securing at all times abundance of pure air for the children during the night in the dormitories.

With the exception of some cases of measles, a few cases of sore eyes, and the outbreak of whooping-cough in the last few days of the year, the health of the children was very satisfactory.

## Medical report—

In hospital, 31 January, 1880 ... ..	43	
Admissions, 1881 ... ..	822	865
Discharges ... ..	785	
Died ... ..	3	788
Remaining in Hospital, 31 December, 1881 ... ..	77	

## Description of cases—

Measles ... ..	120	
Mumps ... ..	92	
Affection of eyes ... ..	186	
Various ... ..	464	862

## Deaths—

Accidental fall ... ..	1	
Heart disease ... ..	1	
Peritonitis ... ..	1	3

For several months during the presence of small-pox in Sydney the Institution, as a precautionary measure, was closed against visitors and friends of the children; at the same time the possession of the new Receiving-house as a place of quarantine enabled the Board to continue receiving new drafts of children, and so prevented undue pressure at the Benevolent Society's Asylum.

## Report of Inspector Department Public Instruction on the school progress—

Boys ... ..	Good
Girls ... ..	Good
Infants ... ..	Very fair.

It is with sincere pleasure I beg to draw the attention of the Colonial Secretary to the reduction made last year in the rate of cost of maintenance.

The gross cost charge per head to the Government was £16 12s. 1d. for 1881, as against £21 15s. 11d. in 1880, which, on the number (483) of the State children, shows a comparative saving to the public revenue equal to £2,500.

In order to trace out more easily the sources of this reduction, I have placed side by side on page 20 the analysis of expenditure in the above two years.

Passing over smaller differences, as scarcely affecting the issue, it will be seen the diminution arises under the two items, of buildings and clothing.

The Directory now possessing every accommodation and appliance requisite for the efficient working of the Institution, the reduction under the first of these headings is likely to become permanent.

As regards the saving under the latter heading, however, I confess to a fear lest the gain prove only temporary, representing perhaps lessened stocks in use, which may require a ratable increase in the future.

In the item rations I observe there was a slight decrease, viz., £4 3s. 8d. per head in 1881, as against £4 19s. 5d. in 1880.

The gain may be a perfectly legitimate one, as, for instance, by the lessened cost for bread, which is now purchased by contract in place of being baked on the premises.

So necessary, however, is a liberal diet to children of the type usually found in our charitable institutions that attempts to reduce expenditure under the item of food must always prove exceedingly difficult, as tending to reduce either the quantity of the supply or to depreciate its quality.

In justice to the management I must add the children at the Randwick Asylum always look well nourished, and that during the last two years I have been much pleased at the marked improvement in their general appearance.

*Statistics*



Statistics.

Numerical strength on 31st December, 1880 ...	Boys. 370	Girls. 269	Total ... 639
Admitted, 1881—			
From parents or guardians ...	Boys. 30	Girls. 21	= 51
By Government order ...	79	57	= 136
	109	78	Total ... 187 = 826
Discharged, 1881—			
To parents or guardians ...	26	26	= 52
Apprenticed to subscribers ...	56	44	= 100
Deaths ...	2	1	= 3
	84	71	Total ... 155
Remaining in Institution, 31st December, 1881 (395 boys, 276 girls) ...			671
Daily average number of children throughout the year—			
By direct admissions from parents or guardians ...			173½
State children received through Benevolent Asylum ...			483¼
Total daily average numbers, 1881 ...			662

It will thus be seen that the Society's own children, as compared with the number whose cost is entirely paid for by the Government, is in the ratio of 1 only to 2·7.

Classification of ages and religion of children:—

Children.	Under 7 years.		From 7 to 9 years.		From 9 to 11 years.		From 11 to 13 years.		Total.	
	P.	R.C.	P.	R.C.	P.	R.C.	P.	R.C.	Boys.	Girls.
Boys .....	62	18	79	26	80	34	65	31	395	276
Girls .....	50	16	46	24	54	28	36	22		
	321				350				671	

DESTITUTE CHILDREN'S ASYLUM, RANDWICK—Analysis of Expenditure for 1881, also showing Expenditure under similar Headings for 1880.

Year.	Average No. of Children.	Salaries.		Rations.		Clothing.		Furniture.		Crockery and Hardware.		Fuel and Light.	
		Total.	Rate per head.	Total.	Rate per head.	Total.	Rate per head.	Total.	Rate per head.	Total.	Rate per head.	Total.	Rate per head.
1881 .....	662	£ 3125 11 1	£ 4 14 5	£ 2763 5 10	£ 4 3 7½	£ 1143 13 0	£ 1 14 0½	£ 350 16 3	£ 0 10 7½	£ 119 0 10	£ 0 3 7	£ 486 7 3	£ 0 14 8½
1880 .....	656	£ 3071 15 10	£ 4 13 7	£ 3261 12 7	£ 4 19 5	£ 3062 9 0	£ 4 13 4	£ 295 14 1	£ 0 9 0	£ 221 11 6	£ 0 6 9	£ 468 11 3	£ 0 14 3

Year.	Forage and Farm. Miscellaneous.		Expenses.		Education.		Medicines.		Buildings and Improvements.		Total cost, exclusive of cost of Buildings.		Gross Cost.	
	Total.	Rate per head.	Total.	Rate per head.	Total.	Rate per head.	Total.	Rate per head.	Total.	Rate per head.	Total.	Rate per head.	Total.	Rate per head.
1881 .....	£ 770 1 9	£ 1 8 3	£ 359 7 4	£ 0 10 10½	£ 386 5 0	£ 0 11 8	£ 144 16 2	£ 0 4 4½	£ 1333 7 4	£ 2 0 5	£ 9654 5 3	£ 14 11 3	£ 10932 12 4	£ 16 12 1
1880 .....	£ 740 10 10	£ 1 2 6	£ 447 4 1	£ 0 13 7	£ 359 0 6	£ 0 10 11	£ 215 11 2	£ 0 6 6	£ 2154 0 6	£ 3 5 8	£ 12144 0 8	£ 18 10 3	£ 14293 1 2	£ 21 15 11

\* The above is the amount calculated in estimating cost chargeable to Government on the State Children, but does not take account of a further sum of £422 ls. 4d. paid for improvements, provided for by funds of Society.  
Gross difference per head:—£5 ss. 10d. in favour of 1881.

Income for 1881.

From public subscriptions and donations ...	£ 1,708 14 0	£ s. d.
Interest from Perpetual Subscribers' Fund ...	513 5 4	
Government subsidy—£2 to £1 annual subscriptions ...	4,000 0 0	
Do. For maintenance, State Children, November, 1880 ...	525 7 3	
Do. do. do. December, 1880 ...	539 0 9	
Do. Supplementary maintenance account, 1880, being difference between £14 and £21 15s. 11d. per head ...	3,536 10 6	
Do. For maintenance, at £14 for 1881 ...	5,576 15 11	
	<u>14,177 14 5</u>	
Amount received from parents and guardians ...	264 7 3	
Fees paid by employers on apprenticing ...	92 8 0	
Amount taken from Apprentices' Wages Fund for incidentals ...	105 0 0	
Amount received, account N.Z. Government Debentures, due ...	1,000 0 0	
Fixed deposits repaid ...	45 12 0	
Interest on fixed deposits ...	102 6 2	
Miscellaneous articles sold ...	86 11 9	
Legacies and bequests ...	234 0 0	
Special donation to Society ...	150 0 0	
Cheques unrepresented, 31/12/81 ...	314 12 8	
	<u>£18,794 11 5</u>	

		<i>Expenditure.</i>							
Cheques outstanding, 31/12/80	...	...	...	...	...	...	223	16	4
Balance in A.J.S. Bank	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	2	7
									346 18 11
Salaries and wages...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,093	19	2
Secretary and accountant	...	...	...	...	...	...	325	0	0
Chaplains' and medical officers' salaries	...	...	...	...	...	...	282	2	0
Payments on account of education	...	...	...	...	...	...	386	5	0
Salary and commission to Collector	...	...	...	...	...	...	319	9	11
Buildings and Improvements	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,333	7	4
Maintenance—Wages	...	...	...	...	...	105	0	0	
Do. Clothing and bedding	...	...	...	...	1,143	13	6		
Do. Ironmongery	...	...	...	...	119	0	10		
Do. Groceries	...	...	...	...	802	14	5		
Do. Flour	...	...	...	...	94	0	0		
Do. Meat	...	...	...	...	617	3	4		
Do. Bread	...	...	...	...	940	15	4		
Do. Provisions	...	...	...	...	313	12	9		
Do. Fuel and light	...	...	...	...	486	7	3		
Do. Farm	...	...	...	...	770	1	9		
Do. Medicines	...	...	...	...	144	16	2		
							5,537		5 4
Printing, stationery, postage, advertising, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	320	15	10
Premium on Fire Insurance of £35,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	0	0
Interest and exchange	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	11	6
Furniture and miscellaneous expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	16	3
							10,992		12 4
Purchase of 16 New South Wales Debentures at £100...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,600	0	0
Fixed deposits in A.J.S. Bank	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,547	18	0
Payments on account of Reception-house	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	15	6
Do. do. Boring for water	...	...	...	...	...	...	341	5	10
Balance in A.J.S. Bank	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,885	0	10
							7,455		0 2
							£18,794		11 5

PERPETUAL SUBSCRIBERS' FUND.

Interest on which is considered as subscriptions, entitling to Government subsidy, £2 to £1. £11,235 6 1

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF SOCIETY, 31ST DECEMBER, 1881.

		<i>Assets.</i>							
By balance in A.J.S. Bank	...	...	...	...	...	1,885	0	10	
Government grant subscription account, December, 1881	...	...	...	...	...	333	6	8	
Government maintenance account, November, 1881	...	...	...	...	£589	5	11		
Government maintenance account, December, 1881	...	...	...	...	599	3	9		
							1,188		9 8
Fixed deposit account A.J.S. Bank	...	...	...	...	...	5,547	18	0	
Government maintenance account for 1881	...	...	...	...	1,258	9	3		
Less paid by parents of State children	...	...	...	...	63	1	1		
							1,195		8 2
Valuation of stock on hand, 31st December, 1881	...	...	...	...	...	10,150	3	4	
							1,813		16 2
							£11,963		19 6
		<i>Liabilities.</i>							
To Bequest Fund	...	...	...	...	...	94	3	8	
Perpetual Subscribers' Fund	...	...	...	...	...	1,135	6	1	
Unpresented cheques, 31st December, 1881	...	...	...	...	...	314	12	8	
							1,544		2 5
							£10,419		17 1

From the foregoing statistics it will be seen the Randwick Society possesses a Reserve Fund, called a Perpetual Subscribers' Fund, of £11,235 6s. 1d., and net assets equal to £10,419 17s. 1d., together £21,755 3s. 2d.



## INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

The objects of this Society are to furnish to the industrious among the blind efficient instruction in work, convenient workshops, materials for carrying on their work, and a place where it may be advantageously sold.

From being but little known the Institution to the present time has scarcely received that liberal support from the public which its promoters had hoped for, or its truly benevolent purposes deserve. The unfinished and unsightly approach to the Sale-room may probably have deterred visitors, but this defect is now remedied. As it is an integral part of the scheme to make the Institution as nearly as possible self-supporting, it is to be hoped the work done in the Institution, which is excellent and of assured materials, will come gradually to be appreciated and more sought for.

The Committee speak in very favorable terms of the good conduct and attention of the workers.

These last year numbered seven of ages ranging from 21 to 58 years. They exhibited remarkable intelligence and aptitude in adapting themselves to new localities and employments, and much of their work done is of a very superior character as regards strength, though as might be expected somewhat wanting in finish.

Basket and mattress-making have hitherto been the chief employments; the demand for the first of these is already very fair.

Cane-chair seating, wherever orders can be obtained, is also carried on; and I saw some pretty rustic chairs made of willow among the articles exhibited for sale, also fancy baskets, flower-stands, &c.

After deducting the cost of materials, each worker gets the full price of any article made by him, and as additional encouragement the Society has supplemented hitherto the worker's earnings so as to reach a rate of 14s. per week; neither board nor sleeping accommodation is at present supplied.

The accounts of the Society have been rendered to me in such a form that I am unable to represent the period between January and December, 1881, and therefore give two periods. The return for current year is promised in regular form.

## Balance sheet from time of formation of the Society to 5th May, 1881:—

<i>Receipts—</i>		£	s.	d.
Legacy, J. W. Wood's estate	...	5,000	0	0
Public subscriptions and donations	...	1,328	6	6
Government subsidy	...	1,000	0	0
Goods sold, made by workers	...	63	15	2
		<u>£7,392</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>8</u>
<i>Expenditure—</i>				
Cost of building	...	6,650	5	1
Tools purchased	...	15	15	11
Materials ditto	...	117	16	0
Wages to workers	...	103	19	7
Sundry expenditure	...	80	6	8
Salaries to Superintendent and Secretary	...	121	10	0
Interest on overdraft	...	119	13	0
Balance, 5 May, 1881	...	182	15	5
		<u>£7,392</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>8</u>

## BALANCE SHEET of Industrial Blind Institution 31st December, 1881, being for part of the year from 5th May, 1881, to 31st December, 1881.

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	1881.	£	s.	d.
Additions to building	64	7	0	May 5.—By Balance	182	15	5
Wages to workers	155	1	7	RECEIPTS.			
Salaries	163	15	0	Donations and subscriptions	191	14	6
Material purchased	132	0	6	From Government	327	11	0
Sundry expenditure	64	2	5	Goods sold	209	4	1
Interest on overdraft	0	19	0	Interest	15	0	0
Balance	345	19	6				
	<u>£926</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	1881.			
				Dec. 31.—By Balance	£345	19	6

## INFANTS' HOME, ASHFIELD.

In a former report I alluded to the dangers to infant life, consequent on the practice of allowing women of tainted reputation, or who were bearing unaided the burden of maternal cares, to be discharged from the Benevolent Society's Lying-in Hospital without further supervision or assistance.

No doubt in some cases these are not required, or in others would not be accepted; but of their necessity in a large number of instances there can be no question as is proved by the high death rate of infants brought to the Infants' Home, and the eagerness with which the labours of this Society are availed of, by the many women with infants who seek admission into the Home at Ashfield.

My visits to the Institution have satisfied me that the committee of management are employing the means at their disposal judiciously and with excellent results.

The children look very well cared for, the Home is clean and orderly, and great pains seem taken to raise the self respect of the women by a kindly watchful supervision.

The elder children, under care of a nurse, attend the Public School, and when suitable homes are found are now being sent to foster parents by the State Children's Relief Board.

Owing to the absence of the Society's honorary treasurer and recent changes in the secretaryship I am not in a position to present a balance sheet showing the pecuniary position of the Society during 1881, or to give such details of its operations as I should wish to have done, but the principal amounts of income and expenditure, together with tables of admissions and discharges, medical cases, and deaths, are here set forth:—

<i>Part Income—</i>	STATISTICS, 1881.								
Subscriptions ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	£525	9	9
Contributing mothers ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	258	13	0
Interest remitted... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	0	0
							£884 2 9		
 <i>Part Expenditure—</i>									
Salaries and wages ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	£460	7	6
Provisions... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	669	13	3
Fuel and lighting... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	18	7
Linen and bedding ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	0	0
Drugs ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	11	9
Funerals ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	0	0
Repairs ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	2	4
Secretariat ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	1	6
Interest ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	0	0
Commission ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	11	9
							£1,484 6 8		

The returns do not furnish bank balances at beginning and end of 1881, and my application for further information has not been answered.

*Table of Admissions and Discharges:—*

Inmates in "The Home," 31 December, 1880:—		Males.	Females.	Totals.
Women ... ..	17			
Children ... ..	...	31	15	46
Admissions, 1881—Women ... ..	29			
Children ... ..	...	27	30	57
Discharges, 1881—Women ... ..	26			
Children ... ..	...	10	8	18
Deaths, 1881—Women ... ..	Nil.			
Children ... ..	...	18	20	38
Remaining in Institution 31 December, 1881—Women ... ..	20			
Children ... ..	...	30	17	47

*Table of Cases treated Medically, and Deaths:—*

1st Class.	Diseases—	Zymotic, parasitic	Cases.	Deaths.
2nd "	"	Constitutional tubercular	30	14
3rd "	"	Local—Organs of circulation	24	10
		Integumentary system	40	4
4th "	"	Developmental, nutrition	4	2
			12	8
		Totals ... ..	110	38

I would draw attention to the heavy mortality under classes 2 and 4, as showing both the disadvantageous circumstances under which the Society has to carry on its work, and the condition of the poor children when brought to it.

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## PART 2.

INSTITUTIONS WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT OF  
MINISTER FOR PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

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PROTESTANT ORPHAN SCHOOL, PARRAMATTA.

THE same kindly attention to the comfort and happiness of the children, with the same favourable results mentioned in my previous reports, was again manifest at this Institution last year.

With the exception of some cases of whooping-cough, and minor forms of disease, the general health of the children was excellent.

The average daily numbers in the Orphanage again show a small decrease:—1880—daily average 233; 1881—daily average 226. *Ceteris paribus* this difference would, in itself, occasion a slight increase in the rate per head for maintenance, but other matters have combined to raise expenses very considerably. With a view to reducing the cost of making up the children's clothing and to assist the matron, two additional attendants are engaged, raising the item of wages from £5 2s. 6½d. in 1880, to £5 10s. 8½d.

The clothing item was unduly swelled from £2 8s. 1½d. in 1880 to £2 13s. 0½d. in 1881 in consequence of a mistake made in ordering more boots than were required; it will bear a corresponding reduction in the current year.

The principal increase seems to have been occasioned by the higher rates paid for food (£4 15s. 11½d. in 1880 against £5 6s. 7½d. in 1881).

	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.
Remaining in Institution, 31st December, 1880 ... ..	152	80	232
Admitted, 1881 ... ..	24	21	45
	<u>176</u>	<u>101</u>	<u>277</u>
Discharged, 1881—			
Apprenticed ... ..	6	5	
Returned to relatives ... ..	23	16	
Died ... ..	—	1	
	<u>29</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>51</u>
Remaining in Institution, 31st December, 1881 ... ..	147	79	226

By a singular coincidence the daily average number for the year is also 226.

*Analysis of Expenditure.*

PROTESTANT Orphan School—Average cost in detail for the year 1881.

Year.	Average No. of Children.	Salaries.		Maintenance (provisions).		Clothing.		Furniture.		Crockery, Hardware, &c.		Fuel.	
		Total cost.	Rate per head.	Total cost.	Rate per head.	Total cost.	Rate per head.	Total cost.	Rate per head.	Total cost.	Rate per head.	Total cost.	Rate per head.
1881 ...	226	£ s. d. 1,261 2 5	£ s. d. 5 10 8½	£ s. d. 1,204 16 4½	£ s. d. 5 6 7½	£ s. d. 599 11 6	£ s. d. 2 13 0½	Nil.	Nil.	£ s. d. 130 14 11	£ s. d. 0 11 7	£ s. d. 110 18 8	£ s. d. 0 9 9½

Year.	Light.		Forage.		Incidental Expenses.		Allowance to Officers in lieu of Quarters, Rations, &c.		School Books.		Medicines.		Total average cost per head, exclusive of repairs to buildings, &c.
	Total cost.	Rate per head.	Total cost.	Rate per head.	Total cost.	Rate per head.	Total cost.	Rate per head.	Total cost.	Rate per head.	Total cost.	Rate per head.	
1881 ...	£ s. d. 110 2 0	£ s. d. 0 9 9	£ s. d. 45 5 4	£ s. d. 0 4 0½	£ s. d. 232 6 4	£ s. d. 1 0 6½	£ s. d. 157 1 8	£ s. d. 0 13 10½	£ s. d. 46 5 5	£ s. d. 0 4 1½	£ s. d. 26 7 7	£ s. d. 0 2 4	£ s. d. 17 6 5½

As per above return ... ..	Cost of maintenance. £3,914 12 2	Cost per head. £17 6 5½
Deduct payments by friends of children ... ..	£19 12 6	
By sale of pigs ... ..	2 14 10	
	<u>22 6 6</u>	<u>2 0</u>
	£3,892 5 8	Per head. £17 4 5½
Add proportion medical vote* ... ..	50	£0 4 10
„ charges of Department of Prisons—		
To making up clothing ... ..	£3 0 0	
„ Boots supplied ... ..	£81 18 6	
	<u>184 18 6</u>	
Work executed under Colonial Architect's vote and direction—		
Ordinary repairs ... ..	697 16 9	3 1 9
		<u>4 2 11</u>

Gross cost, including repairs to building, &c. £4,825 0 11; per head £21 7 4½  
 A further sum of £898 was paid last year towards completion of the new boys' dormitories. The additional accommodation will be 40 beds, possessing a cubic air-space per bed of 700 feet.

Clothing returns, showing work done by the girls—717 articles made; 11,970 articles repaired.  
 School Progress—Inspector's (Department Public Instruction) Report—

Boys ... ..	Fair.
Girls ... ..	Fair.
Infants ... ..	Tolerable.



## ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN SCHOOL, PARRAMATTA.

## Statistics.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Remaining in Institution on 31st December, 1880	177	143	320
Admitted during 1881	33	27	60
	<u>210</u>	<u>170</u>	<u>380</u>
Discharged—			
Apprenticed	11	8	
Returned to friends	21	17	
Died	—	3	
	<u>32</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>60</u>
Remaining in Institution, 31st December, 1881	...	...	320

General health of the children very good. No epidemic, excepting a few cases of whooping-cough.

ANALYSIS showing cost during 1881 in aggregate and rate per head on the average daily number of the children, viz., 323:—

Year.	Average Number of Children.	Salaries.		Maintenance.		Clothing.		Crockery and Hardware.		Fuel.		Furniture.	
		Total cost.	Rate per head.	Total cost.	Rate per head.	Total cost.	Rate per head.	Total cost.	Rate per head.	Total cost.	Rate per head.	Total cost.	Rate per head.
1881	323	£ 1,240 0 0	s. 16 9½	£ 1,587 15 9	s. 4 18 3½	£ 927 9 6	s. 2 17 5	£ 169 9 4	s. 0 10 5½	£ 126 0 10	s. 0 7 9½	Nil.	Nil.

Year.	Light.		Forage.		Incidental Expenses.		Allowances to Officers in lieu of Quarters and Rations.*		School Books and Stationery.		Medicines.		Total average cost per head, exclusive of repairs to buildings, &c.	
	Total cost.	Rate per head.	Total cost.	Rate per head.	Total cost.	Rate per head.	Total cost.	Rate per head.	Total cost.	Rate per head.	Total cost.	Rate per head.	Total cost.	Rate per head.
1881	£ 60 6 3	s. 0 3 8½	£ 58 16 0	s. 0 3 7½	£ 85 13 0	s. 0 6 3½	£ 80 0 0	s. 0 4 11½	£ 83 2 7	s. 0 5 1½	£ 29 10 1	s. 0 1 9½	£ 4,448 12 4	s. 13 15 5

Included in above are two items—£159 9s. 2d., paid Darlinghurst Gaol for making up clothing; and £200 19s., paid Parramatta Gaol for boots.

Showing average maintenance cost = £4,448 12s. 4d., or per head	£ 13 15 5
Add proportion of medical vote—£50	0 3 1½
Add proportion of Colonial Architect's vote—£141 8s. 11d., for ordinary repairs and improvements	0 8 9
	<u>£14 7 3½</u>
Deduct receipts from relatives of children for maintenance—£21 8s. 6d.	0 1 3½
	<u>£14 5 11½</u>

Articles of clothing made, 3,726; repaired, 9,512.

The overcrowded condition of this Orphanage, as well as the very insufficient accommodation for its officers and administrative staff caused Government two years ago to instruct the Colonial Architect to make suitable provision for the better working of the Institution. Building contracts to the extent of £6,150 were accordingly taken and will shortly be completed. In 1880 a sum of £1,000 was paid on account, and in 1881 a further sum of £3,300. The additions and extensions are enumerated below:—

- No. 1. New Wing to Main Building—brick.  
 Basement—2 rooms, each 20 ft. x 18 ft. x 8 ft. high.  
 Ground floor (Matron's)—2 rooms, each 20 ft. 7in. x 18 ft. x 12 ft. high.  
 1st floor (Officers') 2 rooms, each 21 ft. x 18 ft. x 11 ft. high.  
 2nd floor (Girls' Dormitories)—2 rooms, each 21 ft. 4in. x 18 ft. 4in. x 11 ft. high.  
 A staircase and lobby divides each pair of rooms.
- No. 2. Offices, extension—  
 Ground floor (Bread and flour store), 15 ft. 6in. x 12 ft. 4in. x 9 ft. high.  
 Do. (Servants' hall), 30 ft. x 18 ft. 6in. x 11 ft. high.  
 Do. (Provision store), 20 ft. x 18 ft. 6in. x 11 ft. high.  
 Upper floor, Servants' dormitories—  
 No. 1. 30 ft. x 18 ft. 6in. x 9 ft. 6in. high.  
 No. 2. 20 ft. x 18 ft. 6in. x 9 ft. 6in. high.
- No. 3. New bath-room and lavatory, 30 ft. x 20 ft. x 11 ft. high.  
 No. 4. Wash-house, 28 ft. x 20 ft. x 10 ft. 3in. high.  
 Laundry, 28 ft. x 20 ft. x 10 ft. 3in. high.  
 Linen room, 20 ft. x 20 ft. x 10 ft. 3in. high.  
 Drying loft, 56 ft. 6in. x 20 ft. x 6 ft. high.
- No. 5. Shed for carts, &c., 25 ft. x 15 ft. x 10 ft. 6in. high.  
 Stables (3 stalls), 20 ft. x 15 ft. x 10 ft. 6in. high.

In

\* Boys' teacher allowed £54 per annum in lieu of quarters and rations. Baker allowed £26 per annum in lieu of quarters.

In previous annual reports to the Government I have endeavoured to bring prominently to notice the overcrowded condition of this Institution.

The additions and extensions enumerated, although doubtless they were urgently needed, tending materially to increase the comfort of those in charge of the children, by facilitating the domestic working of the Institution, yet are not of a character to relieve the pressure in the dormitories.

On the boys' side no extra space has been gained, and only to extent of sixteen to twenty beds on that for the girls. I therefore respectfully suggest that every effort be continued to keep down the admissions into this Orphanage, and if possible reduce the numbers. That such is possible without occasioning any hardship I believe, and I am strengthened in this idea by comparing the small number of the children who leave the Institution as apprentices compared with the far greater number who are returned to friends as soon as they attain a wage-earning age.

The report of the Examiner from the Department of Public Instruction on the progress made in the school during last year is summarised below:—

Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	Fair + (or better than fair).
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	Fair.
Infants	...	...	...	...	...	...	Very fair

#### NAUTICAL SCHOOL-SHIP "VERNON."

SHIP life even in harbour appears to possess especial advantages for treating youths of irregular habits and possessing minds abnormally excited.

The alternations of schooling with ship duties, of emulation with restraint, of novelty with routine, of strictness with a benificent and continuous supervision on such a school-ship as the "Vernon," all tend to make the boys on board yield themselves willingly to the discipline brought to bear upon them.

Dividing the credit of the results between the system and the judicious manner of working it I have much pleasure in again reporting most favourably on the appearance of the boys on the "Vernon," especially in matters regarding their health, smartness, and apparent cheerful submission to authority.

It seems a matter for regret that the special education taught and the opportunities given of making the boys into real sailors is not more availed of, and the more so as many of the lads themselves seem willing to take to the sea as a profession. Out of a total of seventy-two apprentices in 1881 but ten went to sea.

This deficiency in results appears attributable not to defects in the training, but rather to an absence of proper machinery for bringing the employer and apprentice within observation of each other, or is a consequence of limiting within too narrow bounds the class of shipowners who may employ the boys from the "Vernon."

The formation of a nucleus to our future Colonial Navy may tend to remove some of the difficulties hitherto existing by offering in it places to boys whose intelligence and good conduct have proved them worthy of consideration.

During last year a good deal of heavy work in new sparring and setting up the standing rigging of the ship was done by the boys under aid and direction of their instructors. The saving to the Government is considerable and the work was I am informed executed in a thoroughly satisfactory and efficient manner.

Under statistics a list is given of items which will doubtless prove interesting.

It would be very desirable that full inquiry should be made before apprenticing boys to distant places in the interior, and that an adequate surveillance be maintained during such apprenticeship. This is done with advantage with regard to the children apprenticed from the Randwick Asylum.

That there may occasionally be just grounds for apprehension lest some of the boys receive ill treatment, the history of the past only too well has proved. The difficulty however is great of providing a safeguard unobjectionable in its working and not too costly.

#### Statistics.

Number on board 31st December, 1880	...	...	...	...	...	148
Admitted by committals, 1881	...	...	...	...	...	112
Returned by employer	...	...	...	...	...	6
From Female Industrial School, Biloela	...	...	...	...	...	4
						122
						270
Discharged, apprenticed	...	...	...	...	...	72
To Female Industrial School, as under seven years	...	...	...	...	...	6
Relatives	...	...	...	...	...	13
Infirmary	...	...	...	...	...	1
Informal Warrant	...	...	...	...	...	1
						93
Remaining on board 31st December, 1881	...	...	...	...	...	177
Daily average number throughout the year	...	...	...	...	...	166

School

## School Progress—Inspector's Report, "Fair."

Ages of committals, 1881 :—3 to 7 years, 7 ; 7 to 10 years, 26 ; 10 to 13 years, 45 ; 13 to 17 years, 45 ; total, 123.

Boys apprenticed, 1881 :—General servants, 38 ; sailors, 10 ; station and farm work, 19 ; surveyors' working assistants, 2 ; cook, gardener, groom, 3 ; total, 72.

Professed religion of boys' parents—Protestants, 64 ; Roman Catholics, 48 ; total, 112.

Visits of religious instructors, 1881—Protestants, 70 ; Roman Catholics, 68 ; total, 138.

On Sundays, when the weather permits, the boys in charge of officers attend places of public worship.

*Medical Report, 1881.*

*Heart disease... .. 1	*Skin diseases ... .. 5
Gastric fever ... .. 5	Cuts, bruises, &c. ... .. 5
Do. irritation ... .. 3	*Incontinence in retaining urine ... .. 1
Shingles ... .. 1	Mumps... .. 1

Total cases, 22. Deaths, 0.

\*Most of these cases were brought on board by new committals.

In many instances the boys on arrival bear on their persons painful evidences of neglect.

## REFITTING AND REPAIRS TO SHIP.

The work was done by the boys under direction and with assistance of their regular instructors.

*Spars.*—New main-mast fitted and placed.

„ top-mast and top-gallant-mast made and set up.

Main-yard repaired and swung.

New fore-yard made from old main-mast.

„ main-topsail-yard made from old fore-yard.

„ swinging-boom made from old main-top-mast.

„ royal-yard made from old top-sail-yard.

*Rigging.*—The standing and running rigging was thoroughly examined, repaired, and set up.

The item "Stores" provided for the above work.

*Expenditure—1881.*

	Rate per head.		
	£	s.	d.
Salaries ... ..	1,636	1	0
Provisions ... ..	1,411	19	8
Clothing and bedding ... ..	445	5	2
Books and stationery ... ..	26	4	11
Stores, including spars, &c. ... ..	599	14	9
Fuel and lights ... ..	73	0	0
Medicines ... ..	24	19	11
Medical officer's salary ... ..	50	0	0
Sundries ... ..	117	3	0
Goods supplied from gaoles ... ..	56	2	0
	4,440	10	5
Deduct payments by relatives... ..	150	12	0
Cost to Government ... ..	£4,289	18	5
		£25	16 10

## FEMALE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, BILOELA.

THE history of the inmates during the year 1881 was happily very uneventful. The matron describes the conduct of the girls as having been on the whole satisfactory, and their health excellent, notwithstanding a few cases of whooping-cough.

The returns herewith show the numbers, the admissions, and the discharges during the year. I regret exceedingly to point out the large number of girls who were recommitted (10) and (1) returned out of a total of 27 apprenticed. To a considerable extent I fear this undesirable result is traceable to the influences exercised by the senior girls who come to the Institution bringing with them evil experiences which leaven the minds of the juniors. Of the reclamation of many of the older girls, as mentioned in my previous reports, the Matron has expressed grave doubts ; and I therefore would suggest the advisability of a more perfect separation between such girls as have been brought up in the school and those who have attained considerable age and a knowledge of vice before entering it.

Only

Only one death took place, that of a little boy under seven years awaiting transfer to the "Vernon." At the time of admission he was suffering from chest disease, to which ultimately he succumbed.

<i>Statistics, 1881.</i>		Girls.	Boys.	Total.
Remaining in Institution, 31st December, 1880	...	101	16	117
Admitted, 1881	... 31	} 42	} 10	} 52
Re-admitted "	... 11			
Discharged, 1881—		143	26	169
Boys to "Vernon"	...	...	4	
" Died	...	...	1	
Girls apprenticed	...	27		
" on attaining 18 years...	...	6		
" to Benevolent Asylum	...	1		
		34	5	39
		Girls.	Boys.	Total.
Remaining in Institution, 31st December, 1881	...	109	21	130
Ages of the children and girls—				
Under 4 years	...	8	} Total, 130.	
4 to 8 years	...	38		
8 to 12 "	...	39		
12 to 16 "	...	21		
16 to 18 "	...	24		

The daily average number in Institution throughout year—Boys, 19 ; girls, 99 ; total, 118.

The progress in the school during the year is described by the Department of Public Instruction as "Fair."

On admission a majority of the girls are lamentably ignorant as regards primary education and their previous habits indispose them to learn or make any steady and continued mental effort.

*Expenditure, 1881.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Salaries	625	0	0			
Rations	1,000	13	3½			
Fuel and light	89	6	10			
Medicines	13	0	4			
Forage for cows and horse	63	2	1½			
Drapery	189	8	1			
Boots	264	8	0			
Ironmongery, crockery, &c.	50	4	2			
Books and stationery	20	0	8			
Incidental expenses	42	12	0			
				2,357	15	6
Deduct received account—						
Maintenance from patients					6	0 0
					2,351	15 6
Proportion medical vote for medical officer's salary					50	0 0
					£ 2,401	15 6
Average cost per head for maintenance, exclusive of						
Colonial Architect's account					£ 20	7 1
Additional, Colonial Architect's Department—						
To ordinary repairs	616	5	7			
Furniture	70	13	10			
	£686	18	7	£	5	16 5
Gross cost per head					£ 26	3 6

These figures contrast somewhat unfavourably with those for 1880, but may be accounted for by the higher rates for provisions, and the larger outlay on the buildings.

## SYDNEY MECHANICS' INSTITUTE AND SCHOOL OF ARTS.

It is a very satisfactory circumstance in connection with the history of this Institution, which has just reached its fiftieth anniversary, that it seems yearly to be gaining to itself a larger share of the public interest at the same time that it is more closely restricting its action within the limits which constitute it an educational and intellectual medium.

A concession, likely to be attended with valuable results, was last year made by the Government to its Board.

Heretofore the amount of annual subsidy from the Government could not exceed £200, but will in future be regulated as in the case of the other Literary Institutes of the Colony, by the amount of subscriptions on the £1 to £2 principle. Consequent on this decision the Society last year gained an increase of £634 2s. 6d.

The Government also has agreed to rent the large hall of the Institution for purposes of technical education at a yearly sum of £900.

This hall was chiefly used as a means of raising revenue, and to this end was let for exhibition and theatrical purposes. It realized in 1878, £949 7s. 8d.; 1879, £1,584 12s. 8d.; 1880, £961 5s. 1d.; 1881, £897. So that the terms made with the Government appear equitable.

The agreement possesses however a double advantage, as it serves to purge the Institution of an objectionable feature of its operations, and at the same time is evidence of Government intention to acknowledge and give practical effect to the necessity of including technical instruction among the other means of its educational system.

*Membership.*—The number of subscribers for 1881 was 1,910. This is a slight diminution of the numbers enrolled in 1880.

*Reading Room.*—Much used being convenient and well supplied with papers, magazines, and works of reference. Special attendants are provided for supplying the last to readers.

*Library.*—Particular attention is paid to this department of the Institution, and large sums are annually spent in purchasing books. It is well selected and contains all the best literature of the day, besides very many costly and rare works.

The volumes number 20,776, representing 10,782 works. Having to meet popular tastes a large number of these are works of fiction; but books on all subjects are also to be found, and since the inauguration of classes on an extended scale in the Institution, works of reference have come to be much sought for by students.

*Financial Position.*

The large additions and improvements to the buildings chiefly, in connection with the branch institution known as the Technical College, has caused a debt to spring up, amounting at end of last year to £5,005 18s. 8d. It is intended to reduce this as speedily as possible, and to that end the Government subsidy will be specially devoted to the purpose, beginning at once with the amount in hand of £634 2s. 6d.

## SYDNEY MECHANICS' INSTITUTE—Treasurer's Statement for 1881, 1 January to 31 December.

*Income—*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance, 31 December, 1880				80	10	5
Members' subscriptions				1,667	18	0
Rent from hall				897	0	0
Other sources				28	3	5
Government annual subsidy at old rate				200	0	0
Do. to technical instruction	1,500	0	0			
Do. purchase of apparatus	500	0	0			
				2,000	0	0
Liabilities—To Savings' Bank	4,500	0	0			
Sundry creditors	431	16	8			
Bank of New South Wales	138	2	5			
				5,069	19	1
				9,943	10	11

*Expenditure—*

Sundry creditors, 31 December, 1882				5,189	10	8
Salaries—Secretary	450	0	0			
Assistants	648	6	8			
				1,098	6	8
Technical College account				2,000	0	0
Library				610	2	11
Reading-rooms				225	18	0
House repairs				93	10	9
Hall do.				5	0	0
Lighting				238	12	6
New furniture and fittings				44	9	3
Interest				133	17	0
Sundries				240	2	9
Balance, sundry debtors, 31 December, 1881				64	0	5
				9,943	10	11

## TECHNICAL COLLEGE.

FOSTERED by the liberality of the Government during the past three years this branch of the Sydney Mechanics' Institute has made rapid growth.

The grants from the public revenue for 1881 amounted to £2,000, of which sum £500 was for purchase of apparatus to illustrate teaching.

Twenty classes were carried on with fair attendance and satisfactory results.

Elementary lectures on scientific and other subjects were delivered from time to time, and were well attended. There were also lantern readings, illustrating scenery and travel, art, manufacture, science, &c.

The efforts of the Committee to present time have been cramped to some extent from the uncertainty attaching to the grants preventing them from employing teachers on guaranteed salaries.

In the permanent interests of our Mechanics' Institutes, and to meet what is becoming recognized as a public necessity, I would suggest the advisability of Government coming to some decision as to what is desirable to be done in furthering technical education—the assistance it will render Schools of Arts and the terms under which such assistance may be obtained.

On looking over a list of Classes at the Technical College the subjects appear strangely mixed up together, many of them not properly belonging to a Technical School, but coming legitimately within the functions of a Literary Institute.

A correct division and distribution of the work would be advantageous.

Some of the class-rooms appear already too small, and the night-work in the drawing classes is carried on under disadvantage from cross lights and imperfect ventilation.

The number of students enrolled in 1881 was 756, under 1,435 entries. The attendance at classes, as a whole, was good, and the general results sufficiently encouraging to warrant public recognition.

The following is a list of subjects taught last year, with entries in such class :—

Shorthand ... ..	75
Practical chemistry ... ..	63
Architectural drawing ... ..	130
Freehand drawing ... ..	171
"    "    (afternoon) ... ..	12
Design ... ..	33
Telegraphy ... ..	27
Elocution ... ..	50
English Grammar and reading ... ..	43
Latin ... ..	47
Writing, arithmetic, and book-keeping ... ..	351
French ... ..	132
Mechanical drawing ... ..	38
Ladies' drawing ... ..	57
German ... ..	32
Mathematics ... ..	40
Physiology, anatomy, and simple surgery ... ..	12
Italian ... ..	4
Modelling ... ..	37
Greek... ..	16
Pharmacy and materia medica ... ..	17
Geodesy and survey ... ..	5
Architecture ... ..	13
Theoretical mechanics ... ..	3
Experimental physics ... ..	1
Applied mechanics ... ..	16
Domestic economy ... ..	—
Natural philosophy ... ..	—
<hr/>	
Number of entries for 1881 (being 756 different individuals) ...	1,435

The Treasurer in Account Current with the Technical or Working Men's College, in connection with the  
 Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1881.							1881.						
To Balances, 31st Dec., 1880—							By sundry creditors, 31st Dec.,						
Bank of N.S.W. ....	622	5	1				1880 .....				241	8	3
Cash in hand.....	1	10	0				„ Apparatus account .....	711	14	8			
				623	15	1	„ Fittings, furniture, &c. ....	311	5	6			
„ Government aid—							„ Advertising .....	197	13	6			
Towards expenses for the							„ Printing.....	89	18	6			
year 1881 .....	1,500	0	0				„ Lecture expenses .....	115	2	4			
Special grant for the pur-							„ Lighting .....	48	6	7			
chase of apparatus .....	500	0	0				„ Stationery .....	9	11	5			
				2,000	0	0	„ Salaries .....	238	12	8			
„ Class fees.....				770	13	1	„ Petty expenses .....	31	14	6			
„ Receipts from Lectures.....				55	10	3	„ Repairs .....	2	18	6			
„ Sundry fees .....				7	16	8	„ Prizes.....	13	17	9			
Dec. 31st—Sundry creditors .....				843	9	7	„ Library .....	7	6	6			
							„ Allowance to teachers .....	225	17	1			
							„ Country institutes .....	46	8	6			
							„ Rent .....	281	17	0			
							„ Rates .....	31	16	5			
							„ Insurance .....	20	14	9			
							„ Interest.....	102	8	0			
											2,487	4	2
							„ Fees paid to teachers .....				770	13	1
							Dec. 31st—By Balance in Bank						
							of N.S.W. ....				790	11	1
							„ Cash .....				11	8	1
				4,301	4	8							
											4,301	4	8
							Cash Balance, 31st Dec., 1881	11	8	1			
							Balance in Bank on 31st Dec.,						
							1881 .....	790	11	1			
											801	19	2
							Liabilities (as per contra),						
							31st Dec., 1881.....				843	9	7

PART II.  
SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND MECHANICS' AND LITERARY INSTITUTES, &C., 1881.

Name.	Locality.			Management.					Days and hours Institution is open to the public (Sundays and public holidays excepted.)
	Distance and direction from Sydney.	Available to Population of.	Population Increasing.	Trustees.	Administration.			Rules furnished.	
					Total Committee.	Officers (including President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary).	Appointment.		
Adelong Literary Institute .....	240 S. W.	700	Not increasing	No Trustees have been appointed .....	10	4	Ballot .....	None printed..	Daily, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Albury School of Arts .....	387 S. W.	3,000	Steadily .....	Jas. Day, M.L.A., and Geo. Adams, Esqs. ....	11	4	Annual ballot	Work well, sent	Daily, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Anvil Creek School of Arts .....	100 N.	100	Moderately .....	Wm. Farthing, J.P., Thos. Tunks, Esqs. ....	9	4	Ballot .....	„ furnished	Daily, 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Armidale Literary Institute.....	313 N.	3,000	Rapidly .....	Mayor and Aldermen .....	9	4	By M. Council	No copy; work well	Daily, 8 a.m. to 9.30 p.m.
Ashfield School of Arts .....	5 W.	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Daily, 5 to 10; Sat. 3.30 to 10.
Ballina School of Arts (closed).....	.....	.....	.....	No Trustees. The temporary building occupied was destroyed by storm. Funds are being collected for a permanent structure.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balmain Working Men's Institute.	3 W.	1,000	Rapidly .....	J. Booth, J.P., H. Perdriau, and N. Selfe, Esqs. ....	6	4	Annual ballot	Work well ...	Nightly, 7 to 10 p.m.; Saturday, 7 to 11 p.m.
Bathurst School of Arts .....	145 W.	7,000	Slowly .....	Jas. Rutherford, E. Webb, M.L.A., W. H. Suttor, M.L.C., J. Busby, and G. A. May, J.Ps., Esqs.	12	3	„	Are being revised.	Daily, 10 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., and from 7 to 10 p.m.
Bega School of Arts .....	255 S.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boat Harbour School of Arts .....	374 N.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Braidwood Literary Institute ...	180 S.	1,500	Slowly .....	Maddrell, Burn, Leekc, Larmer, J.Ps., Esqs. ....	7	4	Annual ballot	Recently but not yet printed.	Wed. and Sat., 7 to 10 p.m.
Branxton Mechanics' Institute...	110 N.	200	„ .....	A. Russell, T. Drinan, M'Donald, Esqs. ....	None	.....	.....	.....	Tues. and Fri. 7 to 9 p.m.
Brewarrina School of Arts .....	600 N. W.	200	„ .....	No Trustees.....	7	4	.....	.....	Daily, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Bombala School of Arts and Mechanics' Institute.	312 S.S.W.	.....	„ .....	W. Rutherford, W. Coulter, J.Ps., Esqs. ....	13	3	Annual ballot	Work well ...	Daily, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Botany School of Arts .....	5 S.	300	Rapidly .....	Jno. Geddes and Wm. Stephen, J.Ps., Esqs. ....	9	4	Ballot .....	„	Four days in week 7 to 10 p.m.
Bourke Mechanics' Institute ...	600 N. W.	1,600	„ .....	J. Becker (deceased), G. C. Tompson, M. Good, Esqs....	6	5	„	Furnished; work well.	Mon., Wed., and Saturday, 8 to 10 p.m.
Burwood School of Arts .....	7 W.	5,000	„ .....	H. Humphery, J.P., W. Archer, Mayor, K. King, Esq., and S. H. Lambton, C.S.	5	5	„	.....	Mon., Wed., Friday, 7.30 to 9 p.m.
Cambewarra School of Arts.....	104 S.	500	„ .....	Jas. Waddington and Jas. Frazer, J.Ps., Esqs.; Wm. M'Grath, T. Shepherd, and S. Matthew, Esqs.	9	4	Annual ballot	Work well ...	Daily, 7 to 10 p.m.
Camden School of Arts .....	41 S.	1,200	Slowly .....	E. Simpson, J.P., E. Martin, C.P.S., T. Burritt, Esqs. (deceased).	7	4	„	.....	Daily, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Carcoar School of Arts .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Half-yearly ballot.	.....	Closed.
Casino School of Arts .....	450 N.	900	Rapidly .....	W. Bundock, J. Barling, J.Ps., J. Grime, Esqs. ....	12	5	Annual ballot	Work fairly; copy sent.	Daily, 9 a.m. to 9.30 p.m.
Charlestown Literary Institute	50 N.	100	.....	Not answered .....	7	5	.....	.....	Daily, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Clarence Town School of Arts...	114 N.	500	Nearly stationary	Messrs. B. Eagleton, S. Roberts, F. Lowe, A. M'Donald	11	5	Annual ballot	Not forwarded	Tues., Thurs., Sat., 7 to 10 p.m.
Cudal .....	221 W.	.....	Rapidly .....	E. Taylor, Esq., G. L. Healy, L.V., M. Lannan, selector	8	4	Ballot .....	Not printed ...	Tues. and Thurs., 7 to 9 p.m.
Clifton School of Arts .....	32 S.	500	„ .....	None .....	11	4	„	„	Daily, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Cooma School of Arts .....	264 S. W.	900	Gradually.....	R. Dawson, P.M., W. Jardine, J. Lutchfield, J.P., Esq.,	12	5	„	Not yet agreed to	Daily, 2 to 4 and 7.30 to 9.30 p.m.
Coonabarabran School of Arts...	300 N. W.	600	Steadily .....	J. M. Allison, J. L. Brown, J. Hall, J. Knight, H. H. Kelly, Esqs.	8	3	.....	Work well ...	Daily, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

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PART II—continued.

Name.	Locality.			Management.					
	Distance and direction from Sydney.	Available to population of.	Population increasing.	Trustees.	Administration.			Rules furnished.	Days and hours Institution is open to the public (Sundays and public holidays excepted.)
					Total Committee.	Officers (including President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary).	Appointment.		
Corowa School of Arts .....	400	1,500	Rapidly .....	L. Levin, M.L.A., M. F. Martin, J. Hudson, Esqs. ....	9	4	.....	Not forwarded	Daily, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Cowra School of Arts .....	180 W.	500	„ .....	G. Campbell, D. Donelly, J.Ps., Esqs. ....	5	5	.....	Well .....	Daily, 4 to 10 p.m.
Deniliquin School of Arts.....	472 S.W.	2,600	Gradually.....	T. Brown, H. W. Hunter, A. Rosenfeldt, Esqs. ....	9	4	.....	New rules not printed.	Daily, 10 to 12 a.m., 6 to 10 p.m.
Denman School of Arts.....	160 N.	350	Slowly .....	W. Bright, E. White, W. Munro, Esqs. ....	5	5	.....	Not forwarded	Saturday, 7 to 10 p.m.; also daily issues from library.
Dubbo Mechanics' Institute ...	226 N.W.	3,000	Rapidly .....	J. Samuels, Esq., G. W. Taylor, auctioneer, W. H. Tibbel, M.D.	7	5	.....	„ .....	Daily, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Dungog School of Arts .....	130 N.	500	Gradually.....	Rev. J. J. Nash, H. Gordon, P.M., R. M'Cormack, J.Ps., Esqs.	7	5	.....	„ .....	Daily, 8 a.m. to 9.30 p.m.
East Maitland Mechanics' Institute.	86 N.	1,800	Steadily .....	Alex. Dodds, F. Nainby, Esqs. ....	11	4	.....	„ .....	Daily, 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Frederickton School of Arts.....	260 N.W.	500	Not rapidly ..	J. Wilson, F. W. Chapman, J. Lancaster, Esqs. ....	5	4	Ballot .....	Not forwarded	Daily, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Forbes School of Arts .....	240 W.	2,000	„ .....	J. Bodell, A. S. Burne, H. H. Hunt, Esqrs.....	11	4	„ .....	Out of print ..	Daily, 9.30 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Gladstone School of Arts .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gosford Literary Institute .....	.....	.....	Closed .....	Temporary closed for want of subscriptions .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Goulburn School of Arts .....	134 S.	6,000	Rapidly .....	J. C. Gannon, S. Emanuel, W. Riley, W. Davies, P.M., Esqs.	12	4	.....	Work well ...	Daily, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Grafton School of Arts .....	350 N.	6,000	„ .....	A. Lardner, T. Bawden, T. Fisher, J.P., Esqs. ....	12	6	.....	.....	Daily, 8.30 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Grenfell School of Arts.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greta School of Arts .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gulgong School of Arts.....	Library.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gundagai Literary Institute ...	287 S.W.	1,000	Not rapidly ..	None .....	8	Not stated..	.....	Written only; no copy furnished.	Wednesday, 7 to 9 p.m.; Saturday, 3 to 4 and 7 to 9 p.m.
Guntawang School of Arts .....	200 N.W.	200	„ .....	G. Rouse, R. Rouse, R. Rouse, T. A. Brown, P.M., Esqs. There is question as to whether these gentlemen are still Trustees.	9	4	.....	Work well ...	Daily, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Hay Athenaeum .....	500 S.W.	2,073	Rapidly .....	Not answered .....	15	5	.....	Obsolete .....	Daily, except Sundays.
Hamilton School of Arts .....	73 N.	2,000	„ .....	D. Murray, A. Wilde, G. M'Kean, Robt. Keddie, Esqs.	12	4	.....	Work well ...	Daily, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Hill End School of Arts .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hinton School of Arts .....	100 N.	300	Not rapidly ..	W. Christian, R. Stubbs, J. M. Smith, Esqs.....	8	4	.....	Not printed ...	Daily, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Lambton Mechanics' and Miners' Institute.	75 N.	3,500	Rapidly.....	R. Morehead, W. Shannon, Esqs., Messrs. R. Cairns, W. Richardson, J. Elliot, operatives.	8	6	.....	Furnished.....	Daily, 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Largs School of Arts .....	98 N.	300	Slowly .....	R. Graham and J. Pearse, graziers; J. Mitchell and C. Bowden, farmers; J. Bluford, L.V.	11	5	Ballot .....	Copy sent.....	Thurs. and Sat., 7 to 10 p.m.
Lismore School of Arts.....	357	Notanswd.	Very rapidly	G. Larkin, storekeeper; J. Stocks, auctioneer .....	11	4	„ .....	Not printed...	Daily, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Merriwa School of Arts.....	200 N.W.	1,000	Slowly .....	A. B. Bettington, J. Cooper, J. White, J.Ps., Esqs.....	5	.....	.....	Want revising	Sun., 9 a.m. to 2 p.m.; daily, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.; 3 nights, 7 to 10 p.m.

PART II—continued.

Name.	Locality.			Management.					
	Distance and direction from Sydney.	Available to population of	Population increasing.	Trustees.	Administration.			Rules furnished.	Days and hours Institution is open to the public (Sundays and public holidays excepted).
					Total Committee.	Officers (including President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary).	Appointment.		
Milton School of Arts .....	150 S.	1,600	Steady increase	Thos. Warden, J. Miller, J.Ps., Esqs. ....	6	5	Ballot .....	.....	2 days, 9 a.m. to 2 p.m.; 3 days, 7.30 to 10 p.m.; 1 day, 2 to 3 p.m.
Minmi School of Arts (closed) ...	100 N.	500	Increasing ...	No Trustees; No subscribers .....	...	.....	.....	.....	Closed for some time.
Molong School of Arts .....	214 W.	1,000	Rapidly .....	W. Farmer, Jun., H. Parslow, J. M. Hughes, Esqs. ....	8	4	.....	.....	Daily, 7 to 10 p.m.; Sat., 2 to 4 p.m.
Morpeth School of Arts .....	97 N.	1,200	„ .....	Hon. R. Wisdom, M.L.A., D. Sims, of Iron Foundry....	8	4	Half-yearly ballot.	Furnished .....	Daily, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Mudgee School of Arts .....	170 N. W.	5,000	Slowly .....	H. H. Cox, M.L.C., R. Lowe, D. Cassin, J.Ps., Esqs. ....	13	6	.....	.....	Daily, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Murrumbidgee Mechanics' Institute and School of Arts.	190 N.N.W.	500	Not increasing	G. Brodie, C.P.S. and J.P., Rev. J. Nash, A. Loder, J.P., Esqs.; all absentees from district.	6	4	Ballot .....	Not furnished	Daily, 7.30 to 10 p.m.; Sat., also 3 to 6 p.m.
Muswellbrook School of Arts ...	152 N.	2,000	.....	W. Bowman, H. Keys, Esqs.; one vacant by death .....	10	4	„ .....	Furnished.....	Daily, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Narrabri Mechanics' Institute.....	300 N.W.	1,000	Rapidly .....	C. M. de Lepe Wanche, C. Collins, Esqrs. ....	12	4	„ .....	Not furnished	Daily, 7.30 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Newcastle School of Arts.....	68 N.	10,000	„ .....	T. Hammel, deceased; C. Bolton, T. Ash, C. Ranchard, T. Greenway, Esqs.	12	4	„ .....	.....	Daily, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
North Willoughby School of Arts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orange Mechanics' Institute and School of Arts.	192 W.	3,000	Steadily .....	Jas. Dalton, C. Mackay, J.Ps., Esqs. ....	6	5	.....	Not furnished	Daily, 3 to 5 and 7 to 10 p.m.
Parramatta School of Arts .....	15 W.	15,000	„ .....	J. J. Gollidge, J.P., J. J. Taylor, Esq., J. W. Paps, Esq.	5	4	Ballot .....	Work well ...	Daily.
Paterson School of Arts .....	105 N.	500	Slowly .....	F. Doust, D. Ritchie, Esq. ....	5	4	.....	.....	Wed. and Sat., 8 to 10 p.m.
Petersham Working Men's Institute.	3 W.	2,500	Rapidly .....	F. Parsons, H. Taylor, J. Wheeler, — Good, Esq.....	6	4	Half-yearly ..	.....	Daily, 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Plattsburg Working Men's Institute.	70 N.W.	6,000	Very rapidly..	Major J. Richardson, J. Fletcher, W. Dobinson, Geo. Harris, T. Abel, D. Puller, Esqs.	9	4	.....	Not furnished	Daily, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Queanbeyan Library and Institute.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raymond Terrace School of Arts	90 N.	800	Rapidly .....	J. Richardson, merchant; W. E. Shaw, P.O.; J. Hart, merchant; J. Garrett, and J. Michael.	5	.....	Half-yearly ..	.....	Tues., Thurs., and Sat., 8 to 11 p.m.
Richmond School of Arts.....	37½ W.	1,000	Slowly .....	Rev. J. Cameron, A. Town, W. Newcomen, J.Ps., Esqs.	5	4	Ballot .....	.....	Daily, 7 to 9 p.m.
Rocky Mouth Mechanics' Institute.	325 N.	600	Rapidly .....	A. Cameron, S. McNaughton, J. Weekes, Esqs.....	7	4	.....	Not printed ...	Daily, 9 to 9.
St. Leonards School of Arts.....	2 N.	5,000	Very rapidly..	W. Tunks, Mayor, R. Ward, M.D., C. Woolcott, J.Ps. Esqs.	7	5	.....	Not sent .....	Daily, 7 to 9 p.m.; Library open Mon. and Thu. 7 to 9 p.m.; Wed. afternoon.
Scone School of Arts .....	176 N.	500	Not rapidly ...	Thos. Cook, Alex. Johnstone, Esqs. ....	8	4	.....	Require revision: copy furnished.	Daily, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts.	.....	.....	Rapidly .....	Act of Incorporation vested in Committee .....	12	4	.....	Furnished.....	Daily.
Singleton School of Arts and Mechanics' Institute.	123 N.W.	1,000	Slowly .....	Alexr. Munro, grazier, J. Moore, merchant.....	9	4	Half-yearly	Furnished.....	Daily, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

PART II—continued.

Name.	Locality.			Management.					
	Distances and direction from Sydney.	Available to population of	Population increasing.	Trustees.	Administration.			Rules furnished.	Days and hours Institution is open to the public (Sundays and public holidays excepted).
					Total Committee.	Officers (including President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary).	Appointment.		
South Grafton School of Arts ...	350 N.	500	Rapidly .....	Duncan Beatson, W. J. Hawthorne, H. Morrow, Esqs.	12	3	Ballot .....	.....	Daily, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Stroud School of Arts .....	131 N.	600	Slowly .....	T. Laman, C.P.S., P. W. Mallon, M.D., E. C. Nicholls, grazier.	12	4	.....	.....	Daily, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Tamworth Mechanics' Institute	248 N.W.	1,000	Rapidly .....	J. Garland, J. M'Donald, D. Regan, Esqs. ....	13	4	Ballot .....	.....	Daily, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Tumut School of Arts .....	262 S.	800	Gradually.....	R. B. Lynch, M.D., J. Robertson, solicitor, W. Bridle, J.P.	5	4	Half-yearly ..	.....	Daily, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Tenterfield School of Arts .....	421 N.	1,000	Steadily .....	C. A. Lee, E. Irby, E. R. Whercat, T. Peberdy, C. I. Cavanagh, Esqs.	10	5	Ballot .....	.....	Daily, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Uralla Literary Institute .....	315 N.	600	Moderately ...	Question not answered .....	6	4	„ .....	.....	Daily, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Walcha Schools of Arts .....	303 N.	300	„ .....	R. O. Hardaker, G. R. Gill, M. A. Mitchell, Esqs. ....	10	4	„ .....	.....	Daily, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Wallsend School of Arts .....	75 N.	5,000	Increasing ...	J. Y. Neilson, J.P., Dr. Nash, J. Fryar, L. J. Grierson, storekeepers; S. A. Snadden.	11	4	„ .....	Not sent .....	Daily, 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Wagga Wagga Mechanics' Institute.	309 S.W.	4,000	Rapidly .....	H. B. Fitzhardinge, solicitor .....	12	5	„ .....	Sent .....	Daily, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.; Sun. 2 to 6 p.m.
Waratah School of Arts .....	79 N.	2,000	Moderately ...	David Watson, storekeeper, W. J. Dawson, L.V., D. Dewhurst.	9	4	Half-yearly ..	.....	Daily, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Warialda Mechanics' Institute.....	.....	.....	.....	None. An attempt to open a School of Arts was made in the year 1879, but failed. The money collected remains at interest.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Maitland School of Arts..	115 N.	7,000	Slowly .....	Michl. and R. Scobie, farmers, Rd. Jones, Esq., J. Lee, and J. J. Riley, merchants.	15	5	Ballot .....	.....	Daily, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., 7 to 10 p.m.
Windsor School of Arts .....	34 N.W.	2,000	Steadily .....	J. Tebbutt, F.R.A.S., J. Cunneen, M.L.A., W. Walker, Esq.	12	4	.....	Work well ...	Daily, 7 to 10 p.m.; Wed., 4 to 5 p.m.; Sat., 3 to 4 p.m.
Wyrallah School of Arts .....	500 N.	100	Slowly .....	None.....	4	4	.....	„ .....	Daily 9 to 9.
Wollongong School of Arts .....	50 S.	2,500	Rapidly .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woodville School of Arts.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woodford School of Arts.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wingham School of Arts .....	175 N.	250	Rapidly .....	J. A. Creagh, C.P.S., J. Andrews, M.L.A., J. Hall, surveyor.	12	5	Ballot .....	.....	Mon., Wed., Fri., 7 to 10 p.m.
Wentworth Mechanics' Institute	.....	.....	.....	None yet elected .....	12	5	„ .....	Not furnished	Daily, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Ulmarra School of Arts.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yass Mechanics' Institute .....	700 S.W.	700	Steadily .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Young Mechanics' Institute.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

PART II.—COUNTRY SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND MECHANICS' AND LITERARY INSTITUTES, &c., 1881—HEADS OF INQUIRY RESPECTING.

Name.	Results.											Miscellaneous.  The Hall—how used.	
	Membership.			Library.			Classes held during 1880.			Lectures delivered during 1880.			
	No. of Subscribers.	Annual Subscription.	Charge for Attendance at Classes.	No. of Vols.	Character.	How availed of; Books chiefly read.	Number.	Subjects.	Attendance.	Number.	Subjects.		Audiences.
Adelong Literary Institute	80	£ s. d. 0 12 0	.....	400	Chiefly fiction.	Fiction chiefly read	None	.....	.....	None	.....	.....	Not answered.
Albury School of Arts	44	1 0 0	.....	400	Miscellaneous.	History & fiction	„	None	.....	1	Robert Burns	Fair	Concert, soirees, public meetings.
Anvil Creek School of Arts	30	0 10 0	.....	265	General	General subjects	„	„	.....	None	None	.....	Public and religious meetings.
Armidale Literary Institute	100	0 16 0	.....	1,020	Miscellaneous.	Well, general subjects	„	„	.....	None	.....	.....	Balls and dramatic entertainments.
Ashfield School of Arts	300	0 10 0	.....	1,200	Fiction, travels, history	.....	.....	.....	.....	None	Not stated	.....	Concerts, lectures, &c.
Ballina School of Arts	.....	.....	.....	550	Miscellaneous.	Well, all subjects	None	None	.....	None	.....	.....	Not let.
Balmain Working Men's Institute	70	1 5 0 0 10 0 1 0 0	.....	550	Miscellaneous.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No hall.
Bathurst School of Arts	514	0 10 0	.....	6,813	Works of reference, History, Science, Miscellaneous.	Much used; general selection of books taken.	None	None	.....	6	Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Heat, Natural Philosophy, and Power or Energy.	not numerous.	Public entertainments or lectures.
Braidwood Literary Institute	66	1 0 0	.....	3,000	Largely fiction	.....	.....	.....	.....	None	None	.....	Drama and concerts.
Branxton Mechanics' Institute	20	2 qrlly.	.....	400	Miscellaneous.	Chiefly fiction read	None	.....	.....	None	.....	.....	General entertainments.
Brewarrina School of Arts	48	5 qrlly.	.....	264	Chiefly fiction.	Much used	„	.....	.....	None	.....	.....	No hall.
Bombala School of Arts and Mechanics' Institute.	76	0 10 0	.....	1,000	Travels, poetry fiction.	Fairly, standard works.	„	None	.....	1	“Land we Live in”	.....	Drama, concerts, lectures, balls.
Botany School of Arts	30	0 10 0	.....	500	Miscellaneous.	Fairly, on general subjects	„	.....	.....	1	Carbonic gas	Small	Concerts, tea-meetings.
Bourke Mechanics' Institute	75	1 0 0	.....	700	Miscellaneous.	Fiction most read	„	.....	.....	1	Sir H. Havelock	Good	General high class entertainments.
Burwood School of Arts	89	0 10 0	.....	1,838	Miscellaneous.	Novels, History,	„	.....	.....	2	John Bright & “Work”	Not good	Lectures, concerts, drama.
Cambewarra School of Arts	17	0 10 0	.....	105	Science, history, biography.	Biography, travels. Not much used.	1	Young Men's Mutual Improvement.	.....	2	Hugh Miller, Dr. Guthrie.	50 to 80	Literary purposes and music.
Camden School of Arts	62	0 10 0	.....	806	General character	Fairly availed of	None	.....	.....	4	C. Dickens, President Garfield, Anglo-Israelitism, The Heavens.	Good	Concerts, balls, theatricals, public meetings, dinners, &c.
Casino School of Arts	60	1 0 0	.....	600	Chiefly light reading.	.....	1	Mutual Improvement.	16	1	Polynesian Missions	Small	Vocal, instrumental, and dramatic entertainments.
Charleston Literary Institute	12	0 12 0	.....	150	Not much used	.....	None	.....	.....	None	.....	.....	.....
Clarence Town School of Arts	30	0 10 0	.....	443	General	Novels most read	.....	Mutual improvement class.	.....	4	Japanese habits, Life Insurance, Robert Burns, and Earthquakes.	.....	Balls and concerts.
Cudal School of Arts	30	0 10 0	.....	120	General	.....	None	.....	.....	3	Phrenology, Mediums, Temperance.	.....	Concerts and balls.
Clifton School of Arts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cooma School of Arts	40	1 0 0	.....	600	Miscellaneous.	Historical works and fiction chiefly read.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Bellringers and drama.
Coonabarabran School of Arts	45	1 0 0	.....	700	Miscellaneous.	Chiefly fiction	None	Mutual Improvement class.	Not stated.	1	Astronomy	Full house.	Lectures, drama, concerts, public meetings.
Corowa School of Arts	67	1 0 0	.....	.....	Library being	reconstructed.	1	Singing class	.....	.....	Subjects not stated	.....	Public entertainments.
Cowra School of Arts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deniliquin School of Arts	46	1 0 0	10s. per quarter for mathematical classes.	641	Miscellaneous, but chiefly light literature.	Light literature most used.	1	Mathematical	5	1	Scotland	Fair	Class-room and the drama.
Denman School of Arts	45	0 10 0	.....	950	Miscellaneous.	Well availed of.	.....	None	.....	1	Revised New Testament.	40 to 60	Concerts, tea-meetings, general entertainments.
Dubbo Mechanics' Institute	110	0 10 0	0 4 0	1,500	Miscellaneous.	Well availed of, fiction chiefly.	1	Debating class	Irregular	None	.....	.....	Now seldom let.

PART II.—COUNTRY SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND MECHANICS' AND LITERARY INSTITUTES, &c., 1881—continued.

Name.	Results.												Miscellaneous.  The Hall—how used.
	Membership.			Library.			Classes held during 1880.			Lectures delivered during 1880.			
	No. of Subscribers.	Annual Subscription.	Charge for Attendance at Classes.	No. of Vols.	Character.	How availed of; Books chiefly read.	Number.	Subjects.	Attendance.	Number.	Subjects.	Audiences.	
Dungog School of Arts	50	£ s. d. 0 10 0	.....	550	Larger portion consists of fiction.	History, travels, fiction.	.....	.....	.....	None	.....	.....	Concerts and public entertainments.
East Maitland Mechanics' Institute.	60	0 12 0	.....	2,200	Chiefly fiction.	.....	1	Debating class	.....	None	.....	.....	Concerts, lectures, bazaars, &c.
Forbes School of Arts	100	1 0 0	.....	900	Miscellaneous.	All kinds read	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fredrickton School of Arts	26	1 0 0 0 10 0	.....	224	Miscellaneous.	.....	1	Mutual Instruction	25	.....	.....	.....	Public meetings and the drama.
Goulburn School of Arts	264	1 0 0 0 10 6 0 5 6	.....	4,000	General literature	Well	None	.....	.....	2	British Museum, "Walk in the Zoo"	.....	Concerts, balls, theatrical entertainments.
Grafton School of Arts	118	1 0 0 0 10 0	.....	3,200	General literature	Great demand for books.	.....	.....	.....	2	Phrenology, History of Lost Ten Tribes.	Very fair	Concerts, theatricals, & readings.
Gundagai Literary Institute	27	1 0 0	.....	640	Chiefly fiction.	Not much, except light literature.	.....	None	.....	None	.....	.....	Is in the Court-house, <i>pro tem</i> .
Guntawang School of Arts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Used solely by employés of Mr. Rouse.
Hamilton School of Arts	74	0 12 0	.....	704	Miscellaneous.	Novels chiefly taken out.	.....	None	.....	1	Robert Burns	.....	Concerts and drama.
Hay Athenaeum	78	1 0 0	.....	273	Science & fiction	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Concerts, balls, &c.
Hinton School of Arts	24	0 12 0	.....	438	Miscellaneous.	Fairly	None	.....	.....	None	.....	.....	Concerts, tea-meetings, &c.
Lambton Mechanics' and Miners' Institute.	80	0 12 0	.....	1,775	Miscellaneous.	50 vols. average weekly issue.	.....	.....	.....	2	London by Night, "About Insects"	Good	Not let to general public.
Largs School of Arts	55	0 6 0	.....	277	Miscellaneous.	Much used	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Public entertainments.
Lismore School of Arts	49	1 0 0	.....	96	Fiction & travels	.....	None	.....	.....	None	.....	.....	No hall.
Merriwa School of Arts	35	0 16 0	.....	388	Miscellaneous.	Fiction chiefly read	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	Musical and literary meetings.
Milton School of Arts	40	0 10 0	.....	643	Miscellaneous.	A little poetry and travels read; fiction chiefly asked for.	1	Scientific	Fairly	1	Livingstone, Architecture, Pyramids	Good	80 Principally for concerts, and travelling troupes of players.
Minmi School of Arts	.....	.....	.....	.....	Chiefly fiction.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	For entertainments.
Molong School of Arts	63	1 0 0	.....	502	Miscellaneous.	Books in demand	1	Debating	.....	None	.....	.....	Readings, recitations, addresses.
Morpeth School of Arts	57	1 0 0 0 12 0	.....	597	Miscellaneous.	Chiefly fiction	None	.....	.....	None	.....	.....	By travelling troupes.
Mudgee School of Arts	125	1 0 0	.....	1,758	.....	Chiefly fiction	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Theatricals, concerts, tea-meetings, &c.
Murrurundi Mechanics' Institute and School of Arts.	75	0 12 0	.....	1,641	Miscellaneous.	All kinds in demand	.....	.....	.....	3	Astronomy	Small	Musical and dramatic entertainments.
Musclebrook School of Arts	95	0 16 0	None	1,606	Miscellaneous.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Amateur & public entertainments.
Narrabri Mechanics' Institute	57	1 0 0	.....	500	Miscellaneous.	Chiefly fiction	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Concerts, lectures, bazaars, drama.
Newcastle School of Arts	297	0 12 0	1/1/- per qr. 10/6 to members.	4,174	Miscellaneous.	Chief issues are fiction, voyages, travels, history, and biography.	1	Drawing class	.....	Several.	Life of Macaulay.. Technical Education, Hydraulics, Steam Engines, Astronomy, "Planter Life," Brick & Tile Manufacture, Ferns & Ferneries, &c.	Small	Accumulating a fund for hall.
Orange Mechanics' Institute and School of Arts.	190	1 0 0	.....	3,000	.....	All kinds called for, but fiction preferred.	.....	.....	.....	2	America, George Washington.	Small	Theatricals, concerts, public meetings and lectures.
Parramatta School of Arts	210	0 10 0	.....	4,000	Chiefly educational.	Well used	None	Latin and Drawing classes forming.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Public entertainments.

PART II.—COUNTRY SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND MECHANICS' AND LITERARY INSTITUTES, &c., 1881—continued.

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Name.	Results.											Miscellaneous.  The Hall—how used.	
	Membership.			Library.			Classes held during 1880.			Lectures delivered during 1880.			
	No. of Subscribers.	Annual Subscription.	Charge for Attendance at Classes.	No. of Vols.	Character.	How availed of; Books chiefly read.	Number.	Subjects.	Attendance.	Number.	Subjects.		Audiences.
Paterson School of Arts .....	67	£ s. d. 0 10 0	.....	450	Miscellaneous.	History, biography, fiction.	None .....	.....	.....	3	Astronomy, Geology.	Small .....	Panorama, temperance soirées.
Petersham Working Men's Institute .....	73	1 0 0	.....	400	History and fiction.	Not stated .....	91	Primary Education.	15 each.	.....	.....	.....	Let for a variety of purposes,
Plattsburg Working Men's Institute.	184	0 13 0	.....	610	Miscellaneous.	Much used on all subjects.	1	Elocution .....	.....	None .....	.....	.....	Let to Department of Public Instruction.
Raymond Terrace School of Arts .....	50	0 8 0	.....	560	Miscellaneous.	All kinds read freely.	None .....	.....	.....	None .....	.....	.....	Concerts, &c.
Richmond School of Arts .....	52	0 10 0	.....	927	Miscellaneous.	Principally fiction ..	1	Music.....	Good .....	2	Spiritualism & Irish Humour.	.....	Concerts, and drama, &c.
Rocky Mouth Mechanics' Institute.	42	1 0 0	.....	229	Largest part fiction.	Not well, science and travel chiefly used.	.....	None .....	.....	None .....	.....	.....	Concerts, drama, and balls.
St. Leonards School of Arts .....	71	1 0 0	.....	2,174	.....	Well, fiction.....	.....	.....	.....	Several	No record .....	.....	Principally for music and drama.
Soone School of Arts .....	60	0 10 0	.....	1,120	General literature	Miscellaneous .....	„	.....	.....	None .....	.....	.....	Concerts, lectures, &c.
Singleton School of Arts and Mechanics' Institute.	185	1 0 0	None .....	3,400	General literature.	All kinds used.....	„	.....	.....	2	Pneumatics, Palestine	Not very good.	Concerts and drama.
South Grafton School of Arts .....	60	1 0 0	None .....	None	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	None .....	.....	.....	.....
Stroud School of Arts .....	78	0 5 0	.....	1,593	Miscellaneous.	Misc. and fiction .....	1	Debating .....	Good .....	None .....	.....	.....	Concerts, tea-meetings, &c.
Tamworth Mechanics' Institute.....	200	0 12 0	.....	892	General literature	.....	None .....	.....	.....	None .....	.....	.....	Public entertainments.
Tenterfield Mechanics' Institute..	77	0 5 0	None .....	784	Miscellaneous.	Well, general subjects.	.....	Mutual improvement and debating	.....	.....	On Music, Astronomy, Tom Moore, Socrates.	Good .....	Musical and dramatic entertainments.
Tumut .....	40	0 12 0	.....	303	Chiefly novels.	.....	None .....	.....	.....	None .....	.....	.....	.....
Uralla Literary Institute .....	27	0 14 0	.....	300	Miscellaneous.	Fiction .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Walcha School of Arts .....	64	0 12 0	.....	920	Mixed .....	.....	None .....	.....	.....	1	Fathers & Mothers of Future.	.....	All kinds.
Wallsend School of Arts.....	160	1 0 0 0 12 0	No reply	.....	Miscellaneous.	History, biography, fiction.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Concerts chiefly.
Wagga Wagga Mechanics' Institute .....	96	5/3qr.	.....	1,250	Miscellaneous.	Chiefly travels & fiction.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Drama and music.
Waratah School of Arts .....	70	0 12 0	.....	400	Miscellaneous.	Fiction, biography, history.	None .....	.....	.....	1	Insects .....	Good .....	No hall.
West Maitland School of Arts .....	300	0 12 0	Free to members	5,348	Miscellaneous.	Well availed of..	1	Singing .....	Large .....	2	On Insects, Great Navigators.	Good .....	High class entertainments.
Windsor School of Arts .....	86	0 10 0	.....	969	Miscellaneous.	Well used.....	1	Mutual improvement.	.....	1	Life and Writings of Vincent Bourne, Amusing and Instructive Magic Lantern.	Small .....	Chiefly concerts, readings.
Wyrallah School of Arts.....	55	0 10 0	.....	450	Miscellaneous.	History and Fiction.	None .....	.....	.....	4	Stanley's Africa, Dickens, Somerville, A. Lincoln	.....	Lectures and entertainments.
Wingham School of Arts .....	41	0 10 0	.....	300	Miscellaneous.	No reply .....	„	.....	.....	1	.....	250	Public dinners and concerts, banquets, and Divine Service.
Wentworth Mechanics' Institute	70	1 0 0	None .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	General literature..	.....	.....	.....	No. hall	No hall.

Bega, Bont Harbour, Gladstone, Gosford, Grenfell, Greta, Gulgong, Hill End, North Willoughby, Queanbeyan, Warialda, Wollongong, Woodville, Woodford, Ulmarra, and Yass—no returns, or only partial information forwarded.

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PART II.—COUNTRY SCHOOLS OF ARTS, AND MECHANICS AND LITERARY

Name.	Year Institution was founded	Position and Accessibility.	Area of Land held.	How obtained.			If by Purchase.		Condition of Title.	Reversionary Interests thereon if Institution be closed.
				Grant from Crown.	Gift.	Purchase.	Proportion of Government Subsidy.	Amount received by Public Subscription.		
Adelong Literary Institute	1877	Good	A. R. P. None			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Rented	
Albury School of Arts	1862	"	1 0 0	Grant					Not issued	Unknown
Anvil Creek School of Arts	1874	"	0 1 0			10 0 0		10 0 0	Conveyed	None
Armidale Literary Institute	1867	"	0 2 0	Grant					Conveyed to Municipal Council.	Not stated
Ashfield School of Arts	1880	"	Not answered							
Balmain Working Men's Institute	1866	No—not occupied.	0 1 0			210 0 0		210 0 0	Conveyed	None
Bathurst School of Arts	1859	Good & convenient.	0 2 0	Grant					Not yet issued.	Unknown
Braidwood Literary Institute	1858	Good	1 0 0	"					Conveyed	None
Branxton Mechanics' Institute	1876	"	0 1 0	"	Gift				"	Unknown
Brewarrina School of Arts	1873	"	0 1 0							
Bombala School of Arts and Mechanics' Institute.	1872	Good & convenient.	0 3 0			12 0 0	Not known	Not known	Conveyed	None
Botany School of Arts	1867	Very good	1 0 0		Gift of late G. W. Lord, Esq.				"	"
Bourke Mechanics' Institute	1871	Good	0 2 0	Grant						
Burwood School of Arts	1879	"	0 1 20			298 0 0				
Cambewarra School of Arts	1879	"	0 2 0			25 0 0	12 10 0	12 10 0	Conveyed	None
Camden School of Arts	1858	"	0 1 0			80 0 0		80 0 0	"	"
Casino School of Arts	1875	"	0 2 0	Grant					Grant not issued	Usual
Clarence Town School of Arts	1875	"	0 1 0			20 0 0		20 0 0	Conveyed	None
Clifton School of Arts	1881	Good			Site the property of colliery proprietors.					
Cooma School of Arts	1866	Convenient			Gift				Conveyed	In trust for the public.
Coonabarabran School of Arts	1876	Excellent.	1 0 0		Half gift	Half purchase			Conveyed, but not in possession.	Not stated
Corowa School of Arts	1872	Centre of town.	0 1 0			70 0 0				
Cowra School of Arts	1878	Good	1 0 0	Grant					Not yet issued.	Unknown
Cudal School of Arts	1880	"	0 2 0	"						
Deniliquin School of Arts	1864	Convenient	0 2 0	"					Issued	Would revert to Crown.
Denman School of Arts	1870	Good	0 2 0		Gift					
Dubbo Mechanics' Institute	1868	"	0 2 0			Not given			Conveyed	Not known
Dungog School of Arts	1872	"	0 0 33			33 3 4	8 5 0	24 18 0	"	"
East Maitland School of Arts and Mechanics' Institute.	1857	"	0 2 0			120 0 0		120 0 0	"	None
Frederickton School of Arts	1871	"	0 2 0			15 0 0			"	"
Forbes School of Arts	1862	"	0 2 0		Gift					
Goulburn School of Arts	1856	"	1 0 6½	Grant					Not issued	Usual for public buildings.
Grafton School of Arts	1858	Very central	0 1 0	"					Conveyed	Not stated
Gundagai Literary Institute	1873	Good	No land.	The Library	by permission of Police Magistrate, is kept in the Court-house.					
Guntawang School of Arts	1872	"	0 2 0		Gift				Not conveyed	
Hay Athenæum	1875	Fair	2 0 0	Grant						
Hamilton School of Arts	1872	Good & convenient.	0 0 20			25 0 0		25 0 0	Conveyed	Not known
Hinton School of Arts	1869	Good	0 1 0			100 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	"	Committee not aware.
Lambton Mechanics' and Miners' Institute.	1868	"	0 0 37½			26 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	Not stated	Not stated
Largs School of Arts	1875	"	0 1 0			40 0 0	Nil.	40 0 0	Conveyed	
Lismore School of Arts	1881	"	0 2 0	Grant, not yet built on or occupied.		21 0 0	Not stated	Not stated	Trustees gazetted	Building rented
Merrivale School of Arts	1869	"	0 2 0						Conveyed	No provision
Milton School of Arts	1871	Excellently central	0 2 0		Gift				"	"
Minni School of Arts	1878	Central.	0 1 0		Belongs to colliery owners.				"	"
Molong School of Arts	1878	"	0 2 0			65 0 0		65 0 0	Conveyed	Not answered.
Morpeth School of Arts	1863	Good	0 2 0		Gift					
Mudgee School of Arts	1855	"	1 0 0	Grant					Conveyed	Not answered.
Murrumbidgee Mechanics' Institute and School of Arts.	1860	Convenient	0 2 0	"					"	None
Musclebrook School of Arts	1872	"	0 1 0	"						Trustees
Nazabari Mechanics' Institute.	1870	"	0 2 0	"						
Newcastle School of Arts	1860	Good	0 0 32½	"					Conveyed	Usual
Orange Mechanics' Institute and School of Arts.	1856	"	0 1 0			250 0 0	125 0 0	125 0 0	"	Not stated
Parramatta School of Arts	1850	"	0 2 0							
Peterborough School of Arts	1867	"	Building rented.			Leasehold				
Petersham Working Men's Institute	1871	"	0 2 0							
Plattsburg Working Men's Institute	1873	Very convenient	0 1 0			1737 0 0	Not stated	Not stated		None stated
Raymond Terrace School of Arts	1871	Convenient	0 2 0			50 0 0			Conveyed	
Richmond School of Arts	1866	Good	0 1 0	Grant					Not stated	
Rocky Mouth or Maclean Mechanics' Institute.	1879	"	0 1 0	"					Not issued	Usual
St. Leonards School of Arts	1869	Not central	Not stated		Gift				Not conveyed	
Scone School of Arts	1868	Good	0 2 0	Grant, not yet built on.	Part gift	16 0 0		16 0 0	Conveyed	None
Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts					Part purchase	70 0 0			"	Not stated
Singleton School of Arts and Mechanics' Institute.	1866	Very good	0 2 0							
South Grafton School of Arts	1877	Central.	0 2 0	Grant not yet built on.					Not conveyed	
Stroud School of Arts	1856	Good	0 2 0		Gift A.A. Co.				Conveyed	None
Tamworth Mechanics' Institute.	1866	Fair	0 1 0			20 0 0			"	May sell or mortgage.
Tenterfield School of Arts	1871	Good	0 2 0	Grant					Not conveyed	
Tamworth Mechanics' Institute	1870	"	Rented			Leasehold				
Umalla Literary Institute	1874	Unanswered	0 1 0	Grant not yet built on.						
Walcha School of Arts	1875	Good	0 1 0		Gift				Conveyed	None
Wallsend School of Arts	1870	"	0 0 20			350 0 0	175 0 0	175 0 0	"	Usual
Wagga Wagga Mechanics' Institute.	1863	"	0 1 2½	Grant					Title not issued	
Waratah School of Arts	1864	New site asked for from Government.								
West Maitland School of Arts	1856	Convenient	0 1 0		Part gift	Part purchase		Nil.		
Windsor School of Arts	1861	Good	0 0 20	Grant						Unknown
Wingham School of Arts	1875	"	0 2 0			12 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0	Not issued	None
Wollongong School of Arts	1860	"	0 2 0			Not given	£ to £	£ to £	"	
Wyalah School of Arts	1873	"	0 1 0			Leasehold, 1s. per ann.			Leasehold	
Wentworth Mechanics' Institute	1880	Not satisfactory	0 1 0	Grant					Not conveyed	

Ballina, Carcoar, and Grenfell Schools of Arts have been closed. Gulgong School of Arts has been merged in Municipal Free Library. No returns from Bega, Boat Harbour, and Warialda, Yass, and

INSTITUTES, &c., 1881.—HEADS OF INQUIRY RESPECTING

Character (materials) of Buildings.	Accommodation and Resources of the Institution as an Educational medium.					Cost of Buildings.				Suitability of Buildings.	
	Hall.	Library.	Reading Room.	Class Rooms.	Apparatus and Collections.	Total Amount.	Proportion of Government aid.	Amount from Public.	Remaining Debt.		
Wood	None	Library	Reading-room	None	None	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Fair order.	
Brick	Hall	"	"	2	"	1,160 0 0	Proportions not stated in returns.			Suitable and in good repair.	
Wood	"	"	"	None	"	200 0 0	65 15 9	134 4 3	Nil	"	
Brick	"	"	"	"	"	1,200 0 0	400 0 0	800 0 0	Nil	"	
						4,630 0 0					
Stone	None	Library	Reading-room	None	None	Leased premises.				Not suitable, good repair.	
Brick	Hall	"	"	6	"	9,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	5,400 0 0	920 0 0	Suitable, good repair.	
"	"	"	"	1	"	2,000 0 0	400 0 0	1,000 0 0	None.		
"	"	None	"	None	"	370 0 0	Room lent only.				
Brick	Hall	Library	"	1	"	2,118 0 0	Proportions not stated.		627 0 0	Good repair.	
Stone and brick	"	"	"	2	Blackboard	500 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	Nil	Suitable, in good repair.	
Brick	"	"	"	None	None	1,100 0 0	250 0 0	560 0 0	388 18 5	"	
"	"	"	"	2	"	3,483 0 0	437 19 10	889 8 6	2,000 0 0	"	
Iron brick-nogged and plastered.	"	"	"	None	"	470 15 0	116 18 7	233 17 2	120 0 0	"	
Brick	"	"	"	"	"	1,256 0 0	400 0 0	856 0 0	Nil.	"	
"	"	"	"	"	"	700 0 0	248 12 8	248 12 8	202 14 8	"	
Wood	"	"	"	1	Maps	370 0 0	120 0 0	250 0 0	Nil	"	
Granite	None	None	"	None	School appliances	1,300 0 0	660 0 0	660 0 0		"	
Wood	Hall	Library	"	"	"	277 0 0	138 10 0	138 10 0	30 0 0	"	
Brick	"	"	"	1	"	1,200 0 0	No buildings.				Very good repair.
No building. Court-house lent pro tem.	None	"	"	None	"						
Brick	Hall	"	"	"	"	388 6 0	86 4 11	171 12 2	280 0 0	In a state of thorough repair.	
"	"	"	"	1	Scientific and microscope.	420 0 0	Nil	420 0 0	Nil		
Wood	"	"	"	None	None	457 0 0	100 0 0	357 0 0	Nil	Suitable, in good repair.	
Brick	"	"	"	"	"	1,200 0 0	400 0 0	800 0 0	None	Suitable, in good condition.	
Weatherboard, brick front.	"	"	"	"	Globes, works of reference.	310 0 0	50 0 0	260 0 0	Nil	Good repair.	
Stone and brick	"	"	"	1	Maps	2,000 0 0	Not stated		None	Suitable, in good repair.	
Wood	"	"	"	None	None	370 0 0	100 0 0	270 0 0	Nil	In fair repair.	
"	"	"	"	1	"	2,760 0 0	870 0 0	Not answered	None	Good repair.	
Brick	"	"	"	2	"	5,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	Nil	Suitable, in good order.	
Stone and brick	"	"	"	7	Minerals	2,200 0 0	400 0 0	1,800 0 0	"	Suitable, in repair.	
Iron and wood	None	"	"	None	None					Convenient.	
Brick	Hall only—for all purposes.	"	"	"	"	100 0 0		100 0 0	Nil	Suitable, in good repair.	
Wood	"	"	"	"	"	1,000 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	Not answered	Good repair.	
Brick	Hall	Library	Reading-room	1	None	300 0 0	Nil	300 0 0	Nil	Suitable, in good repair.	
Wood	"	"	"	"	"	929 0 0	464 10 0	464 10 0	"	Excellent.	
Wood	"	"	"	2, & detached house of 4 rooms.	Maps and charts	696 4 3	320 0 0	368 0 0	8 4 3	Suitable, and good repair.	
Brick	"	"	None	None	None	596 0 0	245 17 2	401 14 4	60 8 4	In good repair.	
Wood	"	"	Reading-room	1	Mathematical Instruments.	Not yet built	Not answered	Not answered	None	Suitable, and in good repair.	
Brick cemented	"	"	"	1	"						
Brick	"	"	"	None	None	1,296 0 0	300 0 0	600 0 0	744 0 0	Commodious, in good repair.	
"	"	"	"	1	"	700 0 0	190 0 0	380 0 0	190 0 0		
Brick and stone	Hall	Library	Reading-room	2	Magic lantern, air-pump, diagrams, &c.	3,580 0 0	1,000 0 0	2,580 0 0	None	Suitable, in good repair.	
Brick	"	In one	"	None	None	1,720 0 0	No record	No record		Another room required.	
"	"	Library	Reading-room	1	"						
"	"	Hall used for general purposes.	"	Large lecture room.	Possesses both	2,500 0 0	Not stated	Not stated	None	Good repair.	
"	None	Library	Reading-room	2	None	3,000 0 0	Half	Half	1,301 13 5	Suitable, in good repair.	
"	"	"	"	None	Books on Science	Not answered	Not answered	Not answered			
"	"	"	"	"	None					Not suitable, in bad repair.	
"	"	"	"	2, & manager's quarters.							
Wood	"	"	"	3	None	5,000 0 0	1,700 0 0	3,980 0 0	Not answered	Quite new.	
Brick	None	Library	Reading-room	None	"	Present buildings leased.					
Wood	Hall used for all purposes.	"	"	"	"	1,363 0 0	800 0 0	Balance	201 3 8		
Stone	Hall	Library	Reading-room	"	"	2,000 0 0				Not large enough.	
Brick	"	"	"	"	Maps	800 0 0	200 0 0	600 0 0	No debt	Larger reading-room required.	
"	"	"	"	4	Collections	2,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	Nil	Very suitable, in good repair.	
Wood	Hall	Library	Reading-room	None	None	Rented premises occupied.				Fair repair, but unsuitable.	
Brick	"	"	"	2	Maps	1,094 0 0	481 0 0	619 0 0	"	Suitable, in good repair.	
"	"	"	"	Yes	None	2,100 0 0	700 0 0	1,400 0 0	No debt	"	
"	None	"	"	None	"						
Wooden premises rented—no room only.	"	"	"	"	"					Requires enlarging.	
Brick	None	Library	Reading-room	None	None	750 0 0	Nil	750 0 0	No debt	Library and reading-room too small.	
"	Hall	"	"	2	Maps and works of reference.	4,500 0 0	1,200 0 0	2,400 0 0	900 0 0	Suitable, in good repair.	
"	"	"	"	1	None	1,800 0 0	240 0 0	Not answered	168 0 0		
Brick	None	"	"	None	Maps, &c.	3,000 0 0	Nil	All	No debt.		
"	Hall	"	"	4	Both	1,000 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	None		
"	None	"	"	None	None	290 0 0	100 0 0	190 0 0	None		
Wood	Hall	"	"	2	"	1,323 0 0	664 0 0	664 0 0	No debt	Suitable, in indifferent repair.	
Brick	"	"	"	"	"	150 0 0	Not answered	Not answered		Suitable, and in good repair.	
Wood	None	In one	"	None	"						

Government premises lent one room for all purposes. Permanent structure not commenced.

Gladstone, Grenfell, Greta, Hill End, North Willoughby, Woodville, Woodford, and Ulmarra Schools of Arts; Charleston, Gosford, and Queanbeyan Literary Institutes; Young Mechanics' Institutes.



COUNTRY SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND MECHANICS' AND

Name.	Income.									
	Balance, 31 December, 1880.	From Government.		Raised by Institution.				Interest, Invested Funds.	Overdraft, 31 Dec., 1881.	
		Special.	Ordinary Subsidy.	Subscriptions.	Hire of Hall.	Rentals of Shops.	Other sources, as sales, &c.			
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Adelong Literary Institute				49 6 0					53 19 7	
Albury School of Arts	19 16 6		20 2 6	30 2 0	57 12 9		4 4 6			
Anvil Creek School of Arts	1 7 1		22 6 9	26 10 0			2 5 0			
Armfield Literary Institute				40 15 0	50 0 0		3 5 0			
Ashfield School of Arts				1,152 8 3	29 12 0		50 11 5		4,015 11 7	
Ballina School of Arts				Building formerly used was destroyed by a storm. The sum of £1,092, in part derived from Government						
Balmain Working Men's Institute	169 11 10		34 12 4	63 11 10						
Bathurst School of Arts	110 15 4		181 7 9	362 15 6	270 5 0	250 0 0	1 5 0			
Bega School of Arts										
Boat Harbour School of Arts										
Braidwood Literary Institute			75 0 0	65 19 0	45 19 6	52 7 1			55 6 2	
Branxton Mechanics' Institute	1 11 5			7 2 0	5 15 0	17 4 3				
Brewarrina School of Arts	50 10 8			19 4 0			11 1 0			
Bombala Mechanics' Institute				38 14 10	21 10 0	36 0 0	137 16 5			
Botany School of Arts	42 10 7		07 5 6	3 2 6	10 4 0		134 16 0	1 0 10		
Bourke Mechanics' Institute			03 4 10	191 12 6	77 13 6				388 18 5	
Burwood School of Arts		11 9 10		36 6 0	52 1 6	193 13 4	10 19 6		284 2 1	
Cambewarra School of Arts			11 10 8	23 1 4	11 18 0		0 9 4 <sup>a</sup>			
Camden School of Arts	38 17 0		11 13 5	17 0 0	16 11 6	4 0 0	3 19 0	0 7 6		
Carcoar School of Arts				Institution closed.						
Casino School of Arts			21 8 0	42 16 0	42 16 0				178 4 0	
Charleston Literary Institute	25 1 11		9 15 1	5 1 0						
Clarence Town School of Arts			24 18 9	29 12 3	12 19 6		0 3 9		13 18 2	
Clifton School of Arts					No return.					
Cooma School of Arts			234 19 1	48 12 6	28 2 0		650 19 2 <sup>b</sup>		353 7 1	
Coonabarabran School of Arts	2 14 2		49 19 10	33 14 6	11 19 8		50 15 0		2 5 10	
Corowa School of Arts			61 12 6	97 17 6	31 7 0					
Covra School of Arts										
Cudal School of Arts	4 17 11	86 4 11		86 0 0	6 0 0		0 12 11 <sup>c</sup>		234 6 5	
Deniliquin School of Arts	25 10 6		129 13 3	60 1 7	1 19 0		2 8 4			
Denman School of Arts	55 11 10		21 14 6	14 15 0	10 5 0					
Dubbo Mechanics' Institute	8 6 2		30 10 0	24 10 0			7 10 0 <sup>d</sup>		60 16 3	
Dungog School of Arts	21 18 4		12 1 7	35 16 6	7 16 0		1 10 7			
East Maitland School of Arts	104 12 11		26 6 0	34 6 6	5 16 0	18 12 0		4 16 5		
Frederickton School of Arts			6 6 0	12 12 0			11 15 6			
Forbes School of Arts	58 12 3		99 17 4	64 6 0			22 16 3			
Gladstone School of Arts										
Gosford Literary Institute					Closed.					
Goulburn School of Arts	406 9 7		75 0 0	227 4 6	238 5 0	175 3 6			765 5 4	
Grafton School of Arts	50 6 11		48 3 7	92 12 6	28 7 0	30 10 0	5 4 4			
Grenfell School of Arts					Closed.					
Greta School of Arts					Merged into Municipal Free Library.					
Gulgong School of Arts										
Gundagai School of Arts										
Guntawang School of Arts	11 9 8		5 0 0	2 8 0	1 5 0					
Hay Athenæum	20 9 7			88 9 0			46 0 6			
Hamilton School of Arts	3 10 1		8 10 10	45 11 0	9 5 0		3 7 7			
Hill End School of Arts										
Hinton School of Arts	38 6 0		12 11 1	23 2 2 <sup>e</sup>		7 5 8 <sup>f</sup>	2 7 6			
Lambton School of Arts	19 5 5		38 0 0	35 15 6			15 16 0			
Large School of Arts	11 13 10		11 7 2	64 12 0			0 4 0			
Lismore School of Arts	10 19 6		22 0 7	44 0 3	15 12 0 <sup>g</sup>				0 12 2	
Merrivale School of Arts	31 3 4		10 2 7	17 10 6	23 4 0		15 6 0			
Milton School of Arts	16 0 8		14 13 9	19 4 6	23 16 0	67 12 11				
Minni School of Arts	16 1 9		10 18 1							
Molong School of Arts			49 10 0	52 19 0	22 17 6	24 12 10	173 17 10 <sup>h</sup>		44 8 5	
Morpeth School of Arts	26 14 3		17 0 0	26 0 0	37 10 0		0 17 0			
Mudgee School of Arts	15 6 2		28 8 1	84 7 6	122 8 0		3 13 6			
Murrumbidgee Mechanics' Institute and School of Arts	26 5 4		46 11 9	55 1 6	45 3 11		4 11 8			
Musclebrook School of Arts	111 17 8		9 12 7	45 5 0	53 11 0	28 13 0	7 9 4			
Narrabri School of Arts	91 14 1			31 18 0	39 12 0		70 7 0 <sup>m</sup>			
Newcastle School of Arts			82 12 2	158 2 6		390 14 0	2 1 6	8 15 0		
North Willoughby School of Arts										
Orange Mechanics' Institute										
Parramatta School of Arts	1 14 0		54 15 0	65 10 0	102 15 6					
Paterson School of Arts	11 9 11		2 15 0	21 1 8			3 2 9			
Petersham Working Men's Institute	4 14 11		31 16 6	69 12 0		27 15 0				
Plattsburg Working Men's Institute		100 0 0	83 18 0	873 18 0		12 2 0	1 4 7		276 0 0	
Queanbeyan Literary Institute										
Raymond Terrace School of Arts	59 13 4		10 5 6	20 11 0						
Richmond School of Arts			14 7 6	95 10 6	31 5 0				201 3 8	
Rocky Mouth or Maclean School of Arts	11 2 11		9 2 11	5 15 0	18 15 0		0 19 9			
South Grafton School of Arts	30 0 0			60 0 0	6 0 0	4 10 0	0 5 0	4 5 0		
St. Leonards School of Arts	16 19 6		24 6 3	53 15 6	54 12 0	22 10 0				
Scone School of Arts	75 14 4		39 13 0	30 17 0	23 4 0		0 16 4	0 7 8		
Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts										
Singleton Mechanics' Institute										
Stroud School of Arts	25 14 6		11 15 0	25 19 0	12 0 6		13 11 7	2 5 0		
Tamworth School of Arts	2 11 1		14 13 8	40 8 6	39 9 0	28 5 0	1 7 0			
Tenterfield School of Arts	29 15 7		57 15 0	57 4 0	44 5 0		1 16 9			
Tumut School of Arts	45 5 11		18 2 0	24 0 6						
Uralla Literary Institute	141 16 1			19 1 6						
Walcha School of Arts	20 7 4		25 0 0	26 0 6	32 2 3	32 2 3	6 11 0			
Wallsend School of Arts			149 19 10	304 4 0			1 5 0		1,500 0 0	
Wagga Wagga Mechanics' Institute	29 4 7		46 4 7	88 17 6	153 3 6		3 10 0		169 10 8	
Waratah School of Arts				35 11 9						
Warialda Mechanics' Institute					Closed at present.					
West Maitland School of Arts	74 19 11		90 13 10	125 15 0	81 13 0		17 3 1	3 0 0		
Windsor School of Arts	34 0 10		18 10 0	44 3 4	25 10 0					
Wingham School of Arts	10 12 5		6 15 1	18 9 0	16 16 0		4 17 7			
Wollongong School of Arts										
Woodville School of Arts										
Woodford School of Arts										
Wyalah School of Arts	4 14 11		9 0 0	18 18 0	1 10 0					
Yass School of Arts	351 9 6		53 11 10	56 12 6	59 2 6	10 0 0	7 0 3	15 0 0		
Young Mechanics' Institute										
Wentworth Mechanics' Institute			30 0 0		60 0 0		2 6 9			
Umarra School of Arts										
	2,024 9 4	197 14 9	2,511 18 1	6,035 7 1	2,278 19 4	1,392 15 10	1,531 6 7	34 17 5	8,022 17 7	

<sup>a</sup> £64 4s. 11d. interest on debt. <sup>b</sup> Includes interest on overdraft. <sup>c</sup> Error. <sup>d</sup> Includes interest. <sup>e</sup> Donations and different funds. <sup>f</sup> Deficiency in account—possibly to Municipal Council. <sup>g</sup> £129 4s. loan since paid off. <sup>h</sup> Mudgee return dates from 31 March to 31 December, 1881. <sup>m</sup> As donations in aid. <sup>n</sup> Including interest on building debt.

LITERARY INSTITUTES, &c., 1881.—Financial Position.

												Expenditure.											
Total Current Account.	Amount Invested Funds.	Grand Total.	Overdraft, 31 Dec., 1880.	Purchase of Books and Periodicals, &c.	Building and Repairs.	Paid to Lecturers.	Administrative Expenses and Salaries.	Sundries.	Balance 31 Dec., 1881.	Total Current Account.	Amount Invested Funds.	Grand Total.											
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.											
103 5 7		103 5 7	8 12 1	12 0 0	30 0 0			43 13 6		103 5 7		103 5 7											
181 18 3		181 18 3		37 17 5	6 7 6		34 12 3	13 7 0	89 14 1	181 18 3		181 18 3											
52 8 10		52 8 10		13 7 0	10 0 0		14 19 6	5 10 0	3 12 4	52 8 10		52 8 10											
94 0 6		94 0 6		25 0 0			60 0 0		9 0 6	94 0 6		94 0 6											
5,249 3 3		5,249 3 3		225 12 10	4,630 10 6		45 8 3	347 11 8		5,249 3 3		5,249 3 3											
has been collected for paying towards erection of a new and permanent building.																							
272 16 0		272 16 0					76 1 7	0 18 4	195 16 1	272 16 0		272 16 0											
1,176 8 7		1,176 8 7		321 0 1	61 8 5	17 19 6	469 7 4	235 13 6	20 19 9	1,176 8 7		1,176 8 7											
204 11 9		204 11 9	187 3 8	28 9 11	19 11 8		98 9 8	10 17 3		204 11 9		204 11 9											
31 12 8		31 12 8		5 17 6	0 17 0		4 18 0	4 0 10	3 19 4	31 12 8	12 0 0	31 12 8											
87 1 3		87 1 3		30 3 0				23 3 3	33 15 0	87 1 3		87 1 3											
234 1 3		234 1 3	93 10 6		1 18 1		31 10 10	63 17 9 <sup>a</sup>	37 18 1	234 1 3		234 1 3											
263 19 5		263 19 5		16 13 0	193 15 3	0 14 0	18 0 0	5 4 2	24 12 11	263 19 5		263 19 5											
721 9 3		721 9 3	536 14 8	36 10 0			25 0 0	123 4 7 <sup>b</sup>		721 9 3		721 9 3											
588 12 3		588 12 3	260 11 6	4 2 0	50 19 8		07 12 1	199 6 6		588 12 3		588 12 3											
46 19 4		46 19 4	20 0 0	2 15 10			13 5 0	10 18 6		46 19 4		46 19 4											
92 13 5		92 13 5		21 5 0	4 17 3		33 12 9	0 8 9	32 9 8	92 13 5		92 13 5											
285 4 9		285 4 9	200 12 1	9 2 11	9 11 0		42 18 8	23 0 1 <sup>d</sup>		285 4 9		285 4 9											
30 18 0		30 18 0		12 13 6			7 11 8	0 14 7	18 18 3	30 18 0		30 18 0											
81 13 5		81 13 5	58 11 4	12 4 9	5 13 4		10 4 0			81 13 5		81 13 5											
1,284 0 4		1,284 0 4		71 10 6	1,150 15 11		40 11 2	15 2 3		1,284 0 4		1,284 0 4											
149 3 11		149 3 11		19 17 4	51 12 0		16 19 2	37 12 11	24 2 6	149 3 11		149 3 11											
193 2 10		193 2 10	19 19 0	34 5 7	5 16 0		94 10 5	38 11 10		193 2 10		193 2 10											
418 2 2		418 2 2		6 0 0	338 6 0			4 0 0	69 18 2	418 2 2		418 2 2											
219 12 8	600 0 0	819 12 8		69 17 3	110 5 8		37 17 5	1 7 6	3 5 0	219 12 8	600 0 0	819 12 8											
102 6 4		102 6 4		27 6 9	9 4 0		6 0 9	7 2 2	62 12 8	102 6 4		102 6 4											
137 12 5		137 12 5			10 19 6				126 12 11 <sup>b</sup>	137 12 5		137 12 5											
79 3 0		79 3 0		15 15 6	9 15 3		27 1 11	0 12 0	25 18 4	79 3 0		79 3 0											
194 9 10		194 9 10		33 8 4	4 18 6		85 18 9	12 19 4	107 14 11	194 9 10		194 9 10											
30 13 6		30 13 6					28 9 11		2 3 7	30 13 6		30 13 6											
240 11 10		240 11 10		31 15 7	56 5 0			129 3 5	23 7 10	240 11 10		240 11 10											
1,907 7 11		1,907 7 11		176 6 9	1,433 17 1		260 9 6	36 14 7		1,907 7 11		1,907 7 11											
255 4 4		255 4 4		95 4 9	1 8 0		105 13 8	3 14 0	49 3 11	255 4 4		255 4 4											
20 2 8		20 2 8		8 8 4					11 14 4	20 2 8		20 2 8											
154 10 1		154 10 1		34 1 9	7 16 8		65 10 8	20 18 2	26 11 10	154 10 1		154 10 1											
75 4 6		75 4 6		29 10 7			39 12 11	0 1 6	5 19 6	75 4 6		75 4 6											
85 10 5		85 10 5		16 12 0	1 14 0		10 13 6	11 5 7	45 4 10	85 10 5		85 10 5											
99 16 11		99 16 11		30 6 8	2 14 0		42 12 1	1 0 2	23 4 0	99 16 11		99 16 11											
77 19 0		77 19 0			32 18 0		4 0 0	23 1 0	18 0 0	77 19 0		77 19 0											
93 4 8		93 4 8		20 13 9	61 12 10		4 5 11		0 12 2	93 4 8		93 4 8											
102 6 5		102 6 5		15 7 9	49 7 10		21 7 4	10 6 6	5 17 0	102 6 5		102 6 5											
141 8 4		141 8 4		22 11 5	37 6 6		33 1 10	9 10 6	83 18 1	141 8 4		141 8 4											
26 19 10		26 19 10			22 6 7				4 13 3	26 19 10		26 19 10											
368 5 7		368 5 7	13 18 9	32 19 6	12 0 0		67 10 5	241 16 11		368 5 7		368 5 7											
108 1 9		108 1 9		18 18 10	7 7 6		25 0 0	23 1 1	33 14 4	108 1 9		108 1 9											
249 4 0		249 4 0		35 17 2			30 9 8	22 10 9	104 6 7	249 4 0		249 4 0											
177 14 2		177 14 2		28 9 11	4 18 3	9 0 0	27 10 0	95 5 3	12 10 9	177 14 2		177 14 2											
256 13 7		256 13 7		72 13 0	62 5 9		32 6 0	25 6 1	64 2 9	256 13 7		256 13 7											
233 11 7		233 11 7		13 1 0	116 18 8		56 10 0	24 13 11 <sup>c</sup>	22 8 0	233 11 7		233 11 7											
637 5 2		637 5 2	47 11 0	191 2 11	0 10 6		208 8 1	9 1 3		637 5 2	185 11 5	637 5 2											
224 14 6		224 14 6		60 16 0	24 11 4		100 0 0		39 6 8	224 14 6		224 14 6											
38 9 4		38 9 4		7 10 11			22 15 9		8 2 8	38 9 4		38 9 4											
124 18 5		124 18 5					94 16 0	28 3 0	2 0 6	124 18 5		124 18 5											
1,352 2 7		1,352 2 7	520 0 0	110 0 0	652 2 9		21 0 0	48 19 10		1,352 2 7		1,352 2 7											
90 9 10		90 9 10					16 16 4		73 13 6	90 9 10		90 9 10											
342 6 8		342 6 8	210 18 2	37 10 6	8 4 6		32 16 11	43 16 7		342 6 8		342 6 8											
45 15 7		45 15 7		11 12 3			7 10 0	4 3 5	22 4 11	45 15 7		45 15 7											
105 0 0	80 0 0	185 0 0		10 14 3	10 7 5		11 0 0	35 15 4	34 3 0	105 0 0	80 0 0	185 0 0											
172 3 3		172 3 3		44 14 5			99 16 7	4 7 1	23 5 2	172 3 3		172 3 3											
161 17 4		161 17 4		67 19 3	49 0 3		29 12 10	4 4 0	11 1 0	161 17 4		161 17 4											
91 5 6	45 0 0	136 5 6		14 17 3	11 10 0		25 3 5	3 6 0	36 8 10	91 5 6	45 0 0	136 5 6											
121 19 3		121 19 3		29 15 7	2 19 9		48 16 6	4 13 0	35 15 5	121 19 3		121 19 3											
100 16 4		100 16 4		23 4 9	4 1 0		30 0 0	27 19 6	100 11 1	100 16 4		100 16 4											
87 8 5		87 8 5		23 1 0				44 9 0 <sup>f</sup>	19 18 5	87 8 5		87 8 5											
160 17 7		160 17 7		10 17 7			2 5 0	4 3 0	3 12 0	160 17 7	140 0 0	160 17 7											
142 3 4		142 3 4		27 19 1	50 4 6		32 8 6	29 0 4	2 10 11	142 3 4		142 3 4											
1,955 8 10		1,955 8 10	1,564 3 10	60 0 0	16 5 0		180 0 0	185 0 0		1,955 8 10		1,955 8 10											
490 10 10		490 10 10		73 8 7	286 14 10		62 7 9	67 19 8		490 10 10		490 10 10											
35 11 9		35 11 9		6 2 3	6 6 0		4 0 10		19 2 8	35 11 9		35 11 9											
393 14 10		393 14 10		63 1 11	115 15 0	1 1 0	105 9 10	88 2 11	15 4 2	393 14 10		393 14 10											
122 10 0		122 10 0		51 18 8	1 9 0		24 5 4	13 19 0	30 18 0	122 10 0		122 10 0											
52 10 1		52 10 1		32 5 4	4 12 0		15 1 0		0 11 9	52 10 1		52 10 1											
34 11 11		34 11 11			4 0 0			5 18 1	24 18 10	34 11 11		34 11 11											
532 16 7	300 0 0	832 16 7		22 8 10	4 19 0		55 1 1		250 12 8	532 16 7	300 0 0	832 16 7											
92 6 9		92 6 9	19 15 4	50 0 0			12 18 0		9 13 5	92 6 9		92 6 9											
25,230 6 0	1,025 0 0	26,255 6 0	3,722 7 11	2,824 7 1	9,895 12 4	28 14 6	3,545 0 10	2,639 5 11	1,937 6 0	24,042 14 7	1,612 11 5	26,255 6											

petty cash in hands of Secretary. <sup>a</sup> £5 error in this account as rendered. <sup>b</sup> 2d. on Expenditure required to balance this account as rendered. <sup>c</sup> Part derived from hall. <sup>d</sup> Part is rent.   
 • Orange.—No return from Treasurer. General return gives—Subscriptions, £68 18s. 10d.; Government subsidy, £82. These amounts are not included in above list.

[1s. 6d.]

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Sydney : Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1882

1882.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE INSANE.

(REPORT FOR 1881.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 42 Vic. No. 7, sec. 73.

## The Inspector General of the Insane to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Lunacy Department, Inspector General's Office, Gladesville, 31 March, 1882.

In accordance with the 73rd section of the Lunacy Act of 1878, I do myself the honor to submit for your information a report on the state and condition of the Hospitals and other Institutions in this Department for the year ending 31 December, 1881, with appendices containing separate reports and statistical returns by the Medical Superintendents of the Hospitals at Gladesville, Parramatta, and Callan Park.

I have, &amp;c.,

F. NORTON MANNING.

On the 31st of December, 1881, the number of registered insane persons in the Colony was 2,218, and the following return shows their distribution :—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
In the Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville ... ..	404	404	808
Do. Parramatta (Free) ... ..	552	206	758
Do. Do. (Convict)... ..	18	3	21
Do. Do. (Criminal) ... ..	50	6	56
Do. Callan Park ... ..	140	.....	140
Do. Newcastle ... ..	123	107	235
In the Temporary Hospital, Cooma ... ..	62	.....	62
In the Licensed House for the Insane, Cook's River ... ..	6	132	138
	1,360	858	2,218

The number of registered Insane on 31st December, 1880, was 2,099, and the increase during the year has been 119.

Compared with the numbers in the Institutions at the close of 1880, there was an increase of 104 at Gladesville, 11 at Callan Park, 7 at Newcastle, and 3 at Cook's River; and a decrease of 1 at Parramatta (Convict), 3 at Parramatta (Criminal), and 2 at Cooma.

The increase during the year has been larger than during any former year, and 36 in excess of the average annual increase for the decennial period ending 31 December, 1881, which was 83; but it does not appear to be due to any largely increased production of insanity.

The number of patients admitted and re-admitted was only 18 in excess of the number for the year 1880, although the population, as estimated by the Registrar General, increased during the last three quarters of the year after the Census was taken, by 29,797, or at the rate of 39,729 for the year. The main cause of the exceptionally large increase was a very low death rate, which reached only 5.46 per cent., whereas the average death rate for some years past has been upwards of 7 per cent. on the average number resident.

The proportion of insane persons to the population was at the close of the year 1 in 352, or 2.84 per thousand, a proportion almost identical with that in England and Wales at the close of 1880, which was 1 in 353, or 2.83 per thousand.

The following tables show the number of the admissions, re-admissions, discharges, and deaths; the causes of insanity in those admitted and re-admitted; the causes of death; the length of residence in those discharged and in those who died; the ages; the condition as to marriage; the religious profession; and the native countries in those admitted and under care in the Hospitals for the Insane, during the year 1881.

Tables, giving particulars with regard to the patients in the Licensed House, at Cook's River, are given in a subsequent part of this report.

TABLE 1.  
SHOWING the Admissions, Re-admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, in the Hospitals for the Insane during the Year 1881.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
In Hospital on 31st December, 1880	1,276	688	1,964
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Admitted for the first time during the year	284	134	418
Re-admitted during the year	35	27	62
Transferred during the year	31	9	40
	350	170	520
Total under care during the year	1,626	858	2,484
Discharged or Removed—			
Recovered	133	73	206
Relieved	16	14	30
Transferred	34	19	53
Escaped (and not recaptured)	5	...	5
Died	84	26	110
Total discharged or died during the year	272	132	404
Remaining	1,354	726	2,080
Average number residents during the year	1,314	700	2,014

TABLE 2.  
SHOWING the Admissions, Re-admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, with the Mean Annual Mortality, and the proportion of Recoveries, &c., per cent., in the Hospitals for the Insane, for the Years 1876 to 1881 inclusive.

Year.	Admitted.		Transferred from other hospitals, &c.	Discharged.		Transferred to other hospitals, &c.	Escaped and not recaptured within 28 days.	Died.	Remaining in hospitals, 31 December, in each year.	Average number resident.	Percentage of recoveries on admissions and re-admissions.			Percentage of patients relieved on admissions and re-admissions.			Percentage of deaths on average numbers resident.																																
	Admitted for the first time.	Re-admitted.		Re-covered.	Re-lieved.						M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.																														
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.																															
1876	182	111	293	33	27	60	101	12	1131	88	70	168	17	19	36	100	45	145	...	78	29	107	1072	533	1605	1052	536	1688	40	90	50	72	44	75	7	00	13	76	10	19	7	41	5	41	6	73			
1877	262	100	362	62	24	86	133	14	147	137	64	201	17	18	35	130	21	151	...	97	20	117	1147	548	1695	1130	529	1659	42	23	51	61	44	86	4	97	14	51	7	31	8	58	3	78	7	05			
1878	212	126	338	40	38	78	112	36	148	108	46	154	17	20	37	113	45	158	...	99	28	127	1174	600	1788	1175	579	1754	42	35	28	05	37	01	0	75	12	19	8	89	8	42	4	88	7	24			
1879	241	128	369	40	28	68	98	12	110	112	58	170	21	28	49	97	17	114	...	91	26	117	1232	646	1878	1185	620	1803	39	36	37	66	39	05	7	47	18	18	11	26	7	68	4	19	7	10			
1880	267	145	412	28	30	58	42	24	66	133	63	196	21	10	40	40	35	75	...	3	96	49	136	276	688	1864	1249	665	1914	45	08	36	00	41	79	7	11	10	85	8	51	7	68	0	01	7	10		
1881	234	134	418	35	27	62	31	9	40	133	73	206	16	14	30	34	19	53	...	5	...	5	84	26	110	1354	736	2080	1314	700	2014	41	69	45	34	42	91	5	01	8	69	6	25	0	39	3	71	5	46

TABLE 3.  
SHOWING the Causes of insanity, apparent or assigned in the Admissions and Re-admissions in the Hospitals for the Insane during the Year 1881.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
<b>MORAL—</b>			
Domestic trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)...	5	11	16
Adverse circumstances (including business anxiety and pecuniary difficulties)...	10	1	11
Mental anxiety and "worry" (not included under above two heads), and overwork	9	2	11
Religious excitement	8	6	14
Love affairs (including seduction)	...	2	2
Fright and nervous shock	...	2	2
Isolation	9	2	11
Nostalgia...	1	1	2
<b>PHYSICAL—</b>			
Intemperance in drink	44	10	54
Do. (sexual)	...	1	1
Veneral disease	1	...	1
Self-abuse (sexual)	8	...	8
Sunstroke	18	1	19
Accident or injury	6	...	6
Pregnancy	...	4	4
Parturition and the puerperal state	...	12	12
Lactation	...	3	3
Uterine and ovarian disorders	...	1	1
Puberty	...	3	3
Change of life	...	3	3
Fevers	1	2	3
Privation and overwork	19	...	19
Phthisis	...	2	2
Epilepsy	22	7	29
Disease of skull and brain	3	1	4
Other bodily diseases and disorders and chronic ill-health	12	8	20
Excess of opium	2	...	2
<b>PREVIOUS ATTACKS</b>	9	7	16
<b>HEREDITARY INFLUENCE ASCERTAINED</b>	20	19	39
<b>CONGENITAL DEFECT ASCERTAINED</b>	16	8	24
<b>OTHER ASCERTAINED CAUSES</b>	5	9	14
<b>UNKNOWN</b>	91	33	124
<b>Total</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>480</b>

TABLE 4.  
SHOWING the Causes of Death in the Hospitals for the Insane during the Year 1881.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
<b>CEREBRAL DISEASE--</b>			
Apoplexy and paralysis ... ..	5	3	8
Epilepsy and convulsions ... ..	6	2	8
General paralysis ... ..	17	2	19
Maniacal and melancholic exhaustion and decay ... ..	10	4	14
Inflammation and other diseases of the brain, softening, tumour, &c. ... ..	2	1	3
Tetanic convulsions ... ..	.....	1	1
<b>THORACIC DISEASE--</b>			
Inflammation of lungs, pleura, and bronchi ... ..	3	.....	3
Pulmonary consumption ... ..	9	6	15
Disease of the heart and blood-vessels ... ..	3	.....	3
<b>ABDOMINAL DISEASE--</b>			
Inflammation and ulceration of stomach, intestines, and peritoncum ... ..	4	.....	4
Dysentery and diarrhoea ... ..	3	2	5
Albuminuria ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Disease of bladder and prostate ... ..	1	.....	1
Disease of liver ... ..	1	.....	1
ERYSIPELAS ... ..	1	.....	1
TYPHOID FEVER ... ..	.....	.....	.....
GENERAL DEBILITY AND OLD AGE ... ..	16	4	20
CARBUNCLE WITH EXHAUSTION ... ..	.....	1	1
EXHAUSTION FROM DISEASED KNEE-JOINT... ..	1	.....	1
ACCIDENT ... ..	1	.....	1
SUICIDE ... ..	1	.....	1
Total... ..	84	26	110

TABLE 5.

SHOWING the length of Residence in those Discharged Recovered, and in those who have Died in the Hospitals for the Insane during the Year 1881.

	Recovered.			Died.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 1 month ... ..	10	1	11	7	2	9
From 1 to 3 months ... ..	37	19	56	10	4	14
From 3 to 6 months ... ..	31	21	52	6	2	8
From 6 to 9 months ... ..	18	9	27	9	3	12
From 9 to 12 months ... ..	14	7	21	1	2	3
From 1 to 2 years ... ..	12	11	23	9	8	17
From 2 to 3 years ... ..	1	4	5	8	2	10
From 3 to 5 years ... ..	6	1	7	8	1	9
From 5 to 7 years ... ..	2	.....	2	3	.....	3
From 7 to 10 years ... ..	1	.....	1	10	1	11
From 10 to 12 years ... ..	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
From 12 to 15 years ... ..	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Over 15 years ... ..	.....	.....	.....	7	1	8
Total ... ..	133	73	206	84	26	110

TABLE 6.

SHOWING the Ages of the Admissions and Re-admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, and also the Ages of all Patients under care, during the Year 1881, in the Hospitals for the Insane.

	Admitted and Re-admitted.			Recovered.			Removed, Relieved, &c.			Died.			Patients under Care.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1 to 5 years ... ..	3	0	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 to 10 years ... ..	6	2	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	11	25
10 to 15 years ... ..	6	2	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	14	40
15 to 20 years ... ..	12	13	25	7	5	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	42	91
20 to 30 years ... ..	75	34	109	28	27	55	4	1	5	9	4	13	225	132	357
30 to 40 years ... ..	84	41	125	44	21	65	3	7	10	15	6	21	302	196	588
40 to 50 years ... ..	69	45	114	35	9	44	6	3	9	21	5	26	444	200	644
50 to 60 years ... ..	43	15	58	12	7	19	2	.....	2	15	5	20	269	142	411
60 to 70 years ... ..	18	6	24	4	4	8	1	.....	1	12	3	15	141	89	230
70 to 80 years ... ..	6	4	10	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5	56	30	86
80 to 90 years ... ..	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7	10	2	12
90 and upwards ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ... ..	319	161	480	133	73	206	16	14	30	84	26	110	1,626	858	2,484

TABLE 7.

CONDITIONS as to Marriage in those admitted and those under care in the Hospitals for the Insane during the Year 1881.

	Admitted.			Under Care.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Single ... ..	181	53	234	942	298	1,240
Married ... ..	97	79	176	322	334	656
Widowed ... ..	19	24	43	64	98	162
Unascertained ... ..	22	5	27	298	128	426
Total ... ..	319	161	480	1,626	858	2,484

TABLE 8.

SHOWING the Religious Profession of those admitted and those under care in the Hospitals for the Insane during the Year 1881.

Religious Profession.	Admitted.			Under Care.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Protestant—						
Church of England ... ..	124	64	188	711	348	1,059
Presbyterian ... ..	31	16	47	89	45	134
Wesleyan ... ..	13	3	16	43	21	64
Lutheran ... ..	6	...	6	42	2	44
Other Protestant Denominations ... ..	13	7	20	41	21	62
Roman Catholic ... ..	99	66	165	541	394	935
Pagan ... ..	8	...	8	60	1	61
Hebrew ... ..	2	1	3	10	2	12
Mahometan ... ..	...	...	...	5	...	5
Unascertained ... ..	23	4	27	84	24	108
Total ... ..	319	161	480	1,626	858	2,484

TABLE 9.

SHOWING the Native Countries of those Admitted and those under care in the Hospitals for the Insane during the Year 1881.

	Admitted.			Under Care.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
British Colonies { New South Wales ... ..	64	52	116	365	252	617
{ Other Colonies ... ..	15	3	18	33	20	53
Great Britain... { England ... ..	105	38	143	476	188	664
{ Scotland ... ..	25	7	32	104	43	147
{ Ireland ... ..	81	56	137	414	331	745
France ... ..	1	1	2	14	3	17
Germany ... ..	10	...	10	48	10	58
China ... ..	9	...	9	66	...	66
Other Countries ... ..	9	4	13	106	11	117
Total ... ..	319	161	480	1,626	858	2,484

#### Admissions.

The number admitted into Hospitals for the Insane during the year was 480—319 males and 161 females; and of these, 418—284 males and 134 females—were admitted for the first time; and 62—35 males and 27 females—were re-admitted, having been at some prior time under treatment.

At the Licensed House, Cook's River, 5 males and 9 females were admitted. The total number admitted for the first time to all Institutions during the year was 432—289 males and 143 females; whilst the number re-admitted was 62—35 males and 27 females. The proportion of admissions and re-admissions to the population of the Colony was 1 in every 1,581 persons, as against 1 in every 1,618 in the preceding year. The re-admissions form a percentage of 12.55 on the total admissions.

The period of absence in the cases re-admitted to Gladesville—the Institution at which they were largest in number—was upwards of 4 years and 9 months.

In Table 3 the causes of insanity in the admissions and re-admissions are shown. To moral causes, 68 cases, or 14.17 per cent. are attributed, and to physical causes, 288 cases, or 60 per cent; whilst in 124 cases, or 25.83 per cent., no cause apparent or assigned is stated. To intemperance in drink, 54, or 11.25 per cent. were attributed; to hereditary influence, 39, or 8.12 per cent; to epilepsy, 29, or 6.04 per cent.; to congenital mischief, 24, or 5.00 per cent.; to ill-health, 20, or 3.16 per cent.; whilst a number of other causes, among which are sunstroke, privation, domestic trouble, and religious excitement, are credited with a large percentage. This table showing the causation of insanity has been adopted, with only minor alterations, from the report of the English Commissioners in Lunacy, and was given for the first time in the report for the year 1880. Continued from year to year it cannot fail, as the numbers accumulate, to be a valuable contribution towards the solution of a difficult and interesting question.

*Patients*

*Patients admitted from Ships, or soon after Arrival in the Colony.*

A certain number of cases have, as in former years, been admitted either direct from the ships in which they arrived in the Colony, or immediately after landing. No less than 12 cases of this kind were received at Gladesville, and 3 at Callan Park; and, although in any place with active immigration, certain such cases must be expected, there is good reason to believe that owing to the closure of other Colonial ports to these cases, a share beyond what is fair and reasonable falls to this Colony. An Act has been in force in Victoria for some years which prevents the landing of insane persons except the captain of the ship arranges to pay the cost of their maintenance; and during the past year the Marine Board of South Australia has decided that a shipmaster bringing an insane sailor to that Colony may not discharge him unless providing for his return to the port of shipment.

*Patients Transferred.*

The number of patients transferred during the year from one establishment to another was 53. These transfers were made for the most part for administrative reasons, and include the transfers of idiot or imbecile children to the Hospital at Newcastle especially set apart for them, the transfer of patients from the Hospital for Criminals to the free division at Parramatta on expiry of sentence or change of status, and the transfer of female patients maintained by the Government to Cook's River to replace those deceased therein. In some cases the transfer has been made with a view of affording change and variety to the patients, or to remove them from the care of officers or attendants against whom they had conceived a dislike (owing to delusions or other causes) which was likely to lead to danger or to militate against recovery. These transfers have in all cases been made by the authority of the Colonial Secretary on my advice.

*Discharges.*

The number of persons discharged from the Hospitals for the Insane was 236, and of these 206 had recovered and 30 were relieved. From Table 2 it will be seen that the percentage of recoveries calculated on the admissions and re-admissions was 42·91, whilst the percentage of those discharged relieved was 6·25. The percentage of recoveries is somewhat higher than that for last year, and compares favourably with that in English Asylums.

The percentage varied somewhat at the different Hospitals, being 40·05 at Gladesville, 46·77 at Parramatta (Free), 27·57 at Parramatta (Criminal), 50·98 at Callan Park, and 100·00 at Cooma. At Newcastle there were no discharges during the year, the patients at that Hospital being as a rule of an incurable class. In addition to the numbers discharged from Hospitals, 18 were discharged from the Reception House, 17 as recovered, and 1 relieved.

*Escapes.*

Under the provisions of the Lunacy Statute every escape, although the patient may be absent only for a few minutes, is now reported. The total number of escapes was 18, and of these the majority were only absent for short periods. One patient from Gladesville, 2 from Parramatta, 1 from Callan Park, and 1 from Cooma succeeded in eluding enquiry and remaining absent beyond the period of 28 days, during which they can, under the provisions of the Lunacy Statute, be re-taken. Three of these patients were afterwards heard of as doing well, and experience shows that few of the patients who succeed in making good their escape from Hospitals for the Insane are permanently lost sight of. Some are afterwards re-admitted under fresh orders, and some remain at large, having recovered or being so far well as to be able to gain their own living.

*Deaths.*

The deaths in Hospitals for the Insane numbered 110, and computing the mortality on the average number resident the percentage is 5·46, and on the total number under care and treatment 4·83. This rate is lower than during any preceding year, more than 1½ per cent. lower than that for the previous year, and very largely below the rate in England, where the average for the 10 years ending 1880 was 10·02 on the average number resident, and 7·65 on the total number under care and treatment.

The death rate at Gladesville was 6·25; at Parramatta (Free), 5·54; Parramatta (Criminal), 1·78; Parramatta (Convict), 4·76; Callan Park, 6·62; Newcastle, 3·47; and Cooma, 3·12, on the average number resident. The low death rate has been the chief cause of the increase in the number of patients at the close of the year, and was, so far as can be judged, due mainly to the dry mild winter, favourable to the prolongation of life in feeble people.

*Total Number under Care.*

The total number under care during the year was, in Hospitals, 2,484—1,626 males and 858 females; and in the Licensed House, 160—12 males and 148 females, making a total of 2,644—1,638 males and 1,006 females. The daily average number at the Institutions was 2,151.



*Leave of Absence.*

On 31 December, 1880, 3 female patients were absent from Gladesville and 3 from Parramatta on probation, and during the year leave of absence was granted to 13 male and 16 female patients. Of the total number, 4 males and 6 females were discharged recovered, 3 males and 5 females were returned to Hospital, and 6 males and 11 females were out on leave at the end of the year, their names being retained on the Hospital Registers. The numbers granted leave of absence on probation from the different establishments are shown in the following return:—

	On leave on 31 Dec., 1880.			Granted Leave in 1881.			Discharged Recovered.			Returned to Hospital.			Died whilst on Leave.			Remaining on leave 31 Dec., 1881.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Gladesville ... ..	...	3	3	7	14	21	2	4	6	3	3	6	...	...	...	2	10	12
Paramatta ... ..	...	3	3	1	2	3	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	2
Callan Park ... ..	...	...	...	3	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Newcastle ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Cook's River ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	6	6	13	16	29	4	6	10	3	5	8	...	...	...	6	11	17

The system of granting leave of absence is, with increased experience, found to be of great service. It gives confidence to friends who consent to receive a patient much more readily when they know they can return him to Hospital in the event of his suffering a relapse, or proving unsuited for home life, and it affords a beneficial change to the patient, and in some instances acts as a check and helps to self control. Up to the present time it has been granted as a rule only for somewhat long periods, but there is no reason why it should not be tried for two or three days or a week so as to allow patients to see home and friends. In some cases of chronic insanity such a change during the quieter periods would give much happiness to the patients, and would be of use in dispelling many a morbid prejudice on the part of friends.

*Numbers Remaining and Accommodation.*

The number of patients remaining in the Hospitals at the close of 1881 was 2,080—1,354 males and 726 females; and in the Licensed House at Cook's River 138—6 males and 132 females; making a total of 2,218 at the close of the year.

In my report for 1880 I gave a return showing the dormitory accommodation in the Hospitals for the Insane, and pointed out that there were at the close of the year 330 patients in excess of the accommodation. During the year buildings have been completed and opened at Gladesville to accommodate 164, but as the increase in number in Public Institutions has been 116, there are still 282 patients in excess of the number for whom there is room.

Buildings are in progress at Parramatta, and it is hoped will be completed during the current year, to accommodate 130 female patients in addition to the number now at that Institution; but with an expected increase of something like 100 patients during the year, there will be little relief to the overcrowding which now exists in a greater or less degree at all the Hospitals.

The works at the new Hospital at Callan Park are progressing slowly, but this well-arranged and costly Institution is intended for the curative treatment of acute cases of insanity occurring for the most part within the metropolitan area, and it will be a waste of money to house within it and to crowd its wards with the accumulated cases of chronic mental disease which might be provided for in much less expensive buildings. Under the circumstances two courses appear to me to be open to the Government—

- 1st. To build a new Institution of an inexpensive character for idiot and imbecile children, to remove this class of cases from Newcastle, and to fill up the wards in that Hospital with cases of chronic insanity resulting from epilepsy, old age, and other causes; or
- 2nd. To commence a new Hospital on the site, consisting of about 350 acres, which has been purchased for Hospital purposes on the Kennmore Estate, near Goulburn, and to erect in the first instance wards intended for the chronic cases which have accumulated in the existing Hospitals from the Southern Districts of the Colony.

With the population of the Colony increasing at the rate of about 40,000 per annum, and with the experience of many former years that 3 out of every 1,000 of the population will be insane and require Hospital care and treatment, it is impossible to ignore the need for further provision for this unfortunate and expensive class.

*Accommodation for Paying-Patients.*

There is at present a great need of some special and separate accommodation for better class patients; for those whose friends though unable to pay the charges in a private Institution, willingly contribute according to their means towards maintenance in the Public Hospitals; and also for those who, now without means of their own and without friends, have been in a better position in life.

Some difference should certainly be made in the accommodation and surroundings of the former, and might with advantage be extended to the latter. It would tend to the comfort, happiness, and recovery of both classes if they were spared the association with other patients—in many cases socially and educationally their inferiors. The ordinary patients are, on the whole, as comfortably provided for in the Public Hospitals as can perhaps be expected, and those accustomed to life in the bush are certainly, so far as clothing, bedding, and food are concerned, better off than usual; but such is not the case with the classes I have mentioned, who miss greatly some of the more pleasant, homely, and civilised surroundings to which they have been accustomed. At present, the only classification is a psychological one, and the overcrowding of the Hospitals has hitherto rendered it impossible to carry out what is needful and right in the direction indicated. When the buildings now in course of construction at Parramatta are completed, it will, perhaps, be possible to set apart one of the wards at Gladesville for these patients, and the plan of the new Hospital at Callan Park includes special cottages for this class.

*The Lunacy Act.*

After consulting the Police Magistrates sitting in the Sydney Courts, and ascertaining that the accommodation in the Reception House would be sufficient, I recommended to the Colonial Secretary that the Lunacy Act should be so amended as to permit the Magistrates to remand cases of doubtful and temporary mental aberration to the Reception House instead of to the Gaol, as heretofore, and on the drafting of this amendment it was deemed advisable to make at the same time verbal amendments in three sections of the Lunacy Act, and some alterations in the provisions with regard to insane criminals.

These alterations were—

1st. To divide these prisoners into two classes—

- (a) Those under sentence, on the conviction or order of Justices ; and  
(b) Those under sentence by Superior Courts ;

and to leave to the Colonial Secretary the disposal of the former cases, with the option of sending them to an Hospital for the Insane, or the Criminal Insane, as he might deem expedient, according to the nature of the offence, or the period of sentence ; and

2nd. To make special provision for the examination of prisoners reported to be insane whilst under sentence of death.

The Act containing these alterations in the law was assented to on 19 December, 1881.

It has been necessary to call for the amendments of the medical certificates in 5 cases admitted to Hospitals for the Insane, and in 2 cases admitted to the Reception House during the year. In all these the certificates were extremely defective and unsatisfactory. In the 5 cases sent to Hospital the patients were undoubtedly insane, and the certificates were amended and approved by the Colonial Secretary, but in the 2 cases sent to the Reception House, though there was every reason to believe that the patients had been temporarily insane through drink, the insanity passed off in a few days and the patients were discharged. In both these cases the medical practitioners signing the certificates were communicated with, and the necessity for full and satisfactory certificates in accordance with the provisions of the Lunacy Act pointed out.

In two cases, J. C., admitted to Parramatta, and R. H. J., admitted to Gladesville, the admission papers were informal, and were amended in accordance with section 13 of the Lunacy Act. On examining the papers on which patients were received at the Public Institutions for the Insane, it appears that in 293 cases orders were issued by Justices under section 6, and in 176 cases requests were made under section 8 of the Lunacy Act. In 103 of these cases the requests were signed by relatives or friends, and in 63 by the Superintendents or other Officers of Public Institutions acting as official guardians.

Institution.	Number sent by order of Justices.	Number sent by request.	
		Signed by friends or relatives.	Signed by Officials, as Gaolers, Secretaries of Hospitals, &c.
Gladesville ... ..	209	80	51
Parramatta ... ..	42	9	11
Callan Park ... ..	39	11	1
Newcastle ... ..	1	3	.....
Cooma ... ..	2	.....	.....
Total ... ..	293	103	63

In 21 cases the patients came within the scope of the sections of the Act referring to criminals, and the warrant for admission was signed by the Colonial Secretary.

All the patients admitted to the Licensed House at Cook's River were received under section 8 of the statute.

The practice of examining insane persons in open court, to which I adverted in a former report, appears to have been somewhat less resorted to than formerly, but some painful scenes resulting from this practice have been made the subject of newspaper comment during the year, and it is clearly advisable that the examination should be conducted in such a manner as to avoid, as far as possible, the unnecessary excitement or exposure of persons who are the subjects of a distressing malady, and who, though under the cognisance of the law, are guilty of no offence.

I have during the year, by the direction of the Colonial Secretary, under section 44 of the Lunacy Act, examined one insane person living in a private house, and was able to report that the patient was treated with all proper care, and that it was neither necessary nor expedient that removal to an institution for the insane should be ordered.

I am indebted to the courtesy of the Comptroller-General of Prisons for the following return showing the number of persons under treatment for symptoms of insanity in prisons during the year 1881 in all gaols except the metropolitan establishment at Darlinghurst. It will be seen that the total number is 209, but that nearly half the cases were of a temporary character, and that in only 123 cases was it found necessary to sign certificates, and in 119 of these to forward the patients for hospital treatment.

RETURN

RETURN showing number of persons under treatment in prisons for symptoms of insanity during the Year 1881.

Name of Gaol.	Under treatment, but not certified as Insane.	Certified as Insane in Gaol.	How disposed of.						Received in Transit.
			Discharged to Hospital for Insane or Receiving House.	Discharged to Darlinghurst or other Gaols.	Discharged to Police Court.	Discharged cured.	Died.	Remaining	
Wentworth	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Bourke	7	4	4	.....	6	.....	1	.....	.....
Maitland	19	11	11	7	.....	9	2	1	19
Bathurst	6	7	8	.....	2	2	.....	1	19
Cooma	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Gunnedah	.....	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Windsor	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yass	16	4	4	.....	.....	14	2	.....	.....
Hay	6	3	3	.....	5	.....	1	.....	5
Wilcannia	1	4	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Queanbeyan	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tamworth	2	4	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4
Parramatta	12	5	5	3	6	2	.....	1	.....
Coonamble	6	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Berrima	4	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Armidale	6	2	2	.....	.....	4	1	1	2
Mudgee	5	3	3	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....
Wollongong	1	4	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orange	7	4	4	.....	6	1	.....	.....	3
Port Macquarie	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Narrabri	6	3	3	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Young	3	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Forbes	4	3	3	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Walgett	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4
Coonabarabran	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bega	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Singleton	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grafton	11	2	2	1	.....	9	.....	1	1
Casino	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Dubbo	10	10	0	.....	6	4	.....	1	.....
Goulburn	12	15	15	.....	8	3	1	.....	22
Deniliquin	20	6	6	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	5
Murrumbidgee	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gundagai	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Wellington	4	2	1	2	2	1	.....	.....	1
Albury	12	2	2	.....	.....	8	2	2	.....
Inverell	4	4	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Tenterfield	3	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Wagga Wagga	4	6	4	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	5
Braidwood	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	1
Muswellbrook	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2
Campbelltown	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	209	123	119	28	75	87	10	12	100

In the country districts there is not at present, and in many places there cannot be for years to come, any other refuge for the insane than the prisons, and in most of those which I have had an opportunity of visiting the arrangements are but ill-adapted for the treatment of insane persons in what—with regard to their recovery—is the most precious time of their illness. The Lunacy Act limits the stay of insane persons in prisons to 14 days, and this period is not now exceeded except in cases of mental or bodily illness unfitting the patient for journey to Hospital.

In two cases during the year suicide by drowning has taken place during the conveyance of patients to Hospital. In one case the body was recovered, and the death made the subject of inquiry before the Coroner; and in the other an inquiry was instituted by the Inspector General of Police. In neither case was blame considered to attach to the constable acting as escort.

*Accidents, &c.*

The number of accidents, considering that no less than 2,484 patients have been under care in the Public Asylums, and 160 patients in the Private Asylum at Cook's River, making a total of 2,644, have been few. Two only were fatal.

Excepting minor wounds, and abrasions of an unimportant character, the following is a complete list:—Suicide by hanging, 1; choking by impaction of a piece of meat in the larynx, 1; dislocation of shoulder, 1; compound dislocation of finger, 1; fracture of thigh-bone, 1; fracture of radius, 1. Both cases of dislocation were due to accident; in one the patient fell out of bed, and the other was caused during an epileptic fit. Of the cases of fracture, one was caused by the patient's own act, and the other unintentionally by a fellow-patient. In every case of accident resulting in death a special report is made by the Superintendent of the Hospital to the Colonial Secretary, as well as to the Coroner, and full particulars of all accidents, with the result of inquiries as to their cause, are entered in the Medical Journal. Of the accidents above-mentioned two formed the subject of inquiry by the Coroner, and in three others I deemed it advisable to make special inquiries in addition to those made by the Medical Superintendent.

*Epileptics*

*Epileptics and General Paralytics.*

The English Commissioners in Lunacy have for several years past given returns showing the number of epileptics and general paralytics admitted into English Institutions for the Insane, and the following return is not without interest by way of comparison :—

Total number of Patients admitted during 1881.			Country.	Of the total number of Patients admitted during the Year 1880.						Proportion per cent. to total number of Patients admitted.					
				Number of Epileptics.			Number of General Paralytics.			Epileptics.			General Paralytics.		
Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
10	161	*480	England .....	5	2	7	0	1	7	5.64	0.21	5.83	5.64	1.86	4.37
			Scotland .....	1	1	2	2	..	2						
			Ireland .....	2	1	3	4	1	5						
			New South Wales .....	8	6	14	2	..	2						
			Other Colonies .....	..	..	..	1	..	1						
			France .....	..	..	..	..	..	..						
			Germany .....	1	..	1	2	1	3						
			Sweden, Norway, and Denmark .....	..	..	..	1	..	1						
			Italy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..						
			China .....	1	..	1	..	..	..						
						18	10	28	18						

\* The total number admitted and re-admitted in all Institutions for the Insane, except the Licensed House at Cook's River.

General paralysis is a well-known and frequently-seen form of disease, but in this Colony it does not bear so large a proportion to the total number of admissions as in England, being 4.37 per cent. in this Colony against 7.3 in England.

The proportion of epileptics is also somewhat less than in England. General paralysis has been seen in this Colony in natives of all the more prominent European countries, as well as in those of Colonial birth; but only one case, and that not well marked, has, so far as I am aware, been seen among the Chinese patients, and it has not been noticed in South Sea Islanders, Australian Aborigines, or other dark races.

*Changes among Officers.*

The Department has during the year lost the services of Dr. Scholes, the Medical Superintendent of the Hospital at Callan Park, who accepted a similar appointment in a neighbouring Colony; Dr. Beattie, the Assistant Medical Officer at Parramatta, who was appointed to the medical charge of the Quarantine Station; Mrs. Mary Bland, who had held the important position of Matron of Gladesville Hospital for 7 years, and left to fill the position of Matron at the General Hospital at Hobart; Mr. Dalgleish, the Dispenser at Gladesville, who resigned owing to failing health; and the Rev. G. Brown, who gave up his position as Church of England Chaplain at Callan Park, on removal from his cure at Balmain.

The resignation of their appointments by two of the Medical Officers of the Department induces me to again express my opinion that the salaries attached to the office of Medical Superintendent in the Institutions for the Insane in this Colony are inadequate to the importance of the position, and are neither a sufficient remuneration for the duties performed nor an inducement to capable junior officers to continue their connection with the Department in the hope of attaining to the position.

The success of every Institution for the Insane in a curative and in a financial point of view, as well as the estimation in which it is held by the public, must depend on the special fitness of the Medical Superintendent at its head and responsible for its management. The more I see of Hospitals for the Insane the more convinced I am that successful Hospital management is in a large degree personal, that confidence is given to or withheld from the Hospital physician just as it is with the physician in ordinary practice, and that the same qualities which insure success in private are necessary in Hospital work. A rare union of medical attainments, administrative ability, tact and zeal are required, and no amount of external inspection or control can supplement defects in this direction.

The scientific medical treatment of the patients is an essential of success. On the spirit in which an Hospital physician carries on his work will depend his moral influence, and this will leaven the whole Establishment. The comfort and happiness of the patients which tend so much to their recovery depend largely on his individual knowledge of and sympathy for them. No fixed rules, be they ever so carefully drawn or so justly adhered to, no discipline however exact, will serve instead of personal zeal and tact; and in the same way no fixed dietaries, no examination of accounts or stores, will be of full use unless the Superintendent possesses administrative ability and an earnest desire to check waste and extravagance, and to produce the best results at the lowest cost. It is to the interest of the public that the salaries attached to these important appointments should be such as to attract men in the prime of life and health and with such ability as would insure them a good income in private practice, and to induce those who have entered the service of the Department as junior officers to continue therein in view of promotion.

The whole number of changes among attendants and nurses at Institutions for the Insane during 1881 was 42, and among servants the number was 16. Of the total number who left, 36 were women and 22 men. According to returns from the various Institutions the following were the causes of leaving or dismissal:—Left voluntarily by resignation—attendants and nurses, 26; servants, 10. On account of ill-health—nurses, 5. Absconded—servants, 2. Dismissed for ill-treatment of patients—attendants and nurses, 2. Drunkenness—servant, 1. Insubordination—attendant, 1; servant, 1. Carelessness or neglect of duty—attendants, 4; servants, 1; incompetence or unsuitableness—attendants and nurses, 4; servants, 1.

The following table shows the number of changes at each Institution :—

Institution.	Dismissed.	Resigned or Absconded.	Total.
Gladesville ... ..	8	11	19
Parramatta ... ..	1	4	5
Callan Park ... ..	.....	1	1
Newcastle ... ..	.....	5	5
Cooma... ..	.....	.....	.....
Reception House ... ..	1	.....	1
Cook's River ... ..	4	23	27
Total ... ..	14	44	58

The changes, considering the total number of persons employed, are somewhat numerous, and nearly half of them, and more than half of the changes by resignation, have occurred at the Licensed House at Cook's River. Frequent changes among attendants and nurses are unfavourable to the interests of the patients, and the same may be said of the changes among servants in a less degree; since, though they are not so constantly with the patients, they are frequently placed in temporary charge of them, and should be aware of their peculiarities and how to care for and manage them. I would echo the remarks made by the Scottish Commissioners in Lunacy, in their report for the year 1880, that it is deserving of careful consideration by the administrators of those Institutions where changes occur frequently whether some addition to the wages or some increase in the comforts of attendants, nurses, and servants is not desirable.

#### Votes for Repairs and Alterations.

No vote was taken on the estimates for the current year for minor repairs and alterations to the Hospitals for the Insane, and this is now the third year that the requirements of these Institutions have been postponed.

At all the Hospitals a large amount of repairs has been carried out by the patients under the direction of the artizan attendants, or by hired labour, from the votes for incidental expenses at the Hospitals, but it has been impossible in this way to overtake the work. The repairs needed to old buildings are many, and there are now serious arrears, involving a large outlay, which, if taken in time, would have cost comparatively little. At the Hospital at Parramatta a large part of the buildings are scarcely habitable, owing to the condition of floors and ceilings, and there has been a constant fear of accidents. It is no economy to put off from year to year necessary work, and allow dilapidations to proceed to such an extent, whilst the management of the Institution is seriously interfered with by the delay.

The absence of any vote for minor alterations have rendered necessary the postponement of several works much needed for the improvement of the Institutions.

#### Cost of Maintenance.

The receipts of the Department from all sources have been £6,631 13s. 5d., or £1,110 13s. 1d. more than in 1880.

TABLE showing total receipts on account of Institutions for the Insane during the Year 1881.

Name of Institution.	Collected for Maintenance of Patients.	Paid from Imperial Treasury for Maintenance of Patients.	Sale of Fat and Old Stores.	Rent of Land.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville ... ..	3,975 6 0	.....	97 15 2	.....	4,073 1 2
Do. Parramatta ... ..	642 7 9	561 0 0	64 4 0	.....	1,267 11 9
Do. Callan Park ... ..	275 0 7	.....	19 10 1	.....	294 10 8
Do. Newcastle ... ..	489 17 6	51 0 0	9 12 0	.....	550 9 6
Temporary Hospital for the Insane, Cooma ... ..	38 19 6	.....	3 6 6	.....	42 6 0
Licensed House for the Insane, Cook's River ... ..	329 16 5	.....	.....	.....	329 16 5
Reception House for the Insane, Darlinghurst... ..	27 0 0	.....	.....	.....	27 0 0
Inspector General's Office ... ..	.....	.....	.....	46 17 11	46 17 11
Total .. ..	£ 5,778 7 9	612 0 0	194 7 9	46 17 11	6,631 13 5

The chief increase has been in the amount collected by the Master in Lunacy for the maintenance of patients. The amount for 1880 was £4,576 15s. 10d., and that for 1881, £5,778 7s. 9d., showing an increase of £1,201 11s. 11d.

The amount now collected for maintenance of patients in this Colony has greatly increased since the Lunacy Act came into operation.

The following return shows the amount collected for maintenance and the contribution per patient in New South Wales, and in some of the neighbouring Colonies :—

Year.	Colony.	Average number of Patients Resident.	Amounts paid for Maintenance.	Contribution per Patient on average Number Resident.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1881	New South Wales ... ..	2,139*	6,363 7 6	2 19 6
1880	Victoria ... ..	2,810	4,189 2 3	1 9 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
1881	South Australia ... ..	587	1,696 15 7	2 17 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
1880	Queensland ... ..	528	73 8 0	0 2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
1880	New Zealand ... ..	1,076	3,993 3 11	3 14 4 $\frac{1}{2}$

\* Including 125 patients at Cook's River.

The total expenditure for the year has been £73,214 7s. 9d., and the amount is made up of the following items:—General expenses, £2,395 1s. 2d.; maintenance in Hospitals for the Insane, £62,295 5s. 8d.; maintenance of Government patients in the Licensed House at Cook's River, £7,317 7s. 6d.; maintenance in Reception House, £1,206 13s. 5d.

The sum for maintenance in Hospitals is £3,785 5s. 10d. in excess for that of the year 1880, but the average number of patients resident increased by 102.

The maintenance rate has been only 6s. 7½d. per head per annum, or about 1½d. a week in excess of that for 1880, without calculating the collections, and 2s. per head per annum, or about ½d. per week less when the collections are deducted.

The maintenance rate for the year 1880 was an exceptionally low one, and the increased cost of maintenance has been due first to a rise in the contract rate for provisions, and, secondly, to the cost of stores as an outfit for the new wing at Gladesville.

The following tables give particulars of expenditure:—

TABLE showing Annual Cost of Patients in Hospitals for the Insane during the Year 1881.

Name of Hospital.	Total Number under Care.	Average Number Resident.	Total Cost.	Amount of Collections.	Total Annual Cost per Patient without deducting Collections.	Annual Cost per Patient deducting Collections.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Gladesville ... ..	1,048	751	23,869 0 9	4,073 1 2	31 15 8	26 7 2½
Parramatta ... ..	942	836	23,505 9 7	1,267 11 9	28 2 3¾	26 12 0
Callan Park ... ..	182	135	4,815 16 1	294 10 8	35 13 5½	33 9 9¾
Newcastle ... ..	245	230	6,996 1 11¾	550 9 6	30 8 3¾	28 0 5
Cooma ... ..	67	64	3,108 17 4	42 6 0	48 11 6½	47 18 3½
	2,484	2,016	£62,295 5 8	£6,227 19 1	.....	.....

Average cost per head without deducting collections, £30 18s., or, deducting collections, £27 16s. 2½d.

TABLE showing weekly cost of Patients in Hospitals for the Insane during the Year 1881.

Institution.	Total Number under Care.	Average Number resident.	Total Annual Cost.	Calculated on Average Number Resident.							
				Salaries and Allowances.	Provisions &c. &c.	Amusements, Books, and Periodicals.	Incidental Expenses and minor repairs.	Materials for Employment of Patients.	Stores, Bedding, &c. &c.	Total weekly cost without deducting collections.	Weekly cost deducting collections.
Hospital for the Insane—			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Gladesville .. ..	1,048	751	23,869 0 9	0 3 7½	0 5 1½	0 0 1½	0 0 4	0 0 2½	0 2 10	0 12 2½	0 10 1½
Parramatta .. ..	942	836	23,505 9 7	0 3 10	0 4 3½	0 0 1	0 0 2½	0 0 1½	0 2 3½	0 10 9½	0 10 2¾
Callan Park .. ..	182	135	4,815 16 1	0 6 2	0 4 0½	0 0 3¾	0 0 7½	0 0 6½	0 2 0½	0 13 8¾	0 12 10½
Newcastle .. ..	245	230	6,996 1 11¾	0 3 8¾	0 4 4½	0 0 2	0 0 6¾	0 0 3	0 2 7½	0 11 8	0 10 9½
Ditto (temporary), Cooma..	67	64	3,108 17 4	0 6 7	0 8 7½	0 0 3	0 0 5½	0 0 2½	0 2 6½	0 18 7½	0 18 5

Average weekly cost without deducting collections, 11s. 10½d., or, deducting collections, 10s. 8½d.

On a detailed examination of the cost at the Hospitals it will be seen that the maintenance rate is lower than during the year 1880 at all except Gladesville.

TABLE showing weekly cost of Maintenance at Hospitals for the Insane during the Years 1870 to 1881 inclusive.

Year.	Gladesville.		Parramatta.		Newcastle.		Cooma.		Callan Park.	
	Collections deducted.	Collections not deducted.	Collections deducted.	Collections not deducted.	Collections deducted.	Collections not deducted.	Collections deducted.	Collections not deducted.	Collections deducted.	Collections not deducted.
1870 ... ..	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1871 ... ..	0 12 6	0 12 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872 ... ..	0 11 11¾	0 12 4	0 9 0	0 9 1½	0 16 11	0 16 11	.....	.....	.....	.....
1873 ... ..	0 12 8	0 13 2	0 9 3	0 9 4	0 16 11	0 16 11	.....	.....	.....	.....
1874 ... ..	0 12 7	0 13 0	0 11 4	0 12 5	0 16 0	0 16 1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1875 ... ..	0 12 2½	0 12 10¾	0 12 3	0 12 4½	0 13 5½	0 13 6	.....	.....	.....	.....
1876 ... ..	0 12 2	0 12 6¾	0 11 10¾	0 11 10¾	0 14 1½	0 14 3	.....	.....	.....	.....
1877 ... ..	0 12 5	0 13 1	0 10 0¾	0 11 2½	0 14 1	0 14 4½	.....	.....	.....	.....
1878 ... ..	0 12 5	0 13 1	0 11 8¾	0 11 10¾	0 14 1½	0 14 7	*1 17 8½	*1 17 8½	.....	.....
1879 ... ..	0 11 4½	0 12 3½	0 12 9½	0 12 10¾	0 13 3¾	0 13 6¾	1 2 7	1 2 7½	.....	.....
1880 ... ..	0 11 2	0 12 1½	0 11 2½	0 11 7	0 12 8¾	0 13 1½	1 2 2	1 2 2	*1 2 11¾	*1 3 10½
1881 ... ..	0 9 5	0 11 2½	0 10 5½	0 11 1½	0 11 5	0 12 0¾	1 0 5½	1 0 5½	0 13 3½	0 13 11½
1881 ... ..	0 10 1½	0 12 2¾	0 10 2¾	0 10 9¾	0 10 9¾	0 11 8	0 18 5	0 18 7½	0 12 10½	0 13 8¾

\* First year and including cost of stores and outfit.

The cost of Government patients at Cook's River has been £7,317 7s. 6d., or at the rate of £1 2s. 6d. per week without deducting collections, or £1 1s. 6d. per week, collections being deducted.

*The Increase of Insanity.*

The following short Return shows the population of New South Wales, the number of registered insane, and the proportion of insane to population on December, 31st, 1861, 1871, and 1881:—

	Population.			Number of Insane.			Proportion per 1,000.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
31 December, 1861 .....	202,099	156,179	358,278	533	207	840	2.63	1.32	2.34
Do. 1871 .....	284,150	235,013	519,163	879	508	1,387	3.09	2.16	2.67
Do. 1881 .....	429,278	351,987	781,265	1,360	858	2,218	3.17	2.44	2.84

From these figures it appears that whilst the population has in twenty years increased 118 per cent., the number of registered insane has increased 164 per cent., and the proportion of insane has risen from 2.34 per 1,000, or 1 in 426 to 2.84 per 1,000, or 1 in 352.

Taking the decennial periods, it will be seen that from 1861 to 1871 the increase of population was 45 per cent., and of insane persons 65 per cent., the proportion of insane to population rising from 2.34 to 2.67 per thousand, whilst from 1871 to 1881 the increase of population was 50 per cent., and of the insane 59 per cent., the proportion of insane to population rising only from 2.67 to 2.84 per thousand. A considerable part of this increase is due—

- 1st. To the accumulation of chronic cases, the deaths and discharges of each year not being equal in number to the admissions. This accumulation occurs more rapidly in Australia than in Great Britain, owing to the milder climate, which tends to prolong the lives of Asylum inmates, and produces a very low death rate.
- 2nd. To the establishment of a special Institution for idiot children at Newcastle, to which idiot and imbecile persons formerly kept at home or in Benevolent or other Institutions, have been sent. Since 1871, when this Institution was opened, the number of registered idiotic and imbecile patients has exactly doubled, whilst, as before stated, the population has only increased 50 per cent. It cannot be supposed that there has been this enormous increase of idiocy. The patients existed, but were otherwise provided for, and were not numbered with the insane. On one occasion 18 patients were sent at once from the Benevolent Institution, Sydney, where some of them had long resided, and—
- 3rd. To an alteration in the standard of what constitutes insanity. There has arisen during late years a less degree of toleration on the part of the public for the vagaries of crazy and insane persons, and the teachings of modern science that insanity is a disease of the brain, has tended towards the classification of all diseases of the brain interfering with its functions under the broad heading of insanity and the relegation of the sufferers to special hospitals for treatment.

But whilst admitting that these and other causes account for a large part of the increase in the number of registered insane persons, the statistics of this Colony would seem to point to the fact that there is some real increase in the amount of "occurring insanity." The rate of this increase appears, however, to be slowly declining, and was very decidedly less from 1871 to 1881 than during the previous decennial period.

*Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville.*

The number of patients in Hospital on December 31st, 1880, was 704—335 males and 369 females. The admissions direct and from other Hospitals numbered 344—198 males and 146 females—and the total number under care was 1,048—533 males and 515 females. Of these 143—76 males and 67 females—were discharged recovered, 20—8 males and 12 females—were discharged relieved, 29—15 males and 14 females—were transferred to other Institutions, 1 male escaped and was not retaken, and 47—29 males and 18 females—died. The number remaining on the books on December 31st, 1881, was 808—an equal number of each sex—and of these 2 males and 10 females were absent on leave. The average number resident during the year was 751—371 males and 380 females. The recoveries give a percentage of 42.05 on the admissions, and the deaths one of 6.25 on the average number resident.

The statistics of the Hospital are set forth in the report of the Medical Superintendent and the tables appended thereto. A case of suicide from hanging occurred early in July, and formed the subject of a special inquiry by the Coroner, at which I deemed it advisable to be present. I concurred in the opinion expressed by the jury that no blame was attached to any one; but I thought it necessary to report to you specially on the subject, and to point out that almost all insane persons have at times suicidal impulses, and that it was greatly to be regretted that the overcrowding of the Hospital rendered it necessary to place patients to sleep in a passage never intended for a dormitory, and where the windows were of peculiar construction, and could not be fully glazed without impeding ventilation.

The accidents at this Hospital have been a dislocation of the shoulder, caused by a fall in an epileptic, and one fracture of the radius in an aged man, who was pushed by a fellow-patient and fell. I held special inquiries in these cases, and considered that no blame could be attached to the attendants in charge.

At my visits of inspection during the year I investigated all complaints made by patients which were not clearly and obviously due to delusions, and on one occasion, considering that two attendants had acted harshly and with an unwarrantable display of temper, I advised the immediate dismissal of one and a reduction in the rank and salary of another.

I have at my visits always found the Hospital clean and in good order, the bedding plentiful and in good repair, and the clothing of the patients varied, tidy, and sufficient, and my suggestions on minor matters have met with prompt attention on the part of the Medical Superintendent.

I have repeatedly examined the provisions supplied by contractors, and found them good, except that for nearly two months the contractor for meat gave very great trouble by supplying meat so poor in quality that it could not be received. As repeated fines under the conditions of contract did not cause an improvement, complaint was made to the Treasury, and the contract cancelled.

The

The new wing of the Hospital, which is situated about a quarter of a mile from the main building, was completed and handed over by the contractors about the middle of the year. It consists of two handsome blocks of buildings, each with accommodation for 82 patients, and with central kitchen, dining-room, and offices. It commands a fine and varied view, has been erected of substantial materials according to well thought out plans and in accordance with modern ideas, and has been fitted and furnished so as to be thoroughly comfortable. It was intended entirely for male patients, but the delay in completing new buildings for women at Parramatta has rendered it necessary to set apart one ward for women temporarily, and to carry out certain minor alterations to make the separation of the sexes complete. The furnishing and occupation of this new wing has required considerable care and thought, and has rendered necessary additional labour on the part of all the officers of the Hospital. At the beginning of the year fire-mains were laid round the Hospital by the Colonial Architect, and a fire-engine, with a complete outfit of buckets-stand-pipes, hose, and all necessary appliances supplied. The Medical Superintendent immediately organised a Fire Brigade from the officers and staff, and drew up rules for their guidance, as well as general directions in the event of fire. The Fire Brigade has been inspected by Mr. Bown, who reports that the engine is properly handled, that the arrangements are satisfactory, and the apparatus well kept.

The official visitors—Mr. Alfred Roberts, Dr. Alleyne, and Mr. C. J. Manning (who was appointed to undertake Mr. Owen's duties during his absence from the Colony)—have visited the Hospital 12 times during the year, and their reports, which I have had an opportunity of perusing, all express satisfaction with the general management of the Hospital, and call for no special comment.

In connection with this Hospital as having enjoyed the larger share of the benefit, I desire to put on record my thanks to the Trustees of the Free Public Library, who, through their Librarian (Mr. R. C. Walker) have placed at my disposal for distribution the whole of the magazines and other volumes not required for binding or for the shelves of the library. These magazines have been divided between the Hospitals at Gladesville and Callan Park, and have been a most acceptable gift.

At the close of the year the Hospital lost the services of Mr. Herbert Blaxland, Assistant Medical Officer, who was appointed Medical Superintendent of Callan Park.

I paid visits of inspection to the Hospital on January 17 and 23, February 16, March 14, April 19, May 12, June 8 and 16, July 2 and 30, August 22 and 25, September 16, October 3, and December 14, and on each occasion entered the result of my observations in the Inspectors' Book.

I have on several occasions visited the Hospital for special purposes, and at the close of the year, owing to the ill health of Dr. Joseph (the Medical Superintendent) which incapacitated him from duty, my visits were very frequent.

#### *Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta.*

The number of patients (Free and Convict) on the books of this Hospital on December 31st, 1880, was 780—571 males and 209 females. During the year, 60—48 males and 12 females—were admitted for the first time; 2 males were re-admitted, and 20—15 males and 5 females—were transferred from other Hospitals, making a total under care of 862—636 males and 226 females. Of this number 29—23 males and 6 females—were discharged recovered; 6—4 males and 2 females—were discharged relieved; 3—1 male and 2 females—were transferred; 2 males escaped and were not re-captured; and 43—36 males and 7 females—died, leaving 779 patients—570 males and 209 females—on the books of the Hospital at the close of the year, of whom 2—1 male and 1 female—were absent on leave.

The recoveries give a percentage of 46.77 on the admission, and the deaths one of 5.39 on the average number resident.

The statistics of the Hospital are fully set forth in the report of the Medical Superintendent, and in the tables attached thereto. The only accident of importance during the year was a compound dislocation of a finger, caused by the patient falling in an epileptic fit.

The official visitors—Mr. A. Roberts, Dr. Alleyne, and Mr. C. J. Manning (acting for Mr. Owen)—have visited the Hospital about once a month, and I have had an opportunity of seeing the reports made by them after each visit.

On January 11th the visitors suggested the employment of a shoemaker to repair boots, but it has been found more economical to have them repaired by prison labour in the Parramatta Gaol.

On July 7th the report contains a wholesale condemnation of the mode of serving the patients' dinner, and a recommendation that the system should be reconsidered by the Medical Superintendent with a view to its improvement. I am thoroughly in accord with the visitors that the mode of service is most defective, and I am glad to be able to report that an improvement has been commenced.

On September 10th the visitors pointed out that the laundry arrangements, as regards the washing and distribution of the clothes, were most imperfect, and such as ought not to exist in a public Institution. In this respect I fear little improvement can be effected until the laundry now in course of erection in connection with the new building for women is ready for use.

Some of the reports of the official visitors deal with matters of repair to the building and alterations in structural details, most of which, in the absence of votes for these services, it has been impossible to carry out.

I have visited the Hospital for the purpose of inspection 10 times during the year, generally without prior notice, and at all times found the wards in good order and the patients as a rule free from excitement. The patients have on every occasion had the fullest opportunity of making complaints to me, but such complaints have been singularly few in number, and as a rule proved to be due to delusion. On August 1st a patient complained to me that he had been roughly treated by two attendants four days before, and showed marks on his knees and elbows. As it did not appear that he had previously complained to the Medical Superintendent or Assistant Medical Officer, I made a full inquiry into the matter, and though I acquitted the attendants of the charge of using unnecessary force or harshness, it was clear that there had been a struggle, during which the patient, who was very violent, received some abrasions, and that no report of the matter had been made by the attendant in charge when the scene occurred, or by the attendant in temporary charge on the next bathing day when the abrasions must have been seen. I considered that

both



both had exhibited a very lax idea of the performance of their duties, and recommended the Medical Superintendent to severely reprimand both of them, and to make entries of this reprimand opposite their names in the Staff Register.

At my visits I have found it necessary to make various suggestions for the improvement of the Institution, and certain of these have been carried out, whilst others, such as the provision of further lavatory accommodation, additional seats in the recreation ground, and certain structural alterations, have been delayed from causes beyond the control of the Medical Superintendent.

A very considerable improvement has been made in the dress and general tidiness of the patients, and the turfing and planting of the recreation grounds, and improvements to the shelter sheds has added much both to the appearance of the wards and the comfort of the inmates. I have on two occasions visited the Farm, the management of which admits of improvement in several respects. The buildings are very defective, and the method of disposing of the earth, closet, and other manure is in some respects very unsatisfactory.

At several visits I saw the provisions supplied for the use of the patients, and on each occasion found them satisfactory in quality. The Medical Superintendent reports most favourably of the general supply by the contractor.

The number of patients actively employed, as shown by the daily reports, on the last day of each quarter has been—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
31 March ... ..	209	48	257
30 June ... ..	194	45	239
30 September ... ..	192	46	238
31 December ... ..	190	46	236

The number is still too small, and every effort should be made to induce the patients to engage in some form of occupation.

The new buildings for women, which it was hoped would be ready for occupation by the end of the year, were not nearly completed at that time, and seemed likely to take six months at least before this could be completed. I have repeatedly urged the necessity for proceeding with these works with all possible expedition. The patients have been engaged during the greater part of the year in laying out the roads, gardens, and grounds in connection with them, and it having been found desirable to drain, trench, and level a large area, a very large amount of labour has been necessary. Many of the improvements necessary at this Hospital can only be carried out at considerable expense, and by means of votes specially appropriated for the purpose; but some are within the means which are now and will soon be at the disposal of the Medical Superintendent. I hope to be able at the close of another year to report the opening of the new buildings for women, and a decided improvement in the general arrangements of the Institution.

*Hospital for the Criminal Insane, Parramatta.*

There were 59 patients—53 males and 6 females—in this Hospital on December 31st, 1880; and 21—18 males and 3 females—were admitted during the year, making a total of 80—71 males and 9 females—under care. Of these 6 males recovered; 17—14 males, and 3 females—were transferred to the Hospital for the Insane on expiry of sentence or change of status; and 1 male died, leaving 56—50 males and 6 females—on the Register at the close of the year.

The following return shows the date of admission, and the classification of these patients:—

RETURN showing Date of Admission, Crime, and Classification of Patients in Hospital for the Criminal Insane, Parramatta, on December 31st, 1881.

Initials.	Year of Admission.	Crime.	Class.	Initials.	Year of Admission.	Crime.	Class.
<b>MALES.</b>							
R.H.	1867	Murder .....	Awaiting trial.	S.N.	1873	Attempt to murder .....	Detained during Governor's pleasure.
J.K.	1866	Wounding .....		D.H.	1873	Murder .....	
M.K.	1868	Stealing .....		J.McG.	1875	Manslaughter .....	
G.B.	1873	Attempting to do grievous bodily harm.		J.G.	1875	Murder .....	
M.R.	1872	Wounding .....		T.J.	1875	Stealing .....	
N.K.Y.	1873	Threatening to murder.		Y.A.W.	1877	Wounding .....	
T.S.	1879	Arson .....		W.L.	1877	Murder .....	
T.H.	1879	Larceny .....		J.F.	1879	Indecent assault .....	
T.F.	1873	Attempt to stab .....		R.W.	1881	Murder .....	
R.H.A.B.	1872	Sheep stealing .....		H.H.	1864	do. ....	
L.S.	1880	Arson .....	P.McG.	1865	do. ....	Serving sentence.	
H.S.	1880	Burglary .....	D.N.	1871	do. ....		
G.W.	1853	Murder .....	J.C.	1877	do. ....		
N.R.	1852	do. ....	D.D.	1878	do. ....		
F.N.	1854	do. ....	W.C.	1880	do. ....		
W.O.N.	1858	Attempt to murder .....	T.R.	1880	Indecent assault .....		
L.O.B.	1859	Murder .....	F.B.	1880	Burglary .....		
A.D.	1860	Rape .....	J.W.	1880	Murder .....		
S.L.	1863	Murder .....	W.W.	1881	Horse-stealing .....		
K.McC.	1866	do. ....	E.D.W.	1881	Burglary .....		
J.C.	1866	do. ....	W.F.	1881	Stealing .....		
W.H.	1868	do. ....	J.H.	1881	Robbery from the person		
J.B.	1871	Cutting and wounding	R.E.	1881	Burglary .....		
J.P.	1873	Unnatural offence	T.M.	1881	Horse-stealing .....		
J.B.	1873	Shooting with intent	B.O.	1881	Rape .....		
<b>FEMALES.</b>							
B.D.	1871	Cutting and wounding	Detained during Governor's pleasure.	M.S.	1878	Arson .....	Detained during Governor's pleasure.
C.M.	1875	Attempted suicide .....		M.A.H.	1879	Wounding .....	
S.McG.	1876	Wounding .....		S.N.	1879	Murder .....	

There has been no accident during the year, and no occurrence calling for special comment. The Official Visitors after visits paid in January and June, commented in their report on the need of some occupation for this class of patients, and this subject has engaged the attention of the Medical Superintendent. For the last nine months of the year the average number of these patients usefully employed was 25; but owing to the danger of escape, and the risk involved in placing tools in the hands of this class of patients, the Medical Superintendent has not found it possible under existing arrangements to find employment for the full number who could be usefully, and with benefit to themselves, engaged in work. When the old buildings now occupied by women have been removed, the area on which they stand, and a large adjoining space, can be set apart as a vegetable garden and cultivated by the criminal patients, affording a suitable and profitable occupation for them.

I visited this Hospital on January 27, February 15, March 21, May 17, June 21, August 12, October 20, and December 21, and at three of these visits I took care to see specially every patient on the Register. On other occasions I spoke of most, if not all the patients, and gave all an opportunity of speaking to me. I heard no complaints of harsh or unkind treatment, and the patients were as a rule quiet and orderly. The wards have been always in good order, and the airing courts which were grassed and planted last year are neatly kept. I have advised alterations to two small seclusion yards, the present arrangements of which are I consider unsatisfactory.

#### *Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park.*

The number of admissions to this Institution was 53, of which 43 were admitted for the first time, 8 re-admitted, and 2 transferred, and the recoveries show a percentage of 50·98 on the number admitted. The average number resident was 135—all males—and the death rate was 6·62 on this number.

The statistics of this Institution are given at length in the report of the Medical Superintendent, and in the tables attached thereto.

I visited the Hospital for the purpose of inspection 11 times during the year, and as I frequently found it necessary to visit the new Hospital in process of construction, I have had ample opportunities of obtaining a thorough knowledge of the general administration of the Institution, and of consulting with the Medical Superintendent on various points in connection therewith. At my various visits I found the Hospital in good order, the rooms thoroughly clean, and the patients well and comfortably clad—a large number having special suits to wear on Sunday and at entertainments.

I saw the patients at dinner on three occasions, and found the food of good quality, well cooked, and served with neatness, order, and care. The arrangement for meals has occupied the special attention of Dr. Scholes, who rightly attached a considerable importance to them in relation to the health of the patients, and to the general good order and discipline of the establishment.

The number of patients usefully employed has always been considerably over a third of the total number, and at my last visit during the year was 53 out of a total of 138. By the labour of the patients, acting under the direction of the artisan and other attendants, the Institution has been kept in a creditable state of repair, and a large amount of work carried out in the garden and grounds, which are being gradually formed and brought into order.

At most of my visits I visited the stores and saw the bread, groceries, &c., supplied by the contractor, which were as a rule thoroughly good and equal to sample. At the beginning of the year the contractor for meat gave much trouble by supplying beef and mutton of inferior quality, rendering it necessary for the Superintendent to purchase other supplies; but an appeal to the Treasury resulted in this contract being cancelled, and under the new one since taken the articles supplied have been satisfactory.

At each of my visits to the Hospital I have examined the statutory books and the case books, which have been kept with care and regularity. The amount of seclusion has been very small, and was chiefly employed in cases of epileptic excitement. At one of my visits I found a patient in restraint by camisole, and at another a patient was in restraint by muffs. In both these cases the restraint was only used for short periods, and I considered the course adopted to be necessary. In the second case the patient was an African black, unable to speak English, of vicious propensities and very degraded habits.

On several occasions I found it necessary to make special inquiries with regard to complaints made by patients, but in all such as were well founded and reasonable I saw no reason to question the decision and action of the Medical Superintendent.

The only accident of importance during the year was the choking of a patient by the impaction of a piece of meat in the larynx during dinner. The patient was able to work in the grounds, and was not deemed a fit subject for minced or liquid food. Dr. Scholes was at hand when the accident occurred, and performed tracheotomy, but without averting a fatal result. At the inquiry before the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death, and added a special rider that all proper means and care had been taken to prevent it.

Early in August a fire occurred in one of the attendants' rooms. The gas pendant came unscrewed or broke off near the ceiling, which was of wood, and immediately caught fire; happily assistance was at hand, and the fire got under before much damage was done. Hand buckets and pumps are placed in the wards in convenient situations, but there is no special fire main, and at present the pressure from the Sydney water supply which is laid on to the hospital is, owing to the height of the site, insufficient to afford any protection. I consider it advisable that an engine should be supplied and pipes arranged in connection with the underground tanks.

Early in December the Medical Superintendent (Dr. Scholes) resigned his appointment, having accepted the important position of Medical Superintendent of the Asylum for the Insane at Goodna, in Queensland, which places him at the head of the Lunacy Department in that Colony. The resignation of Dr. Scholes was a great loss to the Institution, over which he had presided for two years with ability and success, and to the Department generally. The vacancy thus caused was filled by the appointment of Mr. Herbert Blaxland, the Assistant Medical Officer at the Hospital at Gladesville.

The works at the new Hospital have made very considerable progress during the year, but their completion, unless some special efforts are made, does not appear probable within the contract time. Any delay will be fraught with trouble and inconvenience to the Department, and involve the further overcrowding of the present Hospital.

*Hospital for the Insane, Newcastle.*

On December 31st, 1880, the number of inmates was 228—124 males and 104 females; and during the year 3 males and 1 female were admitted for the first time, and 10 males and 3 females were transferred from Gladesville, making a total of 245 patients—137 males and 108 females—under care.

During the year 2 male patients were transferred to Gladesville, having become somewhat violent and unmanageable, and 7 males and 1 female died, leaving at the close of the year 235 patients—128 males and 107 females. One male patient was absent on trial at the end of the year.

The death rate shows the very low proportion of 3.47 on the average number resident, the smallest percentage since the opening of the Hospital. The number of patients increased from 228 to 235 during the year, but there was no addition to the day or dormitory space, and the wards, especially in the female division, are much overcrowded.

During the year no accident occurred, and there was entire freedom from epidemic disease.

I visited the Institution on March 23rd, May 28th, August 16th, and November 4th, and the following are copies of my entries in the Inspector's Book at these visits:—

"March 23.—I have this day visited this Hospital, and seen all the patients, 227 in number. At my last visit, 124 males and 104 females were on the Register; 2 males have since died, 1 male has been transferred to Gladesville, and 1 male and 1 female have been admitted. The numbers at present are—122 males and 105 females. I saw the papers received with the two patients recently admitted, and found them in order, and I examined these patients, and consider them fit subjects for the Institution. One of them is a pitifully deformed child, suffering from cleft palate and harelip, and so horrible in appearance that the other poor children shrink from him. The general health of the patients is good. There is complete absence of infectious disease, and the few who are sick are suffering either from slight ailments, or from disease dependent on or connected with their enfeebled condition of body and mind. No complaints of any kind were made to me, and I had pleasure in witnessing the trust and confidence displayed by the patients in the attendants and nurses, and the interest taken by the latter in their charges. I found, from the reports, that 114 were able to attend church on Sunday last, and that the number faulty in habits at night does not now number over 20 of both sexes. I saw all the patients in both male and female divisions at dinner, which consisted of Irish-stew, with an after-dish of rice and milk for the children. The meal was served with the greatest order, and the behaviour of the patients was excellent. The rooms were, as a rule, clean and in good order, but I noticed a want of paint in several parts of the Institution. The bedsteads in both divisions, the main entrance gates, the outside of the offices, and other parts, should be re-painted as soon as possible. The carpenter on the staff of the Hospital has carried out several alterations and improvements, and is now engaged in the erection of a shed in the female division, which is much required, to afford day accommodation in the part now much overcrowded with patients. I regret to find that several requisitions for furniture and for alterations and repairs, made some time since on the Colonial Architect's Department, are as yet unattended to, and the delay in carrying out alterations to the runaway pipes from the upstairs lavatories is really serious.

"I saw and signed the statutory books, from which it appears that no accident has occurred, and that restraint by muffs or other means has only been necessary in two cases since my last visit. I examined all the departmental records, saw the case books and day and night reports, and inquired from the Superintendent as to the conduct of the staff, hearing, I am glad to say, an excellent report. I consulted with the Superintendent as to the precautions against fire. The arrangements are at present defective, and the only assistance at hand is the town Fire Brigade. This body, it appears, is collecting funds for the purchase of a steam-engine, and having been allowed the use of the Hospital grounds to hold *fêtes* for collecting for this purpose, have offered to hand over their manual engine for the Hospital service. I am of opinion that this offer should be accepted, and as soon as the engine is received that the necessary suction and delivery hose should be purchased and a Fire Brigade formed from the members of the staff of the Hospital. It will be advisable also to draw up rules to be observed in case of fire, and to add these to the general regulations for attendants."

"May 28.—I have this day visited this Hospital without any prior notice, and spent the whole of the morning in a general inquiry into the working of the Institution, in seeing the patients, and in visiting the dormitories and other rooms occupied by them. The usual Saturday cleaning was in progress, and it was bathing day in the male division. There were of course the bustle and want of order incident to these operations, but the general appearance of the Hospital was satisfactory, and the patients as a rule cleanly and fairly tidy in dress. The general health was most satisfactory—there was no one in bed in the female division; and of the eight in bed in the male all were suffering either from such minor ailments as catarrh, or from paralysis and other chronic affection associated with their mental state. No one was in seclusion, and it appears that this is rarely found necessary, and then only for short periods. Three male patients were in restraint by means of muffs, and this method of treatment has been continued during the day time in two of these cases for several weeks owing to very destructive and faulty habits. I have advised the Superintendent to omit the muffs for a time in two cases (A. and J.), and in the third case (S.) the habits are so faulty and the destructive tendencies so extreme that I deem a change necessary, and, as the patient is in age and stature a man, it will be advisable to transfer him to Gladesville.

"The number of patients is now 124 male and 107 female, and the only changes since my last visit are the admission of 3 females and 2 males from Gladesville, and the death of 1 female from old age and general debility.

"The number of patients actively employed on the 27th instant (yesterday) was 37 male and 27 female; and the number shown on the night report as wet was 8 male and 11 female, and as dirty 4 male and 3 female. The latter numbers appear somewhat high, and it is most desirable, as tending to cure faulty habits, that these feeble patients should by every effort and care be induced to attend to the calls of nature before going to bed. I found the rooms clean, and every part of the bedding clean and sufficient. A very considerable improvement has been made in the dress of the smaller boys, who now look neater and better, and are more serviceably dressed than at any former time; and I learn with satisfaction that the Superintendent is about to carry out similar improvements in the dress of the more imbecile and adult male patients. At present the condition of these, especially in No. 2 yard, is not satisfactory, and will admit of considerable improvement. It appears, although this is the end of the fifth month, that the uniform for attendants asked for at the beginning of the year is not yet supplied, and there has also been great delay in completing the requisitions for patients' clothing, and the supply of boots and socks and other articles is now very short. The Superintendent reports favourably of the contractors for provisions; and I found the milk, cheese, butter, and other articles in the store good.

"The kitchen arrangements appear to be working satisfactorily, but I am not able to report in the same way of the laundry, which is wanting in cleanliness and order, and in which at mid-day there were considerable arrears of work. I have requested the Superintendent to furnish me with a return showing the number of articles washed in a week—particularising the different kinds of garments, and stating the number of laundresses, and the number of patients assisting—with a view of considering what alterations are necessary, and of introducing further labour-saving apparatus should this appear desirable. I have learned to-day that the scheme for the water supply of the city is so far settled that some preliminary tenders have been taken, and under these circumstances it will not, I think, be desirable to lay down any fire mains in connection with the present water supply, since this can never be thoroughly satisfactory, and will involve considerable expense.

"The acquisition of a hand engine, the organisation of a Fire Brigade, and the placing of fire-plugs on the rising mains from the wells and tank are, however, clearly desirable, and should be carried out with as little delay as possible."

"August 16.—I have this day visited this Hospital, and taken care to see and speak to every patient, and marking off each name in my list. I specially examined all recently admitted, and all displaying any sign of ill-health. The number is now 234—127 males and 107 females, and the following changes have taken place since my last visit:—Seven have been admitted (6 from Gladesville and 1 direct), 1 has been transferred to Gladesville, and 3 have died. The causes of death were old age, marasmus, and erysipelas; all these were males. No changes have taken place in the female division. One patient is absent on leave, his name still remaining on the books.

"I found the patients, as a rule, in excellent health, and quite free from infectious or acute disease. Seven males and 2 females were in bed, but all were suffering either from debility or from chronic ailments. No complaints of any kind were made to me, and the general appearance was one of happiness and contentment. No one was in seclusion or restraint, and from the "Medical Journal" it appears that the former is rarely found necessary, and that the latter has been employed by means of muffs only on seven days since my last visit to prevent destruction of clothing by a very demented

demented patient. The dress of the female patients was clean and tidy, and in all respects satisfactory; and that of the male patients was warm and sufficient, though somewhat unsightly and monotonous. I think further care and attention in individual cases will effect improvements in this respect in this division of the Hospital.

"The rooms throughout were clean, and the bedding in good order, but some of the hair pillows require repicking. I visited the general stores, and saw the supplies of provisions and clothing. The provisions generally appeared good, and some articles were even better than the authorised samples. The butter, however, was very salt, and not so good as it should be, and the Superintendent directed its return. In the clothing store I found a supply of Scotch twill shirts, badly cut, badly sewn, and altogether inferior to the sample, and I at once caused a remonstrance to be addressed to the Superintendent of Stores with regard to the supply of such inferior articles. They are really a waste of good material, and will not last a tithe of the time that shirts properly cut and strongly sewn should and would.

"I saw a good and sufficient dinner of meat-pie served to the patients in both divisions, together with rice and milk for the feeble and sick. The Superintendent stated that the pie was not so nice as usual, owing to the absence of the cook from illness, but it was thoroughly wholesome, though somewhat overcooked. I suggested to the Superintendent some improvement in the manner of serving the dinners, especially in the male division, and trust that I shall find my suggestions carried out at my next visit. Some matters which were long ago made the subject of requisition on the Colonial Architect's Department are unattended to, and the need of a new gas main and of an efficient drying closet are severely felt. The present drying closet has been out of order and useless for more than a year, and the labour in the laundry is greatly increased by the absence of this essential help.

"The Medical Officer has re-vaccinated the whole of the patients, and reports that in only five instances did the operation fail, and in none was there an unfavourable or severe symptom.

"I saw and signed the statutory books, and examined the medical case books and the usual departmental records.

"The Chaplains and Medical Officers have attended regularly and with sufficient frequency, and the members of the general staff, of whom the Superintendent reports very favourably, appear to be efficient in the discharge of duties often onerous and unpleasant, and are thoroughly humane and kind to the patients."

"November 4.—I have this day visited this Hospital without any prior notice, and have seen all the patients and examined all the dormitories and day rooms, as well as the kitchen, laundry, and outbuildings, and other parts of the Institution.

"The number of patients is 234, of whom 127 are males and 107 females. The changes since my last visit have been few. Two male patients have been admitted from Gladesville, and 1 direct, and 2 males have died, both being of advanced age, and for a long period inmates of the Hospital. I saw the patient admitted direct, and examined the papers on which he was received. He is suffering from advanced and chronic brain disease, and is a fit subject for the Institution.

"The patients as a rule appeared in excellent health, there is complete freedom from epidemic disease, and 7 only—all males—were in bed. These are suffering either from minor ailments, or from chronic affections connected with their mental condition. There are two or three cases of ringworm and chronic skin disease, but all are receiving attention. I was as usual pleased with the happy look of the female patients, and am glad to be able to state that the male patients, though less neat and tidy than the females, appear well and carefully attended to. In this division the issue of straw or felt hats to a number of the more helpful and cleanly, instead of the cloth caps at present worn, would much improve their appearance, and I am gratified to learn that a change in this direction is under the consideration of the Superintendent.

"The dormitories and other rooms throughout the buildings were clean and in good order, and a number have been improved in appearance by repainting when necessary. The outbuildings generally were in fair order, but the kitchen block would be much improved by re-painting. I am far from satisfied with the general kitchen arrangements, and particularly with the cooking of the meat, which appears to be roasted or boiled long before it is required, and then subjected to an obnoxious process of steaming to keep it hot until the dinner hour.

"As it was the general bathing day, the number of patients in the sewing room and laundry, and otherwise actively employed, was somewhat less than usual.

"The general grounds have suffered severely from recent storms which have destroyed a great deal of the fencing, and caused great havoc among the plants and vegetables. The fences are now undergoing repair, and the garden is being re-planted and put in order.

"I saw the female patients at dinner, which was served with commendable order and regularity.

"The statutory books and departmental records were examined and found as a rule in good order, though some of the books, and notably the Medical Journal, were not written up to date. In the case of this book, as coming within the express provisions of the Lunacy Act, I regard the omission as serious, and am particularly desirous that it should not occur in future.

"The Superintendent reports favourably of the contractors, and such articles as I saw were of good quality.

"A change has taken place in the staff by the resignation of the senior nurse, but the vacancy has been satisfactorily filled, and the staff generally appears efficient, and is reported by the Superintendent to be well conducted."

The following tables give the main statistics of the Hospital for the year:—

TABLE I.

SHOWING the Admissions, Re-admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, in the Hospital for the Insane, Newcastle, during the Year 1881.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
In Hospital on 31st December, 1880	124	104	228
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Admitted for the first time during the year	3	1	4
Re-admitted during the year	.....	.....	.....
Transferred during the year	10	3	13
	13	4	17
Total under care during the year	137	108	245
Discharged or removed—			
Recovered	.....	.....	.....
Relieved	.....	.....	.....
Transferred	2	.....	2
Escaped (and not recaptured)	.....	.....	.....
Died	7	1	8
Total discharged or died during the year	9	1	10
Remaining	128	107	235
Average number resident during the year	124	106	230
Absent on trial, 31st December	1	0	1



I visited this Hospital on April 29 and 30, and on November 20 and 21, and the following are copies of my entries in the Inspectors' Book on these occasions:—

"April 29.—I have this day visited this Hospital, and seen all the patients—65 in number. I spoke to and specially examined each one, and gave all an opportunity of speaking to me and making any complaints. All the complaints made related to detention in Hospital, or to grievances manifestly due to delusion, except one, and in this instance the patient stated that his finger was broken whilst being placed in muffs by the attendants. On inquiry, it appeared that it had been deemed necessary to place him in muffs, owing to his violent and eccentric conduct, during one evening about two months ago. This was carried out by the sanction and with the authority of the Superintendent, and it is possible the finger may have been strained at this time, but I failed to discover any fracture, or indeed anything the matter with it at present, although it is still kept by the patient in an elaborate arrangement of bandages. This patient imagines he is worked on and influenced at night in some mysterious way, and the trifling injury to the finger is, no doubt, exaggerated and kept up by delusion.

"The patients are quiet in demeanour, and with two or three exceptions, tidy in dress. The clothing was, as a rule, sufficient and good, but owing to delay in forwarding articles from the Store Department on requisitions dated March 1st, the supply of socks is short, and a few of the patients are without them. Boots and undershirts are also needed, and I directed telegrams to be sent to the Store Department urging an immediate supply. The general health of the patients is good, and the two whom I saw in consultation with Dr. Daniell at my last visit have improved in health. One or two others have, however, failed, and a man named N— is extremely thin and ill, and seems to be falling off both mentally and physically. One patient was in restraint by muffs, owing to sudden and unprovoked assaults on both patients and attendants. In this case the muffs have been used occasionally for short periods since my last visit, and in two other cases they have been used on one occasion, and for a few hours only. I found one patient in bed, owing to a bad attack of acute recurrent insanity.

"The statutory books, which I saw and signed, are correctly kept, and the case books are in good order and written up to a recent date.

"Two patients have been admitted since my last visit, and I saw these in the office and examined into their mental condition. They are both fit cases for Hospital treatment, and the papers on which they were forwarded are correct in form.

"The dormitories and day-rooms, the attendants' rooms, laundry, kitchen, store, and other offices were all clean and in good order. The patients' bedding was plentiful and clean, but the hair pillows require re-picking and the pillow-cases repairing. In the store I examined various articles of provisions, and found all equal to sample. The Superintendent reports favourably of the manner in which the contractor is carrying out the supply. From the day and night reports it appears that the number of patients actively employed is 27, and the number attending Divine Service on Sundays 24. There is an average of 3 wet and 1 dirty every night.

"On inquiry I find that the visits of the Medical Officer and Chaplains are paid with regularity and sufficient frequency. The more quiet and self-controlled patients are permitted to attend entertainments in the town on the rare occasions when these occur, and walking parties go out on most Sundays. As the opportunities of amusement are infrequent, I have suggested to the Superintendent the advisability of allowing some of the patients under proper supervision to go out for a walk as frequently as possible, so as to afford them an opportunity of escape from the monotony of their surroundings as tending to mental quietude and restoration. I examined the departmental records, which are in good order. A new copper was fitted for the supply of bath water immediately after my last visit, and the carpenter's and blacksmith's shops have been recently completed and are now occupied.

"Several minor improvements have been made in the buildings, which are now in good repair throughout, and a large part of the space inside the walls has been laid out in flower-borders with the effect of rendering the place much more cheerful.

"The water supply obtained from the tank and well is at present sufficient, and with an ordinary season it is anticipated that there will be no necessity of carting a supply from the creek during the winter."

"November 20 and 21.—I visited this Hospital on these days, on the former examining the statutory books and the departmental records, and on the latter inspecting the Institution and seeing all the patients.

"The statutory books are correctly kept and written up to a recent date. From the Register it appears that 1 patient has been admitted—transferred from Gladsville—and 1 has died from epilepsy, and 1 has been discharged recovered since the date of my last visit. From the Medical Journal it appears that an average of about 13 have been under medical treatment, mainly for epilepsy and chronic bodily ailments. No one has been in restraint since June 11, and the instances of seclusion have been few and infrequent. I visited all the rooms occupied by patients, and found them clean and in excellent order. The beds have been recently re-mattressed, and the bedding was clean and sufficient. The patients were quiet in demeanour, although confined to the day-room and verandah by wet weather, were neatly and comfortably clothed, and with two exceptions free from all complaints.

"Two patients (F. and S.), as at former visits, made various complaints, but on investigation these resolved themselves into charges of secret poisoning and mysterious interference during sleep and on other occasions, and were clearly the result of delusions. I saw and spoke to every patient, and examined into their mental and physical condition. The general health of the patients is good; but three or four looked thin and out of health, and I deemed it necessary to examine two of them with a view to the discovery of chest or other affections. In one of these (J.) there was slight bronchitis, but in the other I could detect no sign of pulmonary or other mischief. Two patients were in bed, one owing to advanced phthisis pulmonalis with occasional and exhausting hæmoptysis, and the other from an extremely severe attack of recurrent mania. The case of phthisis requires special care and attention. Owing to the patient's extreme and frequently expressed dread of the bleeding, a special attendant is left with this patient every night.

I examined one patient (A. F.) with a view to discharge, and signed the necessary order. His health has greatly improved, and his whole aspect has greatly improved also. No delusions or hallucinations could be detected, and it is hoped the recurrent insanity from which he has suffered may with the improved physical condition hold off. I visited the laundry, kitchen, stores, and offices, and found all clean and orderly. In the general store I found a general supply of all articles of clothing, and the supplies received from prisons are, with the exception of the brushware, which is as usual indifferent, reported as satisfactory. In the provision store I found all the articles satisfactory, and the Superintendent reports very favourably of the conduct of the contractor.

As the day was so wet, the patients usually engaged in out-door avocations were not at work as usual, but it appears from the daily reports that about 30 are actively employed. The number attending Divine Service is from 20 to 24, and their conduct is spoken of as invariably decorous and correct. From the visiting book it appears that the Visiting Medical Officers and Chaplains continue to visit the Institution with commendable regularity.

The Superintendent reports favourably of the conduct of the staff under his directions, and though there has since been only five attendants instead of six as heretofore, the Institution has been working satisfactorily except on occasional emergencies.

Recent rains have caused the water supply in well and tank to be abundant, but for five months all the water used in the Hospital was carted from the creek, and it is clear that it will be necessary to deepen the well to insure a constant supply from this source.

TABLE 1.

SHOWING the Admissions, Re-admissions, Discharges, and Deaths in the Temporary Hospital for the Insane, Cooma, during the Year 1881.

				Male.	Female.	Total.
In Hospital on 31st December, 1880				64	.....	64
				Male.	Female.	Total.
Admitted for the first time during the year				2	.....	2
Re-admitted during the year				.....	.....	.....
Transferred during the year				1	.....	1
				3	.....	3
Total under care during the year				67	.....	67
Discharged or removed—						
Recovered				2	.....	2
Relieved				.....	.....	.....
Transferred				.....	.....	.....
Escaped (and not recaptured)				1	.....	1
Died				2	.....	2
Total discharged or died during the year				5	.....	5
Remaining				62	.....	62
Average number resident during the year				64	.....	64
Absent on trial on 31st December...				.....	.....	.....

TABLE 2.

SHOWING the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, with the mean Annual Mortality, and the proportion of Recoveries, &c., per cent., at the Temporary Hospital for the Insane, Cooma, during the Years 1877 to 1881 inclusive.

Year.	Admitted.			Discharged.						Escaped and not recaptured within 23 days	Died.	Remain- ing in Hospital 31st December.	Average number resident.			Percentage of recoveries on admissions and re-admissions.			Percentage of patients released on admissions and re-admissions.			Percentage of Deaths on the average number resident.				
	For the first time.		Re-ad- mitted.	Trans- ferred from other Hospitals.		Recovered.		Re- lieved.					Trans- ferred to other Hospitals.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.				M.	F.												
1877	4	4	.....	60	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	63	63	62	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.61	1.61		
1878	2	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	2	.....	1	1	60	60	62	62	100.00	100.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.61	1.61		
1879	1	1	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	57	57	60	60	300.00	300.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.66	1.66		
1880	3	3	.....	7	7	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	2	64	64	64	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.12	3.12		
1881	2	2	.....	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	62	62	64	64	100.00	100.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.12	3.12		

*Reception House for the Insane, Darlinghurst.*

The number remaining in this Institution on December 31st, 1880 was 6—2 males and 4 females; the number admitted for the first time during the year was 284—185 males and 99 females; and the number re-admitted 38—21 males and 17 females, giving a total of 328—208 males and 120 females—under care during the year. Of these 17—10 males and 7 females—were discharged recovered; 1 male was discharged relieved; 303—192 males and 111 females—were transferred to the Hospitals for the Insane for treatment; 1 male was discharged to the Police Court; 3—2 males and 1 female—died; and 3—2 males and 1 female—were in the Institution at the close of the year. Of the patients sent to Hospitals, 262 went to Gladesville, 1 to Parramatta, 39 to Callan Park, and 1 to Newcastle.

I have visited the Institution for the purpose of inspection 14 times during the year, and on several other occasions to see individual patients or to make inquiries, and at all times found the Institution clean and in good order, and the patients comfortable and well cared for.

At a visit on April 23rd, I found a patient suffering from typhoid fever. He was admitted on April 13th with two medical certificates duly filled in and signed, and it was apparent that the delirium sometimes attending the outset of fever had been mistaken for mental aberration. As he could not have been removed without danger he was kept in the Institution until convalescent.

At the latter part of the year, when it was seen that the Lunacy Act Amendment Bill, which proposed the reception at this Institution of all doubtful cases of insanity sent from the Police Courts on remand was likely to become law, steps were taken to fit up additional rooms in the basement story for male patients, and to carry out some necessary minor alterations.

The Reception House now contains room for 15 men and 12 women, and this it is hoped will be found sufficient to meet the extra pressure likely to be put on the accommodation by the provisions of the Lunacy Act Amendment Act. Some addition to the present staff will, however, be necessary. I have pleasure in reporting that the general management of the Institution during the year has been satisfactory.

The





TABLE 4.

SHOWING the number of Patients received at the Reception House for the Insane during the Year 1881, the place whence received, and their disposal.

	Received.			Sent to Gladsville Hospital.			Sent to Callan Park Hospital.			Sent to Parramatta Hospital.			Sent to Newcastle Hospital.			Sent to Police Court.			Discharged of sound mind.			Discharged to care of friends.			Died.			Remaining on 31st Dec., 1881.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
Remaining 31st December, 1880	2	4	6	1	4	5												1	1											
Sydney ...	106	73	179	56	66	122	39	39										7	6	13	1	1	2	2	1	1	2			
Maitland ...	25	7	32	25	6	31												1	1											
Goulburn ...	14	3	17	12	2	14				1	1							1	1							1	1			
Newcastle ...	7	5	12	7	5	12																								
Temora ...	5		5	4		4		1	1																					
Deniliquin ...	2	4	6	2	4	6																								
Armidale ...	3	2	5	3	2	5																								
Cootamundra ...	2	2	4	2	2	4																								
Inverell ...	3	1	4	3	1	4																								
Tamworth ...	2	3	5	2	3	5																								
Narrabri ...	3	1	4	3	1	4																								
Wollongong ...	3	1	4	3	1	4																								
Adelong ...	2	1	3	2		2																	1	1						
Hay ...	3		3	3		3																								
Bega ...	3		3	3		3																								
Grafton ...	3		3	3		3																								
Yass ...	3		3	3		3																								
Kiama ...	2	1	3	2	1	3																								
Gunnedah ...	1	2	3	1	2	3																								
Walcha ...	2		2	2		2																								
Wagga Wagga ...	2		2	2		2																								
Wilcannia ...	2		2	1		1							1	1																
Liverpool ...	1		1															1	1											
Albury ...	1	1	2	1	1	2																								
Scone ...	1		1	1		1																								
Moruya ...	1		1	1		1																								
Copeland ...	1		1	1		1																								
Murrumburra ...	1		1	1		1																								
Murrurundi ...	1		1	1		1																								
Singleton ...	1		1	1		1																								
Tumut ...		1	1		1	1																								
Merimbula ...		1	1		1	1																								
Gundagai ...		2	2		2	2																								
Berrima ...		1	1		1	1																								
Lambton ...		1	1		1	1																								
Young ...		1	1		1	1																								
Braidwood ...		2	2		2	2																								
Totals ...	208	120	328	152	110	262	39	39	1	1	1	1	1	1	110	7	17	1	1	2	1	3	2	1	3					

Observation Ward H. M. Gaol, Darlinghurst.

On December 31st, 1880, the number of patients in this ward under the provisions of section 60 of the Lunacy Act was 3, and 59 were admitted during the year, making a total of 62. Of these 30 were discharged as sane, 23 were sent to Hospitals for the Insane, the majority to the Hospital for the Criminal Insane at Parramatta, and 1 was forwarded to the Police Court. There were no deaths during the year, and the number remaining on December 31st, 1881, was 8.

The establishment of this ward, and the careful and prolonged observation to which prisoners are subjected in it has done much to defeat malingering, and to enable the Medical Officers to define with some approach to exactness the mental status and responsibility of the inmates.

In addition to the cases admitted under the provisions of the Lunacy Act, the Ward has been used for the reception of cases of doubtful insanity remanded from the Police Courts, and for cases acquitted on the ground of insanity, and awaiting the pleasure of the Governor as to their disposal.

Of such cases 10 were in the ward at the close of 1880, and 305 have been admitted since.

The

The following return shows the total number of cases admitted and their disposal:—

RETURN showing the number of Persons received into the Observation Ward, H. M. Gaol, Darlinghurst, during the Year 1881, the place whence received, and their disposal.

Whence received.	Remaining on 31st December, 1880.			Received.			Discharged.												Remaining on 31st December, 1881.					
							Of sound mind.			To Hospital for the Insane.			To Police Courts.			Died.								
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
Admitted under the provisions of section 60 of the Lunacy Act.	H. M. Gaols—																							
	Darlinghurst ...	1		1	30	1	31	18		18	8		8		1	1					5		5	
	Bathurst ...				1	1	2		1	1	1		1											
	Goulburn ...	2		2		1	1		1	1	2		2											
	Parramatta ...				5		5	3		3	1		1									1		1
	Maitland ...				5	3	8	3		3	2	3	5											
	Berrima ...				3		3	1		1	1		1									1		1
	Wollongong ...				1		1				1		1											
	Albury ...				1		1															1		1
	Young ...				2		2				2		2											
	Forbes ...				1		1	1		1														
	Wilcannia ...				1		1	1		1														
	Hay ...				1		1				1		1											
	Wellington ...				1		1	1		1														
	Grafton ...				1		1				1		1											
Country Lock-ups ...	1		1	2		2	3		3															
Supreme Court, Sydney Quarter Sessions ...		1	1							1	1													
Police Courts under sentence ...	6	2	8	243	60	303				6	2	8	232	59	291	6	1	7	5		5		5	
Police Courts on remand ...																								
Total ...	10	3	13	298	66	364	31	3	34	26	5	31	232	60	292	6	1	7	13		13		13	

I inspected the ward on March 16th, June 7th, and September 26th, and on each occasion saw and spoke to every inmate, and gave all an opportunity of stating their grievances.

On March 16th and June 7th one inmate made a series of complaints with regard to his treatment by the Medical Officer, into which I made full inquiry, with the result that I saw no reason to think that the patient, who was a persistent malingerer, had been subject to any uncalled for hardship, or that the action of the Medical Officer had been other than judicious.

At each visit I found the ward clean and in excellent order, and the register and report books, which are kept by the warder-in-charge, were written up to date and kept with accuracy and intelligence.

*Licensed House for the Insane, Cook's River.*

The number of patients in this Institution on December 31st, 1880, was 135—6 males and 219 females. During the year 14—5 males and 9 females—were admitted direct; and 11—1 male and 10 females—were transferred from the Hospitals for the Insane; making a total of 160—12 males and 148 females—under care.

Of these 7—4 males and 3 females—recovered; 7—2 males and 5 females—were discharged relieved; and 8 females died, leaving at the end of the year 138 patients—6 males and 132 females—on the books of the Institution.

The numbers discharged recovered and relieved, each gave a percentage of 50.00 on the admissions, and the death rate was 5.83 per cent. on the average number resident. Of the deaths, no less than 5 out of 8 were due to Pulmonary Consumption.

At the close of the year, 125 of the patients were supported by the Government under an agreement with the proprietor, and 6 males and 7 females were private patients at the charge of their friends, or maintained from their own estates under the direction of the Supreme Court.

I visited the Institution on February 2nd and 26th, April 5th, June 2nd, July 7th, August 23rd, September 17th, October 3rd and 22nd, and November 30th, on all occasions except one without prior notice, and found the Institution in good order and the patients comfortable and well cared for. On three occasions I saw the patients at dinner and found the provisions wholesome and well cooked, unstinted in quantity, and served with order and care. I made inquiries as to the religious services and amusements for the patients, and found that the Chaplains as a rule attended with regularity, though, owing to some changes, no Roman Catholic Service was held for some weeks, and that the Superintendent had been careful to provide amusement for the inmates in various ways:

The only accident during the year was the fracture of the neck of the thigh-bone, which occurred through the patient being pushed off the edge of the verandah by another patient. I made full inquiry into this case and saw no reason to think there had been any want of care on the part of the nurses.

The Official Visitors, Messrs. A. Roberts and C. J. Manning, and Dr. Alleyne have visited the Institution about once a month. I have had opportunities of seeing their reports in which there are no entries requiring comment.

I have satisfaction in being able to report favourably of the general management of this Institution. The accommodation for the Government patients is satisfactory as to space, the buildings are in good repair, and have been made as cheerful, by means of painting, &c., as their style and situation will admit of. I think it necessary however, in prospect of the renewal of the license which was last renewed before my official inspection of the Institution commenced, to point out that the accommodation for paying patients admits of considerable improvement, and that some arrangements to admit of further classification of these patients in accordance with their mental conditions are desirable.

The



TABLE 4.  
SHOWING the length of Residence in those Discharged Recovered, and in those who have Died in the Licensed House for the Insane, Cook's River, during the Year 1881.

	Recovered.			Died.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 1 month ... ..	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....
From 1 to 3 months ... ..	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
From 3 to 6 months ... ..	1	.....	1	.....	1	1
From 6 to 9 months ... ..	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
From 9 to 12 months ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From 1 to 2 years ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From 2 to 3 years ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
From 3 to 5 years ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From 5 to 7 years ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5
From 7 to 10 years ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From 10 to 12 years ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
From 12 to 15 years ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Over 15 years ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ... ..	4	3	7	.....	8	8

TABLE 5.

SHOWING the Ages of the Admissions and Re-admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, and also the Ages of all Patients under care during the Year 1881, in the Licensed House for the Insane at Cook's River.

	Admitted & Re-admitted.			Recovered.			Removed, Relieved, &c.			Died.			Patients under care.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1 to 5 years ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 to 10 years ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 to 15 years ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 to 20 years ... ..	1	1	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
20 to 30 years ... ..	.....	2	2	1	.....	1	.....	3	3	.....	1	1	2	23	25
30 to 40 years ... ..	1	5	6	1	.....	1	.....	2	2	.....	1	1	4	45	49
40 to 50 years ... ..	3	1	4	.....	3	3	1	.....	1	.....	3	3	3	39	42
50 to 60 years ... ..	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	21	22
60 to 70 years ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	12	13
70 to 80 years ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
80 to 90 years ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Unknown ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Total ... ..	5	9	14	4	3	7	2	5	7	.....	8	8	12	148	160

## APPENDIX A.

Sir,

Lunacy Department, Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville, 6 April, 1882.

I have the honor to submit for your information a report upon the Hospital for the Insane at Gladesville for the year 1881, accompanied by the usual statistical tables.

Having been appointed in the absence of Dr. Joseph, on leave, to the temporary charge of the Hospital on the 26th of January of this year I am not able to furnish information on its condition other than that gleaned from these tables.

On December 31st, 1880, the number of patients in Hospital was 701; of whom 336 were males and 365 females.

The admissions during the year numbered 288 patients entered for the first time; of whom 170 were males and 118 females; of re-admissions there were 25 males and 27 females, a total of 52; while 3 males and 1 female were transferred from other Institutions for the Insane.

The total number of patients under care during the year was 1,048; the average daily number resident being 371 males and 380 females, a total of 751.

The number discharged or died during the year was 240, of whom 129 were males and 111 females; of these 76 males and 67 females recovered, a total of 143; 8 males and 12 females, total 20, were relieved; 15 males and 14 females were transferred; 1 male escaped, and was not re-captured; and 29 males and 18 females died.

On the 31st December, 1881, there remained on the Hospital Register 404 males and 404 females; making a total under care of 808; of these, however, 2 males and 10 females were absent on trial, under 42 Victoria No. 7, section 82.

The percentage of recoveries has been among males 38.97 and females 46.20, making a total percentage of 42.05 among both sexes.

The percentage of those relieved on admissions and re-admissions has been among males 4.10 and females 8.27, making a total of 5.88.

The percentage of deaths has been among females 4.73 and males 7.81, of both sexes an average total of 6.25.

The number of admissions for each year since 1870 is given in the following table:—

Year.	No. of admissions.	Year.	No. of admissions.
1870	197	1876	340
1871	277	1877	433
1872	268	1878	400
1873	296	1879	333
1874	312	1880	311
1875	337	1881	344

Of the 344 patients admitted during the year, 209 were admitted by order, 80 by request of friends, 51 by request of officials and legal guardians, and 4 by transfer under orders issued by the Colonial Secretary.

There was one case of suicide by hanging during the year, the particulars of which have been already reported to you.

The only serious accidents were 2, one being a dislocation of the shoulder, and the second a fracture of one of the bones of the forearm.

During the year, on the 28th of June, the new branch building at the Hill was opened, and though intended for the accommodation of men alone it was deemed advisable, pending the erection of buildings for females at Parramatta, to make a temporary arrangement by which half of the building should be used for female patients, and the rest for males. This has been found to answer satisfactorily, but even with this accommodation the women's dormitories in the old building are still much overcrowded.

Copies of the following newspapers have been received, and our grateful thanks are accorded to the proprietors—*The Burrangong Chronicle, The Bathurst Free Press, The Bathurst Times, The Clarence and Richmond River Examiner, The Denliquin Chronicle, Dubbo Dispatch, Grafton Argus, Maitland Mercury, Riverina Grazier, Wagga Advertiser, Wagga Express, Yass Courier, Australian Churchman, Bega Gazette, Social Reformer.*

Two copies of the following country newspapers are forwarded for one subscription, and this liberality is fully appreciated:—*Burrangong Argus, Goulburn Herald and Chronicle, Grafton Observer, Illawarra Mercury, Queanbeyan Age, Southern Argus, Western Post.*

Of the Sydney papers, the *Sydney Daily Telegraph* is the only one which forwards a copy to the Hospital gratuitously.

From Mr. Fletcher we have received several parrots and other birds, while Mr. C. W. Lawson, of Mudgee, has kindly sent us two kangaroos and a wallaroo.

To Mrs. Darvall, and Mr. Terry, of Ryde, our thanks are due for large quantities of fruit, while large parcels of illustrated and other papers have been received from Mr. W. Maddocks, Sydney, Mrs. H. Brown, Hunter's Hill, Mr. S. Leigh, Mr. Fowler, and the Secretary of the Australian Club.

To Mrs. Ernest Docker are we indebted for a package of playing cards.

The following donations for amusements have been received during the year:—Mrs. V., £5; Anonymous, £2; Mrs. B., £5; Mrs. B., £1; Dr. M., £3 3s.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. C. WILLIAMSON, M.D.,

Medical Superintendent.

To the Inspector General of the Insane.

TABLE I.

SHOWING the Admissions, Re-admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, in the Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville, during the Year 1881.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
In Hospital on 31st December, 1880	335	369	704
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Admitted for the first time during the year	170	118	288
Re-admitted during the year	25	27	52
Transferred during the year	3	1	4
	198	146	344
Total under care during the year	533	515	1,048
Discharged or removed—			
Recovered	76	67	143
Relieved	8	12	20
Transferred	15	14	29
Escaped (and not recaptured)	1		1
Died	29	18	47
Total discharged or died during the year	129	111	240
Remaining	404	404	808
Average number resident during the year	371	380	751
Absent on trial on 31st December...	2	10	12



TABLE 5.  
SHOWING the length of Residence in those Discharged Recovered, and in those who have Died in the Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville, during the Year 1881.

	Recovered.			Died.		
	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 1 month ... ..	2	...	2	7	2	9
From 1 to 3 months ... ..	19	17	36	2	2	4
From 3 to 6 months ... ..	19	20	39	2	1	3
From 6 to 9 months ... ..	11	9	20	6	2	8
From 9 to 12 months ... ..	10	6	16	...	2	2
From 1 to 2 years ... ..	8	11	19	5	6	11
From 2 to 3 years ... ..	1	3	4	3	1	4
From 3 to 5 years ... ..	4	1	5	2	1	3
From 5 to 7 years ... ..	1	...	1	...	...	...
From 7 to 10 years ... ..	1	...	1	1	1	2
From 10 to 12 years ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
From 12 to 15 years ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Over 15 years ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1
Totals ... ..	76	67	143	29	18	47

TABLE 6.  
SHOWING the Ages of the Admissions and Re-admissions, Discharges and Deaths, and also the Ages of all Patients under care during the Year 1881, in the Hospital for the Insane at Gladesville, 1881.

	Admitted and re-admitted.			Recovered.			Removed, relieved, &c.			Died.			Patients under care.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1 to 5 years ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 to 10 years ... ..	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
10 to 15 years ... ..	5	2	7	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	5	3	8
15 to 20 years ... ..	7	11	18	3	5	8	...	1	1	1	1	2	10	16	26
20 to 30 years ... ..	41	33	74	14	26	40	2	1	3	2	4	6	77	92	169
30 to 40 years ... ..	52	34	86	25	19	44	1	6	7	8	5	13	145	130	275
40 to 50 years ... ..	43	41	84	24	9	33	3	2	5	7	4	11	136	133	269
50 to 60 years ... ..	29	13	42	7	5	12	1	...	1	4	3	7	94	77	171
60 to 70 years ... ..	11	6	17	2	3	5	1	...	1	2	1	3	47	45	92
70 to 80 years ... ..	4	4	8	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	13	17	30
80 to 90 years ... ..	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	2	6
90 and upwards... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	195	145	340	76	67	143	8	12	20	29	18	47	533	515	1,048

TABLE 7.  
CONDITIONS as to Marriage in those Admitted and Re-admitted and those under Care in the Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville, during the Year 1881.

	Admissions.			Under care.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Single ... ..	119	49	168	344	168	512
Married ... ..	52	71	123	131	263	394
Widowed ... ..	15	20	35	32	72	104
Unascertained ... ..	9	5	14	26	12	38
Total ... ..	195	145	340	533	515	1,048

TABLE 8.  
SHOWING the Religious Profession of those Admitted and Re-admitted and those under Care in the Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville, during the Year 1881.

Religious profession.	Admissions.			Under care.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Protestant—						
Church of England ... ..	79	55	134	217	198	415
Presbyterian ... ..	25	15	40	41	35	76
Wesleyan ... ..	5	3	8	18	16	34
Lutheran ... ..	3	...	3	24	1	25
Other Protestant Denominations ... ..	8	7	15	26	21	47
Roman Catholic ... ..	61	60	121	167	231	398
Pagan ... ..	5	...	5	14	...	14
Hebrew ... ..	2	1	3	5	1	6
Mahomedan ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1
Unascertained ... ..	7	4	11	20	12	32
Total ... ..	195	145	340	533	515	1,048

TABLE 9.

SHOWING the Native Countries of those Admitted and Re-admitted, and those under Care during the Year 1881.

	Admitted.			Under care.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
British Colonies { New South Wales... .. . . .	39	45	84	105	131	236
Other Colonies ... .. . . .	13	3	16	17	17	34
Great Britain { England ... .. . . .	61	34	95	170	122	292
Scotland ... .. . . .	18	6	24	38	29	67
Ireland ... .. . . .	51	52	103	131	201	332
France ... .. . . .	.....	1	1	5	2	7
Germany ... .. . . .	7	.....	7	27	8	35
China ... .. . . .	4	.....	4	13	.....	13
Other Countries ... .. . . .	2	4	6	27	5	32
Total ... .. . . .	195	145	340	533	515	1,048

GARDEN PRODUCE.

HOSPITAL for the Insane, Gladesville, 1881.

Asparagus ... .. . . .	215 lbs.	Leeks ... .. . . .	6,603 lbs.
Artichokes ... .. . . .	1,743	Marrows ... .. . . .	3,663
Beet ... .. . . .	2,911	Onions ... .. . . .	4,296
Beans, French and Broad ... .. . . .	1,119	Pumpkins ... .. . . .	6,242
Cabbages ... .. . . .	41,550	Peas ... .. . . .	686
Cabbages, red ... .. . . .	1,002	Potatoes ... .. . . .	1,454
Carrots ... .. . . .	7,218	Potatoes, sweet ... .. . . .	Nil
Cauliflowers ... .. . . .	3,631	Parsnips and Turnips ... .. . . .	11,085
Cucumbers ... .. . . .	1,125	Radishes ... .. . . .	639
Herbs ... .. . . .	958	Rhubarb ... .. . . .	333
Lettuces ... .. . . .	11,954	Tomatoes... .. . . .	3,205
FRUIT.			
Oranges and Lemons ... .. . . .	905 dozen	Peaches and Figs ... .. . . .	368 lbs.
Melons ... .. . . .	995 lbs.	Apples ... .. . . .	2,081 "
Grapes ... .. . . .	6,634 "	Strawberries ... .. . . .	107 qts.
Fowls ... .. . . .	.....	.....	17
Eggs... .. . . .	.....	.....	397 dozen.

APPENDIX B.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, PARRAMATTA.

Sir,

18 April, 1882.

I have the honor to submit for your information my report upon the Hospitals for the Insane, Parramatta, for the year 1881, with the usual statistical tables. The number of patients on 31st December, 1880, was 839, thus classified—

Free male ... .. . . .	553
Free female ... .. . . .	205
Criminal male ... .. . . .	53
Criminal female ... .. . . .	6
Convict male ... .. . . .	18
Convict female ... .. . . .	4
	839

The number of patients admitted was 103, thus classified—

Free male ... .. . . .	65
Free female ... .. . . .	17
Criminal male ... .. . . .	18
Criminal female ... .. . . .	3
	103

The number of patients discharged recovered was 35, thus classified—

Free male ... .. . . .	23
Free female ... .. . . .	6
Criminal male .. .. . . .	6
	35

The number of patients absent on leave on 31st December, 1881, was 1 male and 1 female.

The number of deaths was 44, thus classified—

Free male ... .. . . .	36
Free female ... .. . . .	6
Criminal male ... .. . . .	1
Convict female ... .. . . .	1
	44

The number of Patients in Hospital on 31st December, 1881, was 835, thus classified—

Free male ... .. . . .	552
Free female ... .. . . .	206
Criminal male ... .. . . .	50
Criminal female ... .. . . .	6
Convict male ... .. . . .	18
Convict female ... .. . . .	3
	835



The total number of patients under care was 942.

The number of patients of all classes discharged recovered was 35, being at the rate of 43.20 per cent. of recoveries upon first admissions.

The recoveries upon the admission of free patients, male and female, were at the rate of 46.77 per cent.

The deaths numbered 44, representing a low rate of mortality, or 4.67 per cent. on all under care.

The average daily number resident was 836, on which the death rate was 5.26 per cent.

Some of the patients who died had reached an advanced age, and had been for many years inmates of the Institution. The oldest male patient dying during the year was 81 years of age, having been a resident only 3 months. The male patient dying who had been longest in residence was 68 years of age, having been for 29 years an inmate. The youngest patient dying was 27 years of age, with a duration of residence of 7 years.

The shortest duration of residence in the male division was a man aged 30, after 2 months' residence.

The oldest female resident was 74, with 2 years' duration of residence. The longest duration of residence was 35 years, of a woman who died at 56 years of age.

The youngest female patient who died was 36 years of age; she had, however, been an inmate for 6 years. The briefest residence in the female division was for 37 days, of a woman 71 years of age.

The average age of the men who died was 55 years.

The average age of the women who died was 57 years.

The average duration of the men's residence was 8 years and 8 months.

The average duration of the women's residence was 6 years and 6 months.

Two patients escaped, the particulars of which have already been reported.

Throughout the year the sanitary condition of the patients has been singularly good, marked by an entire absence of epidemic diseases or severe constitutional maladies.

The rate of mortality has been unusually low, being less than 5 per cent. upon all under care. No death has occurred through suicide, or by any act of violence or injury, and in only one instance did sudden death overtake a patient, which, on inquiry before the Coroner, was found attributable to apoplexy.

In conformity with instructions received by circular letter of July 11th, I commenced the re-vaccination of the staff and patients, assisted by my colleague, Dr. Beattie. Lymph was obtained from the Government Vaccine Institution, and healthy children from the neighbourhood were selected as the means of setting up direct vaccination for the patients and others, and maintaining a supply of pure lymph, as in no instance was lymph employed obtained from a patient, however healthy. Owing to the anxiety of parents at the time of the threatened epidemic of small-pox to submit their children as quickly as possible to the influence of vaccination, it soon became difficult to obtain any who had not been successfully operated upon; this, added to the scarcity of lymph at the parent institution, has deferred the completion of the re-vaccination of the whole of the inmates. A very large proportion of patients I found had been previously protected by vaccination, exhibiting the characteristic cicatrices, whilst in many instances patients resolutely refused to submit themselves to the operation. As my instructions directed me to respect the wishes of the patients to a large extent, I have not made the operation compulsory in any instance.

During the great heat of summer, and with the evident decline of the epidemic, I was less anxious to complete the operation throughout the Institution, but I trust to be able to report before long that every inmate has been successfully vaccinated.

I did not think it necessary, in the absence of direct instruction to the contrary, to prohibit the visitation of the friends of the patients during the sickly period, but great caution was exercised in inquiring the particular districts from which the visitors came, and as none appeared to have been in any way associated with infected persons or places it was not found necessary to prohibit the entrance of any person. Every precaution was taken by the use of extra disinfectants, occasional fires, and the burning of sulphur, &c., for purifying the atmosphere, and I am glad to say that throughout a period of great anxiety the health of the patients continued remarkably good. Having already furnished a report upon the progress made with the vaccination of the inmates, I need not enter more fully into the subject at present.

The conditions of the Lunacy Act have been fully and fairly carried out in the transmission of patients. I have had to point out again the necessity of sending female attendants with female lunatics, more especially upon journeys necessitating travelling by night. This having been made the subject of representation by the Inspector General of the Insane to the Inspector General of Police, measures have been adopted to secure the escort by female attendants in the future.

I have to express my sense of satisfaction at the great care and kindness with which the Police have conducted the patients to this Institution. In many instances they have been charged with the responsibility of most troublesome and violent lunatics, but in each instance the patient has reached me in good bodily condition, without marks of injury or violence, the best testimony to the humanity and care exercised by those to whose custody he had been committed.

It is with a feeling of deep regret that I have again to report upon the unfinished condition of the new Female Division. It would appear to be "hoping against hope" to express the desire that these admirable premises may soon be placed at the convenience of those whose necessities so loudly and urgently demand them. To speak of the prison remnant that now shelters the female patients in any other terms than those of disgust and amazement would be impossible; indeed, the whole vocabulary of indignation has long since been exhausted in the attempt to expose the utter unfitness of such a place for carrying out the purposes of a curative institution. I look with mingled pain and pity upon the sad prospect of our female patients being compelled to pass another winter within this dreary abode. Those only who, like myself, are called upon almost daily to contemplate this building and its surroundings can realise to the full their discomfort and hopelessness. I know that the Inspector General of the Insane and the official visitors have urged the speedy completion of the new premises with considerable energy, for, like myself, they are brought frequently to face the repulsiveness of the old premises, and to have all their sympathies awakened on behalf of those who are compelled to occupy them.

The main building remains much in the same condition as represented in my last report. The floors, more particularly in the upper range, are in so bad a condition, and have been so frequently patched, that any attempt at repairing is beyond the skill or ingenuity of the artisans, lest they should expose greater evils by entering upon the repairs of such as exist, the whole affair has to wait until the female patients can take possession of their new quarters, when the men now occupying the main building will have temporary refuge in the vacant female division. However, it yet remains to be decided whether any amount of repairing will conduce to the restoration of this structure. It is so old, unsettled in its foundations, and unpromising in every way, that it is possible it may be found a wise economy to remove it altogether, and place a modern building combining ornament with utility on the site it now disfigures.

From the dreariness and discomfort of these two buildings it is pleasant to be able to contemplate the comfort and suitability of the remaining buildings, with their well-grassed yards and flower-beds, and various conveniences.

The weatherboard division, with its large well-grassed cricket oval, and ample walks and flower-beds, is especially cheerful, and gratefully appreciated by those whose quiet and inoffensive habits entitle them to make this their home.

Whilst vast improvements have been made throughout the various recreation yards, in turfing and grassing, and laying out flower-beds, and in effecting repairs to buildings, painting, &c., much yet remains to be done. In the large recreation yard, numbered 2, the shed has been thoroughly re-shingled, several panels have been boarded up and furnished with windows, which have contributed greatly to the comfort and homely aspect of the place. Seats have been fixed in different positions of the yard, and the store-room enlarged. The whole has been nicely painted and picked out, and, when finished, this will form a very valuable addition to our means for classification. It is contemplated to fit up a lavatory in this yard, and to complete the comfort of the day-shed by laying down a tar pavement, and edging it with a brick drain to carry the water falling from the roof. With these additions, and the turf and flower-beds in good order, there will be little left to desire so far as the comfort and happiness of the patients are concerned. In all the yards now it is pleasant to observe the care and interest manifested by attendants and patients in protecting and encouraging the growth and improvement of the flowers, and in keeping the small grass lawns in a condition of neatness.

The present system of water supply will shortly be abolished, and re-placed by that about to be established by the local Municipality. By this means a much more ample distribution of water will be at all times available. This has now become more important and necessary, particularly through the wide extent over which the various buildings, with their accessories, laundries, and kitchens are scattered; and the urgent need for a large and ready storage of water in the neighbourhood of long ranges of wooden structures with the possibility of fire at some time overtaking them. I am happy to say that the supply from the new reservoir gives promise of such abundance, that in the event of fire the pressure from the mains would be sufficient to throw a heavy volume of water into and around any portion of the wooden buildings now forming so large a division of this Hospital. Good engines and many of the modern appliances employed for the extinction of fire have been supplied

supplied, and much anxiety is now spared to those who formerly had to contemplate the utterly unprotected condition of the Institution in the event of an outbreak of fire. The attendants, artisans, and out-door servants have each been instructed in the mode of handling the engine and its various parts, and the skill and alacrity the various companies formed by our staff display in their exercises lead me to believe that in any emergency we should have at hand a very useful and intelligent Fire Brigade.

The active measures adopted by the Master in Lunacy for obtaining information concerning the pecuniary circumstances of those responsible for the maintenance of the insane continue to relieve to some extent the large burden imposed upon the Government in the support of Institutions for their reception. There can be no doubt that the establishment of this system under the new Lunacy Act has aroused on the part of relatives a much wider anxiety in the interest of the insane than ever previously existed. Contributions for maintenance were formerly obtained with the greatest difficulty, and furnished with reluctance and irregularity, and yet instances were brought to light in which insane patients could be amply supported upon their own rightful property. The vigilance exercised by the Master in Lunacy has called forth an enquiring and intelligent interest on the part of the relatives and friends, which leads to their more frequent visitation to the patients, and thus confers double advantages upon the Institution and its inmates by their being more frequently exposed to public inspection and criticism, which should at all times be regarded with favour and encouragement, as tending to destroy the popular prejudice that too often exists against similar Institutions.

Large efforts are made to find suitable employment and occupation for such as are fitted for labour. Our chief means of employment of late have been in forming the roads, paths, and flower-beds for the new female division, where a great deal of most useful and permanent work has been accomplished. Here, after the builder had ceased to occupy the grounds, a large area had, as it were, to be reclaimed from waste. The native bush had to be rooted out, stumps of old forest trees removed, and the whole dug, trenched, levelled, and, finally, tastefully laid out in flower-beds and convenient paths and approaches. It may be truly said of this portion of the estate that the rose has been made to bloom in the wilderness—for in a few months the willing hands of the more robust patients, under skilled guidance and with kind and judicious attendants, have converted a scrubby swamp into a garden blossoming into beauty and fragrance.

In the farm and orchard grounds many also find congenial employment, but their exposed condition does not allow so large a number being sent as the requirements of the land demand, or the benefit of patients would suggest. Fully open to the roads, these grounds offer a ready means of escape, and without an increased and expensive staff of out-door assistants to watch and protect them it would be impossible to augment the present number of workers. I have always been greatly impressed with a belief in the singularly beneficent and curative influence exerted upon the insane when induced to work upon the land. I have seen most marked cases of long-existing melancholia yield gradually but effectually after a course of garden labour, and I am satisfied that if instead of being, as it now is, conducted with profit it yielded no other return than the restored mental health of many who labour in it, it would yet be entitled to be considered as profitable an agency in the curative methods of the physician as any in the wide range of the pharmacopœia.

The wood-yard absorbs a good number of workers, as the labour of supplying cut wood brought to the yard in large trunks or limbs is heavy and continuous.

The carpenters' and tailors' shops attract but few; our older patients are neither able nor willing to enter upon any occupation, and recent admissions have been singularly deficient in developing useful working patients.

Every attention has been paid to the amusement as well as the employment of the patients. During the year concerts and theatrical entertainments have been given, the dances have taken place every fortnight, several visits have been made to the kindred Institutions for playing cricket and return matches played here, whilst cricket is played every Saturday afternoon during the season on our own oval, which is now in excellent condition and admirably adapted for the purposes of the game.

The Orphan School Band has been in attendance weekly.

For their generous and able assistance in providing amusement I feel greatly indebted on behalf of the patients to the following amateur companies, viz., Lyceum Dramatic Society, Apollo Club, Mercantile Dramatic Society, Mr. Alfred M'Manis and Company, and the Australian Frolics.

The number of patients, male and female, employed daily is large, and distributed through various fields of labour; also in assisting in the work of the wards, but making, cleaning, &c., &c.

Some of the more useful female patients are occupied in the sewing-room, where their combined labour produces useful and profitable results.

Mrs. Brown, of Coverwell, as in a previous year, forwarded a large parcel of illustrated papers, &c., which were thankfully acknowledged.

The Secretary of the Pillow Mission kindly remembered us in the distribution of *Christmas Letters*, and forwarded a liberal supply, which gave much comfort and happiness to those on whom they were bestowed.

To the courtesy of the Secretary of the General Post Office I am indebted for an unlimited supply of old newspapers, as also to the proprietor of the *Bathurst Free Press* for one copy supplied gratuitously.

By the labour of the artisans and many convalescing patients a very large amount of valuable work has been carried out in the way of repairs and additions to various portions of the buildings, &c., and in painting and keeping in good condition the whole of the premises.

The farm grounds, orchard, and vegetable gardens have been carefully and profitably cultivated. A long season of drought has tended to reduce very largely the bulk of the various crops, and it is impossible without the employment of more paid labour to extend the area of cultivation. Our farm produces a very choice breed of pigs, which are readily bought by the butchers at remunerative prices, which yield a considerable source of profit annually.

Frequent visits have been made by the Inspector General of the Insane, and also by the Board of Official Visitors, who have examined the stores and articles of dietary, and had no cause of complaint.

The Contractors have carried out their various contracts in accordance with the conditions imposed upon them, and the articles supplied have been in conformity with sample, and of good quality.

The only change in the Official Staff has occurred by the resignation of Dr. J. A. Beattie, who was appointed Superintendent of the Quarantine Station. I have much pleasure in recording the zeal and interest displayed by him in the business of this department, and the kindness and humanity exhibited by him to the patients under his care. He has been succeeded by Edwin Godson, Esq., M.R.C.S., &c., who has displayed considerable ability in the discharge of his duties, and has entered into the work with an amount of energy and intelligence that promise to mature in the addition of a valuable officer to this branch of the Service. To both Dr. Beattie and Dr. Godson I am indebted for valuable aid and support in the discharge of the business of this Institution, as also to the various officers associated with the clerical and administrative departments.

The staff of attendants and nurses has undergone but few changes, and as a whole their duties have been discharged with zeal and fidelity, and without any instance of harshness or inhumanity to the patients. The senior female nurse resigned, after a long and faithful service to this Institution of nearly 30 years.

I am happy to state that throughout the year the discipline of the Institution has been fully maintained, and that no causes of complaint or dissatisfaction have arisen. The work to be done has, I believe, been honestly carried out, and no cause or sign of discontent has reached me at any time. The business of so large an Institution is at all times a heavy responsibility and anxiety, and is only relieved by the harmony and good will of those whose duty it is to assist in their various ways in effectually carrying it on.

In the female division, overwhelmed as it is with discomfort and numerous requirements, every care and attention have been paid to the patients, and to the matron and her subordinate staff I feel indebted for the general good health and management of that division, and the quiet and contented disposition that prevails amongst its inmates.

The usual statistical tables are appended, which I think fully exhaust every subject upon which public or professional inquiry may feel an interest.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. TAYLOR, M.D.,

Medical Superintendent.

The Inspector General of the Insane.

TABLE.

TABLE I.  
SHOWING the Admissions, Re-admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, in the Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta, during the Year 1882.

	Male.			Female.			Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
In Hospital on 31st December, 1880	571	209	780						
Admitted for the first time during the year	48	12	60						
Re-admitted during the year	2		2						
Transferred during the year	15	5	20						
Total under care during the year...	65	17	82						
Discharged or removed—									
Recovered	23	6	29						
Relieved	4	2	6						
Transferred	1	2	3						
Escaped (and not recaptured)	2		2						
Died	36	7	43						
Total discharged or died during the year	66	17	83						
Remaining	570	209	779						
Average number resident during the year	570	208	778						
Absent on trial on 31st December, 1881	1	1	2						

TABLE 2.  
SHOWING the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, with the Mean Annual Mortality, and the proportion of Recoveries, &c., per cent., at the Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta, for the Years 1876 to 1881 inclusive.

Year.	Admitted.		Transferred from other Hospitals &c.	Discharged.			Transferred to other Hospitals, &c.	Escaped and not recaptured within 23 days.	Died.	Remaining in Hospital 31st December in each year.	Average number resident.	Percentage of recoveries on admissions and re-admissions.			Percentage of patients relieved on admissions and re-admissions.			Percentage of Deaths on average numbers resident.											
	For the first time.	Re-admitted.		Re-covered.	Relieved.	Total.						M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.						
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.								
1876	39	61	88	2	1	3	1	1	2	35	10	45	567	201	768	555	203	763	...	...	...	6.30	4.80	5.89					
1877	55	61	116	5	4	9	4	4	1	49	7	56	563	200	763	561	202	763	...	...	...	8.73	3.46	7.84					
1878	1	2	3	60	22	82	3	8	3	33	16	59	575	207	782	569	201	770	4.91	...	3.57	4.91	...	3.57	7.54	7.96			
1879	40	20	60	1	1	2	19	1	20	15	6	21	1	1	2	13	4	17	...	...	...	4.2	...	...	3.27	7.52	4.47		
1880	54	25	79	1	2	3	18	2	20	25	12	37	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1881	48	12	60	2	1	3	15	5	20	23	6	29	4	2	6	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

TABLE 3.  
SHOWING the causes of Insanity, apparent or assigned, in the Admissions and Re-admissions in the Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta, during the Year 1881.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
<b>MORAL :—</b>			
Domestic trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)	1	3	4
Adverse circumstances (including business anxiety and pecuniary difficulties)	2	...	2
Mental anxiety and "Worry," (not including under above two heads), and overwork	3	...	3
Religious excitement	5	1	6
Love affairs (including seduction)	...	...	...
Fright and nervous shock	...	...	...
Isolation	1	...	1
Nostalgia	1	...	1
<b>PHYSICAL :—</b>			
Intemperance in drink	13	1	14
Do. (sexual)	...	...	...
Venereal disease	1	...	1
Self-abuse (sexual)	2	...	2
Sunstroke	4	...	4
Accident or injury	1	...	1
Pregnancy	...	...	...
Parturition and the puerperal state	...	...	...
Lactation	1	...	1
Uterine and Ovarian disorders	1	...	1
Puberty	...	...	...
Change of life	1	...	1
Fevers	1	...	1
Phthisis	8	...	8
Epilepsy	1	...	1
Disease of skull and brain	1	...	1
Other bodily diseases and disorders and chronic ill-health	3	1	4
Excess of opium	...	...	...
PREVIOUS ATTACKS	...	...	...
HEREDITARY INFLUENCE ASCERTAINED	...	1	1
CONGENITAL DEFECT ASCERTAINED	3	...	3
OTHER ASCERTAINED CAUSES	...	...	...
UNKNOWN	...	...	...
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>62</b>

TABLE 4.

SHOWING the Causes of Death in the Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta, during the Year 1881.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
<b>CEREBRAL DISEASE :—</b>			
Apoplexy and Paralysis ... ..	3	1	4
Epilepsy and Convulsions ... ..	1	.....	1
General Paralysis ... ..	7	.....	7
Maniacal and Melancholic Exhaustion and Decay ... ..	4	1	5
Inflammation and other diseases of the Brain, Softening, Tumour, &c. ... ..	2	1	3
Tetanic Convulsions ... ..	.....	1	1
<b>THORACIC DISEASE :—</b>			
Inflammation of Lungs, Pleura, and Bronchi ... ..	1	.....	1
Pulmonary Consumption ... ..	4	.....	4
Disease of Heart and Blood-vessels ... ..	1	.....	1
<b>ABDOMINAL DISEASE :—</b>			
Inflammation and Ulceration of Stomach, Intestines, and Peritoneum ... ..	3	.....	3
Dysentery and Diarrhoea ... ..	1	.....	1
Albuminuria ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Disease of Bladder and Prostrate ... ..	1	.....	1
Disease of Liver ... ..	.....	.....	.....
ERYSIPELAS ... ..	.....	.....	.....
TYPHOID FEVER ... ..	.....	.....	.....
GENERAL DEBILITY AND OLD AGE ... ..	7	2	9
CARBUNCLE WITH EXHAUSTION... ..	.....	1	1
EXHAUSTION FROM DISEASED KNEE JOINT ... ..	1	.....	1
ACCIDENT ... ..	.....	.....	.....
SUICIDE ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Total ... ..	36	7	43

TABLE 5.

SHOWING the length of Residence in those Discharged Recovered, and in those who have Died in the Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta, during the Year 1881.

	Recovered.			Died.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 1 month ... ..	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....
From 1 to 3 months ... ..	9	2	11	7	2	9
From 3 to 6 months ... ..	2	1	3	3	1	4
From 6 to 9 months... ..	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
From 9 to 12 months ... ..	2	1	3	1	.....	1
From 1 to 2 years ... ..	2	.....	2	1	2	3
From 2 to 3 years ... ..	.....	1	1	2	1	3
From 3 to 5 years ... ..	1	.....	1	4	.....	4
From 5 to 7 years ... ..	1	.....	1	3	.....	3
From 7 to 10 years ... ..	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
From 10 to 12 years ... ..	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
From 12 to 15 years ... ..	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Over 15 years ... ..	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5
Total ... ..	23	6	29	36	7	43

TABLE 6.

SHOWING the Ages of the Admissions and Re-admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, and also the Ages of all Patients under Care, during the Year 1881, in the Hospital for the Insane at Parramatta.

	Admitted and re-admitted.			Recovered.			Removed, relieved, &c.			Died.			Patients under care.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1 to 5 years ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 to 10 years ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 to 15 years ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 to 20 years ... ..	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	7
20 to 30 years ... ..	13	1	14	5	1	6	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	48	10	58
30 to 40 years ... ..	14	5	19	12	2	14	1	1	2	4	1	5	147	38	185
40 to 50 years ... ..	12	3	15	3	.....	3	2	1	3	9	1	10	209	61	270
50 to 60 years ... ..	4	2	6	.....	2	2	1	.....	1	10	2	12	118	62	180
60 to 70 years ... ..	4	.....	4	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	7	1	8	72	40	112
70 to 80 years ... ..	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	34	12	46
80 to 90 years ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	4	.....	4
90 and upwards ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ... ..	50	12	62	23	6	29	4	2	6	36	7	43	636	226	862

TABLE 7.  
CONDITIONS as to Marriage in those Admitted and Re-admitted and those under care in the Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta, during the Year 1881.

	Admissions.			Under care.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Single ... ..	22	3	25	288	33	321
Married ... ..	14	6	20	80	57	137
Widowed ... ..	4	3	7	25	24	49
Unascertained ... ..	10	.....	10	243	112	355
Total ... ..	50	12	62	636	226	862

TABLE 8.  
SHOWING the Religious Profession of those Admitted and those under Care in the Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta, during the Year 1881.

Religious profession.	Admissions.			Under care.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Protestant—						
Church of England ... ..	16	7	23	265	91	356
Presbyterian ... ..	5	1	6	23	9	32
Wesleyan ... ..	4	.....	4	14	4	18
Lutheran ... ..	1	.....	1	13	1	14
Other Protestant Denominations ... ..	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Roman Catholic ... ..	18	4	22	234	110	344
Pagan ... ..	2	.....	2	34	1	35
Hebrew ... ..	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4
Mahomedan ... ..	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Unascertained ... ..	4	.....	4	47	9	56
Total ... ..	50	12	62	636	226	862

TABLE 9.  
SHOWING the Native Countries of those Admitted and Re-admitted, and those under Care at the Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta, during the Year 1881.

	Admitted.			Under Care.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
British Colonies {						
New South Wales ... ..	10	6	16	105	35	140
Other Colonies ... ..	.....	.....	.....	7	1	8
Great Britain {						
England ... ..	12	3	15	176	57	233
Scotland ... ..	4	1	5	45	12	57
Ireland ... ..	14	2	16	189	113	302
France ... ..	1	.....	1	5	1	6
Germany ... ..	.....	.....	.....	16	2	18
China ... ..	4	.....	4	41	.....	41
Other Countries ... ..	5	.....	5	52	5	57
Total ... ..	50	12	62	636	226	862

TABLE 1.

SHOWING the Admissions, Re-admissions, Discharges, and Deaths in the Hospital for the Criminal Insane, Parramatta, during the Year 1881.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
In Hospital on 31st December, 1880	53	6	59
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Admitted for the first time during the year	18	3	21
Re-admitted during the year	.....	.....	.....
Transferred during the year	.....	.....	.....
	18	3	21
Total under care during the year	71	9	80
Discharged or Removed—			
Recovered	6	.....	6
Relieved	.....	.....	.....
Transferred	14	3	17
Escaped (and not recaptured)	.....	.....	.....
Died	1	.....	1
Total discharged or died during the year	21	3	24
Remaining	50	6	56
Average number resident during the year	50	6	56

TABLE 2.

SHOWING the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, with the mean Annual Mortality, and the proportion of Recoveries, &c., per cent., at the Hospital for the Criminal Insane, Parramatta, for the Years 1876 to 1881 inclusive.

Year.	Admitted.			Transferred from other Hospitals &c.			Discharged.			Transferred to other Hospitals, &c.			Escaped and not recaptured within 28 days.			Died.			Remaining in Hospitals 31st December in each year.			Average number resident.			Percentage of recoveries on admissions and re-admissions.			Percentage of patients relieved on admissions and re-admissions.			Percentage of Deaths on the average number resident.											
	For the first time.		Re-admitted.	M.		F.	Total.	Re-covered.		Re-lieved.	M.		F.	Total.	M.		F.	Total.	M.		F.	Total.	M.		F.	Total.	M.		F.	Total.												
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.												
1876	6	2	8	1	1	2	4	4	.....	3	3	.....	3	3	.....	3	3	.....	3	3	.....	40	66	66	50	00	.....	8	53	.....	7	50	.....									
1877	10	10	20	1	1	2	3	3	1	1	2	2	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	2	.....	41	27	27	27	27	.....	5	40	.....	4	37	.....							
1878	8	2	10	1	1	2	2	2	4	.....	2	2	.....	1	1	.....	2	2	.....	2	2	.....	43	25	00	00	00	36	36	.....	5	26	.....	4	05	.....						
1879	16	3	19	12	12	24	5	5	3	3	6	1	7	.....	3	3	.....	3	3	.....	51	0	57	40	4	63	31	25	.....	26	31	18	75	.....	15	73	6	12	.....	5	66	.....
1880	21	2	23	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	11	2	13	.....	4	4	.....	4	4	.....	53	0	50	47	6	53	19	04	.....	17	29	.....	8	51	.....	7	54	.....					
1881	18	3	21	.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....	14	3	17	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	50	6	56	50	6	50	33	33	.....	28	57	.....	2	00	.....	1	78	.....					

CLASSIFICATION of the Crimes and Sentences of Patients admitted into the Hospital for the Criminal Insane, Parramatta, during the Year 1881.

Crimes.	Total number admitted during the year.			Period at which Insanity was recognised.														
				Certified to be Insane whilst awaiting trial.			Found Insane by Jury on arraignment.			Acquitted on the grounds of Insanity.			Certified to be Insane whilst undergoing sentence.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
Larceny	4	.....	4	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Vagrancy	4	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	6
Horse Stealing	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Default of Sureties	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Attempt to Murder, Maim, &c.	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Murder	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Stealing from the person	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Burglary	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Rape	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Using Obscene Language	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Total	18	3	21	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	3	17

SHOWING the Return of the Produce from the Garden and Farm of the Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta, during the Year 1881.

Description of Produce.	Total Quantity.	Description of Produce.	Total Quantity.
Cabbage ... ..	41,060 lbs.	Herbs (assorted for Soup) ... ..	14,240 lbs.
Turnips ... ..	5,695 "	Milk ... ..	6,318 qts.
Lettuce ... ..	3,137 "	Mandarines ... ..	19 cases
Pumpkins ... ..	6,647 "	Quinces ... ..	20 "
Potatoes ... ..	896 "	Grapes ... ..	1,620 lbs.
Carrots ... ..	518 "	Oranges ... ..	5,451 doz.
Red Cabbage ... ..	164 "	Lemons ... ..	42 "
Broad Beans ... ..	969 "	Apples ... ..	81 cases
Onions ... ..	654 "	Peaches ... ..	79 "
Radish ... ..	45 "	Apricots ... ..	2 "
Cress ... ..	44 "	Nectarines ... ..	2 "
Arrowroot ... ..	10 "	Pears ... ..	33 "

Estimated value of Fruit and Vegetables ... ..	£	s.	d.
Estimated value of Milk ... ..	526	0	0
Profit on feeding and sale of Pigs ... ..	172	0	0
Total ... ..	£803	0	0

APPENDIX C.

Sir, Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park, 15 February, 1882.  
I do myself the honor to forward for your information a report upon the Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park, for the year 1881, accompanied by the usual statistical tables.

I took charge of the Hospital in succession to Dr. Scholes on December 9th, and having no personal knowledge of the Institution during the year, my report, framed only from the official records, must necessarily be less complete than otherwise would have been the case.

The number of patients remaining in Hospital on 31st December, 1880, was 129.

During the year 53 patients were admitted, of whom 43 were admitted for the first time, 8 were re-admitted, and 2 were transferred from other Hospitals. The total number under care was 182, and the average number resident 135.

The number discharged during the year was 30, of whom 26 had recovered and 4 were relieved. Two patients were transferred to other Hospitals, and one escaped and was not re-taken.

The deaths numbered 9.

The number on the books of the Hospital on 31st December, 1881, was 140, of whom 2 were absent on leave under section 82 of the Lunacy Act.

On an examination of the statistics for the year, it appears that the total number of admissions was less by 6 than during the year 1880, but the re-admissions were more numerous and formed 15.09 per cent. of the total number admitted. Of the cases re-admitted 6 had been discharged recovered, and 2 at the request of friends as relieved. One patient only was discharged and re-admitted within the year. The average time of absence of those discharged as recovered was 7 months.

The recoveries during the year give a percentage of 50.98 on the admissions and re-admissions, and the number relieved and so far restored to mental health as to be taken charge of by friends shows a percentage on the admissions and re-admissions of 7.84.

The patient who escaped was convalescent at the time, and became tired of the restraint of Hospital life before the Medical Superintendent considered it advisable to discharge him. It is known that he has since remained well, and is in active employment.

The deaths show a mortality of 6.6 on the average number resident, a proportion considerably less than that of the preceding year.

The causes of death are shown in table 4, and it will be seen that about half were due to cerebral disease. The only case of sudden death was due to suffocation from a piece of meat impacted in the larynx. In this case the Medical Superintendent was at hand within a few seconds of the accident, but was unable to save the patient's life. The case was specially reported to you, and a Coroner's inquest was held, at which no blame was considered to attach to any member of the staff.

During the year 4 patients were allowed leave of absence from the Hospital for varying periods; of these 1 was returned before the time had expired, as he had become so much worse that his friends were unable to manage him; 1 was discharged at the expiry of the time, and 2 were still absent at the end of the year.

It is to be regretted that friends of patients do not avail themselves more frequently of this system, for by it they are enabled to judge if the patient can be managed at home, and in the event of return to Hospital being necessary they are spared any fresh expense and the patient any fresh exposure. The change of air and scene is greatly beneficial to some patients, and the knowledge that they may so easily be returned to Hospital is a useful form of discipline which calls for the effort of self-control and greatly aids restoration to mental health. They are frequently able also to do some work, and so lessen the cost of their maintenance.

The general health of the patients has been good, and there has been a complete absence of epidemic disease. Under directions received from the Colonial Secretary, the patients were re-vaccinated in the months of July, September, and October, care being taken not to include those who were not in good physical health, or who showed such marked antipathy to the operation that a persistence in its performance would have acted prejudicially on their mental health. Considering that the subjects were adults and many had been previously vaccinated, a fair proportion were successful, and no ill effects ensued in any case.

No serious accident, except that already alluded to, has happened to any patient during the year.

In the report for the year 1880 my predecessor drew attention to the large proportion of the patients admitted who were new arrivals in the Colony. During the present year the number of such patients has not been so large, but in three instances the patients were received, either from the ship in which they arrived in the Colony, or a very short time after arrival.

A number of patients have been usefully occupied during the year, over fifty having been daily employed in the garden, wood-yard, laundry, kitchen, stores, blacksmith's, carpenter's, and tailor's shops. Besides making considerable improvements in the grounds, plantations, and avenues, and making minor additions and repairs to the fabric of the Institution, all the wood for the use of the Institution has been felled and cut up, and considerable help rendered in the daily work of the Hospital. A very great improvement has been made in the garden, the refuse stone and rubbish from the foundations of the new buildings having been carted to the bay, and placed under the surface soil so as to raise a considerable area formerly swept by the spring tides, and rendering it capable of cultivation. In addition to this an area of about 6 acres has been reclaimed in the same manner, and when covered with silt dredged from the harbour, will form an important and much needed addition to the garden of the Institution.

The usual Sunday Services have been regularly held by the Chaplains, and have been attended by large and attentive congregations.

The

The amusement of the patients has occupied both the time and thought of the Officers, and although difficulties exist in organising associated amusements, owing to the comparatively small number of patients, care has been taken to afford all the change and recreation possible. During the season cricket has been practised almost daily, and on most Saturdays matches have been played against local clubs, or kindred Institutions. Throughout the winter a number of patients attended the fortnightly dances at Gladesville much to their enjoyment, and frequently on Wednesdays a number enjoyed a trip down the harbour in the steam launch. Amusement was also promoted by taking advantage of associated amusements at Gladesville, by picnics, by visiting Sydney to hear the magnificent performances of the Austrian Band, or by visiting the circus.

Thanks are due to the Apollo Club, to Balmain and Burwood amateurs, and other ladies and gentlemen who kindly gave their services to produce dramatic and other entertainments, whereby many very pleasant evenings were spent.

Thanks are due to the Balmain Coldstream Band, the Petersham Band, and others for many pleasant afternoon performances.

Among donations we are indebted to the General Post Office for supplies of unclaimed newspapers, to the Public Free Library for old books or duplicate copies, and to Mr. John Keep for presents of fruit.

On handing over to me the charge of the Hospital, Dr. Scholes expressed his satisfaction with the ability and general conduct of the Officers and Staff, and during my short tenure of office, I have received efficient and willing assistance, and have reason to endorse his favourable opinion.

I have &c.,

HERBERT BLAXLAND,  
Medical Superintendent,

The Inspector General of the Insane.

TABLE 1.

SHOWING the Admissions, Re-admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, in the Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park, during the Year 1881.

				Male.	Female.	Total.
In Hospital on 31st December, 1880				129	.....	129
				Male.	Female.	Total.
Admitted for the first time during the year				43	.....	43
Re-admitted during the year				8	.....	8
Transferred during the year				2	.....	2
Total under care during the year...				53	.....	53
Discharged or Removed—						
Recovered				26	.....	26
*Relieved				4	.....	4
Transferred				2	.....	2
Escaped (and not recaptured)				1	.....	1
Died				9	.....	9
Total discharged or died during the year				42	.....	42
Remaining				140	.....	140
Average number resident during the year				135	.....	135
Absent on trial on 31st December				2	.....	2

TABLE 2.

SHOWING the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, with the mean Annual Mortality and the proportion of Recoveries, &c., per cent., at the Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park, during the Years 1879 to 1881 inclusive.

Year.	Admitted.			Transferred from other Hospitals, &c.	Discharged.			Transferred to other Hospitals, &c.	Escaped and not recaptured within 28 days.	Died.	Remaining in Hospital 31st December in each year.	Average number resident.	Percentage of recoveries on admissions and re-admissions.			Percentage of Patients relieved on admissions and re-admissions.			Percentage of Deaths on average numbers resident.																		
	Admitted for the first time.		Re-admitted.		Re-covered.		Re-admitted.						Percentage of recoveries on admissions and re-admissions.		Percentage of Patients relieved on admissions and re-admissions.		Percentage of Deaths on average numbers resident.																				
	M.	F.			Total.	M.							F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.																	
1879..	16	..	16	..	54	..	54	1	..	1	2	..	2	3	..	3	..	1	..	1	107	..	107	56	..	56	6.25	..	6.25	12.5	..	12.5	1.78	..	1.78		
1880..	52	..	62	2	..	2	5	..	5	18	2	..	2	5	..	5	..	12	..	12	129	..	129	120	..	120	33.33	..	33.33	3.70	..	3.70	10.00	..	10.00		
1881..	43	..	48	8	..	8	2	..	2	26	4	..	4	2	..	2	1	..	1	9	..	9	140	..	140	135	..	135	50.98	..	50.98	7.84	..	7.84	6.62	..	6.62



TABLE 3.

SHOWING the Causes of Insanity, apparent or assigned, in the Admissions and Re-admissions, in the Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park, during the Year 1881.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
<b>MORAL—</b>			
Domestic trouble (including loss of relatives and friends) ... ..	2	.....	2
Adverse circumstances (including business anxiety and pecuniary difficulties)	1	.....	1
Mental anxiety and "Worry" (not included under above two heads), and overwork...	3	.....	3
Religious excitement... ..	1	.....	1
Love affairs (including seduction) ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Fright and nervous shock ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Isolation ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Nostalgia ... ..	.....	.....	.....
<b>PHYSICAL—</b>			
Intemperance in drink ... ..	5	.....	5
Intemperance (sexual) ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Veneral disease ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Self-abuse (sexual) ... ..	1	.....	1
Stroke ... ..	1	.....	1
Accident or injury ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Pregnancy ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Parturition and the puerperal state ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Lactation ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Uterine and ovarian disorders ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Puberty ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Change of life ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Fevers ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Privation and overwork ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Phthisis ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Epilepsy ... ..	2	.....	2
Disease of skull and brain ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Other bodily diseases and disorders and chronic ill-health	.....	.....	.....
Excess of opium ... ..	.....	.....	.....
PREVIOUS ATTACKS ... ..	.....	.....	.....
HEREDITARY INFLUENCE ASCERTAINED ... ..	3	.....	3
CONGENITAL DEFECT ASCERTAINED ... ..	.....	.....	.....
OTHER ASCERTAINED CAUSES ... ..	1	.....	1
UNKNOWN ... ..	31	.....	31
Total ... ..	51	.....	51

TABLE 4.

SHOWING the Causes of Death in the Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park, during the Year 1881.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
<b>CEREBRAL DISEASE—</b>			
Apoplexy and Paralysis ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Epilepsy and Convulsions ... ..	1	.....	1
General Paralysis ... ..	2	.....	2
Maniacal and Melancholic Exhaustion and Decay ... ..	1	.....	1
Inflammation and other Diseases of the Brain, Softening, Tumour, &c. ... ..	.....	.....	.....
<b>THORACIC DISEASE—</b>			
Inflammation of Lungs, Pleura, and Bronchi ... ..	1	.....	1
Pulmonary Consumption ... ..	2	.....	2
Disease of Heart and Blood-vessels ... ..	.....	.....	.....
<b>ABDOMINAL DISEASE—</b>			
Inflammation and Ulceration of Stomach, Intestines, and Peritoneum...	.....	.....	.....
Dysentery and Diarrhoea ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Albuminuria ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Disease of Bladder and Prostate ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Disease of Liver ... ..	.....	.....	.....
ERYSIPELAS ... ..	.....	.....	.....
TYPHOID FEVER ... ..	.....	.....	.....
GENERAL DEBILITY AND OLD AGE ... ..	1	.....	1
ACCIDENT (suffocation by food in air-tubes) ... ..	1	.....	1
SUICIDE ... ..	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 5.

SHOWING the length of residence in those Discharged Recovered, and in those who have Died in the Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park, during the Year 1881.

	Recovered.			Died.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 1 month	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
From 1 to 3 months	7	.....	7	1	.....	1
From 3 to 6 months	6	.....	6	1	.....	1
From 6 to 9 months	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
From 9 to 12 months	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
From 1 to 2 years	1	.....	1	3	.....	3
From 2 to 3 years	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
From 3 to 5 years	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
From 5 to 7 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From 7 to 10 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From 10 to 12 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From 12 to 15 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Over 15 years	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Total	26	.....	26	9	.....	9

TABLE 6.

SHOWING the Ages of the Admissions and Re-admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, and also the Ages of all Patients under Care during the Year 1881, in the Hospital for the Insane at Callan Park.

	Admitted and re-admitted.			Recovered.			Removed, relieved, &c.			Died.			Patients under care.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1 to 5 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 to 10 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 to 15 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 to 20 years	3	.....	3	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
20 to 30 years	17	.....	17	7	.....	7	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	46	.....	46
30 to 40 years	9	.....	9	3	.....	3	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	40	.....	40
40 to 50 years	10	.....	10	6	.....	6	1	.....	1	5	.....	5	46	.....	46
50 to 60 years	7	.....	7	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	29
60 to 70 years	3	.....	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	12	.....	12
70 to 80 years	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
80 to 90 years	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
90 and upwards	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	51	.....	51	26	.....	26	4	.....	4	9	.....	9	182	.....	182

TABLE 7.

CONDITIONS as to Marriage in those Admitted and Re-admitted and those under Care in the Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park, during the Year 1881.

	Admissions.			Under care.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Single	27	.....	27	103	.....	103
Married	23	.....	23	73	.....	73
Widowed	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Unascertained	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Total	51	.....	51	182	.....	182

TABLE 8.

SHOWING the Religious Profession of those admitted and readmitted and those under care in the Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park, during the Year 1881.

Religious Profession.	Admissions.			Under care.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Protestant—						
Church of England	16	.....	16	82	.....	82
Presbyterian	1	.....	1	13	.....	13
Wesleyan	3	.....	3	6	.....	6
Lutheran	2	.....	2	3	.....	3
Other Protestant Denominations	5	.....	5	10	.....	10
Roman Catholic	12	.....	12	57	.....	57
Pagan	1	.....	1	3	.....	3
Hebrew	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mahomedan	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Unascertained	11	.....	11	7	.....	7
Total	51	.....	51	182	.....	182

TABLE 9.  
SHOWING the Native Countries of those Admitted and Re-admitted, and those under Care in the Hospital for the Insane,  
Callan Park, during the Year 1881.

	Admitted.			Under care.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
British Colonies { New South Wales ... ..	9	.....	9	42	.....	42
{ Other Colonies ... ..	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Great Britain { England ... ..	23	.....	23	69	.....	69
{ Scotland ... ..	3	.....	3	11	.....	11
{ Ireland ... ..	10	.....	10	42	.....	42
France ... ..	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Germany ... ..	3	.....	3	4	.....	4
China ... ..	1	.....	1	3	.....	3
Other Countries ... ..	1	.....	1	8	.....	8
Total... ..	51	.....	51	182	.....	182

1882.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.  
(NAMES OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 19 September, 1882.

STATEMENT in answer to Questions asked by Mr. Abigail, of the Colonial Secretary, on Tuesday, the 19th September, 1882 :—

(1.) The names of all the Public and Private Lunatic Asylums in the Colony ?

- Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville.
- "                  Parramatta.
- "                  Callan Park.
- "                  Newcastle.
- Temporary Hospital,          Cooma.
- Licensed House for the Insane, Cook's River.

(2.) The number of places visited by Dr. Roberts and the other Medical Officers respectively; the dates of such visits during last year; and whether any, and if so, what fees are received by them from the proprietors of Private Asylums, or keepers of lunatics in private houses ?

The places visited by Mr. Alfred Roberts during 1881, and dates of such visits, are :—

<i>Gladesville :—</i>	<i>Parramatta :—</i>	<i>Cook's River :—</i>
20 January,	11 January,	7 January,
17 February,	25 February,	15 February,
3 March,	9 March,	7 March,
7 April,	10 May,	6 April,
5 May,	17 June,	29 June,
9 June,	7 July,	14 July,
30 June,	7 September,	28 September.
8 July,	14 October,	
11 August,	27 November,	
29 September,	30 December.	
27 October.		

Places visited by Dr. Alleyne, and dates of such visits, during 1881 :—

<i>Gladesville :—</i>	<i>Parramatta :—</i>	<i>Cook's River :—</i>
20 January,	11 January,	7 January,
17 February,	25 February,	15 February,
3 March,	9 March,	7 March,
7 April,	21 April,	6 April,
5 May,	10 May,	28 September,
22 December.	14 October.	20 December.

Places visited by Mr. Charles J. Manning during 1881, and dates of such visits :—

<i>Gladesville :—</i>	<i>Parramatta :—</i>	<i>Cook's River :—</i>
7 April,	21 April,	6 April,
30 June,	17 June,	29 June,
8 July,	7 July,	14 July,
11 August,	7 September,	28 September,
29 September,	27 November,	20 December.
27 October,	30 December.	
22 December.		

No fee whatever has been received by the official visitors from the proprietors of Private Asylums or keepers of lunatics in private houses.



1882.

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

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STATE CHILDREN'S RELIEF DEPARTMENT.

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REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENT, THE HON. ARTHUR RENWICK, M.D., M.P.,

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

5 APRIL, 1882.

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Presented to Parliament in accordance with the provisions of Act 44 Vic. No. 24.

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SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1882.



State Children's Relief Department,  
149, Phillip-street, Sydney, 5 April, 1882.

The President of the State Children's Relief Board to the Honorable  
the Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

In presenting my first annual Report as President of the State Children's Relief Board, I have thought it desirable to enter somewhat fully into a general delineation of the Boarding-out system, to meet criticisms to which, in some quarters, it is still subjected, and to commend it to public favour by describing its success wherever it has been honestly and conscientiously worked.

The delay in the introduction of the system into New South Wales is indicative of the slow progress which reforms, in themselves approved and unquestionably commendable, make among us. Notwithstanding the publicity which in modern days every subject obtains, and the thorough examination all topics undergo where thought and speech are free, the interval between the first advocacy of a reform and its adoption is often far too great. Some years have elapsed since, in the report which accompanied the evidence gathered by the Charities Commission, the substitution of the Boarding-out system for the Barrack system, in caring for the children of the State, was counselled. A very common consent in the Press and the public urged the change. Discussion of the subject has never wholly ceased, yet no definite movement was made in the matter till 1879, when a Society of ladies for boarding-out destitute children was formed in Sydney; was helped by a Government subsidy of £200 for that year, and the larger sum of £400 for the next year; and it was thus demonstrated on a limited scale that the system could be established here as well as in other parts of the world,—that, in short, boarding-out was feasible wherever the conditions in the community requiring its operation existed. In the first report of the Society referred to, it was stated that, up to the close of 1880, fifty-seven children had been placed in families in various districts, chiefly in the country; that the Committee had been favourably impressed with the class of persons applying for children, and gratified at finding the uniformly affectionate terms on which the children seemed to live with their foster-parents, and which justified the assumption that it was quite possible to ensure by this system "the happiness and advantages of family life."

The Society continued to labour with conspicuous success in its limited sphere, and ceased to work only when Parliament, adopting the recommendations made by the Charities Commissioners in 1874, passed, on April 5, 1881, the statute under which this Board has been appointed, and thus placed the system under regular official control. It is gratifying to be able to report that, in the experience of the Board, it has proved as fully successful and beneficial as when it was conducted by the Society, and that its prospects are so promising in New South Wales as to justify the belief that it has passed beyond the tentative stage, and that here too this mode of caring for the fatherless and "him that hath no helper" will be more and more approved in the lapse of time.

The



The principle of the boarding-out system is based on a consideration of the manner in which society is constituted. Society is made up of families. Thence it obtains its wondrous variety of aspect and development—there its activities germinate. Society is one large family, while each family is in its turn the counterpart of the whole community into the texture of which it enters. Those who are to take part in the life of the community must be prepared for it, and can alone receive proper preparation for it in the family circle. In that arena all that is enjoyed, endured, or suffered, is suffered, endured, or enjoyed in communion. Boys and girls there feel themselves to be of their own kind, and they grow up in sympathy with that kind. There are vicissitudes to encounter, privations and punishments to face; but there are also the joys of companionship, and the jealous affection of parents, who guide and fondle, compensates for much hardship. Children in a family are a part of the many-coloured life around them, and look forward to a future which shall have similar varied experiences to those of their own youth. Thus the organization of society continues much the same from age to age. Each generation follows in the footsteps of its forerunner.

The children of the necessitous who are actually or practically rendered orphans are denied their birthright of a share in family life. Charity in some form or other must come to their aid. They are fed and clothed and educated by public bounty in large institutions. That is better aid than none; and the provision thus made by the State for its orphans and its neglected and deserted children is one of the glories of modern civilization as affected by the principles of Christianity. But the life of the Asylum is not family life. Necessarily it is characterized by a rigidity of conduct. The inmates are drilled into a mechanical good behaviour, garbed in uniform, while no count is or can be taken of differences in disposition. Granting that there is kindness in the oversight, no more rigour than is necessary for the maintenance of discipline, there yet must be an entire absence of that correcting love which grieves because it must chastise. Nothing can make the barrack a true home, or lend it influences found in homes alone. "I would rather," wrote Lord Macaulay, "hear a boy of three years old lisp all the bad words in the language than that he should have no feeling of family affection; that his character should be that which must be expected in one who has had the misfortune of having a schoolmaster instead of a mother." Life in the barracks is not the changing scene which it is in the family, but a period of dull regularity in which the powers neither of the body nor the mind are fully drawn out. "Admit," says a celebrated writer on this subject, "that the workhouse is conducted in the best possible manner, that every care that can be taken is taken of these children, that the schoolmaster and mistresses are kind, zealous persons, anxious to do their best towards those placed under their care; admit all this, and yet what must be the state of a child's mind who has been for thirteen years incessantly immured within the walls of an asylum? And remember, this is not at a time when the faculties, both physical and mental, are formed, but in the early spring of youth, when the mind is in a plastic state, ready to receive and retain any impression that is made upon it; when pure air, freedom of thought and action, variety of impressions, something in the shape of childish joyousness, are necessary to bring the mind as well as the body into a healthy state." Hence children passing from the asylum into the world are constrained to learn anew, when their nature has received strong bent already by the asylum training, the lessons that the activities of society have to teach. They begin, under grave disadvantages, after an artificial discipline, to take their place in the natural order of things. And experiences combine to show that the asylum system so undermines self-reliance that the relapses into pauperdom, or descent into gross vice, in the case of children so nurtured, are in a proportion  
frightfully

frightfully large to the whole number. In this way, as the Royal Commissioners on Education say, pauperism is hereditary, and children born and bred of the pauper class furnish the great mass of the pauper and criminal population.

The boarding-out system strives to supply to children thrown upon public bounty such a share in family life as shall give them a natural training. It cannot wholly replace fathers and mothers who have died, or who have been compelled by circumstances to neglect their natural obligations; but it can rescue orphans from the colourless, stiff life of the asylum, and introduce them into select homes, where they may consort on equal terms with the children, and share in the "praise, blame, love, kisses, tears, and smiles" which diversify their path. That is what is done under the system. Every step of the process is attended with careful oversight. Certain well-ascertained conditions are essential to success; neglect of them is sure to entail shipwreck.

The homes and the foster-parents are chosen with judgment. The child is not a servant any more than the children of the house are servants. A portion of the burden of maintenance—the money portion—is borne by the State. Attendance at school and at church is stipulated for. Periodical official oversight is one attribute of the system, but even a more certain element of control is the non-official local oversight, which is never dispensed with wherever it is possible to secure it. That is the system: careful choice of homes and foster-parents, State payments, approved rules for the treatment of children, official oversight at frequent and irregular periods, and local oversight perpetually. Children so boarded-out become of the family, they take their part in the diversions as they share the sorrows of their companions; their life, rough or smooth, is the same life as those children live who are not at all the care of the State; they learn to make their own way in the world, and utterly dis sever their connection and their associations with pauperdom.

A contingent merit of the system, of no mean importance, is the local oversight to which allusion has been made. A willingness on the part of the State or of charitable organizations to undertake the control, support, and responsibility of agencies for dispensing charity relieves individuals of all but the obligation to contribute a portion of the funds. And very often even this obligation is shirked. It has not been found feasible to apportion duty between the State and the people the responsibility to give and the responsibility to manage which rests upon each. Hence our charitable organizations are in a somewhat anomalous state. It is not my office to enlarge upon this aspect of the question; yet I would point out that the co-operation of the people with the State is the keystone of the boarding-out system. The State, through its officer, may exercise the most jealous care in the selection of homes and of foster-parents; it may, through the same medium, maintain the most strict oversight of its charges; the payments from the public purse may be forthcoming with unfailing regularity; but if the local visitors fail to discharge their duty, or discharge it perfunctorily, without tact, without zeal, without a sense of its surpassing importance, and if the foster-parents cannot be imbued with a proper sense of their paternal responsibilities, the cause of boarding-out becomes a lost cause. "I feel," says Miss Florence Hill, whose name has long been honorably associated with schemes for the amelioration of the lot of the poor in England, "and feel very strongly, the importance of bringing the kind-heartedness and sympathy for the orphan, which are marked characteristics of the poorer classes, into operation in this enterprise. The children's lodging, food, clothing, and schooling may justly be paid for by the ratepayers, and any additional comforts may be contributed by the voluntary superintendent; but let the care and love of the foster-parent *be her gift,*  
that

that she may feel she is taking her part in a work of benevolence, and let the child grow up to the knowledge that it has received something from its foster-parent beyond what she *could* be paid for, and then you get something like the independence and affection of a real parent and child. This is I believe the case in England, in Ireland, in Scotland, and in France. I believe it is the absence of this *unpaid*-for care in public institutions which tends to make them so deadening to the affection of the children, who are quick in finding out that what is done for them is done for money, not for love." Under the system the State associates in its work of charity chosen members of the community, and by throwing on them a full share of the responsibility of success, educates society through them in self-reliance in this direction.

Experience in New South Wales of the system is, as has been written, so far promising. Some details of its working will be found in subsequent paragraphs. But experience is too new to supply such undoubted testimony to the merits of the system as can be found elsewhere. For such testimony, in the most ample sense, resort must be had to other countries. And the evidence is uniformly and overwhelmingly favourable. There is not, so far as I am aware, any conflict of opinion as to the desirableness of substituting family life for barrack life, in bringing up the children of the State, if it be possible to effect the substitution with some regard to economy, to the protection of children against cruelty and hardship, and to their effectual education, training, and placing in the world. And on the grounds that the boarding-out system has proved to be costly—that it encourages parents to be unthrifty—that it places children at the mercy of persons who value them only for the work they can get out of them, and that children so dealt with become indelibly impressed with the idea that they are under care, and so become paupers in grain—the system has been assailed. But the vindication has always been triumphant where the conditions essential to success have been observed. Take the question of cost for instance, which should not be paramount in a matter of this kind. In several parts of England, under the boarding-out system, the weekly payment for children placed out was 3s. 8d. each, while the cost of maintaining children in schools and reformatories was 7s. to 10s. each. In Scotland and America the relative cost of the two systems was about the same. In Victoria the expense of maintaining boarded-out children is under £15 each, as against £19 and £20 each in the boys' and girls' industrial schools, £30 in the reformatories, and £18 and £17 per head in the Melbourne and Ballarat Orphanages. And it is estimated that in the course of four or five years, as the system is developed in New South Wales, the cost of boarded-out children here will not exceed £15 each per annum, which will compare very favourably with the expense of maintaining orphaned and destitute children in any of our public asylums.

Then, as to the treatment and after-career of boarded-out children, the reports of committees and local visitors teem with proofs that they become a part of the family, and are regarded with affection; that reciprocal regard is awakened; and that the orphan ceases to realize that he is alone in the world. Out of some hundreds of testimonies to this effect I have selected the following for quotation:—

Miss Florence Hill says:—

The boarding-out system is best for children, from many causes. The child placed in a family is under parental care; it becomes familiar with the duties and pleasures of family life, and it receives insensibly that training of the temper and affections which comes from living with persons of different ages and standing in different relations to it, as father and mother, elder and younger brothers and sisters, &c. Then in the cottage home it sees frugality and economy exercised, which it never sees in large institutions where food is given to it as if it fell from Heaven, without effort on its part. No effort of its own for the sake of others is ever called forth in its daily life, nor does it see any one foregoing anything for it. No one exercises that generosity and forbearance in its behalf which are habitual in a good parent, and which have a most wholesome effect upon the child, who thus learns by example to be generous and forbearing in its turn. \* \* \* Again, children require

require constant change—they are not able to fix their attention long on one thing; but in the schools they for the most part pass their lives in their schoolrooms and a very monotonous playground, rarely going out into the roads and lanes to see fresh faces, fresh objects, and a variety of animals, all of which have a good effect upon them. \* \* \* A highly-important advantage of the boarding-out system, and one wholly wanting in schools, is that it weaves fresh home-ties about the child, and creates an interest in his welfare among his foster relatives, and a desire on his part not to lose their good opinion, which, in his after life, are probably the most efficient safeguards from going astray with which he could be surrounded.

Mr. William Anderson, another high authority on the subject in England, has written :—

The boarding-out system has all along been attended with much success, and I think the manner in which it has been carried on during more than a quarter of a century may well be taken as a test of its value. I have had excellent opportunities, extending over a lengthened period, of minutely examining its practical working; and without being prejudiced either in its favour or against it, I could not help coming to the conclusion that it was admirably calculated to arrest the progress of pauperism in its earliest stages. \* \* \* A pleasing circumstance connected with the boarding-out system is the attachment which the children bear to their nurse long after they have gone from under her roof. \* \* \* The nurses, some of whom have had boarded-out children for twenty-five years, can trace very minutely the career of almost every one of the children they have had under their care in consequence of frequent communication kept up with them. Almost every nurse has a treasured packet of letters, with photographic portraits, from former children, and on these they set a very high value. . . . On the system of inspection depends almost everything. The inspector, whose time is entirely devoted to the work, makes periodical visits to the various localities where the children are located, enquiring after their welfare, hearing complaints and suggestions by the nurses, and giving such advice as he may consider necessary.

Miss Johanna Hill, who was requested by the New York Association to bestow the closest observation upon the boarding-out system in England, thus records her opinion :—

For orphans or deserted children I shall be able to show that no plan, both for cheapness or efficiency, equals that known under the name of the boarding-out system. The children are placed in the homes of respectable cottagers at a weekly remuneration which just covers expenditure, not affording profit, and are visited by an inspector who watches over their welfare, and removes them when he considers they are not properly treated. This, however, is seldom found to be necessary, for long experience proves that it is the rare exception when the little one does not become the adopted child of the house—its welfare being as dear to the foster-parent as that of her own offspring.

Again, the same writer, commenting upon the elaborate labour-saving appliances used in the domestic work of large institutions, and their utter unsuitability for instructing young children in anything approaching home duties, observes :—

The further the life of these young people differs from that of the work-a-day world, the more difficult will they find it to accommodate themselves to its demands when they go forth into it to earn their living; and an establishment where food and every other necessary of life presents itself as a matter of course, where accomplished servants perform the difficult work, and where, above all, the children engross the care and attention of a large staff of officers to whom they have no natural duties to render in return—an establishment such as this cannot, we aver, duly prepare its inmates to take and hold their place among our working classes.

Frances Power Cobbe, who has been fitly designated one of the most earnest and vigorous of thinkers on social subjects, thus writes :—

The case of the girls is far worse than the boys, as all the conditions of workhouse management fall with peculiar evil on their natures. To mass boys together in large numbers, with no home influence or habits, and no attempt to draw out their affections, is dangerous—to do the same to girls is fatal. Among the endless paradoxes of female treatment, one of the worst and most absurd is that which, while eternally proclaiming “home” to be the only place of a woman, systematically educates all the female children of the State without attempting to give them even an idea of what a home might be. Girls want affection, want personal care, want household duties, want everything which can train them to honor the bodies and keep pure the souls which God has given them. To effect this we mass them by hundreds where they can have no individual affection, no personal care, nay, hardly a personal existence at all, save as units in a herd. . . . Out of a single workhouse in London inquiry was instituted two years ago concerning eighty girls who had left it and gone to service. It was found that every one of them was on the streets.

Colonel C. W. Grant, C.E., Chairman of a Committee of the Bath Board of Guardians, which was specially appointed to consider the operation of the system in England and Scotland up to 1879, writes :—

It is said that children reared in large institutions are listless and apathetic. Can they be otherwise? What has there been in the course of their young lives to bring out the affections. That they are totally ignorant of the world and its ways, even in the most common and ordinary matters. Is this surprising? Do these things come by magic or intuition, or are they not rather imperceptibly and gradually impressed upon the mind of a child by his own little personal practical experiences from his earliest years? How can a creature who has passed a mere mechanical life up to the age of say 14 years enter upon the practical duties or meet the practical assaults of temptation of actual life?

The Hon. Mr. Commissioner Hill, the “Prison Reformer,” while strongly advocating the boarding-out system, very properly places considerable stress upon what he terms the *kindliness* of supervision :—

We have (he says) ten ladies who have undertaken to look after the children, and we attach great value to this part of the plan; we think there can be no doubt of the great importance of securing the

the hearty co-operation of the clergymen and the ladies. Of the importance of the assistance to be derived from the clergyman of the parish there can be no doubt: his intimate acquaintance with his parishioners, the respect in which he is held by them, and his constant daily opportunities of seeing the children, either at the school or in the houses of their foster-parents, give him the means of detecting and correcting every neglect or ill-usage of the child at its outset. . . . And with respect to lady supervision there can be as little doubt, especially in relation to female children. There are numberless little ways in which their influence and assistance, and *theirs only*, can be brought to bear, and by which the comfort and happiness of the children may be greatly increased. . . . We believe we may safely trust to the kindly and womanly instincts of the ladies to interest themselves in these helpless orphans thus brought as it were to their doors, and to render them every assistance and kindness that they can require from the pure love of befriending these little ones.

Sir John McNeill, head of the Scottish Poor Law authorities, in an official report to the Home Secretary, uses the following forcible and impressive language:—

The system of boarding-out pauper orphans and deserted children, as well as the children of immoral or greatly dissipated parents, from whom it is desirable to separate them, or of parents who utterly neglect their children and allow them to go about the streets begging, has for a considerable number of years been adopted in most of the large urban parishes in Scotland, and its beneficial results have led to it being gradually extended. . . . The health of the children is greatly improved, they become more robust and active, mutual attachment generally grows up between them and the nurse or family with whom they reside, their domestic feelings are awakened or quickened, they see the struggle maintained by all around them to preserve their independence, and they learn how highly it is prized. . . . *Anything more satisfactory than the working of that system I have not to boast of in the administration of the poor law.*

Mr. Kemp, who was for twelve years Master of Wrexham Workhouse, and who was altogether opposed to the boarding-out system in Scotland and England, until he had with great care personally acquainted himself with its operation, thus records his experience:—

When I went to Scotland I was disappointed that the children were not reared in the house, but were boarded in the country. I looked upon the plan, *at first*, with no great favour, but having been requested by the House Committee to accompany the Inspector on his rounds, which I did, and looked into the practical working of the scheme—visiting the children at their homes and schools—the result being a *conviction strongly forced upon my mind* that the plan of boarding-out children was the best mode of rearing orphan children that I had yet seen, *and to this hour I have not changed my opinion*. By this plan, the family circle and influence are as far as possible restored, the domestic affections are to a large extent revived, creating an influence which, often for the good of child and foster-parent, extends through life.

Mr. P. Beattie, Inspector of Workhouse Children, at Glasgow, says:—

This practice is of long standing here, and is much liked, because it takes the mark of pauperism from the child, puts it under the social influence of a family circle, and creates ties which are very similar to those subsisting in a family. They are also put in a way of seeing how to live when they are of an age to act for themselves. In all cases we find the children healthier and more robust than when in an asylum.

Mr. D. Archer, Chairman of the Highworth and Swindon Board of Guardians, after a lengthy experience of the system, writes:—

I am happy to say that the Board of Guardians, of which I am the Chairman, will board-out all the children they possibly can. We are convinced, from experience, that proper home-training for girls is most essential for their future well-being; we therefore do our best to place out all such children with respectable cottagers, and are satisfied with the result.

Turning to the report of the New South Wales Charities Commission, to which reference has been made in a former part of this paper, I find that the many high authorities which are there quoted with reference to the boarding-out system are unanimously in favour of its adoption. And the Commissioners themselves remark upon those authorities:—“The evidence before us as to the success of the system in England, Ireland, and Scotland is conclusive; and it appears that the plan has been adopted in about seventy Unions, and is making rapid progress throughout England. Testimony is borne to its success and to its superiority over the system of congregating children in large institutions, not only by social thinkers and reformers, but by the guardians and other Poor Law administrators, who, by their practical acquaintance with the management of pauper children, are eminently qualified to form a correct opinion on the subject.”

The following is the testimony furnished by the Parochial Board of Glasgow City Parish, which had nearly six thousands of boarded-out children under control four years ago:—

Great care is taken in the selection of the families in which the children are placed, and when so placed a constant supervision is kept, and if an unsatisfactory arrangement is made the child is immediately

immediately removed. . . . The children look upon the heads of the family as their parents, and the younger branches as brothers and sisters, the best feelings of the heart are engaged, the affections are cherished and drawn out, not smothered in the child's breast as if amongst strangers. The children often return to this family home for counsel in difficulties and sympathy in distress. The holiday excursion, or any other joyous occasion, furnishes an opportunity eagerly embraced to visit their foster-parents. The Committee recommend all those who really wish to obtain information as to how these children are brought up, to accompany the Committee in their visits, and see their homes and the schools they attend. They do not certainly come in from play with the concise, demure, and well-disciplined appearance that you find in a well-managed orphanage; but, what pleases the Committee more, they appear with a buoyancy of spirit, a confidence of manner, and happiness of countenance, which shows that they are at home, are happy, and well cared for.

It will be seen that the foregoing authorities refer more particularly to the results of the system throughout England and Scotland; but it has also proved equally satisfactory in Ireland. The Dublin Protestant Orphan Society's report states that during thirty years 5,376 children were placed out with almost unvarying success; and within seven years of the foundation of the Dublin Roman Catholic Institution 500 children had been boarded-out, of whom only three or four had turned out ill, 200 were working for themselves at trades, and the remainder were in service or growing up in the families, and as the sons and daughters of their foster parents; and similarly gratifying results are chronicled in the official reports from France, Prussia, Germany, and Russia.

"In Prussia," say the Commissioners, "a Society for boarding-out neglected and abandoned children was instituted in 1845, and is working very satisfactorily. In Berlin half the pauper children are boarded-out. In Hamburgh the same system is pursued. In Russia and in France the plan has been followed with the best effect. An orphanage was founded in Paris in 1856 by the Prince Imperial, and is conducted entirely on this plan with like satisfactory results." And similar testimony is borne to the results of the system in the American States throughout which it has extended.

Mr. Adamson, who formerly held an appointment under the English Poor Board, and had large practical experience of poor law management in England, commenced his duties as inspector of boarded-out children holding strong opinions against the system, but he eventually became a warm supporter of it in consequence of his observations of its success. He has upwards of 400 children boarded-out under his care—deserted children, orphans, or motherless. He claims to have taken considerable pains to ascertain the conduct of the children when out in the world, and he says—"It is a rare thing for either a boy or a girl who has been brought up by the Parochial Board in this way to become chargeable to the parish in after life."

Mrs. Senior, formerly an inspector under the Local Government Board of England, has written some exhaustive papers and official reports upon the operation of the system in England, Ireland, Scotland, and Canada; and upon the "effect upon girls of the system of education at pauper schools:"—

One of the greatest objections to the plan of bringing up girls in large schools is that they are unable to get the cherishing care and individual attention that is of far more importance in the formation of a girl's character than anything else in the world. It is the fault of no one in particular that at a large school a girl's affections are not called out. The officers have so much routine work to get through, that it is absolutely impossible for them to give themselves sufficient time to individualise and influence the girls under their care. The inquiries I have made on all sides have convinced me that what is wanted in the education of girls is more *mothering*. Many of them who have fought their way bravely, and are doing well in life, have indicated this to me. One will say, "we were kindly enough treated, but I felt very lonely;" another, "I was very fond of Miss A., but there were so many of us to look after that she could not be expected to look after me." And so on.

Then, with reference to two common plagues of large institutions, the same lady says,—

No case of ophthalmia or ringworm was to be found among the boarded-out children whom I saw.

And again—

One very remarkable difference between the children in these homes and the children in the pauper schools is their greater brightness and trustfulness of manner, and their readiness to answer questions and tell one all about themselves and what they are doing. In all the districts that I visited I found signs of strong affection between foster-parents and their adopted children, and both here and in

the Lake District I constantly saw little girls taking care of young children and babies. My impression is that in no case had the children been taken in exclusively for the sake of the payment. The people were all earning good wages, seemed doing comfortably, and not to be in need of this source of income.

In a letter relating to pauper schools, addressed to the London Government Board, the same lady writes :—

At various dates and ages seventy-three children were placed out at nurse by the Guardians of the South Dublin Union. The seventy-three recently became ten years of age (the age at which nursing-out ceases), and the Guardians gave directions that they should be collected and placed in the poor-house. *But every one of the seventy-three has been adopted and retained by its foster-mother.*

In order to meet one objection that has been urged to the boarding-out system, I think it necessary to point out that it is wholly dissimilar from the old English apprentice system and the farming-out system. Every precaution is taken to obviate the recurrence of scandals which have been made public respecting the treatment of apprentices from some of our asylums. No child is delivered to the tender mercies of anyone indiscriminately. Oversight, instead of being accidental and perfunctory, is strict and perpetual, as has been said. Homes are selected where local visitation is possible, so that a safeguard is erected against the action of cupidity, if, after all care, mistakes have been made in the choice of foster-parents.

In this connection the late Mr. Charles Dickens, who was once an uncompromising opponent of the boarding-out system, because he assumed that it permitted the perpetration of similar abuses to those of the apprentice system which he has so vividly portrayed in "Oliver Twist," was led after due inquiry to utterly change his opinions, not only on the ground that the boarding-out method of dealing with State children bore no similarity whatever to that system which he regarded with such abhorrence, but also that it tended to effectually sever children from pauperism :—

It is not surprising (says Mr. Dickens) to find that when a child who has from birth, or from earliest youth, been reared and educated in the work-house, is sent forth to make its first start in life, it is found to be but seldom fitted for the struggle. School education it may have had, and may carry away with it a fair amount of book knowledge, but of that other knowledge of the world and of human life, which is only to be got by freedom of thought and actual contact with the world itself, it possesses no jot. . . . It would seem that the solution of a difficult problem must be in some system different from either of those in general use. If the pauper children who are entirely dependent on the State cannot be satisfactorily educated to be good citizens and useful members of society under existing circumstances, how can the desired result be more nearly approached? The only alternative system appears to be that under which the children are boarded-out with such persons as may be willing to take charge of them, and to look after their education, in consideration of the weekly amount to be received from the guardians.

Mr. Dickens then quotes copiously from a large number of official reports, and remarks with respect to them—"this evidence has been gathered from all parts of the country, and wherever the system has been tried the testimony borne to its value has been invariably favourable."

Having shown by the foregoing authorities, which have been collated from the most reliable and independent sources, that the boarding-out system has proved successful in England, Ireland, Scotland, the United States, Germany, France, and Russia, I will now glance more briefly at its results in the sister Colonies, in three of which it has been very widely adopted. When it was proposed to introduce it into Victoria its promoters met with strong opposition. It was urged that the circumstances of that Colony could not admit of the successful operation of the scheme; that it would be impossible to find a sufficient number of respectable persons for foster-parents; that the homes of those families who would probably apply for the children were in most cases not large enough to accommodate the natural members of the family; and that from the scattered character of the population it would be impossible to exercise efficient supervision over the children after they were placed out. Experience has demonstrated the fallacy of all these objections. The system has operated in Victoria upwards of ten years with great success. The majority of the public

public institutions for children have in consequence been evacuated; and at the end of 1880 (during which year nearly 800 children were placed out) there were 1,900 homes in which State children were placed either as boarders or for adoption without subsidy, while the total number of children in the asylums awaiting removal was 330. Until recently the system was worked almost wholly by associations of ladies on the voluntary principle, but it was found necessary to bring it more directly under official control, and so a staff of Government inspectors was appointed whose duties are somewhat analagous to those of the Boarding-out Officer in this Colony. This change at first created a difficulty through a mistaken belief that the Government officers were intended to altogether supersede the Ladies' Committees, by whom, as in New South Wales, the system was originally established; but the new arrangement has worked very satisfactorily and harmoniously, and, it is now generally admitted, to the increased advantage of the children. The inspectors' report for last year announced that twenty-seven committees had sent in special reports concerning the working of the system and the condition of the children in their respective districts. These committees bear testimony most emphatically to the genuine success of the system throughout Victoria, and their opinions are fully endorsed by the Government Inspectors.

Nor has the new method of dealing with these children proved less successful in South Australia or Tasmania. The Report of the Adelaide Boarding-out Society for the year 1881 sets out with an assurance that "time has only strengthened their faith in the usefulness of the system." The wards of the Society numbered 320—nearly two-thirds of whom were adopted without subsidy—so that the State was altogether relieved of the cost of their support. The reports of the Visiting Committees were extremely satisfactory, but here, as elsewhere, it had been necessary to strengthen the voluntary method of supervision by the appointment of a Government Inspector. With reference to the operation of the system in Tasmania, Mr. W. Tarleton, the Administrator of Charitable Grants, reports:—

I have made a thorough examination of the children supported by the Government under the boarding-out system in Hobart Town and its suburbs. My visits to the homes where they were placed were made without notice of my intention; thus no opportunity was afforded for preparation of any sort, and I saw both the children themselves, their domiciles, their food, their clothes, and their bedding, in their usual every-day state. You will be pleased to learn that the result of my inspection was, on the whole, exceedingly satisfactory. \* \* \* In regard to the moral and intellectual aspect of their condition, the result of my inspection has but tended to confirm my previous opinions of the superiority of this method of dealing with destitute children.

In Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania the allowance for boarded-out children is, except in special cases, 5s. a week, the Government in the first instance providing outfits which the foster-parents are required to keep up to a given standard at their own cost.

The statute under which the boarding-out system was brought under Government control in New South Wales is entitled the "State Children Relief Act of 1881," and it became law on April 5 of that year. It provided for the appointment of a Board, consisting of nine members, termed the "State Children's Relief Board," and also of a Boarding-out Officer to carry out its provisions. The Board was appointed on April 19, and the Boarding-out Officer on June 9, 1881; and the children who had been under the control of the Boarding-out Society, and all business vested in that body, were legally transferred to this Board by authority of the Colonial Secretary, on July 7, 1881.

The work of the new Department was for some time carried on at the offices of the Colonial Secretary, the meetings of the Board being held by permission in the Executive Council Chamber; but it soon became apparent that premises would have to be obtained which could be accessible at any time to foster-parents and others connected with the children who might have business to transact with the  
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Boarding-out Officer; to which also the children could be taken to be fitted with clothing when being boarded-out; and where the clothing might be stored, and work connected with the preparation of the outfits executed as required. It was first suggested that rooms should be obtained in the Garden Palace; but as it was evident from the peculiar character of the work of the Boarding-out Officer that it was indispensable that he should reside upon the premises, a suitable house was obtained in Phillip-street, under authority from the Government, at a rental of £200 per annum, the offices, board-room, and clothing-store being furnished through the Department of the Colonial Architect, at a cost of £184 6s.; and to this building the business of the State Children's Relief Department was transferred on Oct. 7, 1881.

The "State Children Relief Act" admits of the withdrawal of children from Reformatory or Industrial Schools, the Benevolent Asylum, every Government asylum for orphaned or destitute children, and any charitable institution that may be wholly or partly supported by grants from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, for the purpose of placing them in homes as boarders, or as adopted children or apprentices. Before the Board could proceed to place out children, however, it became necessary under the Act to make Regulations. These were submitted to the Government on August 3, 1881, and were approved by the Executive Council and had legal force on September 2, 1881. They define the functions of the Board; the duties of the Boarding-out Officer, Secretary, and lady visitors; the responsibilities of foster-parents and employers in their relationship to the children; the manner in which application must be made for children placed out in any capacity permitted under the Act; and the rates of payments to apprentices. They provide for the free carriage of the children by railway; for their moral and religious training and secular education; for reports showing their attendance at the State schools, and for half-yearly reports upon their conduct from the foster-parents. They further make provision for the maintenance of boarded-out children—the rate being, as in the other Colonies, 5s. a week for each child, except in special cases, with the same conditions as to outfits; and for the contribution by parents towards the support of their boarded-out children in such amounts as the Board may deem equitable. The Boarding-out Officer is required to inquire, when possible, into the circumstances of such parents, and, when practicable, to inspect and report upon every home before a child is sent to it, in order that there may be an additional safeguard against the selection of improper homes, apart from the recommendation of the clergyman, and magistrate or other approved person, which must always accompany applications. The Board is empowered to make deductions from the payments to foster-parents as a penalty for the improper treatment of children, in addition to the more severe penalties which are imposed under the Act; and the Boarding-out Officer has power, subject to the direction of the President, to immediately remove any child whom he may deem to be improperly treated, and to issue any additional directions to foster-parents or employers that he may consider necessary respecting the treatment or management of the children, whether provided for or not in the Regulations, and subject to the subsequent approval of such directions by the Board. In the event of any child absconding, foster-parents must at once inform the Boarding-out Officer, and also give notice at the nearest police station, and otherwise make every effort possible to recover possession of the child. The Boarding-out Officer is required to visit the children as often as practicable, and lady visitors are expected to send him returns from their respective districts quarterly, setting forth the particulars of their monthly visits, the treatment of the children, the condition of their clothing and bedding, and stating whether the children usually appeared healthy, well-clad and well-behaved; if any complaints had been made by or against them; and if they had  
regularly

regularly attended day-school, church, and Sunday-school. And it is also stipulated that Protestant children must be placed with Protestant foster-parents, and Catholic children only with persons professing the same faith. Under these Regulations, which I have summarized as briefly as possible, the Board first had power to place out children in September, 1881.

When operations were resumed in that month the Board had control of twenty-six boys and thirty-seven girls, two being girls who had been adopted without subsidy, the remainder boarders. Twenty boys and thirty-two girls have since been placed out as shown in table "A," two girls being adopted and the others boarders. One girl and two boys died during the period under notice; one boy was accidentally drowned, and three boys and five girls were reclaimed by their relatives. Thus the number of children under control on March 31 was 103, viz., forty boys and sixty-three girls. One of these adopted children has since been placed in another home as a boarder. The three adopted children are not now a charge upon the State, although they are still subject to the supervision and control provided in the Regulations. One child is entirely and seven partially paid for by their relatives or friends, and the remainder are wholly supported by the Government. In three special cases of children above three years of age the payment is 7s. a week each instead of 5s. One of these children suffers from hip disease, another has lost an eye, and is the victim of a very unpleasant physical infirmity as well, and the third is afflicted with a chronic eruption of the scalp, which requires a good deal of extra care. The two latter have greatly improved since their removal to the country; and, I may remark *en passant*, that but for the provision which has been made by the boarding-out system, all these children would probably be in hospital, as there is not another asylum for children in this Colony into which, by reason of their infirmities, they are eligible to be admitted.

I may state here that, of the children who died, the girl was a fatherless and motherless waif, in whom the germs of consumption had been sown by exposure and neglect, and there was little probability of her living when she was placed out by the Boarding-out Society, but it was hoped that she might gain strength from tender nursing and proper nourishment. The boys were infants, and the cause of death in each case was teething convulsions. I think it necessary to point out that in consequence of the Board undertaking the charge of young infants, who are not admissible either at Randwick or the Orphanages, the rate of mortality will probably be higher in proportion to the numbers under control than it is at those institutions. Infants at the breast, who may require foster-parents, and crippled children, are always boarded-out when homes can be found for them. The Board, indeed, carefully considered whether such cases should be brought within the scope of their operations, but several delicate babies who were removed from the Benevolent Asylum and placed with families in the district of Goulburn, have developed into such strong and healthy children, under the more generous influences of country life, that it was determined to incur the risk of an increased mortality rather than deprive sickly infants of the advantages which could only be conferred upon them through the medium of the boarding-out system. No permanent arrangement has yet been made for medical attendance. The general health of the children has been so good that it has not yet been required, and it has been found more economical to pay for visitation and medicine as needed than to appoint medical officers to certain districts and fix a capitation fee as in Victoria. Probably as the system extends this plan will have to be departed from.

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The Board have had cause for gratification at the class of persons who have applied for children. And the applications hitherto have been so numerous that opportunities have been ample for choosing only the best homes and at the same time placing out more children, if it had been possible to obtain them from the Benevolent Asylum, which was the only source of supply available, until this past month, when permission to withdraw children from the Orphanages was given by the Government. There has been no endeavour to unduly force the system: the greatest care possible has been bestowed upon the selection of homes, for much depends upon the wisdom of this first step. When applications are received, signed, as required by regulation, by a clergyman and magistrate, the Boarding-out Officer visits the proposed home and makes careful inquiries in its neighbourhood into the character of the applicant. Of 100 applications which were thus dealt with it was deemed advisable to reject fifteen. The improper character of the applicants was the reason for this course in five cases, and in ten the homes were so poor that it was quite evident the children could not be maintained without the guardians being put to sore straits. I direct attention to the Appendix containing extracts from the Boarding-out Officer's reports upon the homes which were rejected because of the improper characters of the applicants. *The applications for these persons were recommended in each case by a clergyman and magistrate.* The homes which have been approved of are those of well-to-do mechanics in receipt of weekly wages, of respectable tradesmen, and farmers, and, in a few cases, of independent people. In three instances poor women have been allowed to nurse infants, but their circumstances are not straitened; and before the system was brought under official control the Boarding-out Society, guided in the only way that they could be, by the clerical and magisterial recommendations, selected three homes which, by reason of their poverty only, would probably have been rejected upon the report of the Boarding-out Officer. But the children are kindly treated, and such a mutual attachment apparently exists between them and their foster-parents that it has not been deemed necessary to remove them. It is wisely thought, however, that, in consequence of the smallness of the sum at present paid for the support of the children, which in most cases hardly covers the actual cost of their maintenance, the foster-parents should be beyond the pressure of poverty. It may indeed become matter for future consideration whether these payments should be increased.

The majority of the homes seem to afford a happy realization of the boarding-out system. They are situated in healthy country districts, and the children placed in them appear to have fallen very readily into the family life, after the first natural strangeness to it wore off. Of course exceptions have arisen, as they must always arise, but the Appendices to this Report show that the guardians generally are well satisfied with the children allotted to them; while the observations of the Boarding-out Officer and lady visitors, and the statements of the children themselves, warrant the belief that the foster-parents are kind and fully alive to their responsibilities. In the few cases in which the reports upon the children are "indifferent," "bad," and "unsatisfactory," the explanations subsequently afforded, and noted in an Appendix, show that the alleged misconduct was nothing more serious than faults natural to wayward childhood, and that only in two cases had there been anything like inherent viciousness to complain of. Indeed, the fact that it has not yet been found necessary to return any of the children to the asylums is some proof that these waifs who have, for the most part, either been gathered from the streets or been without parents from infancy—or worse still, had parents of very bad character—can, with the exercise of a little trouble and forbearance and judicious kindness, be made amenable to proper paternal control. It is always impressed upon the guardians that the object of the system

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is not to "coddle" the children; that while they are to be allowed reasonable opportunities for amusement or recreation they must also be properly instructed in household work, in fact qualified as far as they may be in their youth to go out into the world and fight the battle of life with credit to themselves and advantage to the commonwealth. There has been no reason to suppose that this privilege of using the children has yet been abused. I wish here to direct attention to the school reports which are appended; they afford additional testimony that the children are well looked after at home, judging from the condition in which they are as a rule sent to school, and also because they show that the school work has been fairly satisfactory. It should, of course, be taken into account, when instituting comparisons on this head, that these children have so far been selected from an institution which, by reason of its character as a receiving house only, does not educate; and as they were, with few exceptions, in the first instance taken from parents who had utterly neglected their responsibilities, or from the highways and byways, the schoolmaster had, in most cases, perfectly raw materials to work upon. Future reports will no doubt show better results; as it is apparent that the children, as a whole, attend school with very fair regularity. In a few instances the attendance has not been so regular as it should have been, but, with two exceptions, the explanations afforded by the foster-parents, endorsed by the lady visitor and Boarding-out Officer's inquiries, and set forth in the "notes" appended to the reports, are considered satisfactory. In the exceptions mentioned the guardians have been communicated with, and informed that a penalty would be inflicted in the event of any similar breach of the Regulations. These school returns will be received half-yearly, and the attendance of the children closely watched in order that any defection may be remedied. In those cases in which reports are not now given, the children are yet too young to be educated.

The Board commenced operations without a Parliamentary vote of money, and consequently without funds. There was a balance of £28 8s. 7d. in the Bank of New South Wales to the credit of the Boarding-out Society, which, under the prevailing method of keeping the Government accounts, had to be paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The "State Children Relief Act," however, provides for a contingency of this character; and accordingly the Board received an advance from the Colonial Treasurer of £500 in July, 1881, and a further advance of £404 10s. to meet the liabilities of last year; and in December Parliament voted £3,160 for the services of the State Children's Relief Department during 1882. It is hoped that this sum will be sufficient to cover the present year's expenditure. The expenses at the outset must necessarily be somewhat heavy, as several charges have had to be incurred which will only be requisite again in a much smaller degree. And the whole cost, distributed as it is among the small number of children at present under control, makes the charge for each child appear excessive, but this amount per child will diminish in proportion as the number of wards increases, as has been said. The expenditure incurred from December 31st, 1880 (the period of the Boarding-out Society's last annual report), till March 31st, 1882, is shown in detail in the annexed balance sheet [Appendix F].

It will be necessary to appoint a clerk or secretary as soon as money is available for that purpose. The Boarding-out Officer is made responsible by the Act to the Government and to the Board for the proper treatment of the children and the judicious selection of the homes, and it is not possible that these functions can be efficiently discharged in the future, while the greater part of his time is occupied as it is at present, in the performance of the clerical work of the Department, which does not properly belong to his office. It appears

appears to be indispensable that this officer should devote his whole time to visiting the children and selecting suitable homes. On the 31st of March there were nearly 150 new homes available, in addition to those now under control; and before these can be approved or otherwise, the applicants will, except in a few instances in which they are personally known, have to be visited, and the usual inquiries made with respect to them. The information furnished in Appendix E shows very clearly that it is not safe to grant an application until these conditions have been complied with. Since the Board notified in September last that they were prepared to place out children, applications have been received at the rate of thirty a month. I may mention that the vote for boarded-out children in Victoria last year exceeded £20,000, and the expense of the administrative staff was upwards of £2,000.

The lady visitors who have been appointed in most of the districts in which children are placed appear to be affording very valuable help. Their reports contain details which show that their duties, voluntarily rendered, have been conscientiously performed. I have in a former part of this Report dealt so fully with this element in the system that I do not purpose referring to it here, further than to say that the Board seem to have been fortunate in securing these coadjutors, whose work, when it is faithfully performed, is invaluable. Some details of their reports have been summarized and tabulated in the Appendices, but much additional information has been furnished which indicates that they have made the children's welfare a matter of particular attention, and that their efforts in this direction have been met in a very proper spirit by the guardians. The supervision exercised by the Boarding-out Officer has also been as close as his other work has permitted. The particulars of every visit to a child or to an applicant are carefully recorded in the books of the Department, from which it appears that 400 visits have been paid to applicants and children, the majority of whom reside in localities far distant from the centre of operations, during the nine months of his official service terminating with the period of this Report.

As regards the constitution of the Board, I may state that it was appointed by the Governor and Executive Council, the members in the first instance being the Hon. Arthur Renwick, M.D., M.L.A., (President), Lady Allen, Mrs. Mary Ischam Garran, Mrs. Marian Jefferis, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Windeyer, Miss Mary Stuart, the Hon. Sir Joseph George Long Innes, Knt., M.L.C., and John Rendell Street, Esquire, J.P.; and Lady Jennings was similarly appointed subsequently to the only vacancy in the Board. Mr. Sydney Maxted, who had already had considerable experience in the management of State children, was appointed Boarding-out Officer by the Government, upon the recommendation of the Board, after consideration of the testimonials of the various candidates for that office. The Board regretted, in the beginning of October last year, to lose the assistance of Mr. Street, one of its most valuable members, who was compelled to resign his office, solely in consequence of the inconvenient hour at which it was found necessary to hold the meetings. His resignation was accepted by the Government on October 7th, 1881. Since the Board was constituted it has held thirteen meetings, at which the members attended as follows:—the President, 13; Lady Allen, 10; Mrs. Windeyer, 10; Mrs. Garran, 8; Miss Stuart, 7; Lady Jennings, 3; Mrs. Jefferis, 1; Mr. Street, 4; Sir J. G. L. Innes, 1. Miss Stuart was absent from the Colony until August last year, and Mrs. Jefferis was similarly absent until March, 1882.

It was hardly to be expected that any Act or code of rules that could be framed for the administration of an entirely new department,  
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in which it was necessary to provide for many matters of detail, could be perfect at the outset; and it has been found that both the Act and Regulations under which the State Children's Relief Department was created require to be amended in several particulars. So far they admit of the business of the department being carried on efficiently in the most essential points, and they are sufficient for the protection and oversight of the children who have been brought under the operation of the boarding-out system. But there are some matters which will have to be provided for by future legislation if the system is to be as perfect and as equitable for all the parties concerned in its administration as it may be. It has been found that the laws relating to child desertion in this Colony are so defective that the provision made in the Regulations framed under the "State Children Relief Act" for compelling parents to contribute towards the support of their boarded-out children is practically inoperative, as it may be evaded by a very simple process. It appears that any person who has contracted with the Board for the payment of a certain sum for the support of his boarded-out child has only to refuse to pay, and he cannot be dealt with otherwise than as a common debtor. The Regulation enacted that non-payment of these charges should, in law, be child desertion. But the Attorney-General has ruled that this Regulation, is *ultra vires*; because any person who places a child in an Asylum or with the Board under an undertaking to pay for it, has *legally* provided for it, although he may never pay a penny. The Board has at present four children under control whose mother is dead, and whose father, there is every reason to suppose, is well able to pay the full charge of five shillings a week for each child. He undertook to do so, but has neglected to pay for upwards of eighteen months. He now owes nearly £80. His property is secured, and if he should be proceeded against as he might be in the District Court, he has the easy alternative of clearing off his arrears through the medium of the Insolvency Court. The law should clearly be so altered as to make defaulters such as this amenable to punishment for child-desertion. There is another common practice which can only be suppressed by legal enactment. In the case of eight applications to board-out children, which have been inquired into by the Boarding-out Officer during the past eight months, women have left their illegitimate children with poor people whom they have tempted to take charge of them with an offer of a substantial weekly payment. These mothers generally pay a fortnight's or a month's charges in advance, then disappear, and it is impossible to trace them. It then only becomes necessary for the guardians to hand such children over to the police, and the cost of their future care falls upon the State. This kind of evasion of paternal responsibility is also, it seems, not child-desertion in law, but merely a matter of common debt. Again, the "State Children Relief Act" provides that boarded-out children must be apprenticed at the age of twelve years, while the "Public Instruction Act" requires them to attend school until they are fourteen years of age. The Board have consequently been compelled, in order to bring their Regulations into harmony with the measure last-named, to provide that their apprentices must attend school not less than seventy days in each half-year during the first two years of their period of service. It is reasonable to suppose that this anomaly will have to be obviated by the exemption of State children from school after their apprenticeship, or by fixing the commencement of their service at their fourteenth year, as otherwise few people will be found to engage them, and the Board will have to fall back upon the objectionable alternative of returning them to the asylums when their period of boarding-out has expired. Only two children have yet been apprenticed; and it says something for the success of the boarding-out system that one of them has been taken by the guardians with whom she has been boarded upwards of a year, and the other by a neighbour with whom she has

been in close intercourse during the whole period of her boarding-out. She also would have remained with her foster-mother, a widow, only the latter married and left the district. It has further been found necessary to suggest better provision than there is at present for preventing dissolute parents from annoying the guardians of their children. Some of these parents have paid periodical visits to the homes from the gaol and the poorhouse, and have caused such general annoyance that the foster-parents have in several instances threatened to give up the children, and in one case have actually done so. The defects and difficulties which I have here pointed out, and which are decidedly obstacles to the perfect success of the boarding-out system, can only be remedied and removed by legislation; and it is, I think, within my office to suggest that it would be well for such steps in that direction as may be necessary to be taken with as little delay as possible. It is hoped also that in any amendment of the laws relating to State children, the Board will have power to establish cottage homes. It has been demonstrated that these can be worked most successfully and economically in conjunction with the boarding-out system; and they constitute an admirable method of providing for whole families whom it may not be desirable to separate, and for other children of the State who may not be suitable subjects for boarding-out, such as cripples, or children otherwise physically afflicted, who cannot readily be provided for in private homes, even when an increased rate of payment is offered. Little ones of this class are now practically excluded from our public asylums for destitute children. These homes, each containing not more than from eight to ten inmates, might easily be established in healthy country districts, in charge of kindly nurses, where they would be as completely under official and voluntary supervision and control as the homes of boarded-out children. And the cost to the State of children thus placed out would not exceed the cost of a similar number of healthy children maintained in a public institution. One cottage home, having nine healthy inmates, has been very successfully carried on for several years by Mrs. Jefferis, a member of this Board, at a cost not exceeding £15 per child per annum.

The Appendices to this Report contain particulars of so much interest that I earnestly recommend them for perusal. They afford information upon many matters affecting the children's treatment and welfare, such as could not well be set forth in a general summary. And they bring out one point prominently, namely—that the safeguards which surround these children are so numerous that it is hardly possible for them to be ill-treated or neglected to any material extent without detection following almost immediately. It may perhaps be an objection that these Appendices embrace details which it would have been well to confine to the records of the Department; but it will be seen by reference to the "State Children Relief Act" that the publication of some of them for the information of Parliament is necessary under section 12 of that statute; and it is further desired that the fullest publicity shall be given to the business of the Department, in order that the method of dealing with State Children under this Act may be fully and fairly understood, and in the belief that such publicity is one of the best aids that can be given to the boarding-out system.

I desire, before concluding, to acknowledge the help that has been received from the management of the Benevolent Asylum. And I have no doubt that similar assistance will be accorded by the heads of other institutions from which it may become necessary to remove children from time to time as the system extends.

I have also to express my sense of the valuable services which have been rendered by the Boarding-out Officer in the discharge of his onerous and multifarious duties. Mr. Maxted, from the inception of the  
the

the system, has manifested the utmost enthusiasm for its proper initiation and development, and both in connection with the clerical and practical labour associated with the working of this Board has displayed talents and industry of no ordinary character.

I may add, in conclusion, that the various Appendices to this Report contain all the information required by the "State Children Relief Act," and will, perhaps, afford the most satisfactory proof of the earnest attention paid by the Board to the duties involved in the provisions of this Act, as well as the general success of the first year's history of the Board's efforts to promote the boarding-out system in this Colony.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

ARTHUR RENWICK,

President of the State Children's Relief Board.



## APPENDIX A.

RETURN of Children placed out from December 31, 1880 (period of Boarding-out Society's last annual report), to March 31, 1882.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
The children placed out on Dec. 31, 1880, numbered .....	22	29	51
Placed out by Boarding-out Society in Jan., 1881 .....	4	5	9
Do do do March* ,, .....	0	3	3
Placed out by State Children's Relief Board in Sept., 1881 .....	5	3	8
Do do do Oct., ,, .....	5	6	11
Do do do Nov., ,, .....	0	2	2
Do do do Dec., ,, .....	2	4	6
Do do do Jan., 1882 .....	6	16	22
Do do do Feb., ,, .....	0	1	1
Do do do March, ,, .....	2	0	2
	—	—	—
	46	69	115
	Boys.	Girls.	
Died, from Dec. 31, 1880, to March 31, 1882 3 1 = 4 }	3	1 = 4	12
Returned to parents during same period ... 3 5 = 8 }	3	5 = 8	
	—	—	—
Leaving placed out on March 31, 1882 .....	40	63	103

Of these children 100 are paid for as boarders, viz., 10 at 7s. and 90 at 5s. a week ; and 3 are adopted without subsidy.

Parents contribute towards the support of 8 of the boarded-out children, and the remainder are wholly supported by the State.

Of the children who died, 1 boy was accidentally drowned; 2 infants, 4 and 6 months old respectively, died in convulsions; 1 girl died from consumption, the result of exposure and neglect before being placed out.

\* Operations were suspended from March till September, 1881, pending the transfer of the business of the Boarding-out Society to the State Children's Relief Board.

NOTE.—This return only includes children under control at the period of the Boarding-out Society's annual report, and since placed out by the State Children's Relief Board. Similar information with reference to the children previously dealt with was contained in the Society's report.

## APPENDIX B.

TABLE showing the Ages at which the Children have been placed out.

Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 7.	7 to 8.	8 to 9.	9 to 10.	10 to 11.	11 to 12.	Total.
3	3	11	20	15	14	10	10	10	14	5	5	120

## APPENDIX C.

TABLE showing the Religion of Children placed out.

Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Wesleyan.	Protestants not specified.	Primitive Methodists.	Total.
52	15	6	5	40	2	120

## APPENDIX D.

## APPENDIX D.

TABLE showing particulars of Parents of Children placed out.

Father deserted, mother a drunkard .....	2	Father destitute and consumptive, mother dead .....	5
Father deserted, mother in service .....	2	Father drunkard, deserted by mother .....	2
Father dead, deserted by mother .....	4	Father blind, mother destitute .....	1
Father deserted, mother dead .....	6	Father in gaol, mother on streets .....	1
Father in gaol, mother destitute .....	3	Father unknown, mother in lunatic asylum .....	1
Father in gaol, mother dead .....	1	Father dead, mother unknown .....	1
Father deserted, mother destitute .....	15	Father dead, mother in gaol .....	4
Father dead, mother destitute .....	13	Father unknown, mother in gaol .....	1
Father lunatic, mother destitute .....	3	Father unknown, deserted by mother .....	1
Father will not support them, mother dead .....	4	Father unknown, mother pays towards support .....	1
Father cannot work, mother dead .....	3	Deserted by both parents—illegitimate .....	14
Father cannot work, mother destitute .....	2	Deserted by both parents—married .....	5
Father deserted, mother unknown .....	2	Picked up on doorsteps—parents not known .....	3
Father pays for support, mother a drunkard .....	2	Picked up in Hyde Park—parents not known .....	1
Father contributes to support, mother in gaol .....	4	Both parents dead .....	2
Father contributes to support, mother dead .....	1		
Father deserted, mother in gaol .....	2		
Father helpless and destitute, mother lunatic .....	2		
Father lunatic, mother dead .....	4		
Father drunkard, mother destitute .....	2		
		Total .....	120

EXPLANATORY NOTE.—APPENDIX D.—It will be seen by reference to this appendix, that the great majority of the children hitherto boarded out have been collected from the class known as "casuals"—children who are not only predisposed to physical infirmities natural to dissipated and immoral parents; but who are usually most difficult to manage, from the fact that they are generally taken from the streets or from ill-governed homes.

The information contained in the last three tables extends over the full period of the operation of the Boarding-out system in this Colony, no similar particulars having previously been published.

## APPENDIX E.

[EXTRACTS from Boarding-out Officer's Reports upon applications. Initials are fictitious. Correct names are entered in Report Book.]

A.B.—Applicant wants girl, aged nine years, as boarder. Keeps small roadside store,  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile from school,  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile from church. House fairly well furnished, contains four rooms. Child to sleep in separate bed in applicant's own room. Very unfavourably impressed with this woman. When I visited her she was very much under the influence of drink, and was drinking ale with two men—apparently bushmen—in the shop, one of whom passed her money as she opened a bottle of ale. \* \* \* \* \* Appears to me to keep a house for sly grog-selling. Police suspect her of this practice. \* \* \* \* \* [Memo.—This suspicion was subsequently confirmed.]—Application recommended for refusal.

C.D.—Wants two boys as boarders. Comfortable home, and applicant apparently respectable. \* \* \* A very plausible woman. \* \* \* \* \* One neighbour speaks well of her, two the contrary. \* \* \* \* \* Represented that she is not a respectable woman, that she drinks and gambles, and has kept until very recently a lodging-house of the lowest possible description for immoral purpose. \* \* \* \* \* Police confirm this report.—Recommended for refusal.

E.F.—Applies for a boy boarder. Home very poor one. Woman's face marked as if from blows. Breakfast when I called consisted of bread and dripping, and tea without milk. Two neighbours give this home a very bad reputation. One person states applicant has a child in gaol. Police say that one of applicant's children is in a reformatory for robbery, and that another has recently been sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment for theft; further that applicant is a wife-beater.—Recommended for refusal.

G.H.—Applies for two children, boy and girl, as boarders. House very dirty. My inquiries elicited from two neighbours some serious imputations upon the morality of this family. Six persons—two of them respectable storekeepers—whom I inquired of, all say applicant and daughters not respectable people. Police do not know anything of this home.—Recommended for refusal.

I.J.—Wants four children as boarders. A leading resident, a neighbour, says ——— is very often drunk, and that his wife is seldom sober; also that she is in other respects a most immoral character. Applicants are in very good circumstances. Similar information supplied by two other respectable persons. Proceeded to the home, and saw sufficient evidence that it was a most unfit place for children. The woman appeared to be on the verge of delirium, apparently from drink, and had certainly been drinking heavily very recently. Her general reputation is very bad.—Recommended for refusal.

NOTE.—The applicants above-mentioned were certified by clergymen and magistrates to be fit persons to have the charge and care of children.

## APPENDIX F.

## BALANCE SHEET.

*Boarding-out Society*

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
1881.	£	s. d.	1881.	£	s. d.
Jan. 1.—To balance in Bank of New South Wales at period of previous report, Dec., 31, 1880 .....	136	5 7	May 5.—By board of children, from Jan. 1 to date .....	296	12 6
Mar. 17. „ Deposit from Treasury in Bank .....	199	19 10	„ „ Cost of clothing, from Jan. 1 to date .....	24	10 4
May 29. „ Collections from parents, from Jan. 1 to date .....	22	16 0	„ „ Incidental expenses, from Jan. 1 to date .....	9	10 0
			„ „ Unexpended balance returned to Treasury .....	28	8 7
	<u>£359</u>	<u>1 5</u>		<u>£359</u>	<u>1 5</u>

*State Children's Relief Board.*

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
1881.	£	s. d.	1881.	£	s. d.
July 13.—To deposit from Treasury in Bank of New South Wales .....	500	0 0	Dec. 31.—By board of children, from May 5 to date .....	566	15 0
Dec. 31. „ Treasury, for Boarding-out Officer's salary, from June 9 to Dec. 31, 1881 .....	196	1 7	1882.		
1882.			Mar. 31.—By board of children, from Jan. 1 to date .....	314	18 0
Feb. 9.—To deposit from Treasury in Bank of N.S. Wales...	404	10 0	„ „ Expenditure for clothing, from May 5, 1881, to date* .....	250	6 9
Mar. 8. „ Do. do. ....	500	0 0	„ „ Boarding-out Officer's salary from June 9, 1881, to date .....	296	1 7
Mar. 31. „ Treasury, for Boarding-out Officer's salary from Jan. 1 to Mar. 31 .....	100	0 0	„ „ Boarding-out Officer's travelling expenses from June 9, 1881, to date .....	47	7 9
			„ „ Rent, from Oct. 7, 1881, to Mar. 9, 1882 .....	100	0 0
			„ „ Advertising Boarding-out system .....	46	4 6
			„ „ Incidental expenses† ...	61	14 10
			„ „ Balance in Bank .....	17	3 2
	<u>£1,700</u>	<u>11 7</u>		<u>£1,700</u>	<u>11 7</u>

*Parents' Maintenance Account.*

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
1881.	£	s. d.	1881.	£	s. d.
July 31.—To collections from parents contributing towards support of boarded-out children .....	1	0 0	Aug. 3.—By cash to Treasury .....	1	0 0
Aug. 31. „ Do. do. ....	2	0 0	Sept. 1. „ Do. ....	2	0 0
Sept. 30. „ Do. do. ....	10	5 0	Oct. 3. „ Do. ....	10	5 0
Oct. 31. „ Do. do. ....	5	5 0	Nov. 1. „ Do. ....	5	5 0
Nov. 30. „ Do. do. ....	7	15 0	Dec. 1. „ Do. ....	7	15 0
Dec. 31. „ Do. do. ....	5	10 0	1882.		
1882.			Jan. 3. „ Do. ....	5	10 0
Jan. 31. „ Do. do. ....	7	0 0	Feb. 2. „ Do. ....	7	0 0
Feb. 28. „ Do. do. ....	3	0 0	Mar. 1. „ Do. ....	3	0 0
Mar. 31. „ Do. do. ....	9	5 0	Apl. 1. „ Do. ....	9	5 0
	<u>£51</u>	<u>0 0</u>		<u>£51</u>	<u>0 0</u>

\* A considerable portion of this clothing is in stock. The average cost per outfit of the children sent out has been about £2 7s. 6d. † Incidental expenses include:—Books of Department, £8 11s. 2d.; clerical assistance, £11; expenses of boarded-out children when under conveyance to destinations, £4 15s.; painting signboard, £1 17s. 6d.; three funerals, £7 5s.; cartage of children's boxes, £2 11s.; instrument for child suffering from hip disease, £11 10s.; bibles, £3; money orders and duty stamps for foster-parents' payments, £4 0s. 11d.; sundries, £7 4s. 3d.

## APPENDIX G.

## EXTRACTS from letters upon the working of the Boarding-out System.

Canon GUNTHER, M.A., Parramatta:—

\* \* \* As I had seen and heard a good deal about the boarding-out system in England, I looked forward to its introduction here with much pleasure. It is, I consider, working admirably. The children boarded-out in Parramatta whom Mrs. Günther visits appear very favourably placed. Their foster-parents are doing their duty faithfully, and the little people are all bright, happy, and contented. So long as proper care is exercised in the selection of homes, and a proper supervision exercised over the children, I have no doubt the system is the one best calculated to produce healthy, domesticated, and useful members of society.

Mrs.

Mrs. F. B. SUTTON, Bradwardine, Bathurst :—

\* \* \* From what I have seen of the boarding-out system, I consider it a much more desirable method of bringing up the State children than that of keeping them in any large institution. The children under my notice are happy, well fed and clothed, and answered any questions without the least restraint. When children are reared in these country homes, their natural affections are brought out, and they are likely to become useful, respectable men and women.

Mrs. M. A. BADGERY, Sutton Forest :—

\* \* \* In the case of the children boarded-out in this district the system answers admirably, and the foster-parents are evidently fond of their charges. To see these little ones playing happily in the cottage and the orchard makes one think with pity of the poor little waifs herded together in a large asylum without the comfort of a motherly sympathy.

Mrs. RICHARD CONOLLY, Goulburn :—

\* \* \* My first inducement to take any part in the work of the boarding-out system in New South Wales was its similarity to that of our cherished Protestant Orphan Society in Dublin, where the orphans of our respectable Protestants of a humble class were taken and provided for—not in pent-up asylums, but amidst the sunny hills and verdant meadows of the beautiful county Wicklow. There, safely located in the houses of chosen Protestant farmers, they were brought up as members of the family, carefully sent to Sunday and weekly schools, and inspected by clergymen sent from the Society. I give my most hearty approval to the system of boarding-out when carried forward under due inspection. I consider that wherever a Branch of the Society is established, there should be a lady visitor as well as the Government Inspector, to unite in their labours amongst both the children and the foster-parents; and I feel assured that the Government of the country could not have adopted a more salutary resolution for the training of the rising generation than that from which emanated the Boarding-out Institution. \* \* \* Having been requested to give a statement of my opinion as to the working of the boarding-out system at Goulburn, I can most unhesitatingly answer in its favour, and my opinion is confirmed by the satisfactory evidence of the friends and Inspectors who have visited us from Sydney. We are favoured with a fine healthful climate here, and this, in addition to the care, cleanliness, comforts, and caresses which the little ones receive from their foster-parents, soon renders them different-looking children from those who come down to us from the asylum. One tiny creature who really did look like death, insomuch that the Manager was ashamed to send her, is now one of the gems of our flock—a fine active little woman; and, more than all that can be said of their improved looks, is the improvement in the development of their affections. When they are first brought to us, it is painful to see the passivity with which they will go to any strange nurse. Try the experiment now, and the change will soon be found—clinging to their “mothers,” it will at once be seen that they have found a friend. We have now forty-eight children and twenty-seven nurses in Goulburn. Three of this number have proved unruly, but this is a very small item to weigh in the balance against the large amount of real good effected and happiness bestowed by the working of the boarding-out system in Goulburn.

Rev. R. J. ROSS EDWARDS (C.E.), Tarago :—

\* \* \* I am very glad to be able to give my testimony as to the very successful working of the boarding-out system in at any rate this part of the country. As clergyman of this parish (which includes Windellama, Mullengullenga, &c.), I am constantly seeing the children boarded-out in this district, and can testify, from personal observation, that in every case which has come under my notice they are well cared for, carefully taught, and most happy and contented. Where possible they all regularly attend church and Sunday-school. So far, at least, the system has here been a great success.

Rev. HERBERT TAYLOR (C.E.), Deniliquin :—

\* \* \* I forgot to tell you why I take an interest in the boarding-out system. It is this :—My mother, who lives near Melbourne, has been for some time past the honorary secretary of one of the ladies' committees, and I have heard from her from time to time such wonderful accounts of the change in the health and appearance and happiness of the children boarded-out there, that I feel sure the work is one which every Christian should try to further and help.

Mrs. JOHN KEEP, Broughton, Leichhardt :—

\* \* \* I can speak in the highest terms of the home at Mrs. Foley's. Both Mr. and Mrs. Foley are exceedingly kind, careful, and judicious in their treatment of the children entrusted to their care, evidently taking great interest in them. The children are much improved, the boys, who were delicate presenting now a healthy, manly appearance, and all looking bright and happy. I only hope there are many homes as suitable as this one I have the pleasure of visiting, then the system must assuredly answer.

Mrs. EDITH CROPPER, Lake Bathurst, Tarago :—

\* \* \* I may safely say that, as far as this district is concerned, the method answers very well, as the homes chosen are good ones, and the children have therefore every chance of becoming useful members of society.

Rev. EDMUND B. PROCTOR (C.E.), Bungonia :—

\* \* \* I have much pleasure in recording my opinion of the system of boarding-out State children in private families. In those cases which have come under my notice I believe it is proving itself a success. Whether the State children I know are in exceptionally good homes I know not, but all I see of them shows them to be happy and growing in intelligence. It is a comfort to see these children in their country homes treated, as in all the cases under my observation, like children of the house. They all speak affectionately of their foster-mothers, and bid fair to be useful members of the community. I believe this system will make their desertion a blessing, for it will bring them under wholesome moral training, and develop their minds and bodies in a healthy manner. I think if the clergy and others on whom the Government depend for information will fulfil the trust reposed in them, and without scruple refuse to recommend any but unexceptionable people, and unhesitatingly report any case where the children are not treated according to the above principles, so that they may immediately be removed in that event, that the system cannot help being the greatest blessing to the poor little unfortunates.

F. NORTON MANNING, Esquire, M.D., Inspector General of Insane :—

\* \* \* I am well disposed towards the boarding-out system for children. It commends itself to one's common sense \* \* \* You have my best wishes for its success.

Mrs. HUGH TAYLOR, Parramatta :—

\* \* \* I can only say from my experience as one of the lady visitors, that I consider the boarding-out system an excellent one. The children are properly cared for, taught to be self-reliant and industrious, and I doubt not will, when they grow up to be men and women make useful colonists.

The Venerable ARCHDEACON PUDDICOMBE, Goulburn :—

You ask me for my opinion upon the operation of the boarding-out system, of which you truly say I have had good opportunity to judge.

It is expressed in a few words. As to the general effect of the system upon the character of those whom it is intended to benefit, I am fully persuaded that the influences brought to bear upon young children in well selected homes are far more likely to mould them into intelligent, useful citizens than the necessarily artificial methods of our large benevolent establishments; and as to the actual treatment of children boarded-out in this locality, I have been at some trouble, since receiving your note, to visit those whom I do not usually see in my parochial rounds, and am glad to be able to state that in almost every case the little ones appear well cared for and quite at home with their foster-parents; indeed, the affection exhibited by and shown towards the little forlorn children marked them out at once as objects of special care.

The one danger of the system—that of unkind or improper persons being recommended for the care of children—may, I think, be minimized by the choice of wise and firm lady secretaries, and by keeping before Magistrates and Ministers of Religion the responsibility they have as referees, and the beneficial influence they may exert by regularly inquiring after the children entrusted to those whom they may have recommended. We are fortunate here in having a most active and suitable lady secretary, and a very careful acting Police Magistrate.

Rev. JOHN SHAW, St. Paul's, West Maitland :—

The boarding-out system initiated in this Colony by the State Children's Relief Department has not been sufficiently long in operation to pronounce with certainty as to its results, but its present aspect is promising. Results in England have proved satisfactory, and the same thing may be looked for here under our more favourable conditions. The recipients of our State children and their foster-parents are mostly in more advantageous circumstances than similar persons in England, while the greater comfort and variety of colonial homes is likely to act still more beneficially upon the children. I have found that wherever the system becomes known it commends itself to every one, and especially to those with whom the children can be most suitably placed. The object would seem to be to make home children of them, so that they may have the same chances in life as children of a well brought up family. This is facilitated by the feeling mentioned above, and by the generally kind disposition manifested, so far as I have seen, towards the children themselves. As a rule there appears to be no prejudice against them personally, nor any jealousy of the visitors appointed by the Department. The prospects of the system, so far as it has come under my observation, are most hopeful. Its success will depend upon an able central administration, conscientiously seconded in the various localities; and perhaps I may be permitted to testify to the diligent, thoughtful, and humane spirit in which, by personal experience, I have found the system is being worked.

Mrs. ONSLOW, Camden Park, Menangle :—

I have only three children under my charge, and therefore my experience is limited, but these three are all progressing most satisfactorily. Of one, a little girl of six, Jessie Barber, I had some complaints from the foster-mother, Mrs. Hourn, who expressed a wish to part with her; but when I spoke to her on the subject she said she had changed her mind, that "the poor little thing was becoming much more tractable," and that both she and her husband should be very sorry to give her up. Thomas Ralston is boarding in the same family, and both the father and mother are very much attached to him. These children are both bright and intelligent, and look quite happy. Little Henry Foreman, though in a less prosperous home, is, I think, even happier. His foster mother, Mrs. Wood, took him to fill the place of a little boy she lost. He comes with his new mother to see me, and is on most easy terms with her, calling her "Mammie." She evidently makes a great pet of him, and I should only fear that he may run a risk of being over-indulged; but I think children are rarely much hurt by indulgence. She asked me if I thought she might take him with her for a trip to the Richmond, as she did not like to leave him behind, and was going to see one of her children, and she thought it would be a nice change for him. I replied that I felt sure no objection would be made. The three children are always nicely dressed, and have no look of being charity children. I am deeply interested in the success of this system. I do not think it is generally known, but before any movement was made to commence it in this Colony, my husband, the late Captain Onslow, made various attempts to induce the Government to introduce it. He and I were both of opinion that by its introduction a great benefit would be conferred upon the community.

APPENDIX H.

TABLE showing Names, present Ages, and other particulars concerning all Children hitherto placed out under the Boarding-out System.

Names of Children.	Ages.	When placed out.	In what capacity	Whence received.	How disposed of.	On what date.	Foster-parents' Reports upon Children's Conduct.	Names of Foster-parents.	Where residing.
Aubrey, Jessie	10	17 Aug., 1880	Boarder	Benevolent Asylum			Pretty good	William Butt	Bungonia.
Austin, Evelyn	9	19 Oct., 1881	"	"			Generally good	Margaret Erskine	Parramatta.
Austin, Ada	6	19 "	"	"			"	"	"
Barber, Jessie	7	11 May, 1880	"	"			Passable	John Hourn	Menangle.
Bennett, Chas.	9	10 June, "	"	"	Accidentally drowned	3 Jan., 1882	"	Abraham Boreham	Mullengullenga
Bevintol, Mary	5	3 Sept., "	"	"	Returned to mother	12 Sept., 1881	Good	Mary Thompson	Goulburn.
Beverley, Mary	5	23 Dec., "	"	"	"	"	"	Louisa Slatyer	"
Beverley, Elizabeth	3	23 "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Byred, Mary Ellen	11	31 Jan., 1881	Adopted	"	"	"	Good	Jessie Milne	Balmain.
Brown, John	4	29 Sept., "	Boarder	"	"	"	Very good	Margaret Kinnane	Goulburn.
Bates, Agnes	6	24 Oct., "	"	"	"	"	Fair	Robert Randall	"
Bunce, Maud	5	4 Nov., "	"	"	"	"	Bad	Frances Whentley	"
Burn, Annie	5	1 Dec., "	"	"	"	"	Good	George Kingston	"
Bailey, Gertrude	5	27 Jan., 1882	"	"	"	"	Very obedient.	James Bates	West Maitland.
Cullen, Richard	8	9 July, 1880	"	"	To father	11 Nov., 1880	"	Mary Passmore	Goulburn.
Cullen, James	6	9 "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Codlin, John	8 mo.	4 Sept., 1881	"	"	Died	11 " 1881	"	John Codlin	Balmain.
Coleman, Benjamin	2 yrs.	24 Oct., "	"	"	"	"	Good	Jane Fuller	Goulburn.
Charleston, Selma	9	24 "	"	"	"	"	Very good	W. G. Cox	"
Clarke, Florence	8	24 "	"	"	"	"	Good	Sydney Ormsby	"
Collett, John	9	24 "	"	"	"	"	Very good	Louisa Slatyer	"
Cook, Catherine	5	12 Aug., 1880	"	"	"	"	"	George M'Donald	"
Douglas, George	5	20 Nov., "	"	"	"	"	"	Elizabeth Nelson	"
Davies, John	3	5 Sept., 1881	"	"	"	"	Good	Ellen Veeny	Paddington.
Dalton, Agnes	11	20 Jan., 1882	"	"	"	"	Very fair	Annie Lansdowne	Goulburn.
Dalton, Herbert	9	20 "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Dalton, Ethel	7	20 "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Dalton, Anna	5	20 "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Edwards, Ashton	9	26 Feb., 1880	"	"	"	"	Good	Susan Goodchild	Windellama.
Edwards, Ada	11	26 "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Foreman, Henry	6	11 May, "	"	"	"	"	"	Jonathan Wood	Menangle.
Ferguson, Charles	4	6 Dec., 1881	"	"	"	"	Very good	David Jones	Balmain.
Field, Annie Sophia	5	20 Jan., 1880	"	"	"	"	Good	Elizabeth Gowen	Goulburn.
Field, Vivian Maud	1	20 "	"	"	"	"	Very good	Ellen Munoz	"
Field, Emily Alice	10	6 " 1882	Adopted	"	"	"	"	Griffith B. Lewis	Petersham.
Griffiths, Dulcie	10	6 Nov., 1879	Boarder	"	"	"	"	Elizabeth Cartwright	Windellama.
Griffiths, Rebecca	8	6 "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Griffiths, Percy Chas.	11	15 Dec., "	"	"	"	"	"	John Jas. Croker	"
Griffiths, Maud Eliza	5	15 "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Gillespie, Amelia	15	9 July, 1880	"	"	"	"	Passable	William Bentley	Woolloomooloo.
Goobe, Ernest	3	20 Jan., 1881	"	"	"	"	Good	Jane Fuller	Goulburn.
Hyde Park, Horace	1	26 June, 1880	"	"	Died	26 Dec., 1880	"	Mrs. M'Arthur	Waterloo.
Hocking, Sarah Anne	4	29 Nov., "	"	"	To mother	25 Feb., 1881	"	Mrs. Jessop	Balmain.
Hocking, William	3	29 "	"	"	Returned to mother	25 "	"	"	"
Hutton, Wm. Ernest	5	6 Dec., "	"	"	"	"	Very good	Miss Harvey	Sydney.
Hustwick, Amy F.	8	20 Jan., 1881	"	"	Returned to mother	10 Oct., 1881	"	Mrs. Burton	Goulburn.
Hustwick, Ernest A.	6	20 "	"	"	"	10 "	"	"	"
Hustwick Adolphus R.	4	20 "	"	"	To mother	1 Sept., "	"	"	"
Hake, Edith	10	22 Mar., "	"	"	"	"	Good	Charles Huxtable	Woolloomooloo.
Hake, Mary	9	22 "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hake, Caroline	6	22 "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hake, Louisa	4	22 "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Harris, Rose Ada	11	29 Sept., "	"	"	"	"	Very good	Annie Donaldson	Goulburn.
Halkins, Marian Alice	8	23 Nov., "	"	"	"	"	Good	Matilda Fortune	Parramatta.
Hughes, Adeline	9	20 Jan., 1882	Adopted	"	"	"	Not good	Sarah Ann Webb	Burwood.
Haughton, Thomas	5	31 " 1881	Boarder	"	"	"	Generally good	Harriet Muller	Bathurst.
Haughton, Annie M.	7	31 " 1882	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hughes, Maud	8	4 Feb., "	"	"	"	"	Good	Robert Gillespie	Balmain.
Johnson, Elizabeth	9	26 June, 1880	"	"	Died	4 Aug., 1881	"	Mary Ann M'Arthur	Waterloo
Jeffery, George Wm.	7	5 Aug., "	"	"	"	"	Good	John Foley	Leichhardt.
Jeffery, Sydney John	5	5 "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Jones, John	4	12 Aug., "	"	"	"	"	Very obedient.	George Kingston	Goulburn
Kinnear, Margaret	5	17 "	"	"	"	"	Very good	William Burton	"
Leggat, Ellen	6	5 "	"	"	"	"	Good	John Foley	Leichhardt
Lane, Madeline	9	20 Nov., "	"	"	"	"	Very good indeed	Jane Osborne	Goulburn.
Laing, Isabella	12	30 Dec., "	"	"	"	"	Only passable.	William Ford	"
Laing, Jane	10	23 "	"	"	"	"	Satisfactory	Frederick Cox	"
Laing, John	8	23 "	"	"	"	"	Good	Grace Kingdon	"
Laing, Jessie	5	23 "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Langton Rose	7	21 Jan., 1881	Adopted	"	"	"	Passable	Henry Butler	Bathurst.
Lane, Stephen	4	29 Sept., "	Boarder	"	"	"	Not so good	Eliza Small	Goulburn.
Lane, Amy	6	29 "	"	"	"	"	Very good	"	"
Lee, Annie or Martha	10	24 Oct., "	"	"	"	"	Improving	F. J. Tudball	"
Le Brun, William	11	31 Mar., 1882	"	"	"	"	Very good	Mrs. Brown	Windsor
Le Brun, James	9	11 "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Murdoch, Thomas	10	12 Aug., 1880	"	"	"	"	Very bad	Charles Guest	Goulburn.
Murdoch, Francis	8	12 "	"	"	"	"	Bad	Jane Osborne	"
May, Sissy	5	10 Sept., "	"	"	"	"	Good	John Foley	Leichhardt.
Murdoch, Robert	6	12 Aug., "	"	"	"	"	Very good indeed	Jane Osborne	Goulburn.
Murphy, Edward	5	20 Nov., "	"	"	"	"	"	Michael M'Williams	Sutton Forest.
Morris, William H.	4	29 Sept., 1881	"	"	"	"	"	Catherine Tindall	Goulburn.
Miller, Walter	5	24 Oct., "	"	"	"	"	Very unsatisfactory	Louisa Slatyer	"
Miller, Roderick	7	24 "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Macquarie, Etn	4	1 Dec., "	"	"	"	"	Good	Elizabeth Gowen	"
Macdonald, Percy	2	1 "	"	"	"	"	Very good	Amelia Hague	Woolloomooloo.
Maywood, Jane	9	10 "	"	"	"	"	Good	Jane Suggate	Glebe.
Maywood, Margaret	8	19 "	"	"	"	"	Very good	"	"
M'Kinlay, Allan	3	20 Jan., 1882	"	"	"	"	"	William Bath	Redfern.
Murphy, Frank	3	20 "	"	"	"	"	"	Michael M'Williams	Sutton Forest.
Napper, Florence	5	6 Dec., 1880	"	"	To mother	4 Nov., 1881	"	Sarah M. Langford	Newtown.
North, Catherine	4	29 Sept., 1881	"	"	"	"	Good	Mary Wicks	Leichhardt.
O'Flaherty, Alfred	6	7 Aug., 1880	"	"	"	"	"	Mary Passmore	Goulburn.
O'Keefe, Elizabeth	5	4 Jan., 1881	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
O'Keefe, John	4	4 "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Owen, Dorothea	3	20 " 1882	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Polson, Emily	13	3 June, 1880	"	"	"	"	Only passable.	Charlotte Wilson	Bowral.
Perkins, Emily	3	29 Jun., 1882	"	"	"	"	Very good	Ellen Munoz	Goulburn.
Pe idell, Thomas	9	7 "	"	"	"	"	Good behaviour	Richard Penfold	West Maitland.
Peddoll, Annie Maria	8	27 "	"	"	"	"	Remarkably good.	James A. Waller	"
Pugh, Alexander	2	7 Feb., "	"	"	"	"	Good	Martha Pearce	Sydney.
Quinton, Emily C.	3	7 Jan., "	"	"	"	"	Very satisfactory	George W. Dowell	West Maitland.
Quinton, Annie	5	7 "	"	"	"	"	Satisfactory	John Blakemore	"
Ralston, Thomas	11	10 June, 1880	"	"	"	"	Good	John Hourn	Menangle.
Ritchie, Stephen John	1	13 Jan., 1882	"	"	Died	9 Feb., 1882	"	John Codlin	Balmain.
Stuart, Henry	7	3 June, 1880	"	"	"	"	Very good	Charles Guest	Goulburn.
Simpson, Maudina	5	10 "	"	"	"	"	Indifferent	Abraham Boreham	Targo.
St. George, Beatrice	3	10 July, "	"	"	"	"	Good	Louisa Coburn	Goulburn.

## APPENDIX H—continued.

Names of Children.	Ages.	When placed out.	In what capacity.	Whence received.	How disposed of.	On what date.	Foster-parents' Reports upon Children's conduct.	Names of Foster-parents.	Where residing.
Smith, Mary .....	years								
Slater, Ethel .....	2	10 July, 1880	Boarder	Benevolent Asylum	.....	.....	Good.....	George Theobald ..	Goulburn.
Thomson Florence .....	2	9 Jan., 1882	"	"	.....	.....	Very good .....	Frances Wheatley ..	"
Trevenan, Edward .....	5	3 June, 1880	"	"	.....	.....	Good.....	Charles Guest .....	"
Trevaunt, Hugh .....	11	6 Nov., 1879	"	"	.....	.....	Good.....	George Brooks .....	Windellama.
Thomson, Edith .....	8	"	"	"	.....	.....	Very good .....	Charles Guest .....	"
Thomson, Edward .....	9	3 Sept., 1880	"	"	.....	.....	Good.....	Peter Goodwin .....	Goulburn.
Thomson, Patrick .....	10	"	"	"	.....	.....	Good.....	Mary Passmore .....	"
Thomson, Edward .....	3	14 "	"	"	Returned to mother	28 Sept., 1880	.....	"	"
Webb, Amy .....	3	14 "	"	"	"	28 " "	.....	"	"
Walkley, John .....	8	1 July, "	"	"	"	"	Good.....	Eliza Horton .....	Bowral.
Walkley, Catherine .....	8	17 Aug., "	"	"	"	"	"	Susan Gleeson .....	Windellama.
West, Lavinia .....	4	17 Sept., "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	6	26 Jan., 1882	"	"	"	"	Good.....	Elizabeth Catling ..	Liverpool.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES, APPENDIX H.—GENERAL RETURN.

In the forms from which this table is compiled there is a column containing the following question,—“Has the child complained of ill-treatment at any time?” The answer has invariably been “No”; excepting in one case, in which, although there was no evidence that the child had been ill-treated, the relationship existing between her and the guardian was considered so unsatisfactory that she was removed to another home, in which she is doing well.

It is very difficult to discover the correct ages of the children who are collected from the streets, or deserted by parents, or placed in the asylum by the police. This fact is drawn attention to because a number of children who are in this Appendix stated to be at present 5 years and 4 years old respectively, and are passed elsewhere as “too young to attend school,” are apparently mere infants. In ordinary cases a child five years old might attend school half-time.

Jessie Barber, aged 7; conduct passable. Said to have been disobedient, untractable, and of unpleasant habits. Foster-parent at one time determined to return her, but she has so much improved recently that the last verbal report to the Boarding-out Officer was very satisfactory.

Mary Ellen Byred, 11; conduct good. When first placed out was uncontrollable, untruthful, and dishonest. Absconded twice. Reports during last half-year have been good.

Maud Bunce, 5; conduct bad. Details: Disobedient, untruthful, and sullen. Attention is directed to the age of this child.

Jane Laing, 12; conduct only passable. Is to be apprenticed immediately to her foster-parent. Has always been a difficult child to manage. Faults: Sullenness and disobedience, and disinclination to attend school.

Thomas Murdoch, returned as 10, apparently older. Conduct very bad. Seems to be an incorrigible boy. Absents himself from school repeatedly, stays out at night, uses bad language, and sets all authority at defiance. Particular trouble has been taken with him by the lady visitor, clergyman, and foster-parent, but without success. Is to be removed at once to another home, where he can be subjected to stricter discipline. Rev. John Shaw, of West Maitland, who has displayed much capacity for dealing with these children, has taken the case in hand.

Francis Murdoch, 8; conduct bad. Brother of Thomas Murdoch. Has similar faults, but in a lesser degree. Is also to be removed.

Walter Miller, 9; conduct very unsatisfactory. Sullen, disobedient, and untruthful. Was improving at date of last report. Is with a careful and judicious foster-parent.

Roderick Miller, 7; brother of former. Similar report, and in same home.

Emily Polson, 13; conduct only passable. Is to be apprenticed immediately. Faults: Sullenness, disobedience, wilfulness. Said to be an excellent little housekeeper and manager.

Maudina Simpson, 5; conduct indifferent. Faults: Unclean habits and untruthfulness. Attention is directed to the age of the child.

Amelia Gillespie, 15.—This child is badly crippled from hip disease, hence the advanced age at which she is under control as a boarder.

APPENDIX I.

ABSTRACT of Lady Visitors' Reports upon Children at present under control.

Name of child.	Name of Visitor.	District.	Did child appear clean ?	Did the child appear healthy ?	Did the child appear well clothed ?	Did the child appear well behaved ?	Did the child appear kindly treated ?	Did the Lady Visitor think the sleeping accommodation sufficient ?	Were any and what complaints made to the Visitor by or against the child ?	Does the child regularly attend Church ?	Sunday-school ?	Day-school
Aubrey Jessie .....	Mrs. Proctor .....	Bungonia .....	Very .....	Very well.....	Yes .....	Yes .....	Yes .....	Yes .....	None .....	Yes .....	Yes .....	Yes.
Austin Evelyn .....	Mrs. Günther .....	Parramatta .....	Yes .....	Yes .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	The child had taken some fruit from a schoolfellow's bag.	" .....	" .....	" .....
Austin Ada .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	None .....	" .....	" .....	" .....
Barber Jessie .....	Mrs. Onslow .....	Menangle .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....
Bevintol Mary .....	Mrs. Conolly .....	Goulburn .....	" .....	Rather weak chest.	" .....	" .....	" .....	Excellent .....	None .....	Too young	Too young	Too young.
Byred Mary Ellen .....	Lady visitor not yet appointed.	Balmain .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....
Brown John .....	Mrs. Conolly .....	Goulburn .....	Yes .....	Yes .....	Yes .....	Yes .....	Yes .....	With his nurse	None .....	Too young	Too young	Too young.
Bates Agnes .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	Yes .....	" .....	Yes .....	Yes .....	Yes.
Bunce Maud .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	Whooping-cough	Quite so .....	" .....	" .....	Too much so...	" .....	Too young	Too young	Too young.
Bunn Annie .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	Not so .....	Yes .....	" .....	" .....	Yes .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....
Bailey Gertrude .....	Mrs. Shaw .....	West Maitland .....	" .....	Yes .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	No .....	" .....	" .....	" .....
Coleman Benjamin .....	Mrs. Conolly .....	Goulburn .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	None .....	" .....	" .....	" .....
Charleston Selina .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	Neatly .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	At first untruthful.	Yes .....	Yes .....	Yes.
Clarke Florence .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	Not very strong	Yes .....	" .....	" .....	Too much so...	No .....	Too young	Too young	Too young.
Collett John .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	Much better.....	" .....	" .....	" .....	Yes .....	None .....	Yes .....	Yes .....	Yes
Cook Catherine .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	Yes .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	Not any .....	Rather young	Rather young	" .....
Douglas George .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	Much healthier..	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	No .....	Too young	Too young	Just beginning.
Davis John .....	Mrs. Gordon .....	Woollahra .....	" .....	Yes .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	Too young.
Dalton Agnes .....	Mrs. Conolly .....	Goulburn .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	Perfectly so...	Very comfortable	Yes .....	Yes .....	Yes.
Dalton Herbert .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	Yes .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....
Dalton Ethel .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	Fairly so .....	Perfectly so...	Very comfortable	" .....	" .....	" .....
Dalton Alma .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	Yes .....	" .....	None .....	" .....	" .....	" .....
Edwards Ashton .....	Mrs. Cropper .....	Windellama .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	Yes .....	No .....	" .....	" .....	" .....
Edwards Ada .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....
Foreman Henry .....	Mrs. Onslow .....	Menangle .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....
Ferguson, Charles .....	Lady visitor not yet appointed.	Balmain .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....
Field Annie Sophia .....	Mrs. Conolly .....	Goulburn .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	Perfectly so...	With nurse .....	Yes .....	Yes .....	Yes.
Field Vivian Maud .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	Yes .....	Yes .....	None .....	Too young	Too young.
Field Emily Alice .....	Miss Stuart (just appointed).	Petersham .....	Reports not .....	yet due.	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....
Griffiths Percy Chas. .....	Mrs. Cropper .....	Tarago .....	Yes .....	Yes .....	Yes .....	Yes .....	" .....	Yes .....	No .....	Yes .....	Yes .....	Yes.
Griffiths Dulcie .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....
Griffiths Rebecca .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....
Griffiths Maud Eliza .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....
Gillespie Amelia .....	Mrs. Kyngdon (just appointed).	Woolloomooloo .....	Reports not .....	yet due.	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....
Goobe Ernest .....	Mrs. Conolly .....	Goulburn .....	Yes .....	Not perfectly .....	Yes .....	Yes .....	Yes .....	Yes .....	None .....	Too young	Too young	Too young.
Hutton Wm. Ernest .....	Lady visitor not yet appointed .....	North Shore .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....



APPENDIX I—continued.

Name of child.	Name of Visitor.	District.	Did child appear clean ?	Did the child appear healthy ?	Did the child appear well clothed ?	Did the child appear well behaved ?	Did the child appear kindly treated ?	Did the Lady Visitor think the sleeping accommodation sufficient ?	Were any or what complaints made to the Visitor by or against the child ?	Does the child regularly attend Church ?	Sunday-school ?	Day-school ?
Hake Edith .....	Mrs. Kyngdon (just appointed).	Woolloomooloo ...	Reports not	yet due.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hake Mary .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hake Caroline .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hake Louisa .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harris Rose Ada .....	Mrs. Conolly .....	Goulburn .....	Yes .....	Yes .....	Yes .....	Yes .....	Yes .....	Yes .....	None .....	Yes .....	Yes .....	Yes.
Halkins Marian Alice .....	Mrs. Günther .....	Parramatta .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	Very good .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....
Hughes Adeline .....	Mrs. Parnell (just appointed).	Burwood .....	Reports not	yet due.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Houghton Thomas .....	Mrs. F. B. Suttor .....	Bathurst .....	Yes .....	Yes .....	Yes .....	Yes .....	Yes .....	Yes .....	None .....	Yes .....	Yes .....	Yes.
Houghton Annie Mary .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	No .....	" .....	" .....	" .....
Hughes Maud .....	Lady visitor not yet appointed.	Balmain .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jeffery George Wm. .....	Mrs. Keep .....	Leichhardt .....	" .....	Yes .....	Yes .....	Yes .....	Yes .....	Yes .....	No .....	Yes .....	Yes .....	Yes.
Jeffery Sydney John .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....
Jones John .....	Mrs. Conolly .....	Goulburn .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	None .....	Not yet .....	Not yet .....	Not yet.
Kinnear Margaret .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	A delicate child	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....
Legget Ellen .....	Mrs. Keep .....	Leichhardt .....	" .....	Yes .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	No .....	Yes .....	Yes .....	Yes.
Lane Madeline .....	Mrs. Conolly .....	Goulburn .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	Not any .....	" .....	" .....	" .....
Laing Isabella .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	Improved .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....
Laing Jane .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	A delicate child	" .....	Yes .....	" .....	" .....	None .....	" .....	" .....	Occasionally— too delicate
Laing John .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	Yes .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	Yes .....	Yes.
Laing Jessie .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....
Langton Rose .....	Mrs. Webb .....	Bathurst .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	Yes .....	Yes .....	" .....	" .....	Once a fortnight.	" .....	" .....
Lane Stephen .....	Mrs. Conolly .....	Goulburn .....	" .....	Not quite strong	Comfortably	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	Has been hindered by delicacy	.....	.....
Lanc Amy .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	Yes .....	Fairly well.	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	Yes .....	Yes .....	Yes.
Lee Annie or Martha .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	Yes .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....
Le Brun Wm. .....	Lady visitor not appointed.	Windsor .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Le Brun James .....	" .....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Murdoch Thomas .....	Mrs. Conolly .....	Goulburn .....	Yes .....	Yes .....	Yes .....	Yes .....	Yes .....	Yes .....	Generally bad .....	Yes .....	Yes .....	Yes.
Murdoch Francis .....	" .....	" .....	Tolerably so	" .....	Fairly well.	" .....	" .....	" .....	None .....	" .....	" .....	" .....
May Sissy .....	Mrs. Keep .....	Leichhardt .....	Yes .....	" .....	Yes .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	Good and sufficient	" .....	" .....	Not at present.
Murdoch Robert .....	Mrs. Conolly .....	Goulburn .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	Yes .....	" .....	" .....	Yes.
Murphy Edward .....	Mrs. Badgery .....	Sutton Forrest .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	Very .....	Good and sufficient.	" .....	" .....	No Sunday-school.	Not yet— taught at home.
Morris William Henry .....	Mrs. Conolly .....	Goulburn .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	Yes .....	Yes .....	" .....	Too young.	Too young.	Too young.
Miller Walter .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	Child not good ..	Yes .....	Yes .....	Yes.
Miller Roderick .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....
Macquarie Eva .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	With foster-parents	None .....	Too young.	Too young.	Too young.
MacDonald Percy .....	Mrs. Kyngdon (just appointed).	Woolloomooloo ...	Reports not	yet due.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

APPENDIX I—continued.

Name of child.	Name of Visitor.	District.	Did child appear clean?	Did the child appear healthy?	Did the child appear well clothed?	Did the child appear well behaved?	Did the child appear kindly treated?	Did the Lady Visitor think the sleeping accommodation sufficient?	Were any and what complaints made to the Visitor by or against the child?	Does the child regularly attend Church?	Sunday-school?	Day-school?
Maywood Jane .....	Lady visitor not yet appointed.	Glebe Point .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maywood Margaret .....	" .....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
M'Kinlay Allan .....	" .....	Redfern .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Murphy Frank .....	Mrs. Badgery .....	Sutton Forest .....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very	Good and sufficient	None	Sometimes	No school	Not yet.
Napper Florence .....	Mrs. Sharp .....	Newtown .....	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	No	No—taught at home.	No	No.
North Caroline .....	Mrs. Keepe .....	Leichhardt .....	"	"	"	Not good	"	"	None	No	Too young.	Too young.
O'Flaherty Alfred .....	Mrs. Conolly .....	Goulburn .....	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	Child; self-willed and sulky, but improving.	Yes	Yes	Yes.
O'Keefe Elizabeth .....	" .....	" .....	"	Quite so	"	Not so well	"	"	"	"	"	"
O'Keefe John .....	" .....	" .....	"	Yes	"	Yes	"	"	None	"	"	"
Owen Dorothea .....	" .....	" .....	"	"	"	"	"	"	No	Too young.	Too young.	Too young.
Polson Emily .....	Mrs. Howard .....	Bowral .....	"	"	"	"	"	Room with foster-parent.	Child; nothonest	No	No	Fairly well.
Perkins Emily .....	Mrs. Conolly .....	Goulburn .....	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	None	Too young.	Too young.	Too young.
Peddell Thomas .....	Mrs. Shaw .....	West Maitland .....	"	"	"	"	"	"	No	Yes	Yes	Yes.
Peddell Annie Maria .....	" .....	" .....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Quinton Emily Catherine .....	" .....	" .....	"	"	"	"	"	Quite sufficient.	"	Too	young for	school.
Quinton Annie .....	" .....	" .....	"	"	"	"	"	"	Child has dirty habits.	Prevented	by whooping-	cough.
Ralston Thomas .....	Mrs. Onslow .....	Menangle .....	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes.
Stuart Henry .....	Mrs. Conolly .....	Goulburn .....	"	Rather delicate	"	"	"	For the present	None	Yes	Yes	Yes.
Simpson Maudina .....	Mr. Cropper .....	Windellama .....	"	Yes	"	"	"	Yes	Yes; against child.	"	"	"
St. George Beatrice .....	Mrs. Conolly .....	Goulburn .....	"	"	"	"	"	"	None	Too young.	Too young.	Too young.
Smith Mary .....	" .....	" .....	"	"	"	"	"	Comfortable	"	"	"	"
Slater Ethel .....	" .....	" .....	"	Very delicate	"	"	"	Yes	No	"	"	"
Thomson Florence .....	" .....	" .....	"	Yes	"	"	"	"	None	Yes	Yes	Yes.
Trevenan Edward .....	Mrs. Cropper .....	Windellama .....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Trevenan Hugh .....	" .....	" .....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Too young.
Thomson Edith .....	Mrs. Conolly .....	Goulburn .....	"	"	"	Fairly	"	"	No	"	"	Yes.
Thomson Edward .....	" .....	" .....	"	"	"	Fairly so	"	"	Comfortable	Boy improving.	"	"
Webb Amy .....	Mrs. Howard .....	Bowral .....	"	"	"	"	"	Room with daughters.	None	Attends with foster-parent.	"	"
Walkley John .....	Mrs. Cropper .....	Windellama .....	"	Yes	"	"	"	Yes	"	No	No	"
Walkley Catherine .....	" .....	" .....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Too young.
West Lavinia .....	Lady visitor not yet appointed.	Liverpool .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

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APPENDIX J.

ABSTRACT of School Reports respecting Children at present under control.

Name of Child.	Situation of School.	Does child attend School regularly?	Average attendance during half-year ended December 31, 1881.	Does the child come to School clean?	Does child come to School with clothes in decent order and well mended?	Does child appear well fed and cared for?	State if child can read and write, and progress as compared with last Report.	Certified to by the undermentioned Teachers.
Aubrey Jessie	Bungonia	Does now	60 days out of 122	Yes	Yes	Yes	Read and write. Progress fair	W. Calthorpe.
Austin Evelyn	Parramatta	Yes	36 days, from Oct. 25, 1881, to Dec., 1881.	Yes	Yes	Yes	First report	S. W. Nicholls.
Austin Ada	"	"	32 days, from Oct. 25 to Dec., 1881.	Yes	Yes	Yes	"	"
Barber Jessie	Menangle	"	118	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes—fair	Henry Mills.
Bevintol Mary	Too young to attend							
Byred Mary Ellen	Balmain	Yes	80.5 days	Yes	Yes	Yes	First report. Read and write simple words	J. C. Long.
Brown John	Too young to attend							
Bates Agnes	Superior P. S., Goulburn	Yes	25 days, one quarter only.	Yes	Yes	Yes	First report. Is but in the first reading class	Louisa Williams.
Bunce Maud	Too young to attend							
Bunn Annie	"							
Bailey Gertrude	"							
Coleman Benjamin	"							
Charleston Selina	Goulburn	Yes	5 months daily out of the 6.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Only beginning. Makes good progress.	Rachel Franklin.
Clarke Florence	Too young to attend							
Collett John	P. S., Goulburn	Yes	31 days for 1 quarter.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Reads fairly and writes well for his age	Louisa Williams.
Cook Catherine	"	"	57.5 days	"	"	"	Is but an infant	"
Douglas George	Too young — just beginning to attend.							
Davies John	Too young to attend							
Dalton Agnes	Superior P. S., Goulburn	Yes	Absent 2 days only since 23 Jan., 1882, until 24 March, 1882.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Can read and write fairly for age	Louisa Lewis.
Dalton Herbert	"	"	"	"	"	"		
Dalton Ethel	"	"	"	"	"	"	Is but in the first reading class	Louisa Williams.
Dalton Alma	"	"	"	"	"	"	Is but in the alphabet class	"
Edwards Ashton	Mullengullenga (Public)	"	111 days	"	"	"	Passably—progresses fairly	M. Beck.
Edwards Ada	"	"	111	"	"	"	Yes—progresses fairly	"
Foreman Henry	Menangle	Yes	Ending 31 Dec., 1881—110.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes—fair	Henry Mills.
Ferguson Chas.	Too young to attend							
Field Annie Sophia	Goulburn	Yes	Very young child					
Field Vivian Maud	Too young to attend							
Field Emily Alice	Petersham	Moderately	32.5 days, Jan. 21 to March 31.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Reading and writing fair	B. Collins.
Griffiths Dulcie	Windellama W.	Yes	55 days	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes—tolerably	A. D. Wright.
Griffiths Rebecca	"	"	Half-year ending 24 Dec., 1881—57 days	"	"	"	Yes—fairly	"
Griffiths Percy Chas.	Windellama E. & W.	"	91 days	"	"	"	Can read and write, and is well advanced for his age.	"
Griffiths Maud Eliza	Windellama W.	No	7 days	"	"	"	Can read and write a little	"
Gillespie Amelia	Being above 14 years of age has left school permanently.							
Goobe Ernest	Too young to attend							
Hutton William Ernest	Church Hill, Sydney	Yes	92 days	Yes	Yes	Yes	He was up to standard	S. A. Healy.
Hake Edith	Woolloomooloo	Yes	73 days	Yes	Yes	Yes	Indifferently in both subjects	J. Banks.
Hake Mary	Woolloomooloo	Yes	88.5 days	Yes	Yes	Yes	Fairly	"

APPENDIX J—continued.

Name of Child.	Situation of School.	Does child attend School regularly?	Average attendance during half-year ended December 31, 1881.	Does child come to School clean?	Does child come to School with clothes in decent order and well mended?	Does child appear well fed and cared for?	State if child can read and write, and progress as compared with last Report.	Certified to by the undermentioned Teachers.
Hake Caroline	Woolloomooloo	Yes	91 days	Yes	Yes	Yes	Fairly	J. Banks.
Hake Louisa	Too young to attend							
Harris Rose Ada	Superior P.S., Goulburn	Fairly	Present 56 days out of 98.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Progress satisfactory; can read and write moderately.	Louisa Lewis.
Halkins Marian Alice	Parramatta	Yes	Weekly attendance 4 days.	Yes	Yes	Yes	In the lowest class; but making progress...	A. E. D. Farr.
Hughes Adeline	Just transferred to Parramatta.	Attends school regularly						
Haughton Thos.	Eglinton	Yes	Only been going to school 1 month; attended daily.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Cannot read or write; cannot speak plainly	Henry C. Naylor.
Haughton Annie Mary	Eglinton	Yes	Absent twice through sickness.	Yes; particularly so.	Yes	Yes; remarkably so.	Cannot read; can write a little; cannot speak plainly.	Henry C. Naylor.
Hughes Maud	Balmain West	Yes		Always	Yes	Yes	Cannot read or write. First report	Annie Raynor.
Jeffery George William	Leichhardt	Yes	75.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Martha A. Wilson.
Jeffery Sydney John	Leichhardt	Yes	72.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Martha Amy Wilson.
Jones John	Too young to attend							
Kinnear Margaret	Too young and delicate to attend school yet.							
Legget Ellen	Leichhardt	Yes	81	Yes	Yes	Yes	Can read and write a little	Martha Amy Wilson.
Lane Madeline	Superior Public School, Goulburn	Fairly	105 days	Sometimes.	Sometimes.	Not particularly cared for.	Reads and writes fairly for her age. First report.	Louisa Williams.
Laing Isabella	" "	No	Present 59 days out of 107.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Can read and write very fairly. Progress satisfactory.	Louisa Lewis.
Laing Jane	Goulburn (South)	"	Attended 23 days, from August 15 to Dec., 1881.	"	"	"	Reads and writes fairly; attentive and obedient.	John Lumsden.
Laing John	Goulburn	Yes	110 days	Yes	Yes	Yes	Reads and writes well for his age	Louisa Williams.
Laing Jessie	Superior Public School, Goulburn	Yes	103 days	Yes	Yes	Yes	Reads and writes fairly for her age. First report.	Louisa Williams.
Langton Rose	Perth, near Bathurst	Yes	75½ days out of 100	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes—very fair	Wm. E. Kemp.
Lane Stephen	Too young to attend							
Lane Amy	North Goulburn	Yes	4 days out of 5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Is progressing very well	Emily Jane Rushforth.
Lee Annie Martha	Superior Public School, Goulburn	Tolerably	Present 27 days out of 49.	"	"	"	Can read and write simple words. Progress satisfactory.	Louisa Lewis.
Le Brun Wm.	Only recently boarded-out. Report not yet due.							
Le Brun Jas.	Goulburn	Yes	57 days out of 114	No	No	Not well cared for.	Reads and writes. Progress satisfactory	Walter Nolan.
Murdoch Thomas	Public School, Goulburn	Yes	111.5 days	No	No	Yes; well fed, but not well cared for.	Yes; reads and writes well	Louisa Williams.
Murdoch Francis								
May Sissy	Too young to attend							
Murdoch Robert	Goulburn	Yes	111.5 days	No	No	Yes; well fed, but not well cared for.	Reads well and writes fairly	"
Murphy Edward	Is taught by foster parent.	Too young to attend school, which is distant						
Morris William Hy.	Too young to attend school							
Miller Walter	Goulburn	Yes	36 days for one quarter	Yes	Yes	Yes	Is in the alphabet class	"
Miller Roderick	"	"	35 days for one quarter	"	"	"	Reads and writes fairly	"
Macquarie Eva	Too young to attend school							
Macdonald Percy	"							

## APPENDIX J—continued.

Name of Child.	Situation of School.	Does child attend School regularly?	Average attendance during half-year ended December 31, 1881.	Does child come to School clean?	Does child come to School with clothes in decent order and well mended?	Does child appear well-fed and cared for?	State if child can read and write, and progress as compared with last Report.	Certified to by the undermentioned Teacher.
Maywood Jane	Foster parent is a schoolmistress	and child attends daily.	Progress very satisfactory	Yes	Yes	Yes	.....	.....
Maywood Margaret	"	"	"	"	"	"	.....	.....
M'Kinlay Allan	Too young to attend school	"	"	"	"	"	.....	.....
Murphy Frank	"	"	"	"	"	"	.....	.....
North Caroline	"	"	"	"	"	"	.....	.....
O'Flaherty Alfred	Superior Public School, Goulburn	Fairly	51 days	Yes	Yes	Yes	Is only in the alphabet class	Louisa Williams.
O'Keefe Elizabeth	"	No	93 days	Yes	Yes	Yes	"	do.
O'Keefe John	"	Fairly	78.5 days	Yes	Yes	Yes	"	do.
Owen Dorothea	Too young to attend school	"	"	"	"	"	.....	.....
Polson Emily	Bowral Public School	Fairly	64.5 days	Yes	Yes	Yes	Can read and write fairly	T. W. Henry.
Perkins Emily	Too young to attend school	"	"	"	"	"	.....	.....
Peddell Thomas	West Maitland	Only missed	5 days in 65 days	Yes	Yes	Yes	Only a little. First time at school	Mary A. Drew.
Peddell Annie Maria	"	"	3 " 26 "	Yes	Yes	Yes	Progress very favorable	Mary A. Drew.
Pugh Alex.	Too young to attend	"	"	"	"	"	.....	.....
Quinton Emily Caroline	"	"	"	"	"	"	.....	.....
Quinton Annie	Prevented by severe whooping-cough, from which she has suffered since she was placed out.	"	"	"	"	"	.....	.....
Ralston Thomas	Menangle	Yes	90 days	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes, fair	Henry Mills.
Stuart Henry	Superior Public School, Goulburn	Yes	51.5 days	Yes	Yes	Yes	Reads and writes fairly for his age.—First report	Louisa Williams.
Simpson Maudinia	Mullengulleng Public School	Yes	113 days	Yes	Yes	Yes	Can only read and write a little; progresses very slow.	M. Beck.
St. George Beatrice	Too young to attend	"	"	"	"	"	.....	.....
Smith Mary	"	"	"	"	"	"	.....	.....
Slater Ethel	"	"	"	"	"	"	.....	.....
Thompson Florence	Goulburn	Yes, this quarter.	31.5 days	Yes	Yes	Yes	In Infant Class	Louisa Williams.
Trevenan Edward	Windellama Public School	Yes, considering distance, 3½ miles.	70 days	Yes	Yes	Yes	Both read and write	M. Montgomery.
Trevenan Hugh	Not strong enough to walk distance. Is taught at home.	"	"	"	"	"	.....	.....
Thomson Edith	Goulburn	Yes, at present.	31.5 days	Yes	Yes	Yes	Reads and writes well	Louisa Williams.
Thompson Edward	"	Yes	22 days out of 30	Fairly tidy.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Emily J. Rushforth.
Well Amy	Bowral	Yes	99.5 days	Yes	Yes	Yes	Can read easy sentences and write same	T. W. Henry.
Walkley John	Windellama, East	Yes	53 days	Yes	Yes	Yes	Can read and write very well, but backward in arithmetic.	A. D. Wright.
Walkley Catherine	Too young to attend	"	"	"	"	"	.....	.....
West Lavinia	Liverpool	Regularly attends a private school	"	"	"	"	.....	.....

## EXPLANATORY NOTES.—APPENDIX J.—ATTENDANCE AT SCHOOL.

For ages of children generally stated to be "too young to attend school," see Appendix H.

In consequence of the dates on which many of the children were placed out, a number of the reports are for a portion of the half-year only. More instructive returns will be submitted in future reports.

Agnes Bates, aged 6.—In consequence of tender age is allowed to attend half-time for the present.

Cook Catherine, 5.—Ditto ditto ditto. Child also suffers from scrofulous scalp, which at certain seasons necessitates her absence from school.

Dulcie (10) and Rebecca Griffiths (8).—In consequence of great distance from school are permitted to attend half-time.

Maud Eliza Griffiths, 5.—Child so young and school so far off that she is exempted from attendance at present.

Isabella Laing, 12.—Foster-parent has been directed to send child to school more frequently. Child is well advanced.

Jane Laing, 10.—Frequent attendance impossible through illness. Suffers from blood-spitting and fainting fits. Is well advanced.

Annie Martha Lee, 10.—Foster-parent has been directed to send child to school more frequently.

Alfred O'Flaherty, 5, John O'Keefe, 4, Elizabeth O'Keefe, 5.—Children so small that frequent attendance is not insisted upon.

Emily Polson, 13.—Foster-parent was informed that the Board would inflict a penalty if the child did not attend more frequently.

Madeline Lane, Frances Murdoch, Robert Murdoch.—Placed in the one family. To be removed to another home. Children are robust and healthy, but are not sufficiently clad, and are allowed to attend school generally in a very slovenly manner. Their foster-parent is very poor. This home was selected before applications were subjected to official investigation.

Henry Stuart, 7.—Foster-parent has been informed that child must attend more frequently.

Edward Trevenan, 11.—Regular attendance at school necessitates a walk of 7 miles daily. Half-time consequently only insisted upon.

John Walkley, 8.—School nearly 3 miles off. Half-time attendance only directed.

Edith and Florence Thompson.—Were absent in the country some weeks on a visit, by permission.

Thomas Murdoch.—See notes to Appendix.—Small average caused through absence from sore eyes.

Jessie Aubery, 10.—Has attended school regularly since December.

1882.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## GOVERNMENT ASYLUMS FOR THE INFIRM AND DESTITUTE.

(REPORT FOR 1881.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 30 August, 1882.*

## The Manager of the Government Asylums to The Principal Under-Secretary.

Sir,

Sydney, 29 May, 1882.

I have the honor to transmit the returns of the expenditure of the Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute, and to report, for the information of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, on the working of those Institutions for the year 1881.

2. The admissions during the year exceed those of 1880 by 241, and this large increase of inmates has, during the winter months, taxed the accommodation capabilities of the Asylums to their utmost extent; but the temporary occupation of the premises at Newington, which were recently purchased by the Government, prevented any serious inconvenience.

3. The daily average of inmates in the four Asylums for the year 1881 has only exceeded that of the former year by thirty-seven inmates, and therefore it cannot be said that, so far as the Asylums statistics may be taken as evidence, pauperism throughout the Colony is very much on the increase. The admissions during the winter months should not be considered as the test so much as the general daily average number; and furthermore, the increased numbers may be fairly attributed, in a great measure, to the patients transferred from the Sydney Hospital to the Asylums in consequence of the overcrowded state of that Institution, and its inability to accommodate patients while the new buildings are in progress. As many as 523 persons were recommended for admission by the Secretary of the Sydney Hospital, and although some were properly asylum cases, a large proportion should have had the benefit of such skilled treatment as the Sydney Hospital, with its large staff of medical practitioners and trained nurses, could bestow; the care of the sick is very good and effective in the Government Asylums, but when the Sydney and Prince Alfred Hospitals are completed the asylums should not be so largely used for purely hospital cases.

4. When the Asylums were taken over by the Government from the Benevolent Society in the year 1862, the indoor patients numbered 624, while on the 31st December, 1881, there were 1,566 inmates in the four Asylums, and these were wholly belonging to the infirm and destitute class, no other persons, except those requiring hospital treatment, being considered eligible for admission to the Asylums.

5. It is generally thought that persons are admitted simply on the grounds of destitution, but destitution alone has never been recognized as giving a claim to admission. Infirmity or inability to work has always been regarded as a concomitant ingredient in the claim for relief.

6. In my report for the year 1880 I stated that the Asylums afforded accommodation for 1,645 inmates. During the past year the number increased to such an extent that, at the approach of winter, the occupation of Newington House, on the Parramatta River, was authorized for the temporary accommodation of the surplus inmates, and provision was made for the reception of 100 men. This additional accommodation prevented the overcrowding of the Asylums for men, and the comfort and well-being of the male inmates were thus secured.

7. The Hyde Park Asylum for Females has been overcrowded during the whole year, and has had a daily average of 275 inmates, and frequently 290, while the building has never been considered fit to accommodate more than 250. Additional accommodation for the old women is urgently needed, as not only is the risk to the inmates from overcrowding daily increasing but many deserving applicants are obliged to be refused who, were there sufficient room, ought to be admitted.

8. The old women have been subjected to much privation during nine months of the past year by being kept within the walls of the building, and deprived of the visits of their children and friends in consequence of the outbreak of small-pox. Many left the Asylum, and preferred to submit to hardships outside rather than to be shut up in so confined a space with the above deprivation.

9. The management has been satisfactory, and, with the above exception, the old women have had a comfortable home. No serious illness occurred, and the small number of deaths (forty-eight) during the year, as compared with seventy-one in 1880, and 70 in 1879, proves that great care has been taken of the invalids. Their detention in the building, and consequent freedom from the evil associations of the city and its public-houses, may in some measure have been the cause of their better sanitary condition.

10. The Liverpool Asylum has had during the year a daily average of 724 inmates, as against 731 for the previous year. It is my practice to admit all consumptive cases to this asylum. Its large and well-ventilated wards, and its usually healthy and pure state of the air, render this institution a very suitable one for consumptive, asthmatic, and bronchial cases.

11. The deaths in the Asylum, though the hospital wards were continually full, with a daily average of 230 inmates, were only nine in excess of those of the previous year; and when it is considered that during the winter and summer months the foul state of the river causing the whole atmosphere to be tainted, added very considerably to the discomfort and positive ill-health of the inmates, especially those suffering from the above diseases, it is surprising that the deaths were not much more numerous.

12. The general management of the Liverpool Asylum has been carried on as usual, most satisfactorily,—the food good, the clothing ample, clean and well-made, trousers, coats, jumpers, boots, &c., being made by the inmates; the keeping of cows has proved a great success, and the large daily supply of fresh milk has enabled the Surgeon-Superintendent to provide his consumptive cases with a proper and plentiful diet.

13. A fire-engine has been supplied by the Government, and a proper house erected, and, though it is hoped that it may never be required, its presence in the establishment assists to make this Asylum perfect in all its requirements.

14. The Parramatta Asylum has sheltered 261 inmates during the past year as against 263 in 1880. The building has never been considered a suitable one for the purpose of an Asylum, but great attention has, as usual, been paid to the good order of the Institution and the comfort of the inmates; the small number of deaths (thirty-three) during the year evidences the care and attention bestowed upon the old people.

15. The Macquarie-street Asylum, better known as the Erysipelas Hospital, at Parramatta, fills an important position amongst the Government asylums. Though very largely used as an Asylum similar to those at Sydney, Liverpool, and George-street, Parramatta, it also comprehends the functions of an hospital, in which large numbers of cases of infectious diseases are received. It is satisfactory to know that there is one Institution in the Colony which will open its doors to all cases of infection, whether they be erysipelas, leprosy, scarlet fever, measles, cancer, &c., and while the rules of the Sydney Hospital deny admission to any case of infection the afflicted person can immediately obtain admission to the Macquarie-street Asylum.

16. The marked success which has attended the treatment of erysipelas should be especially noted, because so much has been said about the hospitalising of Institutions, rendering it necessary even to pull down hospitals because the disease of erysipelas has taken possession of the stone walls.

17. In the year 1880 seventy-four cases of erysipelas were admitted into the Macquarie-street Asylum, and cured, with the exception of two cases which were nearly moribund on admission; in 1881 seventy-six cases were admitted and all cured, except two who died. So that out of 150 cases of erysipelas—and many of them very severe, being accompanied by delirium tremens to such an extent that patients were subjected to partial restraint—only four deaths resulted; no inconvenience arose to the other inmates of the Asylum. Erysipelas did not in any one instance show itself in the Asylum which could be attributed to infection. The treatment of erysipelas at the Macquarie-street Asylum proves that the mode is very effective, and also that the disease is not of so infectious a nature as it appears to be considered at the Sydney and Melbourne Hospitals. I am inclined to report strongly on this matter, because it is demonstrated, at the above Asylum, that the disease is, even in its worst stages, easily subdued.

18. The three Chinese lepers, for whom the buildings at Little Bay were erected, were removed to the Macquarie-street Asylum, and thence to what is known as the Lepers' Home, at Newington. They inhabit a cottage and are sufficiently isolated to prevent any fear of infection. They appear to be gradually succumbing to the fearful disease, their feet and hands being quite shapeless; they have periodical attacks of severe illness, which are only controllable by the free use of the gurgon oil.

19. The total expense for the maintenance of the 1,266 paupers for the past year, exclusive of the Macquarie-street Asylum, was £16,428 9s. 9d., showing an average expenditure of £12 19s. 6½d., or 3s. 4d. per head more than for the previous year on the average expense per head.

20. The expenditure for the Macquarie-street Asylum, which might now be fairly included in the general expenditure, but which is kept separate for the sake of comparison with that of former years, was £4,582 8s. 9d., or £13 11s. 11½d. per head, showing an increase of 11s. 9½d. per head; this additional expense is to be attributed to the increase of salaries and allowances, and to a slight increase under the head of clothing.

21. The travelling expenses have been particularly heavy during the past year; so many paupers have been brought from the out-lying parts of the Colony and the expense charged to the Asylums vote, which should not properly be included in the cost of maintenance; when it is considered that 1,100 paupers were admitted to the Macquarie-street Asylum alone the expenses of their transmission forms an important item in the tables of expenditure.

I have, &c.,

FREDERIC KING,  
Manager.

RETURN of the Expenditure of the Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute, for the year 1881.

Asylum.	Average daily No. of Inmates	Salaries.		Rations.		Clothing.		Contingencies.		Total.	
		Total.	Average expense per head.	Total.	Average expense per head.	Total.	Average expense per head.	Total.	Average expense per head.	Total.	Average expense per head.
Sydney	281	£ 043 2 10	£ 2 5 9 1/2	£ 1,458 19 9	£ 5 3 10 1/2	£ 801 4 4	£ 2 17 0	£ 499 17 7	£ 1 15 0 1/2	£ 3,403 4 6	£ 12 2 2 1/2
Parramatta	261	589 9 2	2 5 2 1/2	1,621 2 9	0 4 2 1/2	1,170 16 3	4 9 8 1/2	752 19 9	2 17 8 1/2	4,134 7 11	15 16 9 1/2
Liverpool	724	1,785 12 7	2 7 11 1/2	4,094 19 10	5 18 1 1/2	1,457 13 11	2 0 3 1/2	1,602 11 0	2 4 3 1/2	8,890 17 4	12 5 7 1/2
Total	1,266	2,968 4 7	2 6 10 1/2	7,175 2 4	5 13 4	3,420 14 6	2 14 2 1/2	2,855 8 4	2 5 1 1/2	16,428 9 9	12 19 6 1/2

FREDERIC KING,  
Manager.

Sydney, 29th May, 1882.

DETAILED Statement for the year 1881.

	Sydney.		Parramatta.		Liverpool.		Total.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries		043 2 10		589 9 2		1,735 12 7		2,968 4 7
Food	1,111 19 2		1,116 4 0		2,911 19 9			
Medical comforts	121 9 10		265 6 1		004 10 6			
Vegetables	145 8 10		54 13 7		201 4 3			
Gratuities	48 3 2		108 1 1		215 12 0			
Milk	31 18 9		76 18 0		161 18 4			
		1,458 19 9		1,621 2 9		4,094 19 10		7,175 2 4
Clothing		801 4 4		1,170 16 3		1,457 13 11		3,420 14 6
Contingencies								
Travelling expenses	34 17 4		40 5 7		268 13 0			
Fuel	91 1 1		155 13 1		493 9 4			
Medicines	30 13 1		103 7 11		161 8 9			
Water			120 19 5		131 14 0			
Burials	89 5 0		45 0 0		197 17 0			
Medical certificates	15 15 0							
Light	53 3 4		33 5 3		22 15 3			
Soap	39 8 0		31 14 3		57 18 4			
Straw			9 9 8		48 10 0			
Rent	18 13 4		59 11 11		91 6 0			
Ironmongery	35 14 11		68 8 0		119 7 2			
Sundries	91 0 6		71 4 8		9 17 2			
		499 17 7		752 19 9		1,602 11 0		2,855 8 4
		3,403 4 6		4,134 7 11		8,890 17 4		16,428 9 9

FREDERIC KING,  
Manager.

Sydney, 29th May, 1882.

COMPARATIVE RETURN of the Expenditure of the Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute, from 1863 to 1881 inclusive.

Year.	Average No. of Inmates	Salaries.		Rations.		Clothing.		Contingencies.		Total.	
		Total.	Average per head.	Total.	Average per head.	Total.	Average per head.	Total.	Average per head.	Total.	Average per head.
1863	624	£ 1,958 0 9	£ 3 2 9	£ 4,403 5 10	£ 7 6 0 1/2	£ 989 16 8	£ 1 11 8 1/2	£ 1,684 16 0	£ 2 1 9 1/2	£ 8,996 18 3	£ 14 8 3 1/2
1864	673	2,013 15 10	2 19 10	4,944 17 0	7 6 11 1/2	1,047 3 9	1 11 1 1/2	1,211 14 6	1 16 0	9,217 11 1	13 13 10 1/2
1865	721	2,125 2 2	2 18 11 1/2	4,905 0 7	6 16 0 1/2	2,107 10 10	2 18 8 1/2	1,483 7 1	2 1 2	10,821 0 8	14 14 7
1866	856	2,299 15 5	2 13 8 1/2	5,932 14 2	6 19 9 1/2	1,746 7 11	2 0 9 1/2	1,870 12 0	2 3 8 1/2	11,809 9 6	13 13 0 1/2
1867	981	2,742 10 10	2 18 10 1/2	5,961 19 8	6 8 0 1/2	2,467 8 7	2 18 0	2,098 10 8	2 5 0 1/2	18,270 9 2	14 5 0 1/2
1868	969	2,038 16 0	2 16 1	6,338 18 4	6 17 0 1/2	1,914 11 7	1 19 6	1,727 19 3	1 15 7 1/2	12,950 5 2	13 7 3 1/2
1869	970	2,571 6 4	2 13 0	6,324 7 7	6 10 4	1,943 12 10	2 0 0 1/2	1,602 4 1	1 13 0 1/2	12,441 10 10	12 16 6 1/2
1870	997	1,781 10 8	1 15 8	6,035 19 1	6 2 1	2,033 18 11	2 0 9 1/2	1,343 16 10	1 6 11 1/2	11,245 6 0	11 5 9
1871	1,065	1,819 0 6	1 14 2	6,380 16 5	5 19 10	2,149 10 0	2 0 4	1,612 2 2	1 10 3 1/2	11,060 9 0	11 4 7 1/2
1872	1,105	1,976 13 0	1 16 9 1/2	6,467 15 2	5 17 0 1/2	2,414 12 9	2 3 8 1/2	1,828 0 6	1 13 0 1/2	12,687 1 5	11 9 7 1/2
1873	1,098	2,027 16 4	1 17 0	7,422 19 0	6 15 5 1/2	2,804 11 7	2 2 0 1/2	2,018 9 6	1 16 10 1/2	13,773 16 5	12 11 1 1/2
1874	1,140	2,236 13 1	1 19 2 1/2	8,333 11 8	7 6 2 1/2	2,777 8 11	2 8 8 1/2	2,058 4 4	1 16 1 1/2	15,408 18 0	13 10 3 1/2
1875	1,138	2,512 11 3	2 4 11 1/2	8,892 14 4	7 15 0 1/2	2,543 14 0	2 7 7 1/2	2,339 2 2	2 1 1 1/2	16,288 1 9	14 6 3
1876	1,106	2,622 19 10	2 4 11 1/2	9,940 16 2	8 10 6	3,062 13 1	2 12 0 1/2	2,721 10 0	2 6 8	18,347 19 1	15 14 8 1/2
1877	1,233	2,715 4 9	2 4 0 1/2	9,773 0 1	7 18 6 1/2	2,632 0 7	2 2 8 1/2	2,881 2 11	2 6 8	18,901 8 4	14 11 11 1/2
1878	1,256	2,789 12 9	2 4 5 1/2	10,407 16 3	8 5 8 1/2	3,193 9 2	2 10 10 1/2	2,468 14 3	1 19 3 1/2	18,369 12 5	15 0 3 1/2
1879	1,259	2,940 19 7	2 6 8 1/2	8,639 1 11	6 17 3	2,728 8 3	2 3 4	2,727 16 11	2 3 4	17,936 5 8	13 10 7 1/2
1880	1,289	2,988 16 0	2 7 1 1/2	7,630 7 8	6 0 4 1/2	2,856 0 8	2 5 0	2,772 7 11	2 3 8 1/2	16,252 12 3	12 16 7 1/2
1881	1,266	2,968 4 7	2 6 10 1/2	7,175 2 4	5 13 4	3,420 14 6	2 14 2 1/2	2,855 8 4	2 5 1 1/2	16,428 9 9	12 19 6 1/2
			2 7 6 1/2		6 18 2 1/2		2 4 6 1/2		1 19 2 1/2		13 9 8 1/2

FREDERIC KING,  
Manager.

Sydney, 29th May, 1882.

RETURN showing the number of Paupers sheltered in the Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute during the year 1881.

Asylum.	In the Asylum 31st December, 1880.			Admitted during 1881.		Discharged during 1881.		Died during the year 1881.		In the Asylums 31st December, 1881.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Sydney	238	238	476	262	262	225	225	48	48	277	277	554
Parramatta	259	259	518	413	413	402	402	83	83	237	237	474
Liverpool	707	707	1,414	808	808	590	590	201	201	724	724	1,414
Total	966	966	1,932	1,221	1,221	922	922	234	234	961	961	1,932

FREDERIC KING,  
Manager.

Sydney, 29th May, 1882.

RETURN



RETURN of ages of deceased Inmates of the Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute for the year 1881.

	Years.									
	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	Total.
The Hyde Park Asylum .....	3	1	5	6	20	8	4	1	...	48
„ Parramatta „ .....	...	2	4	4	7	10	6	...	...	33
„ Liverpool „ .....	15	16	17	20	45	53	32	3	...	201
Total .....	18	19	26	30	72	71	42	4	...	282

Sydney, 29th May, 1882.

FREDERIC KING,  
Manager.

RETURN of percentage of Deaths and average age of deceased Inmates of the Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute for the year 1881.

	Deaths.	Percentage.	Average age.
The Hyde Park Asylum .....	48	17.08	62.37
„ Parramatta „ .....	33	12.64	66.15
„ Liverpool „ .....	201	27.76	63.75
Total .....	282	19.16	64.12

Sydney, 29th May, 1882.

FREDERIC KING,  
Manager.

RETURN of Deaths in the Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute for the year 1881.

Disease.	Hyde Park.	Parramatta.	Liverpool.
Apoplexy .....	3	.....	1
Aneurism .....	.....	.....	1
Bronchial pneumonia .....	1	.....	.....
Bronchitis .....	1	1	2
Bright's disease .....	.....	.....	2
Brain disease .....	7	.....	1
Cancer .....	.....	2	7
Cardiac disease .....	2	3	10
Congestion of the lungs .....	.....	.....	1
Chronic cerebritis .....	2	.....	.....
Cirrhosis of liver .....	4	1	.....
Chronic cystitis .....	.....	2	.....
Dropsy .....	1	.....	2
Diarrhoea .....	7	.....	1
Dysentery .....	.....	2	1
Exhaustion .....	1	.....	.....
Erysipelas .....	1	.....	.....
Epilepsy .....	.....	.....	3
Fits .....	1	.....	.....
General cachexia .....	1	.....	.....
Hydro-thorax .....	.....	.....	1
Hæmoptysis .....	.....	.....	1
Hepatic disease .....	1	.....	1
Intemperance .....	.....	.....	2
Imbecile .....	.....	.....	3
Inflammation of bowels .....	.....	.....	1
Jaundice .....	.....	.....	1
Necrosis .....	1	.....	.....
Paralysis .....	7	2	40
Phthisis .....	1	3	40
Peritonitis .....	.....	.....	1
Pneumonia .....	.....	1	.....
Rheumatism .....	1	1	.....
Senile decay .....	4	14	76
Strangulated hernia .....	.....	.....	2
Syphilis .....	.....	1	.....
Tumour .....	1	.....	.....
Total .....	48	33	201

Sydney, 29th May, 1882.

FREDERIC KING,  
Manager.

RETURN

RETURN of the Expenditure of the Erysipelas Hospital and Macquarie-street Asylum, at Parramatta, for the year 1881.

Daily average No. of Inmates.	Salaries.		Rations.		Clothing.		Contingencies.		Total.	
	Total.	Average expense per head.	Total.	Average expense per head.	Total.	Average expense per head.	Total.	Average expense per head.	Total.	Average expense per head.
337	£ s. d. 782 3 3	£ s. d. 2 6 5	£ s. d. 1,956 16 9	£ s. d. 5 16 1½	£ s. d. 718 19 8	£ s. d. 2 2 8	£ s. d. 1,137 10 1	£ s. d. 3 7 6	£ s. d. 4,595 8 9	£ s. d. 13 12 8½

Sydney, 29th May, 1882.

FREDERIC KING,  
Manager.

DETAILED Statement for the year 1881.

Salaries .....	£ s. d. 782 3 3	£ s. d. 782 3 3
Food .....	1,433 0 5	
Medical comforts .....	242 6 0	
Vegetables .....	113 7 8	
Gratuities .....	120 10 0	
Milk.....	47 11 8	
		1,956 15 9
Clothing .....		718 19 8
Contingencies .....		
Travelling expenses .....	216 14 8	
Fuel.....	142 12 6	
Medicines .....	119 17 9	
Water .....	57 18 9	
Burials .....	124 10 6	
Medical certificates .....		
Light .....	39 4 1	
Soap.....	20 17 7	
Straw .....	21 9 4	
Rent.....	107 5 4	
Ironmongery .....	121 17 7	
Sundries .....	156 17 5	
		1,137 10 1
	£	4,595 8 9

Sydney, 29th May, 1882.

FREDERIC KING,  
Manager.

RETURN of the number of Inmates sheltered in the Erysipelas Hospital and Macquarie-street Asylum for the Infirm and Destitute, at Parramatta, for the year 1881.

(1.) In the Establishment on 31st December, 1880.			(2.) Admitted during the year 1881.		(3.) Discharged, &c., during the year 1881.		(4.) Died during the year 1881.		Remaining in the Establishment on 31st December, 1881.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
276	1	277	1,156	34	1,009	27	100	3	323	5	328

Sydney, 29th May, 1882.

FREDERIC KING,  
Manager.

RETURN of ages of deceased Inmates of the Erysipelas Hospital and Macquarie-street Asylum for the Infirm and Destitute, for the year 1881.

	Years.										Total.
	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	Total.	
The Erysipelas Hospital and Macquarie-street Asylum .....	6	9	15	19	27	23	4	...	...	...	103

Sydney, 29th May, 1882.

FREDERIC KING,  
Manager.

RETURN of percentage of Deaths and average age of deceased Inmates of the Erysipelas Hospital and Macquarie-street Asylum for the Infirm and Destitute, at Parramatta, for the year 1881.

	Deaths.	Per cent.	Average age.
The Erysipelas Hospital .....	103	30.65	58.41

Sydney, 29th May, 1882.

FREDERIC KING,  
Manager.

RETURN of Deaths in the Erysipelas Hospital and Macquarie-street Asylum, at Parramatta, for the year 1881:—

Apoplexy .....	1
Asthma .....	1
Bright's disease .....	2
Bronchitis .....	9
Bronchitis with pleurisy .....	1
Cancer .....	11
Cardiac .....	3
Cardiac and asthma .....	3
Congestion of lungs .....	1
Cystitis .....	1
Diarrhoea .....	4
Diarrhoea and debility .....	2
Dysentery .....	4
Erysipelas .....	2
Epilepsy .....	4
Dropsy .....	2
Debility .....	5
Nephritis .....	1
Pyæmia .....	1
Paralysis .....	2
Phthisis .....	11
Paralysis and diarrhoea .....	1
Paralysis and exhaustion .....	1
Paralysis and syphilis .....	1
Rheumatism .....	2
Senile decay .....	20
Syphilis .....	1
Leucocythæmia .....	1
Suicide .....	1
Spinal paralysis and asthma .....	1
Tuberculosis and peritonitis .....	1
Cirrhosis .....	1
Stricture of cystitis .....	1
Total .....	103

Sydney, 29th May, 1882.

FREDERIC KING,  
Manager.

1882.

NEW SOUTH WALES,

## SYDNEY HOSPITAL. (BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to sec. 10 of Sydney Hospital Act of 1881.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 16th June, 1882.

### SYDNEY HOSPITAL.—BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws, made by the Board of Directors of the Sydney Hospital, under the 10th section of the "Sydney Hospital Act of 1881," having been approved by his Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above cited Act.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

#### BY-LAWS MADE IN PURSUANCE OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE SYDNEY HOSPITAL ACT.

##### Establishment, plan, and objects.

1. The aid afforded by the Institution known as the "Sydney Dispensary" having been found inadequate to the growing wants and necessities of the sick poor of the City of Sydney, and it having been determined that its usefulness should be extended by the formation of a General Hospital in connection with it, it was resolved in the month of July, 1845, "That the above-named Institution should be re-constructed under the name of the 'Sydney Infirmary and Dispensary,' and that the sum of £1,200, then invested in the Government Debentures and in the Savings' Bank, be invested, in the name of the Trustees, in some eligible security as a permanent endowment, the interest of which should be applied to the general purposes of the Institution, and which should be known by the name of 'The Dispensary Endowment Fund.'" Subsequently, in accordance with arrangements made with the Government, the Institution received a grant of the land on which the hospital stands, and was incorporated on 15th November, 1881, under the name of the Sydney Hospital.

2. The Sydney Hospital combines in its plan and objects the following purposes:—

Firstly. A hospital for in-patients afflicted with acute diseases, whereby medical and surgical advice and medicines are gratuitously administered to such persons as are unable to procure the same at their own expense, and are recommended by the Governors of the Institution.

Secondly. A hospital for indigent in-patients received by order of the Government, and for whose support provision shall be made by the Legislature according to their actual cost to the Institution.

Thirdly. For the reception, so far as it shall not interfere with the primary object of the Institution, viz., the relief of the really necessitous, of patients suffering from acute diseases, who may be able by themselves, their friends, or employers, to pay such sum per day as the Board may from time to time appoint.

Fourthly. For the reception of accidents and urgent cases at all hours of the day or night without a recommendation—subject to payment by those who are able to pay.

Fifthly. A dispensary for providing advice and medicines to indigent out-patients.

Sixthly. Providing at their own habitations advice and medicines for indigent patients within a limited distance of the hospital who may be too ill to attend as out-patients.

Seventhly. A clinical school for the instruction of students in medicine, surgery, &c.

Eighthly. The training of nurses for attendance on the sick.

##### Common Seal.

3. The Common Seal of the Corporation shall be kept at the hospital in a box, having two different locks; one key shall be kept by the President, and the other by the Treasurer or some honorary officer or Director specially appointed by the Board for that purpose.

4. The Common Seal shall not be affixed to any deed, instrument, or writing, except by the order of the Board of Directors at a meeting duly constituted, and for which meeting notice to make such order has been given.

##### Qualification and privileges of Governors and Subscribers.

5. Every benefactor of £50 or upwards at any one time, or within twelve months, becomes a Life Governor.

6. Every person making to the institution a bequest of £100 or upward may nominate a Life Governor; in the event of no such nomination being made any one of the Executors specially selected, named in the will, shall be entitled to the privilege of a Life Governor.

7. The minister of any congregation contributing within the period of two years by one or more collections £50 or upwards shall be a Life Governor.

8. Any society or public company subscribing £50 or upwards in one sum may nominate a Life Governor.

9. Every annual subscriber of £2 or more becomes a Governor so long as the subscription is continued.

10. Governors contributing £2 annually, and Life Governors, shall have the privilege of recommending one patient to the hospital during the year.

11. Governors subscribing £5 annually shall have the power of recommending three patients to the hospital during the same period. Governors subscribing £10 may recommend six patients.

12. Governors subscribing £30 or upwards annually, shall have the privilege of having one patient always in the hospital provided there be a vacant bed.

13. Governors and Life Governors shall also have the privilege of recommending six patients to the dispensary annually.

14. Subscribers of £1 shall have the power of annually recommending six patients; those of ten shillings, three patients; and those of five shillings, one patient to the dispensary only.

15. Governors and subscribers shall, at the Annual or a Special General Meeting, elect the President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, and Directors, as hereinafter provided.

16. Governors and subscribers shall be entitled to vote in the manner following, viz.—An annual contributor of £1 to have one vote; of £2, two votes; of £5 and upwards, three votes; Life Governors three votes, such votes being cumulative.

17. No Governor or subscriber shall be entitled to vote in any election who has not been a contributor for at least three months preceding, but Life Governors shall be at once entitled to every privilege.

18. No Governor or subscriber shall vote on any point wherein he is personally interested.

19. Governors and subscribers residing at a distance of ten or more miles from Sydney may at the Annual or any Special General Meeting, and at all balloting meetings, vote by proxy.

20. Every firm, partnership, or association of persons combined for the purpose of subscribing to the funds of the Hospital, may exercise the privileges already described, through some one member of the firm, partnership, or association to be named in writing by themselves.

21. Any Governor being absent from the Colony, may, by power of attorney containing the necessary powers, exercise all the privileges to which he would be entitled if personally present; but such power of attorney shall be exhibited to the Board of Directors for record.

22. The annual subscriptions shall be payable in advance for the current year, commencing on the first of January; and no Governor or subscriber shall be entitled to any qualification or privilege whose subscription shall be more than six months in arrear.

23. No salaried officer, pupil, or servant of the Institution subscribing thereto, shall have any of the privileges of a Governor or subscriber.

#### Benefactors.

24. The names of all benefactors who may have subscribed or bequeathed £50 and upwards in one sum to the Institution shall be annually printed and circulated with the Report of the Institution, and shall be painted on a board to be placed in some conspicuous part of the building. All clergymen collecting contributions in one year to the amount of £50 shall be included in the list of benefactors, whose names shall be annually printed and painted on the board.

#### Constitution and management.

25. The governing body of the Institution shall be a Board of Directors, which shall consist of the President, the Vice-Presidents, the Honorary Treasurer, and of twenty-two Directors, ten of whom shall be elected by the subscribers and Governors as hereinafter directed, ten of whom shall be nominated by the Government, and two shall be elected as hereinafter provided by the Honorary Medical Officers of the hospital.

26. The management of the Institution shall be entrusted to the Board of Directors, which shall meet monthly; and the Board from its own body shall appoint, in the manner hereinafter provided, at the earliest possible period, after each Annual General Meeting, and as soon as the Board itself is constituted by virtue of the Sydney Hospital Act, a House Committee, a Building and Repair Committee, Finance Committee, and such other Committees as may from time to time be necessary, with such powers, privileges, provisions, and conditions as may be required for the due discharge of their purposes, and to carry out the objects of the hospital. The President, Vice-Presidents, and Treasurer of the hospital shall be *ex officio* members of the committees so appointed by the Board.

#### Election of Officers.

27. The election of a President, two Vice-Presidents, ten Directors, Honorary Treasurer, shall be vested in the general body of Governors and subscribers, and except as hereinafter mentioned, shall be made at the annual or a special general meeting, by vote of the Governors and subscribers then present.

28. In the event of more candidates being nominated than there are vacancies, such election shall be determined by ballot, at a special meeting, on a day then to be fixed.

29. The qualifications of persons offering themselves as candidates shall be examined at a meeting of the Board, to be held fourteen days previously to the day of election.

30. The Board shall appoint five or more Governors to superintend the ballot, not less than three of whom must be constantly present during its progress, and five Governors must be present at its close to determine the result. The Board shall have power to make all other necessary regulations for conducting such elections.

31. All persons entitled to ballot are to tender their votes in person, excepting Governors and subscribers residing at a distance of ten or more miles from Sydney who may vote by proxy in the following form:—

“ I hereby authorise \_\_\_\_\_ a Governor  
of the Sydney Hospital to ballot for me at the election  
for \_\_\_\_\_, to take  
place on \_\_\_\_\_, ”

(Signed)

32. In case of any objection being made to a vote tendered either in person or by proxy, the question shall be referred to the scrutineers, and the decision of the majority of them shall be final. In case of persons acting under power of attorney, the submission of such power, as already provided, shall be sufficient authority for permission to vote.

33. The Board shall have the power temporarily to supply any vacancy until a General Meeting, if they shall think it indispensable to do so.

#### General management.

34. The Board shall meet monthly or oftener, as occasion may require, on such day and at such hour as they may appoint, with power to adjourn from time to time—six to be a quorum.

35. The President, or in his absence one of the Vice-presidents, shall preside at all meetings; and in case of their absence the majority of those present shall appoint their own Chairman.

36. Four of the Directors appointed to the Board by election of the subscribers and Governors shall retire annually, the retiring members shall be those who have attended the fewest meetings during the year, and where a doubt shall exist as to the Directors to retire, the Board shall determine the matter by lot; but such retiring members shall be eligible for re-election.

37. The Honorary Consulting and Honorary Medical Officers shall have the privilege of attending and giving their opinion and advice at all the meetings of the Board and House Committee, and from their number one Honorary Physician and one Honorary Surgeon shall be by themselves selected annually, who shall be entitled to vote and shall possess all the privileges of ordinary members of the Board.

38. The Board of Directors shall have the general management of the affairs of the Institution subject to the control of the general meeting of the Governors and subscribers, with full power to appoint, remove, or dismiss all officers of the Institution, and the same officers to dismiss and remove, and other or others to appoint; to examine and discharge tradesman's bills after approval by the House Committee; and after due notice to frame, alter, or amend any Rules and Regulations, such new rules, alteration, or amendment not being inconsistent with any of these By-laws; they shall attend to the state of repair of the premises, carry into effect the directions of general meetings, and attend generally to all matters affecting the welfare and interests of the Institution.

39. The Board may also appoint such other committees as may, from time to time, be desirable to carry out the objects of the Institution.

40. Notice of all the Board meetings shall be sent to each of the Directors, which notice shall state any business of a special nature to be brought forward.

41. A special meeting shall be summoned at the desire of the President, or, in his absence, one of the Vice-Presidents, or of any five Directors;—the earliest possible notice thereof, stating the cause of the meeting, shall be sent to each Director.

42. Every question may be decided by the majority present—the Chairman having also a casting vote when the numbers are equal.

43. No person, except the Secretary, Chairman, or other authorised person shall enter anything in the minute books, and all interlineations or erasures in the fair minute book shall be noticed by the Chairman, who shall insert his initials in the margin opposite such interlineation or erasure when he signs the book.

44. No Director shall be at liberty to perform any service for, or to enter into any contract with the Institution, or to supply any article for its use, for which he may receive pecuniary compensation.

45. No Director shall act as Chairman, or vote at any Board or committee meeting while or when any question relating to his own conduct or individual interest shall be discussed or decided.

46. The Board under the advice of the Honorary Medical Staff shall regulate the diet of the patients.

47. The following officers—Secretary, General Superintendent, Honorary Medical Officers, Resident Medical Officers, District Medical Officers, Lady Superintendent of Nurses and

Matron shall be appointed by the Board only, and their duties shall be clearly defined by the Rules and Regulations. The other paid officers and servants may be appointed by the House Committee.

49. There shall be a general inspection of the Institution by the Board on the Board days in the months of January, April, July, and October; and a report of the different inspections shall be entered in a book provided and kept for that purpose.

49. Any Director shall have access to the books of the Institution during business hours.

50. At all meetings of the Board and committees, every Governor in speaking shall address the Chairman.

51. The Chairman shall, at all meetings of the Board or committees, decide upon every question of order, but if two Directors offer to speak at the same time, the Chairman shall direct which of them shall proceed, and any Governor speaking to order shall be heard first.

52. The minutes of the House Committee shall be read at each Board Meeting. The Minutes of any sub-committee shall be read at the request of any three Directors then present.

53. For the proper discharge of business and the general management of the Hospital the Board shall from time to time make Rules and Regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of the Sydney Hospital Act.

House Committee.

54. The House Committee shall consist of not more than seven members (exclusive of the Honorary Officers), to be elected by ballot by the Board as already provided, and shall meet on every Monday at noon, or at any other day or time in each week that may be appointed for that purpose with power to adjourn from time to time—five to form a quorum.

55. The House Committee shall, immediately after their appointment, elect their own Chairman; and in his absence any other member of the committee may be appointed Chairman for the then present meeting.

56. The House Committee shall regulate the several departments of the Institution, and conduct and manage its affairs in every respect, subject only to the control of the Board.

57. The House Committee shall have power to appoint sub-committees for special purposes, a report founded on whose proceedings, and signed by the Chairman, shall if deemed necessary, be made and entered on the minutes of the House Committee.

58. The House Committee shall attend to any complaint that may be presented; and regulate the rations, wages, and duties of servants; see that the various duties are performed by all the paid officers and servants of the Institution, and receive and determine any application for admission to the Institution as pupils, under the regulations hereinafter prescribed.

59. The House Committee may, upon sufficient cause, dismiss any salaried officers and servants not appointed by the Board, and may suspend any salaried officer until the decision of the Board can be obtained, with the power, in the meantime, of appointing a person properly qualified to officiate in the room of the person so suspended.

60. The resolutions of the House Committee relative to the ordinary business of the Institution shall be carried into execution without waiting for the confirmation of a subsequent House Committee.

61. The ordinary business of the meetings of the House Committee, according to the Chairman's business paper, shall be completed before any new matter be gone into.

62. The House Committee shall, after due examination of the accounts, recommend them to the Board for payment; but, in cases of emergency, may direct the immediate payment of any account, such payment to be reported at the ensuing meeting of the Board.

63. The House Committee shall make all contracts for supplying the Institution with provisions and other stores; and all contracts shall be made after public advertisement, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors.

64. Security shall be required for the performance of all such contracts.

65. The House Committee shall, or may order all repairs or alterations that may be considered necessary, which, if of an important nature, shall be carried out through the Building Committee.

66. No buildings, repairs, or alterations, which shall exceed in expense one hundred pounds, shall be carried into execution without the approbation of the Board, with the exception of such matters as shall be referred to the Permanent Structure Committee.

Permanent Structure Committee.

67. Until the hospital building now in course of erection is completed, a committee, consisting of the ex officio members and seven Directors, to be elected by ballot at the first meeting after the Annual General Meeting shall constitute the Permanent Structure Committee, three to form a quorum. The committee shall, at its first meeting elect a Chairman for the ensuing year.

68. The committee shall take all the necessary steps connected

with the erection of the new hospital building, but shall submit through their Chairman, a progress report at each monthly meeting of the Board.

Building and Repair Committee.

69. The Building Committee to be appointed by the Board, shall consist of five members, three of whom shall form a quorum. They shall at their first meeting elect a Chairman for the ensuing year.

70. They shall, at least twice a year, attended by the Architect, examine the Institution, and the out-buildings, gardens, and every part of the premises, and present to the House Committee a written report of the state and condition thereof, accompanied by any recommendations for repairs or improvements which they may deem advisable.

71. They shall have the superintendence and control of all buildings, works, machinery, and apparatus, and shall have power to order repairs and to give such instructions as may be necessary to prevent loss or damage, or by the delay of which, until the next meeting of the House Committee, any inconvenience might be caused.

72. In cases of emergency, the Chairman, in conjunction with the Architect, or the Chairman alone, shall have the power to give such directions as shall be deemed requisite.

73. They shall also, once in every year at least, inspect the stock of old materials, and cause such articles as they shall consider no longer required for service to be sold, and the proceeds thereof paid to the Treasurer.

Finance Committee.

74. The Finance Committee, to be appointed by the Board of Directors, shall consist of five members, three of whom shall form a quorum. They shall at their first meeting elect a Chairman for the ensuing year.

75. The committee shall examine all accounts and report them for payment once a month, or oftener, such accounts having been first passed by the Secretary, as agreeable to the terms of the contracts. Should any difficulty arise in passing an account, it shall be referred to the determination of the next meeting of the House Committee.

76. The committee shall examine the receipts and vouchers and compare them with the payments made by the Treasurer.

77. The committee shall quarterly examine the accounts of the Treasurer and of the several Bankers, in order to ascertain and certify whether the income and receipts of the Institution have been duly paid in; and shall annually report to the Board the amounts received and sums due to the Institution, under their respective heads.

Honorary Treasurer.

78. There shall be an Honorary Treasurer, to be elected at the Annual or a Special General Meeting, who shall call for payment of all monies due by annual subscribers and others, and shall keep regular accounts thereof, wherein the names of subscribers, donors, and testators shall be entered, as well as the sums of money respectively given by them, and the purposes for which the same shall have been subscribed, given, or bequeathed.

79. He shall, immediately on receipt thereof, place the funds in such one or more of the Sydney Banks as the Board may from time to time appoint, in the name of the Sydney Hospital, and all payments ordered by the Board or House Committee shall be made only by cheque or cheques, signed by the Treasurer, President, or one of the Vice-Presidents, and countersigned by the Secretary.

80. He shall not pay accounts or salaries other than those provided for in By-law 79, until the same shall have been submitted to the Board for inspection, and shall have been approved and signed by the Chairman, and he shall take legal vouchers for all monies paid by him.

81. He shall make up a quarterly statement of his accounts, to be laid before the Board at their monthly meetings in May, August, and November; and he shall also make up yearly a statement of his accounts, as on the thirty-first day of December, charging himself with the whole of the money he has received during the year, taking credit for all he has paid away, and showing the exact balance; which account shall be examined, compared with the vouchers, and certified by the auditors appointed by the Board for that purpose, and laid before the Annual General Meeting, together with an approximate balance sheet showing the assets and liabilities of the hospital as on 31st December.

82. The Honorary Treasurer upon his acceptance of office shall ascertain that the respective amounts standing in the various public funds and securities, as entered in the books, are correct, and he shall report to the House Committee the correctness thereof as soon after his appointment as possible.

Secretary.

83. The Secretary shall attend all meetings of the Board, House, and other Committees, read and take minutes of all proceedings thereat, and carry into effect all orders of the Board and sub-committees, and be subject to the Rules and Regulations made by the Board.

General Superintendent.

84. The duties of this officer shall be determined by the Board, and be defined by the Rules and Regulations.

#### Honorary Consulting Medical Officers.

85. There shall be as many Honorary Consulting Physicians and Honorary Consulting Surgeons as may be from time to time appointed by the Board, who shall give their advice and assistance, when required by the Honorary Medical Officers.

86. They shall be selected from those who have served the Institution as Honorary Medical Officers for a period of eight years.

87. In the event of any Honorary Consulting Medical Officer being re-elected as an Honorary Medical Officer, he shall, *ipso facto*, cease to be an Honorary Consulting Medical Officer.

#### Honorary Medical Officers.

88. There shall be four Honorary Physicians, who shall be duly qualified by the possession of a degree of medicine from a British, Irish, or Australian University.

89. There shall be four Honorary Surgeons who shall possess a degree in surgery or a surgeon's diploma from some University or College of Surgeons in the United Kingdom of Great Britain, Ireland, or Australia.

90. There shall be a senior and a junior Honorary Ophthalmic Medical Officer, who shall possess qualification similar to those required for the Honorary Physician or Surgeons, and who shall attend on the patients affected with diseases of the eye, ear, and throat, under such Rules and Regulations as shall hereafter be made by the Board.

91. The Board may, from time to time, create such other honorary medical and surgical, ophthalmic or other special offices, as the state of the requirements of the hospital may seem to demand.

92. No one shall be eligible as an Honorary Physician or Surgeon, or Ophthalmic Medical Officer, unless he shall produce a certificate from the New South Wales Medical Board.

93. The Honorary Physicians and Honorary Surgeons shall be appointed for a period of four years, but one Physician and one Surgeon shall retire every year, the Physician and Surgeon, retiring being those who have served four years, or, in case of death, resignation, or removal, the person or persons who may have been chosen to succeed them. The Honorary Ophthalmic Medical Officers shall retire alternately each second year, but shall be eligible for re-election.

94. The beds in the medical wards of the hospital, shall be divided equally among Honorary Physicians and those of the surgical wards among the Honorary Surgeons, and all vacancies therein shall be re-filled in the order of their occurrence. Until the new hospital is completed the ophthalmic patients shall be arranged by the Board, under the advice of the Honorary Medical Staff, in such manner as may be best adapted to the circumstances of the hospital.

95. Clinical lectures shall be delivered by such of the Honorary Medical Staff, as may be appointed by the Board, at such hours under such rules as may hereafter be determined.

96. Lectures and instruction shall be given to the nursing staff by the Honorary Medical Officers and the Resident Medical Staff, in accordance with the rules therefore provided by the Board.

97. The Honorary Medical Officers shall annually deliver to the Board a medical report made up to the 31st December of each year, which report shall afterwards be laid before the general meeting.

#### Resident Medical Officers.

98. There shall be as many resident medical officers as may be appointed by the Board and for such periods, with such duties and under such conditions as shall be determined by the Rules and Regulations.

#### Medical Students

99. Subject to the provisions of the Sydney Hospital Act and such Rules and Regulations as shall be made by the Board of Directors, medical students shall be admitted to the various departments of the Hospital.

#### Nursing and Training Staff.

100. There shall be a nursing and training staff of head nurses and nurses, which shall be under the control of a Lady Superintendent and Matron, who shall possess certificates of having been duly trained and qualified for her position.

#### General Meetings.

101. The Annual General Meeting of the Governors and Subscribers of the Institution shall be held on a day appointed by the Board, in the month of January or February, when the business shall be transacted in the following order:—

1. The annual report of the Board relative to the operations and general state of the Institution, and the annual report of the Honorary Medical Staff, to be read.
2. An abstract statement of the income and expenditure, for the past year, duly audited, to be received.
3. Communications from the Board or from the officers to be received.
4. Election of office-bearers.

5. Election of Governors to fill vacancies in the Board.

6. Business of which notice has been given.

102. All General Meetings shall be called by advertisement, and none shall be deemed duly constituted unless fifteen Governors be present.

103. In case a sufficient number of Governors to constitute a meeting should not have assembled at thirty minutes after the time appointed for a General Meeting, it shall lapse, but another meeting for the same purpose shall be called within one month, in which case the existing Directors and officers shall remain in office until their successors be appointed.

104. A Special General Meeting shall be called whenever ordered by the Board, or whenever a requisition to that effect, signed by not less than fifteen Governors, stating the propositions to be submitted, shall be presented to the Secretary. The cause of such meeting shall be specified, and not less than seven days' notice given—if practicable.

105. The report, as adopted, shall be printed for circulation, with an alphabetical list of the Governors and subscribers.

#### Auditors.

106. At the Board Meeting to be held in December of each year three Governors shall be appointed auditors, two of whom must sign the balance sheet.

107. At their first meeting for examination of the yearly accounts, the Treasurer shall lay before them a written statement of his receipts and payments for the year preceding, together with an account of all funds and monies belonging to the Institution, and furnish from time to time such vouchers and information relative thereto as may be required by them.

108. They shall, with the assistance of the Treasurer, prepare and lay before the Board, in the month of January or February in every year, a statement of the receipts and expenditure up to the last day of December immediately preceding.

#### House Visitors.

109. The House Visitors, to be appointed by and from the Board, shall in rotation visit the Institution with full power to examine into every part of it, and of the Medical School.

110. They shall keep a register of such occurrences as may be deemed of sufficient importance; and, on the next succeeding meeting of the House Committee, shall make a written report of the same, with such suggestions as they may judge expedient.

#### Funds of the Institution.

111. All legacies, donations, or subscriptions of £50 and upwards, unless specially directed, shall be invested in Public Stocks, Government, City, or Real Securities, in the names of the President, Vice-Presidents, and Honorary Treasurer.

112. No part of the property of the Institution which now is, or any time hereafter may be, so invested, shall be sold out or disposed of except upon an order of the Board (specially summoned), and signed by six Directors at least present at such Board.

113. The expenses shall be defrayed as much as possible from the annual subscriptions, dividends, and interest of the funded and other property, and income of the Institution.

#### Samaritan Fund.

114. The unclaimed monies of all deceased patients shall, at the discretion of the Board, be paid into the Savings' Bank, or otherwise invested to form a fund to be called the Samaritan Fund.

115. This Fund shall be kept entirely distinct from the General Funds of the Institution.

116. The Treasurer of the Institution for the time being shall be the Treasurer of this Fund.

117. The sole object of this charity shall be the relief of patients on leaving the Institution, recommended by or through any one of the Honorary Medical Officers, House Visitors, Honorary Treasurer, or Secretary.

118. Such recommendations to be presented to the House Committee, with whom shall rest the power of determining the merit of the petitioners, and of distributing the funds of the charity.

119. The funds of the charity shall be devoted to the following purposes:—

- For forwarding poor patients to their homes.
- For the relief of poor patients by giving them the means of subsistence for a few days after their discharge.
- For the temporary assistance of poor convalescent patients requiring further medical aid as out-patients, on leaving the Institution.

120. In extreme or urgent cases the Honorary Treasurer or the Secretary may authorise assistance from this Fund.

I certify that this is a true copy of the By-laws as passed by the Board of Directors of the Sydney Hospital.

ARTHUR RENWICK,

9th February, 1882.

President.

1882.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

VACCINATION.

(REPORT FOR 1881.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

The Medical Adviser to the Government to The Principal Under-Secretary.

Sir,

Sydney, 18 June, 1882.

I have the honor to forward herewith the Annual Vaccination Return for the year 1881.

I have, &c.,

H. G. ALLEYNE,

Medical Adviser.

TABLE A.

RETURN showing the number of Persons Vaccinated by the Government Vaccinators in Sydney and Suburbs during the year 1881.

Vaccinator.	Under 1 year of age.				From 1 to 5 years.				From 5 to 10 years.				Over 10 years.				Total.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.
Blaxland Herbert.....	6	5	11	11	27	27	54	54	14	21	35	34	393	400	793	448	440	453	893	547
Browne Valentine Edward..	4	4	8	8	25	15	40	40	23	11	34	34	26	17	43	43	73	47	125	125
Carruthers Charles (Click) ..	14	13	27	26	87	70	157	153	68	67	135	129	..	..	..	..	169	150	319	308
Cumming Frederick.....	25	27	52	52	163	123	286	283	129	118	247	247	12	16	28	28	331	289	620	620
Egan Miles (Superintendent of the Vaccine Institute.)	227	243	472	472	235	376	661	661	244	324	568	568	..	..	..	..	756	945	1,701	1,701
Evans Owen Spencer.....	25	23	48	44	65	56	121	113	60	61	121	116	..	..	..	..	150	140	290	273
Evans Owen Frederick Sey- mour.	9	3	12	9	10	16	26	24	11	10	21	19	..	..	..	..	30	29	59	52
Goode W. H.....	1	..	1	1	10	16	26	25	162	142	294	294	33	35	68	66	196	193	389	386
Gilhooley James Charles ..	22	20	42	42	163	121	284	284	112	127	239	239	..	..	..	..	297	298	595	595
Hill Joseph Higham.....	20	7	27	26	17	11	28	23	17	11	28	23	87	62	149	134	141	91	232	211
Jones James Aberdein.....	26	23	49	49	135	123	258	256	74	102	176	174	..	..	..	..	235	248	483	479
Jones Richard Theophilus..	31	56	87	87	204	191	395	395	160	178	338	334	..	..	..	..	395	425	820	816
Kyngdon F. H.....	11	6	17	17	31	31	62	61	23	16	39	39	14	32	46	46	79	85	164	163
M'Donagh Patrick.....	21	21	42	42	77	74	151	151	47	34	101	101	6	8	14	14	151	157	308	308
Nillett Francis Dorrington..	4	5	9	9	25	18	43	43	6	7	13	12	..	..	..	..	35	30	65	64
Parker Joseph.....	1	..	1	1	4	7	11	11	8	7	15	14	..	..	..	..	13	14	27	26
Scholes Richard Battersby..	..	..	..	..	2	3	5	5	3	1	4	1	135	..	135	73	140	4	144	79
Sedgwick William Gillett ..	61	60	120	130	345	292	637	632	290	243	443	436	..	..	..	..	606	604	1,210	1,198
Tibbitts Walter Hugh.....	1	2	3	3	21	19	40	40	19	14	33	33	..	..	..	..	41	35	76	76
Ward Robert Dalzell.....	9	13	22	22	43	51	94	93	34	34	68	66	47	17	64	63	133	115	248	244
Total for Sydney and Suburbs.....	518	542	1,060	1,051	1,741	1,645	3,386	3,357	1,404	1,548	2,952	2,918	753	587	1,340	915	4,416	4,322	8,738	8,241

H. G. ALLEYNE,  
Medical Adviser.

Sydney, 18th July, 1882.



TABLE B.

RETURN showing the number of Persons Vaccinated by the Government Vaccinators in the Country Districts of the Colony during the year 1881.

Districts.	Under 1 year of age.				From 1 to 5 years.				From 5 to 10 years.				Over 10 years.				Total.				
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	
Albury	81	84	165	162	121	132	253	240	51	05	116	115	45	51	96	95	298	332	630	621	
Armidale	86	63	149	145	248	253	496	492	165	183	348	339	..	..	..	..	494	499	993	976	
Bathurst	30	36	75	75	192	215	407	406	151	157	308	303	..	..	..	..	382	408	790	789	
Bega	20	28	58	56	148	134	282	272	153	128	281	281	42	52	94	83	373	342	715	702	
Berrina	13	11	24	24	114	111	225	217	123	161	280	269	..	..	..	..	257	282	539	515	
Bombala	14	8	22	22	28	28	56	56	42	44	86	86	18	30	48	48	125	138	263	263	
Brewarrina	16	11	27	26	91	91	182	182	26	15	41	41	..	..	..	..	68	89	107	107	
Bronlee	9	6	15	15	26	26	52	52	64	61	125	117	23	30	53	50	194	164	358	341	
Bulli	55	43	98	98	201	145	346	346	139	115	254	254	84	185	219	218	470	438	917	916	
Camden, Narellan, & Picton	39	39	78	78	141	141	282	282	115	127	242	242	96	89	185	185	391	351	742	741	
Carcoar	10	16	26	26	59	90	149	149	54	66	120	118	..	..	..	..	123	172	295	293	
Clarence	13	19	32	32	76	82	157	152	72	70	148	148	..	..	..	..	160	177	337	332	
Coolah	12	8	20	20	96	103	199	198	169	213	382	382	..	..	..	..	277	324	601	600	
Cooma	15	18	33	33	71	70	140	147	135	105	240	238	..	..	..	..	221	202	423	418	
Coonamble	9	20	29	29	55	55	110	110	78	93	171	171	..	..	..	..	142	168	310	310	
Coonawundra	4	9	13	13	28	30	58	64	37	46	83	81	20	37	57	57	89	128	217	215	
Cowra	26	26	50	46	26	33	59	60	12	10	22	22	20	19	39	33	89	87	170	159	
Deniliquin	14	16	30	30	74	43	117	117	41	42	83	83	80	99	179	179	233	267	500	485	
Dubbo	27	24	51	49	156	143	299	298	205	204	409	404	..	..	..	..	129	101	230	230	
Dungog	40	45	85	85	143	148	291	296	144	144	288	288	45	42	87	87	338	371	709	751	
Forbes	116	110	226	226	504	498	1,004	1,004	800	731	1,531	1,531	221	283	504	504	1,701	1,614	3,315	3,315	
Glen Innes	30	18	48	48	109	110	219	219	103	120	223	223	41	74	115	115	283	322	605	605	
Goulburn	14	17	31	31	56	60	116	116	89	91	180	180	..	..	..	..	169	168	327	327	
Grafton	17	28	45	41	105	118	223	220	183	95	198	198	..	..	..	..	225	239	464	459	
Grenfell	60	40	106	106	268	250	508	500	337	303	645	635	198	122	320	287	853	726	1,579	1,523	
Gulgong	59	16	75	75	112	147	259	259	107	109	216	216	..	..	..	..	270	343	613	619	
Gundagai	17	87	104	144	112	147	259	259	107	109	216	216	..	..	..	..	188	153	341	341	
Gunnedah	5	1	6	6	17	13	30	27	10	10	20	19	7	13	20	18	39	37	76	70	
Hartley	20	14	34	34	44	65	109	111	64	72	136	122	..	..	..	..	95	78	173	205	
Hay	6	1	7	7	17	13	30	27	10	10	20	19	7	13	20	18	39	37	76	70	
Hillston	23	29	52	52	143	123	266	263	165	159	324	310	140	113	253	213	476	424	900	847	
Inverell	24	11	35	35	125	136	261	261	100	127	227	227	7	5	12	12	256	279	535	535	
Kempsey	27	29	56	56	223	260	483	483	363	313	626	626	293	309	602	602	911	1,001	1,912	1,909	
Kiama and Shoalhaven	78	70	148	148	230	226	456	455	212	209	421	421	7	4	11	11	527	509	1,036	1,035	
Lambton, New Lambton, & Waratah.	14	18	32	32	58	65	123	117	128	127	254	247	43	51	94	92	243	261	504	488	
Lismore	7	3	10	10	41	26	67	67	26	30	56	56	23	13	36	30	97	72	169	169	
Liverpool	6	6	12	11	31	24	55	54	23	17	40	39	..	2	2	2	60	49	109	106	
Macdonald River	86	77	163	163	432	444	876	876	424	452	926	926	28	41	69	69	1,020	1,014	2,034	2,034	
Maitland	165	176	341	341	435	419	854	854	323	418	739	739	247	317	564	564	1,170	1,325	2,495	2,495	
Mudgee	11	8	19	19	49	46	94	94	52	50	102	102	55	79	134	134	167	182	349	349	
Murrumbidgee	11	11	22	22	37	36	73	73	31	31	62	62	38	62	85	85	222	210	432	432	
Muswellbrook	14	20	34	34	85	88	173	172	103	120	223	220	..	..	..	..	202	220	421	420	
Narrabri	1	3	4	4	11	7	18	15	5	5	10	10	..	..	..	..	17	15	32	32	
Narrandora	70	57	127	127	257	255	512	511	168	167	335	332	163	202	365	360	658	634	1,292	1,290	
Newcastle	120	119	239	234	367	340	707	692	579	684	1,263	1,255	116	212	207	1,163	1,258	2,421	2,353		
New England and Gwydir	3	5	8	8	8	8	17	14	11	14	25	23	..	..	..	..	22	28	50	42	
Oberon	42	33	75	72	274	270	544	543	379	399	778	778	761	126	167	312	290	521	598	1,119	1,066
Orange	12	13	25	25	46	44	90	90	141	136	277	277	..	..	..	..	189	193	392	392	
Parramatta	49	42	91	91	280	253	533	533	495	478	973	971	047	323	970	886	1,471	1,101	2,572	2,481	
Patrick's Plains	56	48	103	103	234	220	454	454	247	245	492	492	206	336	602	602	802	849	1,651	1,651	
Penrith	9	11	20	19	79	60	145	135	77	80	157	149	..	..	..	..	165	157	322	303	
Queanbeyan	11	15	26	24	81	83	164	161	105	120	225	225	..	..	..	..	197	218	415	410	
Richmond and Windsor	7	21	28	28	119	111	230	230	171	146	317	317	..	..	..	..	207	278	485	475	
Richmond & Tweed Rivers.	24	39	63	60	54	57	111	108	63	64	127	123	..	..	..	..	141	160	301	291	
Rockley	19	24	42	38	156	153	309	291	156	161	317	296	..	..	..	..	330	338	668	625	
Rylstone	17	10	27	27	124	123	247	247	40	47	87	87	25	6	31	31	206	186	392	392	
Scone	24	17	41	38	106	98	204	200	121	88	209	204	26	25	51	51	277	228	505	493	
Tamworth and Murrumbidgee	7	4	11	11	22	26	48	48	39	41	80	80	..	..	..	..	68	71	139	139	
Tooma and Tumberumba	16	15	31	31	69	49	118	118	64	76	140	140	37	15	52	52	180	155	341	341	
Urana and Adelong	33	8	41	40	203	217	420	406	334	380	714	697	235	227	462	447	805	832	1,637	1,590	
Urana	14	13	27	27	42	28	70	70	32	16	48	38	..	..	..	..	78	57	135	135	
Vegetable Creek	6	5	11	11	59	37	96	96	49	47	96	95	10	26	36	35	124	115	239	237	
Wagga Wagga	23	22	45	45	60	43	103	102	40	37	77	75	..	..	..	..	402	353	755	755	
Walcha	67	50	117	117	211	219	430	430	200	198	398	398	..	..	..	..	123	102	225	222	
WallSEND	19	7	26	26	33	33	66	66	33	33	66	66	..	..	..	..	478	467	945	945	
Warialda	22	19	41	40	100	62	162	158	51	45	96	96	45	45	90	90	143	135	283	283	
Wellington	3	5	8	8	52	42	94	94	72	70	142	137	33	124	157	129	227	275	502	464	
Wollombi	44	35	79	79	159	164	323	323	191	236	427	427	..	..	..	..	111	95	206	206	
Wollongong	19	17	36	36	88	98	186	186	101	123	224	224	..	..	..	..	394	435	829	829	
Yass	12	19	31	31	117	111	228	228	150	174	324	324	..	..	..	..	285	330	621	621	
Young	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	279	304	583	583	
Total for the Country Districts	2,210	2,075	4,285	4,234	8,166	8,338	18,004	17,814	10,138	10,482	20,620	20,376	3,623	3,913	7,536	7,277	25,137	25,308	50,445	49,701	

Sydney, 18th July, 1882.

H. G. ALLEYNE, M.D.,  
Medical Adviser.

TABLE C.

RETURN showing the number of Persons Vaccinated by the Government Vaccinators in the Colony of New South Wales during the year 1881.

	Under 1 year of age.				From 1 to 5 years.				From 5 to 10 years.				Over 10 years.				Total.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.
City and Suburbs .....	518	542	1,060	1,051	1,741	1,045	3,386	3,357	1,404	1,548	2,952	2,918	758	587	1,340	915	4,416	4,322	8,788	8,241
Country Districts .....	2,210	2,075	4,285	4,284	9,166	8,838	18,004	17,814	10,138	10,482	20,620	20,376	3,628	3,913	7,536	7,277	25,137	25,308	50,446	49,701
Total for the Colony ....	2,728	2,617	5,345	5,285	10,907	10,483	21,300	21,171	11,542	12,030	23,572	23,294	4,376	4,500	8,876	8,192	29,553	29,630	59,233	57,942

Sydney, 18th July, 1882.

H. G. ALLEYNE, M.D.,  
Medical Adviser.

N.B.—In addition to the above the following Re-vaccinations have also been performed by the Government Vaccinators in the Colony of New South Wales during the year 1881, viz :—482 males, 574 females ; 1,056 total ; 1,038 successful.

Sydney, 18th July, 1882.

H. G. ALLEYNE, M.D.,  
Medical Adviser.



1882.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIP "VERNON."

(REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 1882.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

The Superintendent, N.S.S. "Vernon," to The Under-Secretary of Public Instruction.

Sir, N.S.S. "Vernon," 12 July, 1882.

I have the honor to submit the usual Annual Report of the Institution under my charge for the year ended 30th June, 1882.

2. The health of the boys continues in the same satisfactory condition as mentioned in my former reports, although for the first time in seven years I have to record one death, that of a poor fellow who had for some time been suffering from heart disease, a complaint to which he finally succumbed. With this exception no sickness of any importance has occurred, amongst an average daily ship's company of 203 officers and boys.

Altogether twelve cases have been under treatment, seven from sickness, five from wounds, and these are made up as follows:—Heart disease, two; shingles, two; scabies, one; fever, one; retention of urine, one; paralysis of bladder, one; contusions, three; cuts, two. At the present date we are quite free from sickness. Taking into consideration the class from which the boys are recruited, and the condition in which they arrive—the majority suffering from the effects of filth, exposure, insufficient food, &c.,—the sanitary condition of the Institution seems to be capable of but little improvement.

3. The expenditure per head has been somewhat higher [than was the case last year, the cost then being £23 13s. 10d., while for the last twelve months it was £24 8s., an increase of 14s. 2d. This is to be accounted for by the increase of the price of provisions and the expenditure incurred in almost entirely re-rigging the ship, which entailed a heavy expense for new masts, yards, ropes, &c., not likely to occur again for many years. Clothing has cost 7s. 3d. less each boy, and the amount paid in salaries shows the substantial reduction of £2 7s. per head upon last year's account, and is less than half the cost of many preceding years, while an effective supervision is maintained over the boys, they being constantly both night and day under the care of a responsible officer. By reference to former annual reports it will be seen that with a single exception, alluded to above, the gross cost is considerably less than in any preceding year since the establishment of the "Vernon."

4. A steady increase seems to have set in of late years in the numbers entering and leaving, and during the twelve months just ended, more boys have passed through the ship than in any former year. Admissions amount to 118, and discharges to 95; the total number of boys who have been on board during the year being 283. Of the 118 admissions, 101 have been new committals, the remainder having been returned under the conditions specified in table 1. The following list of Police Courts shows the committing Benches in various parts of the Colony, and the number sent from each:—

Sydney Courts.		Number of boys sent from each Police Court.	
Water Police .....	37		Central Police..... 20
Suburban Courts.			
Redfern .....	5	Newtown..... 8	
Country Courts.			
Albury .....	1	Grafton .....	1
Armidale .....	1	Maitland .....	3
Burrowa .....	1	Murrurundi .....	4
Campbelltown .....	1	Mudgee .....	1
Cobar .....	1	Mossgiel .....	1
Cowra .....	1	Newcastle .....	4
Dubbo .....	2	Paterson .....	1
Goulburn .....	2	Quirindi.....	1
Gosford .....	2	Walgett .....	1
Gunnedah.....	1	Wilcannia.....	1

This gives thirty-one from the country, and seventy-one from Sydney and its suburbs.

Particulars as to  
percentage.

5. I have compiled a return showing particulars with regard to the parents of the 101 children who have been sent here during the year. This is made up from the *précis* of evidence taken in each case when the boys are tried. It is as follows:—

Mother a prostitute; child illegitimate.....	1	Father dead; mother a prostitute .....	5
Father deserted; mother living with Aboriginal .....	1	Mother dead; father unable to control .....	12
Father dead; mother married a Chinaman .....	1	Father dead; mother a drunkard .....	5
Father dead; mother in gaol .....	1	Mother in gaol; father unable to control .....	3
Father deserted; mother dead .....	2	Father deserted; mother unable to control or support .....	2
Father dead; mother married again .....	4	Father dead; mother unable to control.....	5
Father dead; mother unable to support or control.....	4	Parents unknown .....	7
Parents in gaol.....	1	Parents deserted .....	2
Parents drunkards; unfit to have charge of children ...	4	Parents unable to control .....	22
Mother dead; father a thief and a drunkard ..	2	Parents dead .....	9
Mother dead; father in gaol.....	1	Parents unable to support or control .....	7

People when able  
to contribute  
made to do so.

Machinery for  
compelling  
people to pay  
too cumbersome.

Interest still  
taken in the  
"Vernon" by  
"old boys,"  
many of whom  
visit and write  
to us.

Boys formerly  
inmates now  
holding good  
positions.

Officers pleased  
to find they are  
regarded in a  
friendly light by  
former inmates.

These people are, when able, made to contribute towards the support of their neglected children; but the greatest difficulty is experienced in getting anything from them, and the time lost in taking legal proceedings to compel them to pay is very great, and is hardly repaid by the results gained. Last year I obtained £150; this year the largest contribution yet made was paid into the Treasury, £218. This is a decided improvement, but still does not nearly amount to sufficient.

6. During the year we have had many visits from "old boys"—some of whom are still serving their apprenticeship, while others have long completed their time. One had left the vessel as long back as 1872; another, a frequent visitor to the ship, was apprenticed in 1873, served his time faithfully, and has for the last few years held a responsible and lucrative position in the Government service; another one, sent here in 1872, and apprenticed in the usual course for two years, has for sometime had a shop in Sydney, where he lives with his wife and family. In addition to visits to the ship, a large correspondence has been kept up with boys who have left the Institution, and it is gratifying to the officers of the vessel to find that so kindly a feeling is entertained towards them by lads who were at one time under their care. A few from the many letters recently received are here given, just as the boys wrote them, but with names omitted:—

Dear Sir,

It is now 12 months since I wrote last, and I think I am improving a little. I have got a very good master and Mrs.; they are both very kind to me. I like bush life better than if I were in the town. I am very thankful to you Captain for getting me such a good master. 2 years of my time is up, and I have twelve more months to serve. We are very busy out mustering in the bush just now. We have had a very severe winter and summer, and most of the squatters have lost a good deal of cattle. There has been no grass for them to eat. I heard that some of the officers had left. I suppose Mr. Gorman is still on board. I saw some of the Vernon boy in Dungog and Maitland when I was down with Mr. C—, and now, dear sir, I will say good night, wishing you and Mrs. Neitenstein are quite well, and all the boys.

I remain yours truly,

E.N.R.

Dear friend,

I now take the pleasure of writing you these few lines, hoping to find you in good health. I am getting to like the place where I am. Mr. W— is very kind to me. It is very nice place where I am. Mr. — is never grumbling with me, I always do what I am told, and I do it with a will. I have had plenty of work to do lately. This is all I have to say at present.

I remain your affectionate friend,

G.I.H.

Dear Sir,

I take the trouble of writing you these few lines hoping to find you all well as it leaves me at present. Sir, give my respects to Misses Neitenstein, Mr. Mason, Mr. Gorman, and also to the bostswain. I am kindly treated; I like the place very well and they are very kind to me all round the neighbourhood; I am never pleased to hard work, and I hope my dear brother is behaved himself during the time he has been there, and it is hoped so to further orders. Sir, tell my brother to write to his parents if they have sent their address. Dear Sir, this is all I have to say at present.

I remain yours, truly,

J.L.

My dear Sir,

As it is your wish that I should write to you, I now have the pleasure of doing so. I like this place very much and they are all very kind to me; I am learning to ride and to milk; I also learn my lessons every day. I hope you are quite well and also all the officers on board, and I thank you very much for all your kindness to me while on the ship. When I improve in my writing I hope to be able to write to you often and let you know how I am getting on. Now I must conclude, and remain, dear Sir,

Yours respectfully,

A.A.

Dear Sir,

I received your letter on last Friday; I am glad you are all well; I am getting on very well myself at present, I have been six this last week and was not able to do my work, but I am better now; it is very hot here now. I thank you for giving my letter to P— which I asked you to do for me; my master and misses was glad to see that you answered my letter. Will you please give this letter to P—, also to. I do believe there was some one came for me but I was gone away, it was too late to see me. I suppose you have got the same quantity of boys on board that you had when I was on. I suppose you know that M— has gone back to Sydney this two months ago. I suppose you have plenty of rain in Sydney; here we have very little. So now I conclude with my kindest love to you all.

I remain, your truly friend,

W.I.M.

My dear Mr. Neitenstein,

And I hope you are well as it leaves me at present, and I like the place very well, and Mr. M— let me go to the races and to the show and L— is living about 3 miles from me. We are planting our winter potatoes now, and Mrs. M— is very kind to me, and I am learning to milk. They keep a few cows and it is a nice quiet place, and their is no larrikins about their, and I go to church now and again. This is all I got to say at present.

J.E.

Most honoured Sir,

Amboyna Island.

I write these few lines hoping to find you in good health as it leaves me at present; I'm very sorry for not writing before but it can't be helped and I do so now. In six months my time will be up, but I intend to stop here a long time as I am with a kind and good master. We had a very heavy passage after we left Sydney; we have made eight or nine trips around the islands since. We were one month and a half from Sydney to Singapore, and she is a fine barque. I am on board one of the Captain's schooners now keeping a watch and learning navigation, which I will soon know. I hope you oblige me a little, sir, as you often did, by writing a few lines to my poor mother, as I forget the address, to let her know how I am getting on and will be home soon. Remember me also to Mr. Mason, Mr. Gorman, and the boatswain, and I thank them very much for their kindness to me while I was on board. If you would like to write a few lines back I will give you my address with the greatest of pleasure. I have no more to say at present.

I remain, yours truly,

J. M'G.

Dear

Dear Captain,

I am very sorry I have not written before as I haven't been able to write well. I think no boy could be sent to a better place. I have a good master and mistress, not like some master good and Mrs. bad. I have plenty of everything. I asked for anything I get it. I hope you are quite well and Mrs. Neitenstein. Give my kind respects to Mr. Gorman. I have learnt to plough, milk, ride, swim, preserve fruit, cure bacon, make mushroom ketchup. I can garden pretty well. I now have £15 in the bank, which I think no boy in B— has. I was very sorry to see that the main top didn't win the race. We were coming on board only master couldn't get away, so we might come next year. I am in the accidents sometimes like on ship. When I first came up here I could not agree with the townspeople, they used to complain about something or other. It is beautiful to see the snow in winter, it is very cold and frosty of a morning. I like my place very much, they are very kind. I have a good place and I like them. I thank you very much for sending me to such a place. We live in the prettiest place in the town, and ask Mr. Gorman to write and tell us how there getting on.

O.F.Y.

Captain Neitenstein,

I now take the pleasure of writing to you these few lines to find you in good health as it leaves me at present. I am getting on all right, and K— and S— is getting on all right too. I like my master and misses very well. I hope you are getting on all right, and Mr. Maison, and Mr. Gorman, and all the boys. K— and S— is learning to ride. K— is learning to milk the cows. That's all I have got to say at present.

Remain your affection friend,  
W.H.

My dear friend, Captain Neitenstein,

I now take the pleasure of writing these few lines hoping to find you in good health as it leaves me and S— at present. We are getting on all right, and I hope you are as well as us. I like the bush very well. Me and Smith is learning to ride. Mrs. P— and Mr. P— are very kind to us. I hope Mr. Masson and Mr. Gorman be getting on all right. We had nice rain up here; it is very hot up here. W— H— is all right. That is all I have got to say at present.

I remain your affection friend,  
W.K.

Dear Sir,

It is a long time since I have wrote to you, so I am now going to write a few lines to tell you how I am getting on with Mr. —. I am growing tall now, and I will soon be able to stick a buck-jumper now. The other day when I was out at one of the selections they was trying to put some horses in the yard, and every minute the horses went near the gate of the yard they would break back, for there was not enough hands to keep them up. I was down at the well, and a yellow fellow lent me his horse to help them, and I got on, and off I went, and there was a dead tree laying down on the ground, and I tried to slew him off the tree, but I could not for I was going too quick, and the horse jumped right over the tree with me on his back, and Mr. — was standing at the well looking at me, and he said I never moved a inch off my saddle so that is a good sign I will soon be able to stick a buckjumper. I am quite well at present, and so are my mates. This is all I have got to say at present, so I remain,

Yours truly,  
A.S.

My dear Sir,

I take the pleasure of writing you these few lines, hoping to find you in good health. I am in good health myself. I would like to know how all the boys are getting on. I hope they are all in good health. I have learned a lot of things since I have been away from the "Vernon." I would be very glad to know all the boys are getting on. I hope all the Officers are well. I hope none of the boys are sick. I have never be sick myself since I have been here, and I hope I never do be sick whilest I am there. I have never forgot my prayers that I was learnt there, and I always do say them every night when I am going to bed. I am very glad that I was learnt to read and write. I can read and write very well. When I went to the "Vernon" I couldnt neather write nor read, and I am glad that I went there. This is all I have to say at present. I would like to know how all my friends are getting. I can ride very well since I came here. This is all I have to write, my dear Sir,

J.M.

My dear Sir,

I hope you are in good health, as it leaves me at present. I would like to know how you and all the officers are getting on. My time will be done in six months, and I hope I shall see you all. I like my master and Miss well, and the place, well it is a wild bush where we are liveng. I am riding horses every day very near, and I go to Dungog one day every week. I hear from my father and mother now and again, and there is two bushrangers brake out up near G—. They robbed one man of forty pounds. This is all I have got to say at present.

I remain,  
Your affectionate Friend,

J.M.

Captain Neitenstein.

Dear Sir,

With thanks I acknowledge the receipt of your letter. I feel very much obliged to you for writing to me. I have not much time for writing myself, as there is always plenty of work on a farm. I am in good health at present; this part of the country agrees with me grand, and with plenty to eat and a good employer I think I shall be able to run my time very comfortable. I can truly say I am truly sorry for all I have done in the past, and for all the sorrow and trouble I caused others, but as the old saying puts it "never to late to mend," I will try in the future never again to get myself into trouble and to grieve those I love best. I am sorry to hear you have increased in numbers and that boys will be so foolish. Please remember me kindly to all on board, and with best wishes to you and yours,

I now remain,  
Yours respectfully,  
H.A.E.K.

P.—.

Dear Sir,

I now write you these few lines, hoping that you are quite well, as I am myself at present. I was happy to see you look all right when I saw you in Sydney last fortnight. I am getting on nicely up here. It is very cold up here, and I suppose you feel the cold down there worse than it is up here. I was fifteen last Sunday week. I might come down some day. I have no more to say at present. I now must conclude with my best respects to the Captain and all on board, and except the same Mr. Mason from your sincere friend,

W.J.

7. When the weather has proved favourable, the boys have been landed in Balmain on Sundays and marched to their respective places of worship. On wet days the Church of England service has been conducted on board by myself. In addition to this, prayers are read night and morning, and a number of ladies and gentlemen conduct religious instruction on board at frequent intervals—127 visits were made to the ship during the twelve months. The Rev. Mr. Tress, who for some years has ministered to the Protestant inmates, this week has paid us his last visit, having left the neighbourhood, much to the regret of all on board. The interest he has taken in the Institution and his kindness to the boys have at all times been very great, and have much conduced to the well being and good order of the Institution. The Reverend Messrs. Muraire and Tressallet continue to visit us on behalf of the Roman Catholic children, and have always been ready to afford us assistance and advice, for which I tender my best thanks.

Religious instruction.

8. A large schoolroom has been constructed since my last report in the lower hold of the vessel, and is a great improvement in every respect upon the main deck saloon formerly used, which was not nearly large enough. Our present schoolroom is 40 feet long, 38 feet wide, 10 feet high, and is fitted with the usual school appliances. Light and air are admitted from two hatchways at each end, and also from six large ports or windows cut in the side a few feet above the water. The school, as heretofore, is conducted upon the half-time principle, and the system pursued the same as in the Public Schools ashore. Most of our recruits are unable to read or write when coming on board (*vide* Table 7), and in the short space of time the

School.  
New schoolroom.

Majority of boys only remain twelve months on board, and are then provided with a situation.  
Report of Inspector.

the majority remain—twelve months—very much cannot be done; but the results obtained will be best seen from the report hereunder of Mr. District Inspector M'Creddie, who inspected the school upon the 1st and 2nd June last:—

*First Class.*

Reading, fair (meanings, &c., tolerable).	Attention, fair.
Writing, upper, very fair; lower, tolerable.	Mental effort, fair.
Dictation, moderate (spelling, defective).	Mental culture, tolerable.
Arithmetic, tolerable.	General proficiency, tolerable to fair.
Singing, fair.	

*Second Class.*

Reading, tolerable.	Singing, fair.
Writing, fair.	Attention, very fair.
Dictation, tolerable to fair.	Mental effort, fair.
Arithmetic, tolerable.	Mental culture, tolerable.
Grammar, not taught.	General proficiency, tolerable to fair.

*Third Class.*

Reading, tolerable (spelling, meanings, &c., moderate to tolerable).	Attention, very fair.
Writing, fair.	Mental effort, fair.
Dictation, tolerable.	Mental culture, tolerable.
Arithmetic, tolerable.	General proficiency, tolerable to fair.
Singing, fair.	Organization, very much improved by the new school-room, which is commodious and suitable.

Drilling regularly prosecuted.  
Inspection by Superintendent of drill.

9. Besides the studies pursued in school, which every boy attends three hours daily, the usual drills have been regularly engaged in, with much advantage to the boys both physically and morally. Manning yards, crossing yards, boat-drill, sailing and pulling, cutlass and small-arm exercises, drilling at fire quarters, have been regularly prosecuted, and the light infantry exercise has been systematically taught on the parade ground facing the vessel on Biloela. On the 21st ultimo, Captain Strong, Superintendent of drill, inspected the boys at battalion drill, and complimented them upon the steady and effective way in which the various evolutions were carried out.

Usual ship's work.

10. In addition to the above, the ordinary work in connection with keeping a large ship in order has had to be performed, and has involved a considerable amount of industrial training, as will be understood upon perusal of the following table, giving particulars of the amount of labour done by the officers and boys during the year just ended, with its estimated value:—

Estimated monetary value of boys and officers work.

	£	s.	d.
Jumpers made, 206, at 2s. ... ..	20	12	0
Trousers „ 503, at 2s. ... ..	50	6	0
Repairs to clothing ... ..	50	0	0
Caps, 300, at 1s. ... ..	15	0	0
Flannels, 486, at 1s. 6d. ... ..	36	9	0
Making maindeck and fore-castle awnings ... ..	18	0	0
Hoods for hatches ... ..	10	0	0
Making hammock cloths... ..	8	0	0
Making hammocks, 50, at 3s. 6d. ... ..	8	15	0
Repairing hammocks, beds, awnings, hoods, tarpaulins, clews, &c. ... ..	40	0	0
Fishing-net making and repairing ... ..	50	0	0
General rigger's work ... ..	150	0	0
Painting ship, inside and out, three times ... ..	60	0	0
„ boats ... ..	12	0	0
„ masts and yards ... ..	20	0	0
Carpenters' work—constructing new schoolroom, book-presses, laboratory, scientific apparatus, repairing boats, spars, forms, and general ship's work ... ..	120	0	0
Cooking and general steward's work, performed by 1 officer with 11 boy assistants ... ..	175	0	0
Washing during the year (each boy washes his own clothing, about 8 articles, weekly, and a hammock every fortnight), 83,096, at 1½d. ... ..	519	7	0
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>£1,363</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>

Exceptionally heavy nature of the ship's work.

In connection with the above, I would desire to draw attention to the unusually heavy nature of the seamanship work performed by us. The ship was stripped to her three lower masts; the old mainmast found to be rotten was taken out and a new one stepped; new foreyard was made out of the old mainmast, while the condemned foreyard afforded material for the construction of a spar to replace an unsuitable topsail-yard, which in its turn was made into a topgallant-yard, and so on. The lower and topmast rigging has been turned in and served afresh; new lifts, foot ropes, and braces have been fitted, and the work aloft generally overhauled. This has all been done by ourselves without any outside help (excepting a man for a short time to assist the carpenter), and nautical men will appreciate the heavy labour involved in carrying out the above, which was a work of no ordinary occurrence or description.

All refitting done by ourselves.

Boys kept fully employed.  
Library.

11. It will be seen that the boys are kept fully occupied during working hours, but the necessity for recreation has not been overlooked. The former schoolroom has been converted into a library and reading-room, where the lads are permitted to read any book they please from the varied description in stock, now numbering 200. The stock is shortly to be increased to 240 volumes, by the addition of some *Graphics*, *Illustrated London News*, &c., now being bound in Darlinghurst Gaol. Chess, draughts, dominoes, &c., are also played here; while cricket, football, rounders, and other games form the outdoor amusements, which are engaged in on Cockatoo Island, and occasionally at Redbank, Lane Cove. Boating excursions usually take place at intervals to some of the numerous quiet spots in the harbour, where the boys can swim and land for a game; and fortnightly, during the season, net fishing has been successfully carried out on the shores of Middle Harbour—sufficient fish being caught to feed all hands engaged, often nearly 100. The various regattas have also been attended; the firing parties being furnished from among the boys. A new departure from

from the usual series of amusements, partaking of an educational as well as of a recreative nature, has recently been introduced with gratifying success. One end of the new schoolroom has been fitted up with a platform screen, laboratory, &c., and here has been given every Wednesday since the commencement of the long evenings a series of lantern readings upon such subjects as "London," "Scotland," "Natural Phenomena," "Ireland," "The Tower of London," "Westminster Abbey," "Ship-building," "Practical Mining," &c. The eighteenth lecture of the series will be given to-night upon the British Museum. These lectures are illustrated by collections of photographic views generously lent us by the Technical College Committee of the School of Arts and Mr. Hurwood, of Sydney, and are exhibited by means of the ship's oxy-hydrogen by-unial dissolving view apparatus lately purchased in London with the prizes won at several of the regattas held in Sydney, supplemented from the vote for the ship by the permission of the Minister of Public Instruction. All these amusements form very powerful incentives to good conduct, as no "bad boys" are allowed to participate.

Winter course of lectures.

12. During the year seventy-five have been apprenticed, of which number twenty have gone as sailors on the "Wolverene." Captain Symons gives all these lads a good character with one exception, who is classed "indifferent, but improving." Ten more are now being prepared for the same service and will leave this ship when they have been twelve months on board.

Number apprenticed, 75.

13. During the period that the "Vernon" has been established as an industrial school, since the 6th May, 1867, 1,130 boys have been taken from the streets, &c., and sent here. Of these 942 have been apprenticed or discharged to relatives, leaving 188 now on board. From masters of boys who are still serving their apprenticeship I have lately received a large number of reports of a most favourable character in reply to my inquiries as to the conduct of their apprentices during the year. The results of these reports are as follows:—177 good, four indifferent, six absconded, eleven boys returned with indentures cancelled, and of twenty-three no report has yet been received.

Conduct of the boys sent to H.M.S. "Wolverene."

Resumé. 1,130 boys on board during the fifteen years.

Results of circulars recently sent out.

Those marked "no report" have been referred to the Inspector-General of Police, and I have no doubt that the number of "goods" will be increased as the result of his inquiry, as masters often allow replies to my circulars to stand over for a time and forget all about them. Last year out of twenty-three "no reports" referred to the police twenty were found to be doing well to the satisfaction of their employers. Of the eleven indentures cancelled two were returned for the purpose of being discharged to their fathers, and five were sent back by their master (who was about to leave his residence) and suitable situations were found for them elsewhere.

Personal supervision the most effective.

13. Perhaps the best proof of the manner in which the Institution has performed its task in reclaiming the vicious youngsters of the colony will be afforded by a perusal of the following letters lately received from masters of boys, taken from amongst a large number in my possession; and it should be borne in mind that the majority of these lads were convicted for various offences prior to being sent here, some three times, and several five or six times. Names are omitted otherwise the letters are given as written. (These letters have been copied by several of the boys now on board, and are presented as specimens of their handwriting for your inspection—some of these lads were unable to read or write when coming on board, and the remainder have improved.)

Best practical proof of success from opinions of masters of boys.

Specimens of handwriting of present inmates now submitted.

"I have paid into the Dungog Branch Saving Bank the sum of £8 9s. credit; the boy continues to behave himself well, but like all boys he requires looking after strictly and carefully. I have no hesitation in saying that the training they receive on board your ship is a good domestic one, when you take into consideration the rif-raff you have to deal with, it is something very superior to what is understood as a prison training."

"S. is getting on very well indeed; in fact one of the best boys I ever had. He is very happy and contented. I don't suppose he will leave me when his time is up. I have the pleasure to state that my apprentice is nearly a man, and he is doing very well."

"My dear Sir,—Your boy appears to have taken it for granted that he might come and spend to-day with you, but as he did not ask me until late last night I did not think it desirable without knowing if you approved, and how he was to reach the ship in case he might fall among thieves. He would now like to come to see you on Sunday next; I have no objection if you have none, and will kindly advise me how he is to reach the vessel and leave it so I may check the time he is absent.—W.W."

"He is a very good boy, and if I had more work for him would be valuable. It is not a bad feature in him wishing to pay you a visit.—Yours truly, P."

"The boy G.C. has turned out well. He is strictly honest and truthful, and he was home for a week early this month and returned here as agreed. His mother wished to see him and I agreed to his going."

"The lad S.H. is on a station with my son near W——. He is also a good boy. I will request him to write to you shortly, and he is quite well in health."

"I am happy to state that he has conducted himself well since his arrival. He is an earnest and a painstaking boy, and I believe he will be a good and useful member of Society."

"I have to state that my apprentice has given me general satisfaction since he has been under my care; I may also state that the boy will write to you in the course of a few weeks."

"I am very much pleased with him. He is a very truthful, well-spoken, and honest boy."

"I must say our apprentices have conducted themselves well. I find them willing, obedient, honest, truthful, and obliging. They are learning their work fast."

"He has behaved himself very much during the year, doing principally all he has been told; he having attended his church and sabbath school very well to my satisfaction. There has been £5 4s. deposited in his name in the Savings' Bank of New South Wales."

"I have the honor to inform you the boy J.T. has conducted himself very well since he has been in my service; he is a very nice lively boy."

"I have to inform you that the lad P—— has conducted himself very well indeed, that I have no trouble whatever to the present."

"I cannot speak too highly of the boy; he has evidently had good training; he is well-behaved and the perfection of cleanliness next godliness."

"Dear Captain Neitenstein,—I have been very busy during the last few days and quite unable to write to you. Many thanks for your last letter and its enclosure, I need scarcely say that I am heartily glad of your success with the lad. Although indirectly I had learned before you wrote that your success was acknowledged by every one. I read your note, or at least part of it, to boy F——, and he said he half wished himself back again on board the old ship; only half, however, for the choice was given to return or to stay here, and he decided to let well alone. The day after we received his articles he received a nasty kick from one of the horses. This laid him up for a few days and he is not quite well yet. I have made arrangements now for his attending school in the afternoon and I think from what little show he has already made that he will get on very well. We have ourselves given him occasional lessons, but home work, in a matter of this kind, is almost necessarily characterised by less discipline than work under a stranger. He attends school therefore regularly now from 2 to 4 p.m. He will write to you presently. He says 'he wants to improve a little in his writing and spelling.' The *Boys' Own Paper* has incited in him a little ambition to be better educated than he is. I enclose his new indentures which were signed last week. He is quite satisfied he says and so am I. I am very pleased to inform you that he has been a very good boy."

Conduct of a boy over 4 years away.

"I have great pleasure in reporting favourably. He has conducted himself with as much propriety as I could reasonably expect, and is apt at taking up the business. He attends both Church and Sunday School with punctuality and is somewhat attentive to his book after the business of the day is over."

"I



"I have to inform you that my apprentice left me when his time expired. After an absence of three or four weeks he returned to me, and is now employed by me on weekly wages."

"I beg to state that my apprentice has conducted himself very well up to the present. I have no complaints to find. With regard to his wages, I have paid the lad himself up to the 15th of last month. The boy is going to write to you himself."

"My apprentice W.J.H.M. is giving me satisfaction; his general conduct has been good and in every way meets my approval."

"My late apprentice P.P.M., whose indentures expired in October last, has been in my son's employment since, but has now returned to his friends in Sydney."

"That my apprentice G.B. has conducted himself to my satisfaction in every way."

"My apprentice is giving me every satisfaction; he is careful and painstaking."

"Of my apprentice W.V. I have the pleasure to state the lad's conduct is satisfactory."

"I have much pleasure in informing you that I am much pleased with B's. conduct since he has been with me. I find him useful about the house, he is always respectful, and I think he prefers indoor to outdoor work. I paid him in the sum of £5 4s., being wages for the year 1882 to his credit to day, which brings his balance up to £7 7s. 7d."

"The boy has suited me well up to the present day, and does anything I tell him with a good will; he grows well and is fine strong boy now. I have put three years' wages in the Savings' Bank for him, and I beg to state that I have settled with him."

"I have to state that his conduct has been very good, and he seems very anxious to do his work well. If his good conduct continues until the time his apprenticeship is ended, it will afford me much pleasure to give him a good situation or procure him one with another master, which I would have no difficulty in doing."

"My apprentice has behaved satisfactorily while he has been in my employ. I have placed £5 to his credit in the Savings' Bank."

"J.M. has conducted himself so far very well, and has considerably increased in height and weight since he has been here."

"I have much pleasure in stating that he is quite well in health and is a really good boy, and I am very much pleased with him."

"His conduct has been good and I have found him willing and obedient."

"I have much pleasure in stating my apprentice E.G. has conducted himself very well since he has been with me."

"His term expires with me on the 26th of June, 1882, and I believe it is his intention to return to Sydney, and reside with his aunt. Owing to business and other matters I have neglected to deposit anything in the Bank to his name, but at the expiration of his term I shall pay him the full interest included, viz., wages £15 18s., and interest £1 13s. 4d. Kindly let me know if this is correct. I requested the lad to write and he informed me he had done so."

Tables.

14. Eleven tables giving particulars in connection with the Institution are appended.

15. I must again tender my best thanks to Mr. Fosbery, Inspector-General of Police, for the assistance he has so kindly at all times afforded me, and my acknowledgments are also due for donations of fruit, lollies, money (regatta prizes) loans of scientific apparatus, &c., to Mrs. Hoskins (London), wife of Admiral Hoskins, R.N., the College Committee of the School of Arts, Mr. Hurwood, Messrs. Leader & Stack, Mr. H. Taylor, J.P., the Committees of the National, Balmain, and Lane Cove Regattas, and Mr. Watson, of the Bald Rock Ferry, Balmain.

16. In conclusion, I must express my acknowledgments to the officers of the vessel for the ready way in which they have lent me their cheerful co-operation.

I have, &c.,

FREDERICK W. NEITENSTEIN.

The Superintendent, N.S.S. "Vernon," to The Under-Secretary of Public Instruction.

Sir,

N.S.S. "Vernon," 31 July, 1882.

Adverting to my Annual Report, dated the 10th instant, I have the honor further to report (with reference to that paragraph, No. 13, dealing with the conduct of boys apprenticed) that I have this day received from the Inspector-General of Police accounts of visits made by the police to those masters who had not replied to my circulars up to the date of compiling the report. The result of these visits has been that twenty-one boys were found to be reported as "good," one boy (now out of his time) as "fair," and one "absconded." The latter had been away from the Institution two years and nine months when he absconded from his master in May last.

I have, &c.,

F. W. NEITENSTEIN.

(1.)

TABLE showing the Revenue collected from the undermentioned sources during the year ended 30th June, 1882.

	£	s.	d.
Contributions from parents of boys.....	218	0	0
Clothing supplied to "Wolverene" boys.....	55	0	0
Total.....	£273	0	0

(2.)

TABLE showing the cost per head of the Boys on the "Vernon" during the year ended 30th June, 1882.

Daily average strength, 182.	Amount expended from Vote.	Cost per head.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Provisions .....	1,599 13 0	8 15 10
Clothing .....	450 0 0	2 9 6
Stores .....	596 5 0	3 5 6
Fuel and light.....	69 18 8	0 7 8
School, stationery, library, and for recreative purposes generally.....	125 17 9	0 13 10
Salaries, including gratuities to good conduct boys .....	1,577 4 8	8 13 3
Sundries, including medicines .....	204 3 10	1 2 5
Bedding .....	91 5 0	0 10 0
Gross cost .....	£ 4,714 7 11	25 18 0
Deduct table .....	£ 273 0 0	1 10 0
Net cost .....	£ 4,441 7 11	24 8 0

7

(3.)

TABLE showing the Religion of Boys admitted on board the "Vernon" during the year ended 30th June, 1882.

Protestant.	Roman Catholic.	Total.
40	61	101

(4.)

TABLE showing the visits of Clergymen and Religious Instructors to the "Vernon" during the year ended 30th June, 1882.

Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Total.
66	61	127

(5.)

TABLE showing the Number and Ages remaining on board the "Vernon" during the year ended 30th June, 1882.

No. of Boys on Board.	7 to 8.	8 to 9.	9 to 10.	10 to 11.	11 to 12.	12 to 13.	13 to 14.	14 to 15.	15 to 16.	16 to 17.	17 to 18.	Total.
188	8	17	23	25	29	27	21	15	14	8	1	188

(6.)

TABLE showing the Religion of Boys remaining on board the "Vernon" on the 30th June, 1882.

Protestant.	Roman Catholic.	Total.
84	104	188

(7.)

	Reading.				Writing.				Ciphering.			
	Well.	Indif-ferently	Not.	Total.	Well.	Indif-ferently	Not.	Total.	Well.	Indif-ferently	Not.	Total.
Remaining 30th June, 1881 .....	50	76	39	165	50	76	39	165	50	76	39	165
Admitted to 30th June, 1882 .....	10	50	58	118	10	50	58	118	10	50	58	118
Total .....	60	126	97	283	60	126	97	283	60	126	97	283
Discharged to 30th June, 1882 .....	35	60	...	95	35	60	...	95	35	60	...	95
Remaining to 30th June, 1882 .....	43	98	47	188	43	98	47	188	43	98	47	188
Total .....	78	158	47	283	78	158	47	283	78	158	47	283

## The Schoolmaster to The Superintendent, N.S.S. "Vernon."

Sir,

N.S.S. "Vernon," 30 June, 1882.

I have the honor to furnish you my report of the school under my charge, for the year ending June 30th, 1882. The school is conducted, as before, on the half-time system, and considering the class of boys, and the limited time they are under tuition, the results are fairly satisfactory. All the prescribed subjects, except drawing, are taught, and the Inspector's reports describes the attainments as "Nearly fair." Vocal music has been taught during the year, and singing in three parts is very fairly performed. A considerable portion of the school can sing nearly at sight.

A new and commodious school-room has been completed, and by increased accommodation and much improved ventilation, adds considerably to the comfort of the boys, and facility for maintaining discipline.

The conduct of the boys as a whole has, during the year, been good, and most of them evince a desire to improve.

I have, &amp;c.,

JAS. W. BALL,

School-master.

(8.)

RETURN of the Nautical School Ship "Vernon," showing the Admissions and Discharges for the year ended 30 June, 1882.

Particulars.	Number.	Particulars.	Number.
Admissions—		Discharges—	
Committals .....	101	Apprenticed .....	75
Returned—Indentures cancelled .....	11	To Biloela .....	4
Re-admissions from Biloela .....	5	Infirmary .....	1
Infirmary .....	1	Deaths .....	1
		To relatives .....	12
		Illegal committal .....	1
		Absconded, and not yet captured .....	1
Total .....	118	Total .....	95

## S

(9.)

TABLE showing particulars relative to Parentage of Boys admitted into the "Vernon" during the year ended 30th June, 1882.

Number of Boys admitted.	One Parent living.	Both Parents living.	Neither Parent living.	Unknown.
101	44	39	9	9

Remaining on board on the 30th June, 1882..... 188.

(10.)

TABLE shewing the Number and Trades of the Boys on board the "Vernon" on the 30th June, 1882.

Sailors.	Tailors.	Carpenters.	Sail-makers.	Total.
162	22	4	Sailors as required.	188

(11.)

TABLE showing the Ages of Boys admitted on board the "Vernon" during the year ended 30th June, 1882.

Admitted during year.	2 to 3.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 7.	7 to 8.	8 to 9.	9 to 10.	10 to 11.	11 to 12.	12 to 13.	13 to 14.	14 to 15.	15 to 16.	Total.
101	...	1	1	1	3	8	8	19	11	9	16	12	12	101

1882.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL COMMISSION,

APPOINTED ON THE 13TH SEPTEMBER, 1881, TO ENQUIRE INTO AND REPORT UPON  
THE MANAGEMENT OF THE

QUARANTINE STATION, NORTH HEAD,

AND THE

HULK "FARAWAY";

TOGETHER WITH THE

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

AND

APPENDICES.

---

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,

30 August, 1882.

---

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1882.

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**Commission.**

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

To Our trusty and well-beloved—

JOHN RENDELL STREET, Esquire, Vice-President of the Sydney Infirmary, President; PHILIP SYDNEY JONES, Esquire, Doctor of Medicine; HENRY NORMAN MACLAURIN, Esquire, Doctor of Medicine; FREDERIC NORTON MANNING, Esquire, Doctor of Medicine; and FRANCIS HIXSON, Esquire, President of the Marine Board of New South Wales;

Greeting :

KNOW you, that We, reposing great trust and confidence in your zeal, industry, discretion, and integrity, do by these presents authorize and appoint you to make a full, diligent, and searching inquiry into the management of the establishment known as the Quarantine Station at the North Head of Port Jackson, including the Hulk "Faraway," commencing from the date of the recent outbreak in this city of the disease known as Small-pox, on or about the first day of June last past: And We do by these presents give and grant to you full power and authority to call before you all such persons as you shall judge necessary, by whom you may be better informed of the truth in the premises, and to inquire of the premises by all other lawful ways and means: And Our further will and pleasure is that you, after due examination of the premises, do and shall, within the space of three months after the date of this Our Commission, or sooner if the same can reasonably be, certify to Us, in the Office of the Colonial Treasurer of Our Colony of New South Wales, under your hands and seals, what you shall find touching the premises: And We hereby command all Officers and Servants of the Government, and other persons whomsoever within Our Colony of New South Wales, that they be assistant to you in the execution of these presents: And We give you power at your discretion to procure such clerical or other assistance as may be absolutely necessary for enabling you duly to execute this Commission, and We appoint you the said JOHN RENDELL STREET to be President.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our Colony to be hereunto affixed.

Witness Our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor, SIR AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called LORD AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Our Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Our Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales aforesaid, this thirteenth day of September, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and in the forty-fifth year of Our Reign.

AUGUSTUS LOFTUS.

(SEAL.)

By His Excellency's Command,  
JAMES WATSON.

Entered on record by me, in REGISTER OF PATENTS, No. 11, pages 359-60-61-62, this thirteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one.

(For the Colonial Secretary and Registrar of Records),  
CRITCHETT WALKER,  
Principal Under Secretary.

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#### ERRATUM.

Question 1315, p. 48, for "Faraway" read "Pinafore"

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## REPORT.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

We, Her Majesty's Commissioners, appointed by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the Colony, dated the 13th day of September, 1881, to make a full, diligent, and searching inquiry into the management of the establishment known as the Quarantine Station at the North Head and the hulk "Faraway," have the honor to submit to your Excellency the following Report :—

In the middle of June last the Government found itself confronted by an outbreak of small-pox, with a population to a very large extent unprotected by vaccination and having an extreme and not unnatural dread of the disease. In this emergency the Government was unable to avail itself of the advice of the Health Officer, who was absent on sick leave ; but a meeting of certain Heads of Departments was held at the Treasury, and it was decided to make use of the Quarantine Station for the purpose of isolating the patients afflicted with the malady, and those who had been in direct communication with them. In the absence of any special small-pox hospital no other course appears to have been open to the Government.

The staff at the Quarantine Station at this time was small, the supply of clothing and stores insufficient, and the general organization in many respects unsuited to the occasion. Under these circumstances the immediate transfer thither of the patients and their friends appears to have been somewhat hasty and unadvisable ; to have led to the mixing of persons afflicted with small-pox with others who were free from the disease ; to the employment of inefficient means of transport, both through the streets and to the station by steamer ; and also to considerable discomfort for some days at the Quarantine ground itself.

In deciding upon sending the sick persons and those who had been in communication with them to the Quarantine Station, the Government seems to have been actuated by a desire that they should suffer as little discomfort as possible during their sequestration, and be treated with every possible care and consideration, as well as with the utmost liberality with regard to supplies both of clothing and provisions. The Treasurer, in reply to an inquiry from the Health Officer as to the scale of rations to be adopted in provisioning the people at the Quarantine Station, stated in a minute dated the 20th June :—

"I do not think under the circumstances, as these people are placed in the Quarantine grounds for the protection of the public health, that any scale of rations should be fixed, but on the contrary they should be treated in the most liberal manner. Let the articles supplied be of the best quality, and let them be supplied with every necessary comfort."

and the Under Secretary in his evidence (p. 5) produced a telegram sent to the Superintendent at the Quarantine Station on the 14th July, which stated that—

"The Government desire to make the patients and other persons as comfortable, and to be as well treated as possible."

Immediately

Immediately it was decided to send the sick to the Quarantine Ground a large supply of stores was ordered and despatched, and it will be seen by the evidence of Mr. Hopkins, the Superintendent of Stores (p. 12), that all requisitions for clothing and stores were promptly supplied. It does not appear that any requisition for clothing, medical comforts, or provisions of any kind was unattended to, while the lists of stores appended to this Report show that the supplies were liberal, if not lavish.

We consider that the order issued from the Treasury to quarantine Drs. Clune and Caffyn, the medical men connected with the epidemic in its early stage, was a grave mistake; and we are further of opinion that it was unwise to employ these gentlemen in the medical charge of the Quarantine Station, as they could scarcely be expected to discharge with zeal and energy duties which devolved upon them in consequence of what they considered an unjust incarceration. At the same time it is shown by the evidence that both Dr. Clune and Dr. Caffyn undertook the duties pressed upon them, and in the case of the former, that Dr. Spencer was taken down to the Quarantine Station by Dr. Alleyne to take charge of the Hospital Enclosure in his place, but Dr. Clune having stated that he was doing all in his power for the people and would continue to do so, the change was not made. (*See No. 2,172 and following questions, also 2,761 and 2,771.*)

The removal of the patients and others from their homes to the steamer "Pinafore" devolved upon the Police Department, and although the officers appear in some instances to have been somewhat peremptory in their summons, and did not always make it clearly understood that removal to the Quarantine Ground was optional, we find that on the whole they acted humanely and considerately. Some cases of hardship undoubtedly occurred, owing to the imperfect arrangements which existed, as well as to the extreme dread of the disease, and to the fact that the police themselves were not then protected by re-vaccination and might have endangered the public health had they placed themselves in immediate contact with those infected.

Complaints have been made of the removal of sick persons in the early morning or late at night, and during the cold weather such a course was open to objection, but the police in this particular acted under the advice of the Health Department, and the plan was adopted to lessen the risk of spreading the disease, and also to prevent the alarm which at that time would certainly have been created by the conveyance of small-pox patients through the streets of the city during business hours. The vehicle purchased in the first instance for conveying patients to the wharf was not of the most suitable description, but the ambulance since provided has been found well adapted to the purpose, and since the organization of the Ambulance Corps there has been no ground for complaint in connection with the removal of patients.

It is in evidence that three persons, Mrs. Bonnor, Mrs. Kelly, and Constable Cook, were removed from their homes by the police, and sent to the Quarantine Station as sufferers from small-pox, and that it was afterwards discovered they were not infected with the disease. Each of these persons was examined by a medical man, employed by the Health Officer, prior to removal—the two former by Dr. Spencer, and the latter by Dr. Hodson (*See questions 977, 1010, 1025, and 464*), and the police in removing them only acted under the orders they had received. (*See question 406.*)

The transport of the patients and others from the wharf at Woolloomooloo to the Quarantine Station was within the department of the Health Officer, but the steamer "Pinafore," provided for his use, although the best boat available at short notice, was in our opinion in many respects unfit for the purpose. We think that a more suitable vessel should have been subsequently provided as suggested by Dr. Alleyne. (*See question 2886.*) The statement of Mr. Guildford, that Dr. Caffyn, at the time of Mrs. Guildford's conveyance by the "Pinafore," said "Shove her under the seat," is expressly denied by Dr. Caffyn and two other witnesses, and we believe that Mr. Guildford is mistaken on this point.

It appears that on two occasions, patients, viz., Mrs. Monahan and child, Mrs. Fisher and Edward Verdich, were taken to the Quarantine Ground in an open boat towed by the "Pinafore"; and although it was certainly necessary as far as possible to separate the presumed healthy persons from those suffering from small-pox during their transit to the station, we are of opinion that the conveyance on a winter morning of sick persons in an open boat, stated to be in a leaky condition, was most improper.

The Quarantine Station is divided into two parts, called respectively the "Healthy Ground," consisting of first and second-class accommodation, and the "Hospital Enclosure," to which the sick women and children were sent. We have taken the evidence of persons who were placed in both these divisions, and after a full consideration of their statements have come to the conclusion that many of the complaints respecting the condition and management of the Station were frivolous and had little foundation in fact, whilst a number of them were grossly exaggerated, and seem to have been made with the ulterior object of obtaining increased compensation from the Government. It must be remembered that the persons who preferred these complaints were entirely without occupation, dissatisfied at their removal from their homes, and in a mood to be captious and fault-finding. (*See questions 1436-7 and 2430-1, also 1787-9.*)

Among the chief complaints for which some ground existed during the early occupation of the Station was the deficiency of certain necessary articles which could not be immediately procured; and it is clear that Mr. Carroll, the Superintendent of the Station, with many things in his store which were in demand, frequently refused to issue them, and generally displayed a niggardly spirit in supplying the various wants, thus disregarding the instructions of the Government to treat the people at the Station with the greatest liberality, and to a great extent rendering nugatory the provisions which had been made for their comfort.

We find that the food was at all times plentifully supplied and fairly distributed, and, though sometimes coarse, was generally good and wholesome. We think it might have been more varied in character, and that fresh milk and vegetables should have been more liberally supplied. It has been shown that the rations for the police were supplied to them separately, and the allegations made that they, whose duty it was to distribute the meat, kept the best portions for themselves is not borne out by the evidence.

The bedding and clothing appear to have been sufficient but not always suitable, and at times there was a scarcity of minor articles, especially for the use of women and children, which was almost inevitable, considering the circumstances under which these people were taken from their homes, and the difficulty of at once establishing a complete and thoroughly supplied store.

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The houses at the Quarantine Station—as we are able to state from personal examination—are in good condition and fairly comfortable. In our opinion an earlier and more general use of the buildings in the Cabin Enclosure would have admitted of a better classification of the families, and tended to mitigate some of the discomforts experienced. It has, however, been pointed out to us by the Health Officer that he felt obliged to reserve these buildings in view of certain contingencies which might have arisen, and to enable him to establish a proper classification of quarantined persons with a view to their release. Shortly after the occupation of the ground the water supply in the creek and tanks failed, but a sufficient quantity for all purposes was sent from Sydney, and a floating tank kept in reserve near the ground.

The issue of stimulants appears to have been extremely, and we think unnecessarily, liberal throughout, but although until lately no proper supervision was exercised over the issue it has not been shown that this liberality was abused. Charges of inebriety have been preferred, but have not been substantiated by the evidence.

We regard the case of Constable Cook—sent down to the Quarantine Station, as before stated, through an error in the diagnosis of his illness, and placed in a tent in the healthy ground—as one of great hardship, and we believe that, although there were difficulties in dealing with him while he was supposed to be afflicted with small-pox and liable to convey infection to others, he might have received more consideration and been made more comfortable by Mr. Carroll, the superintendent. His conduct at first was, no doubt, insubordinate, and militated against his speedy release. During the latter part of his stay he was employed on police duty.

The people in the Healthy Ground would have been rendered more comfortable and contented had Dr. Caffyn, who was in charge, understood and acted upon the responsibilities of his position, and displayed greater tact and more power of organization.

Turning to the Hospital Enclosure, we find that the sick women and children—except during the first few days, when the arrangements were incomplete—were well nursed and cared for, and furnished with every comfort necessary, and that all requisitions on their behalf were promptly attended to by the authorities. The Nurses sent from the Sydney Infirmary seem to have been efficient and careful. Appended to this Report is a list of the articles supplied by Miss Osburn under the direction of the Health Officer. (*Appendix C.*) We regret, however, to be obliged to state that Dr. Clune, who was in medical charge of this department, does not appear to have discharged his duties towards the patients under his care in a manner which might have been expected from a gentleman in his position. From his own evidence (*see No. 1644 and following Questions*) and from the evidence of Nurse Meyler (*Questions 2614, 2627, et seq.*), it appears that he seldom or never went into the sick wards, and that he left the treatment of the patients almost entirely to the nurses, and did not think it necessary to take their temperature, to feel their pulses, or to take other steps which should have been a portion of his duty as medical officer. As was remarked by one of the nurses (*see Question 2700*), “if medical skill could have done them any good they certainly did not get it.” It has been affirmed by some of the witnesses that Dr. Clune was on several occasions under the influence of drink, but the evidence on this head does not carry conviction to our minds. It is, however, clear that from some cause or other he  
did

did not perform his medical and other duties in the Hospital Enclosure during the greater part of the time he was there. Dr. Clune seems to have been suffering from great mental depression, and to this probably was due the neglect which undoubtedly did occur.

With regard to the general management of the Hospital Enclosure, it is shown that a number of coffins, sent from Sydney, were allowed to remain inside the fence, exposed to the view of the patients, which we consider to have been highly reprehensible and cruel in its effects upon the feelings of the sick women and children. It is also in evidence that on more than one occasion patients brought to the enclosure, instead of being carried at once into the ward were kept waiting at the gate for a considerable time in the open air and in close proximity to these coffins. These matters were clearly under the control of Dr. Clune, as medical officer in charge. (*See questions 2662-3 and 1127.*)

The state of affairs on board the "Faraway" appears to have been in every way deplorable. We direct special attention to the evidence given by Joseph Rogers, pp. 34-5, and by Edward Verdich, pp. 46-7. Their testimony, which bears the impress of truth, is of a most painful description. Some of the patients on board this ship appear to have been left without nursing; to have been allowed to wander about and injure themselves at night, and even to go on deck in a naked state in their delirium; to lie for days in their evacuations; to be without any medical comforts, and indeed without any food, except such as was prepared for them by the voluntary and unskilled efforts of the convalescent patients—in short to have been without any of the comforts, attendance, or care which should have been accorded to sick people. Mr. Walsh, who was in charge of the "Faraway," was unqualified as a medical man, and was sent there by the Health Officer some time prior to the outbreak of small-pox, at the charge of a mercantile firm in Sydney upon the arrival of a ship consigned to them, having a number of Chinamen on board, some of whom were afflicted with small-pox. It seems that the previous services rendered by Mr. Walsh in similar situations had satisfied the Health Officer that he was sufficiently competent for the position, and in view of the difficulty in obtaining a duly qualified practitioner to undertake the duty he was allowed to remain until it was reported by Mr. Carroll that he was drinking, when steps were taken to provide a substitute. (*See No. 2,814 et seq.*) Mr. Walsh was at first unprovided with attendants and had to depend for assistance upon the voluntary services of the convalescent patients, and there was a great scarcity of proper bedding, medical comforts, and appliances necessary for the treatment of sick persons. In respect to this deficiency it is difficult to say where the blame rests, the evidence given by Mr. Carroll and Mr. Walsh (*see 825 and following questions, also 1872-8, and 1962, et seq.*) being very conflicting on this point; but with regard to the want of attendants or nurses it is clear that these should have been sent to the "Faraway" when patients were first taken there, and we cannot too strongly condemn the management which led to the results already described. We find it impossible to believe that the true state of matters on board the "Faraway" could have been reported to the Health Officer by Mr. Carroll, to whom it must have been to a great extent known.

In connection with the "Faraway" we may refer to the case of John Hughes, who stated that he was not suffering from small-pox at the time he was sent on board.

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The medical members of the Commission, after a personal examination of this man, satisfied themselves that he has had the disease recently in a modified form. His conduct and manner when giving evidence were sufficient to convince us that he is a reckless and insubordinate man, and in view of the necessity of preserving discipline at the Quarantine Station we think that putting him in irons was not only justifiable but necessitated by the circumstances of the case. At the same time, had Mr. Walsh, the officer in charge, been equal to his position and obtained the respect of those under his care, the restrictions employed would probably not have been necessary.

Certain printed regulations for the management of the Quarantine Station, dated as far back as 1854, of which only a few copies appear to have been in existence, have been placed before us and are published as an appendix to this report. These are stated by Dr. Alleyne to have been obsolete for some years. He says, p. 87 (*Question 2744*):—

“ They were intended for immigrant ships under conditions which never occurred; they were drawn up under the idea that certain buildings would be erected and certain appointments made, which were never carried out.”

They were certainly not applicable to the circumstances attending the recent occupation of the Quarantine Station. Mr. Carroll appears to have taken some of them for his guidance and acted upon them, and to have ignored the others. Proper regulations for the management of this establishment should no doubt have been in existence, and these with a few alterations might probably have been made suitable to the altered state of affairs, and thus saved a large amount of trouble and misunderstanding.

Mr. Carroll, who appears to have been appointed storekeeper at the Quarantine Station forty years ago, has of late years occupied the position of Superintendent of Quarantine, and has had duties imposed upon him altogether beyond his capacity. We give him credit for having been actuated by a zealous desire to economise the stores entrusted to his care, but his defective education, his brusque manner, and his want of consideration for the residents at the Quarantine Station show that he was quite unsuited for the position he occupied, while an examination of the stock book which he produced when giving evidence has convinced us that he is not qualified to carry out efficiently the duties of a storekeeper.

Respecting the telegraphic communications from the Quarantine Station, we find that Mr. Carroll, following what he conceived to be the letter of the instructions he received from the Treasury (*See telegrams in evidence, pp. 7 and 8*), exceeded the intentions of the Government and curtailed and in some cases withheld the messages entrusted to him for transmission to Sydney.

Prior to the appointment of Dr. Beattie as Medical Superintendent of the Quarantine Station the burials appear to have been performed without any religious observance. Mr. Carroll shelters himself under one of the regulations previously referred to, which provides that the Superintendent is not to go inside the boundaries of the Quarantine ground; while the police give as a reason for the non-performance of the funeral rites the difficulty experienced by them in ascertaining at the time the religious denomination to which the deceased person belonged. Since Dr. Beattie has taken charge the burial service has been read over the grave of each patient. Complaints have been made that the graves were not dug to a sufficient depth, but these we do not find to be substantiated except in one or two instances. In connection with this subject we may observe that a painful scandal occurred during the conveyance of Mr. Rout's body to the Quarantine Station arising from the fact that

one at least of the undertaker's men was in a state of intoxication. These men were supplied with spirits by the undertaker to induce them to perform a disagreeable duty which it was difficult to find anyone willing to undertake. (*See questions 455-7 and 2497.*)

With regard to the complaints of lengthened detention at the Quarantine Station, we have the evidence of Dr. Alleyne (*see No. 2803 et seq.*) as to the reasons which influenced his action in a number of instances. At the same time we think an effort might have been made to procure the earlier release of some of the persons from the Healthy Ground.

It is to be regretted that in the frequent visits paid by the Health Officer to the Quarantine Station he did not think it necessary to obtain information from other sources than Mr. Carroll, who was in our opinion ill qualified to judge of the actual state of affairs existing in the Hospital Enclosure and on board the "Faraway," and did not appreciate the importance attaching to an accurate and detailed representation of such matters as came within his cognizance, and who was besides not on good terms with the medical officers in charge. Dr. Alleyne appears to have placed too much reliance on Mr. Carroll's reports and to have had no personal communication with the medical officers. He gives as a reason for the line of conduct he pursued that at first his boatmen were not thoroughly vaccinated, and that he was fearful of being himself the means of spreading the disease in town. (*See questions 2792-4.*)

We think the principle adopted by the Government of leaving the remuneration of officers and others engaged in quarantine work for after consideration was ill-advised, and that it would have been much better in making arrangements to have clearly defined the terms on which they were engaged and the payment they were to receive.

Since the appointment of Dr. Joseph Beattie to the charge of the Quarantine Station, Dr. Robert Beattie to the "Faraway," Dr. Day to the Hospital Enclosure, and Sergeant Logan to the charge of the Stores, there have been no complaints, and the different departments appear to have been conducted satisfactorily.

In conclusion, while we strongly condemn the failure to make earlier provision for the proper treatment of the unfortunate patients sent on board the "Faraway," we are unable to endorse the sweeping charges of neglect and mismanagement which have been so freely advanced in connection with the Quarantine Station. Some of the steps taken at the outset, and the appointments made, have been shown in the light of after experience to have been ill-judged, but the evils which arose out of them have been remedied by the prompt and vigorous action since taken by the authorities, and the result has been the reorganization of the Quarantine Station upon a satisfactory basis.

Given under our hands and seals this 11th day of January, 1882.

(L.S.)

J. R. STREET (PRESIDENT.)  
P. S. JONES, M.D.  
H. N. MACLAURIN, M.D.  
F. N. MANNING, M.D.  
FRANCIS HIXSON.





QUARANTINE COMMISSION.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

WEDNESDAY, 21 SEPTEMBER, 1881.

Present:—

DR. JONES,  
DR. MACLAURIN,

DR. MANNING,  
CAPTAIN HIXSON,

MR. STREET.

JOHN RENDELL STREET, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Haynes Gibbes Alleyne, Esq., M.D., sworn and examined:—

1. *President.*] You are the Health Officer of Port Jackson, Dr. Alleyne? Yes.
2. And have charge of the Quarantine Station and matters in connection therewith? I have a supervision over the ships with their crews and passengers and other persons while they are in Quarantine. There is a man in charge, Mr. Carroll. He is the storekeeper, and is considered superintendent; he is under the Treasury. I do not sign his vouchers, but I sign those of his son.
3. You have not the complete charge? When people are in quarantine I direct certain things to be done.
4. Were you connected with this duty at the time small-pox broke out in this City in June last? Yes, I was.
5. Of whom did the staff at the Quarantine Station consist of at the time of the outbreak? Mr. Carroll, two boatmen, and Mr. Carroll's son, who is caretaker of the "Faraway" when there is no infection.
6. I think Rout was the first person moved to the Quarantine Station, was he not? Well, he was moved there when he was dead; he died in Sydney. My recollection of it is not very clear, for I was out of health at the time, and had got a week's leave of absence. I was under the impression that some persons had been taken down there before.
7. When you returned after your leave of absence what was the condition of the Quarantine ground? I think it was on Tuesday afternoon that I obtained leave, and I returned on Friday, when Dr. Goode, who had been acting for me, said to me, "We are going to send a lot of people down there to-morrow." That was on Friday morning; and I said, "They will be left on the beach without Carroll knowing anything about it"; and he said, "There are lots of provisions there." I am not sure that I am correct about the date.
8. You were told by Dr. Goode that the Government were going to send a number of persons to the Quarantine Station, and you asked what provision had been made for them? Yes; I directed Dr. Goode to go down at once, and indicated to him the steps to be taken. This was on Friday. During that night Dr. Caffyn came to me and said he was ordered to go down to the Quarantine Station. The next morning, Saturday, I went down myself.
9. In what condition did you find the people there? I found them all together in what is now called the enclosure.
10. That would be on the 18th? Yes.
11. And you found they had not been placed as you directed? Yes, there was some misapprehension. There was only one sick person then (Mrs. Guildford), whose husband particularly wished to be with her, and I offered no objection. Dr. Clune was there when I went down. He wanted a particular man named Liversay for a servant; I told him to pick any man he liked, and he chose him ultimately.
12. Can you tell us who were in the enclosure when you visited it on Saturday? I have not the papers with me and I cannot say. There were more people there than I contemplated; they were all there together. I had them at once separated, and the sick persons and those necessary for their attendance put in the enclosure and the others put into the building outside. I gave instructions to have this done; I did not see it myself. I gave instructions to Mr. Carroll and Dr. Caffyn.
13. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] Dr. Caffyn was put outside the enclosure and Dr. Clune inside? Yes. A Chinaman and the male sick were on board the "Faraway." The enclosure was for women, and women only had been in, with the exception of Mr. Guildford and persons who had been sent in to wait on the others. I do not know that anyone except a sick Chinaman and four of his countrymen, who were not sick, was on board the "Faraway."
14. *President.*] You did not go on board the "Faraway" that day? No. I believed that provisions had been amply arranged for without my going, and I would not have gone on board and come away without special authority to do so, but I asked Dr. Clune what he wanted, and he gave me a long list of medicines and other things, which was taken down by my clerk. Dr. Clune called the list over to Dr. Caffyn, and Dr. Caffyn gave the list to my clerk.
15. And you sent that list to the Colonial Storekeeper? I think I am correct in stating that the whole of the things were sent down that afternoon; they were sent down in the steam-launch. Dr. Clune complained that he had no nurse. I had already arranged about a nurse, but could not get her vaccinated before the next morning, but she went down in the afternoon on Saturday. By the time I got back to the Infirmary I found she had gone down. Miss Osborn had suggested that there were certain necessary things which might not have been thought of, and she would send them down by this nurse, who was to send word every day what more was wanted. At that time we had not telegraphic communication with the station,

Dr. Alleyne  
21 Sept., 1881.

Dr. Alleyne.  
21 Sept., 1881.

station, but the men were fixing it, and it was at work within twenty-four hours. That was the arrangement made, the nurse was to telegraph to Miss Osborn for anything that was thought necessary. I did that on my own authority.

16. When did you next visit the ground? The next day, and from that time at least two or three times a week, more or less.

17. And how did you find matters there;—did you find any change? Well, I do not remember that I heard any complaint from Mr. Carroll or through him, but as my men were not well vaccinated I did not land at the ordinary landing-place, but went to another place where Mr. Carroll met me. Formerly I was in the habit of landing and speaking to the doctor, but in June, twelve months before, objections were raised on the subject of my going to the Quarantine ground, and then mixing with people in town. I therefore took this precaution; this and the fact of my men not being thoroughly vaccinated, and my fear of spreading the disease in town were my reasons for my not adopting my usual course, I did feel that there was a good deal of risk in taking these men there, and I am of the same opinion still.

18. What report did Mr. Carroll make to you on the Sunday as to the condition of the people on the ground? I think he reported that all was going on well, except that the Chinaman brought from Waterloo was likely to die.

19. Mr. Carroll did not report to you that the people were in want of anything special? No; Mr. Carroll's instructions were to see the doctors, whether there was one or twenty of them, and take their report as to what was wanted, to supply any articles that were necessary if he had them in store, and if not to let me know.

20. *Captain Hixson.*] In the event of the medical men wanting anything from Sydney, could they always get it when they wanted it? Yes, they always did, unless the requisition came after sun-set; they got them as soon as they could be procured; there was no time lost whatever.

21. If a medical man saw that anything was wanted he had only to apply for it and get it as soon as he had done so? Yes, it was Carroll's ordinary routine duty to ask the medical men if anything was wanting.

22. *President.*] I suppose those were your verbal instructions to Carroll? That was his regular routine duty ever since he was there.

23. Have any complaints reached you from these people that they were not supplied with these stores? Sometimes the things had to be made, and could not be sent at once, but they were always ordered at once.

24. Do you happen to know what description of bedding there was to receive the people when first sent out;—was there sufficient bedding accommodation? I believe there was no want of bedding and blankets; but I heard from Dr. Goode that a large quantity of bedding had been sent down. I had previously written, asking that everything of that kind might be sent.

25. *Dr. Manning.*] Have you any list of the goods and material at the Quarantine Station in store? I have often asked for it, but could never get a list.

26. Did you ask Mr. Carroll for a list? No, I did not; I asked him frequently if he had sufficient stores, and he always replied, "Plenty."

27. Do you consider it part of his duty to keep a proper list? Undoubtedly.

28. *President.*] Do you know, of your own knowledge, what water supply they had there? I believe they had plenty of water at first; they did not apply for water till some time afterwards. The creek which used to supply them ran dry in consequence of the dry season, and when the tanks were dry a steam tank was sent down. There is now a floating water-tank anchored at a safe distance both from the hospital on shore and the "Faraway."

29. Did you experience any difficulty in getting your work carried out in consequence of the disinclination of persons from the scare of small-pox to do it, at that time? No, I cannot say that I did, except in getting efficient persons to act as attendants.

30. Was there an ample supply of food there? I am not aware from my own knowledge. The order was that there should be no restriction whatever.

31. Was there furniture and cooking utensils? Yes, in some of the buildings on the ground, which could have been used if required.

32. *Dr. Manning.*] Are there cooking stoves in the buildings? In the enclosure there is a good military kitchen with proper appliances for cooking.

33. *President.*] There were houses for the people to go to? I believe there was not sufficient house accommodation in the way it was arranged. I think they should have taken the large pavilion for the sick, and then as they became convalescent they could have been removed to tents. Instead of this the sick were put into the small building.

34. By whose authority was this done? Dr. Clune, I suppose, made the arrangements. To his discretion everything was entrusted.

35. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] Do you say that the house accommodation would have been sufficient if it had been properly distributed? I do not think it would.

36. Did Dr. Clune know that he had full power to distribute the patients as he liked? Yes, Dr. Clune on one occasion sent to ask whether he had charge of the nurses and I wrote a pencil message in reply, stating that he had supreme power and was responsible. I sent that memo. back by Carroll, who brought the inquiry to me.

37. *Dr. Jones.*] You do not know of your own knowledge that Dr. Clune was the sole occupant of the large pavilion? No.

38. *President.*] Do you know what arrangements had been made for providing the people with fire and fuel? There is coal there, and a certain quantity of wood was ordered to be sent down every week.

39. There were a number of persons outside the enclosure. Can you give us any idea of the accommodation outside? The accommodation would have been ample under proper arrangements if the people had been soldiers or single people, but there were families there under peculiar conditions, and the accommodation was more cramped than it otherwise would have been.

40. *Dr. Manning.*] Was there any restriction as to the use of the buildings outside the enclosure? There were other buildings at some little distance which were made for first-class passengers from quarantined vessels. One of these was occupied, but the others I was reserving for contingencies. I have since used them for classifying the persons about to be released.

41. Who had charge of the arrangements outside the enclosure? Dr. Caffyn.

42. And was he aware that he had full charge of the arrangements outside the enclosure? I think so, except that he had not leave to occupy the reserved buildings.

43. *President.*] Did any complaints reach you about this time of the treatment of these people—were any complaints brought to you personally? No, except from the medical men of their enforced quarantine; they were very angry and sore at their detention. I did not send them there, and I am opposed to quarantining medical men; but as they were there and I could get no other doctors to replace them, I could not take steps for their release. I was extremely anxious to release them, especially Dr. Caffyn, who was quarantined through an act of kindness to me.

Dr. Alleyne.  
21 Sept., 1881.

44. Did you receive any complaints that one or other of the doctors had been supplying the patients with wine and other things from his own stores, from the inability to obtain Government stores? I had no complaints of that kind. I endorsed every recommendation for wine and beer, and I consider that the quantity of these articles supplied was large.

45. Did you receive any complaints by telegram, or requisitions by telegram, from either of the medical men? The requisitions all came by telegram through Carroll.

46. *Dr. Manning.*] Did you get any complaints made direct to you by telegram from the doctors? Sometimes complaints were made that the articles ordered had not been sent.

47. And what steps did you take on such occasions? I always sent to the storekeeper or contractor to know why the things had not been sent.

48. Did you find that they had been sent? The storekeeper or contractor always satisfied me that the things were sent as soon as they could be procured.

49. *President.*] Did you ever give instructions to Mr. Carroll that he was to alter, condense, or suppress telegrams sent by people at the Quarantine Station to you? I never gave authority or directions to Carroll to alter or withhold telegrams. On one occasion, after the quarantine had been going on for some time, Carroll told me he had expunged certain words from two of Dr. Clune's telegrams, both on the same day. I told him he had done a very improper thing. He said he had instructions from Mr. Eagar, and I informed him that he must have been mistaken. He led me to suppose he had received these instructions by telegram.

50. How long have you been Health Officer in Port Jackson? More than 29 years.

51. And how often have you had leave of absence? Never at all, except for two or three days when I was sick, as I have mentioned.

THURSDAY, 22 SEPTEMBER, 1881.

Present:—

DR. JONES,  
DR. MACLAURIN,

DR. MANNING,  
CAPTAIN HIXSON,

MR. STREET.

JOHN RENDELL STREET, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Hon. Geoffrey Eagar sworn and examined:—

52. *President.*] You are Under Secretary for Finance and Trade? I am.

53. And the management of the Quarantine Station and the "Faraway" is in your department? Yes.

Hon.  
G. Eagar.  
22 Sept., 1881.

54. Dr. Alleyne, I suppose, is the officer who is directly responsible to your department for the management of the station? The Quarantine Station is under the direct management and control of the Health Officer, whose duty it is to report, as occasion requires, to the Treasurer.

55. What is Mr. Carroll's duty? He is resident Superintendent and Overseer of Stores.

56. During the time you have held your present office have you had any previous experience of the outbreak of small-pox? At the end of 1876 and the early part of 1877 there was a case on the arrival of the "Brisbane," from Cooktown, and also a case at Miller's Point.

57. Can you tell the Commissioners what steps were adopted at that time by the Government for the suppression of the disease? Perhaps I may state, a little at large, the facts of the case: The "Brisbane" arrived here on 10th December, 1876, and on the statement of the captain obtained pratique and came up to a wharf. On or about the 13th of the same month, after she had come up to the wharf, a case of small-pox was found on board. She was immediately ordered down to the Quarantine Station with her crew and such passengers as could be found; and she remained in quarantine until, I think, the 22nd January, 1877. Shortly after she was placed in quarantine another case of small-pox was found in a house at Summerbell's or Marsden's Wharf, Miller's Point, in the immediate vicinity of the place where the "Brisbane" had been moored; the afflicted person was a member of the Holden family. The patient was taken to the Quarantine Station, and other members of the family who developed symptoms of small-pox were subsequently taken there. Summerbell's Wharf, with a portion of the surrounding buildings, was placed under strict quarantine; and, as a consequence of the energetic treatment of the complaint, and the effectual isolation of all suspected places, no further cases of small-pox occurred. I should mention the fact that some members of the Holden family died, and were buried at the Quarantine Station.

58. You consider that the steps taken were effectual in preventing the spread of the disease? I do; I think they were most effectual. The steps taken were recommended by the Health Officer, and concurred in by the then Treasurer, Mr. Alexander Stuart, M.P.; and from that time to the recent outbreak there was no known case of small-pox in the city. I should also mention that about the same time some cases of small-pox appeared on board H.M.S. "Wolverine," and other of H.M. ships then lying in the harbour, when the active steps taken by the authorities on board were equally effectual in stamping out the disease.

59. Are you aware that at the time of the recent outbreak a very large proportion of the population of Sydney were unvaccinated? I am only aware of it by report, but not as a matter of fact; it did not come under my knowledge.

60. But was not a report received from the Government to that effect? Yes, I think such a report has been received.

61. Can you tell us what instructions were given by the Government to the Health Officer, or in connection with the Quarantine Station, directly the recent outbreak of small-pox occurred? The first case of small-pox was that of the child of Mr. On Chong, on 25th May, but what I may term the outbreak of the disease dates from 15th June, when the authorities learned that a case of small-pox had occurred in the family

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family of Edward Rout, at Surry Hills. The Treasurer was absent from Sydney for that day. He had started in the morning for the Mountains, and on reaching Granville saw the *Herald*, and immediately telegraphed to me requesting me, in conjunction with Dr. Alleyne, to take all necessary steps to deal with the case. Nothing was done on that day beyond placing the house in strict quarantine. On 16th June a meeting was summoned at the Treasury, consisting of Mr. Superintendent Read (the Inspector General of Police being out of town) Captain Hixson, and Dr. Goode, the Health Officer being unwell, when it was reported to the Treasurer that the house had been duly placed in quarantine; and it was decided that the patient as well as the other inmates of the house should be removed to the Quarantine Station. We were then without any means whatever of removing patients from the houses where the disease occurred, and the first arrangement was to purchase an omnibus and horses from the Omnibus Company, and hire the steamer, "Pinafore," with the view of conveying the patient to the Quarantine Station. The patient, Mr. Rout, however, died on 16th June, and on the same night the body was placed in a coffin with quicklime, removed to the station, and there buried. The other inmates of the infected house were removed to the station on 16th and 17th June. That was the first case. We found very great difficulty in getting any one to attend in that case.

62. Owing to the scare? Owing to the natural as well as expressed reluctance of persons to come in contact with the dead body. During 15th and 16th June, Mr. Superintendent Read and myself, with the advice of Dr. Goode, acting for Dr. Alleyne, took such steps as appeared to us necessary, that is to say, as regards the quarantining of infected houses, and the removal of patients, always having the assurance that the patient was capable of being moved. I should here state that on 14th June the Health Officer obtained a week's leave of absence on account of ill-health, but resumed duty on the afternoon of 16th June.

63. Are you prepared to give us a list of the persons moved to the Quarantine Station? I now hand you four lists prepared by the Health Officer. No. 1 is a return of sick persons taken to the Quarantine Station; No. 2 a return of persons taken there who were presumed healthy; No. 3 a return of the patients who died; and No. 4 a return of the persons who have been released up to 21st inst. (*Appendix B.\**) I may state that in the first instance, when the Government had no idea of the subsequent spread of the disease, they determined to carry out the principles adopted in 1876 and 1877, that is to say, to send away the patient at once and quarantine the house. The Government however saw that if they continued the practice of sending away also persons from the same house, presumed healthy, there would not be sufficient accommodation to receive them; and after a certain time, when the sick and well sent to the station numbered 61 persons, they decided only to remove the patient, to quarantine the house, and to keep there the persons presumed healthy who were left behind. But whenever persons have been left behind in a quarantined house, an endeavour has been made to persuade them to be vaccinated and to go to the Sanatory Camp at Long Bay, and a number of persons have availed themselves of that mode of treatment.

64. Were these people sent down to the Quarantine Station separately, or upon separate advice as to each person, or under a general direction. I am speaking of the infected people and those who were suspected of having the disease? Under a separate direction in each case.

65. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] You have not given authority to convey any person to the Quarantine Station against his or her will? My impression is that the Government were prepared, if necessary for the public safety, to take them down with or without their consent, but that their consent was obtained. Of course I was not the executive officer—the constabulary were employed to remove these people. My impression is that their consent was obtained in every case. The persons capable of giving this information are the police.

66. *President.*] It appears in a statement published in the Press that Dr. Clune had an interview with you and remonstrated with you against his being sent to the Quarantine Station? Yes, he had an interview with me.

67. And remonstrated with you? Undoubtedly he did.

68. And you had taken advice, I suppose, that it was necessary he should be sent? I had the authority of the Treasurer.

69. These two medical men, Dr. Clune and Dr. Caffyn, formed an exception then to the practice of obtaining the consent of persons sent to the Quarantine Station, and their cases being different from the others were treated differently, as they had actually been in contact with persons known to be infected? Yes, or known to be in the immediate vicinity of persons infected.

70. What is the principle which the Government adopted in selecting persons to send down to the Quarantine Station? The Government considered that they had a right under the statute and in the interest of the public health, to remove persons who were infected or in the immediate vicinity of infection, from the place of infection, so as to isolate them from the rest of the community. But practically the Government never assumed to remove to the Quarantine Station all the persons in the infected houses. Some of the persons removed to the station, including both the patients and the presumably healthy persons in the respective houses, were in comparatively humble circumstances, residing in localities unfit for human habitation, some of which have since been destroyed or directed to be destroyed under the City Improvement Act. In these cases it may be presumed that the parties went willingly to the Quarantine Station, because they were removed from a scene of squalor and distress to a healthy locality, where they were supported at the cost of the Government, and from which the bulk of them have returned healthy. I may state that there are at least half-a-dozen cases where the disease has broken out in a house and the parties have been left there without interference on the part of the Government beyond quarantining the house and keeping up a constant observation of the patients by means of the Government medical staff. In the cases referred to the patients and their friends objected to go, and were not pressed to do so.

71. Then I understand that the cases of Dr. Clune and Dr. Caffyn were considered special cases, and these gentlemen were sent to quarantine under special direction of the Government, and as the Government considered for the preservation of the public health;—is that the fact? Yes, as they had had been in contact with and in attendance upon small-pox patients. In speaking of special authority, I mean no more than the authority which is conferred upon the Governor and Executive Council by 3 William IV, No. 1, under which their orders for the removal or treatment of persons afflicted with an infectious disease have the force of law.

72. What orders or directions respecting stores, clothing, &c., were issued from your office, Mr. Eagar? Immediately after the occurrence of the case of small-pox in the Rout family the Health Officer addressed

\* This return has since been made up to 17th November, 1881.

## QUARANTINE COMMISSION—MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

a letter to me in my official capacity, on which the Treasurer made a minute, and I request permission to read this letter. It is as follows:—

Dr. Alleyne to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

I have the honor to request that I may be informed what scale of rations should be adopted in provisioning the people at the Quarantine Station?

Sydney, 19 June, 1881.

I have, &c.,  
H. G. ALLEYNE.

Hon.  
G. Eagar.  
22 Sept., 1881.

*Minute of the Colonial Treasurer on the above.*

I do not think, under the circumstances, as these people are placed in the Quarantine grounds for the protection of the public health, that any scale for rations should be fixed, but on the contrary they should be treated in the most liberal manner. Let the articles supplied be of the best quality, and let them be supplied with every necessary comfort.—J. W., 20/6/81.

In arriving at this conclusion the Treasurer felt that as these persons, without any fault of their own, were placed in circumstances of possible difficulty and inconvenience for the public benefit, they were entitled to the best treatment and to every comfort which the Government could afford. I communicated this to Dr. Alleyne, also to Mr. Kidman, the contractor for stores, and also to Mr. Hopkins, the Superintendent of Stores. I told them of the liberal intentions of the Government and that everything supplied was to be of the very best quality.

73. Perhaps you can supply us with copies of Mr. Kidman's and other contractor's accounts for provisions and medical comforts? I shall be happy to do so when they are rendered. I should add that my action as Under Secretary was only casual. Mr. Carroll, as Superintendent, sent in his daily requisition to Dr. Alleyne, and the things were sent direct to the station.

74. *Captain Hixson.*] Did any complaints reach you from persons at the Quarantine Station? I will read some telegrams which I sent to Superintendent Carroll:

Telegram to Superintendent Carroll, Quarantine Station, on 29 June, 1881.

A stock of brandy, wine, ale, and porter will be sent you to-morrow, from which you will supply requisitions from the medical men daily, and keep a strict account of same.—G. EAGAR.

Telegram to Superintendent Carroll, Quarantine Station, on 4 July, 1881.

You complain through Dr. Alleyne that yesterday's supply of fresh milk for the sick had not been sent down. If not, it would appear to be your own fault. You have merely to order from Mr. Kidman, and your wants will be at once supplied. Let me know how the case stands? You must either give a daily order, or a standing order for a certain daily quantity. The policemen's rations have not been ordered. Reply at once.—G. EAGAR.

Telegram to Superintendent Carroll, Quarantine Station, on 14 July, 1881.

From this date order what Dr. Clune requires for himself and the women's hospital separately, and Mr. Kidman will deliver them distinct from other supplies. It is your own fault if you do not order what is required. The Government desire to make the patients and other persons as comfortable, and to be as well treated, as possible. Let this be shown to Dr. Clune.—G. EAGAR.

In submitting these telegrams to the Commission, I wish to point out that they were not sent by the head of the Quarantine Department to the Superintendent, but from the Under Secretary of the Treasury. The only occasions on which I individually as Under Secretary have known of any complaints whatever have been, as far as I can remember, these two occasions.

75. Have you ever had any complaints of delay in getting the things sent down to the station? Speaking from memory, I think there were two occasions when the steamer was late. In one case she arrived late in the day, and in the other case, as I understood the explanation, she was sent down on the Saturday to avoid going down on the Sunday.

76. Did bad weather at any time interfere with the transport of provisions? I have only personally known two cases; but I have heard it said that the state of the weather past the Heads has caused delay; of course I only received the telegrams sent to me, and not those sent to Dr. Alleyne.

77. *President.*] Did you give your consent at any time to the suppression of telegrams sent from the Quarantine Station? Certainly not.

78. Or the alteration of telegrams? Certainly not.

79. *Captain Hixson.*] Was there any restriction as to the sending of telegrams from the Quarantine Station? They were all ordered to be sent through Carroll; that was considered necessary both by Dr. Alleyne and myself as a matter of discipline, and for the proper carrying out of the quarantine regulations.

80. But no order was given for withholding any telegram? So far from that I should have considered myself in the highest degree culpable if I had given such an order. I will lay before the Commission copies of all the instructions which I gave upon the subject.

81. *Dr. Manning.*] You heard no complaints except those made by telegram until the complaints appeared in the public Press? No, not until I noticed those in the public Press, and no one was more astonished than the Treasurer and myself at the nature of those complaints. We had no reason whatever to believe that the intentions of the Government were not properly and faithfully carried out.

82. Then I understand you to say that all action in this matter was taken under medical advice, as regards the quarantining of people, and that your adviser was Dr. Goode? Yes, for what was done on 16th June.

83. Subsequently, after the return of Dr. Alleyne, you were advised by him? Always. Dr. Alleyne's course was very methodical and business-like; he always reported every case in writing to the Treasurer, and the action he proposed to take.

84. Did it come within a part of Dr. Alleyne's duty to take the care of small-pox cases occurring in Sydney? I consider it is within his duty as Medical adviser to the Government, an office which he held in addition to that of Health Officer.

85. Were any steps taken to ascertain the state of preparation at the Quarantine ground for the reception of patients? I presume so; that is a matter for the Health Officer to look after; he visited the Quarantine Station for that purpose.

86. How was Mr. Carroll informed that they were coming? Those were all matters arranged by Dr. Alleyne, of which I have no personal knowledge.

87. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] Did not you or some other authority cause a quantity of bedding and other requirements to be sent down to the station before the first batch of patients were sent there? At the meeting on the 16th instant, a large quantity of bedding, fifty tents and fittings, and three baths, in addition to provisions and clothes, were directed to be sent to the Quarantine Station, and were so sent by special steamer on the afternoon of that day, before the arrival of the patients there.

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88. *Dr. Manning.*] Were any special instructions sent to Mr. Carroll in connection with the small-pox patients? Not by me; they would necessarily come from Dr. Alleyne.
89. Were directions for extra stores issued before the patients were sent down? I presume so.
90. Does Carroll receive instructions direct from the Treasury or through Dr. Alleyne? From Dr. Alleyne direct, except on those occasions when I have addressed him as Under Secretary in reference to matters of complaint, &c., and this only since June last.
91. *President.*] In the event of your instructions for the comfort of the people at the Quarantine Station not being carried into effect, what officer was responsible for their neglect? Undoubtedly the Health Officer; he made regular weekly visits to the station—often three in a week.
92. Who had the management of the removal of persons from the infected houses to the Quarantine Station? The police, and latterly the ambulance corps under the Board of Health.
93. Did any instructions issue from your office that patients should be conveyed down to the Quarantine Station in open boats, towed behind the steamer? Not to my knowledge, or that I recollect.
94. *Dr. Manning.*] Have you any knowledge of the amount of stores and the sufficiency of stores kept at the Quarantine Station? I have no knowledge whatever.
95. Then you have no knowledge of Carroll's furnishing or keeping lists of these stores? I consider it his duty to do so, and to furnish them to the Health Officer.
96. *President.*] The telegrams that you handed in just now—are they replies to other telegrams? Yes.
97. From whom? From Carroll.
98. Then was that the ordinary mode of communication between Carroll and your department, or should these telegrams have passed through the Health Officer? No; the bulk of them go through the Health Officer. There were occasions when authority had to be asserted, and when the communications came with more weight from me; I speak exclusively with reference to the action taken since 15th June.
99. *Dr. Manning.*] Had Carroll control over the "Faraway" as well as the Quarantine ground? Yes.
100. And was he responsible for the provisions there as well? Undoubtedly.
101. And for all reports coming from there? Yes.
102. Who signs Carroll's vouchers for his pay? They are signed by Dr. Alleyne, I think; I am not sure.
103. *Captain Hixson.*] You do not sign his vouchers? Certainly not.
104. You told us, Mr. Eagar, about the supplies that were sent down to the station from time to time;—can you tell us anything about the nurses or servants for the sick people there? I know that two nurses were supplied by Miss Osborn.
105. Was that at an early stage of the outbreak? I could not say; all these matters were managed by Dr. Alleyne. I know that two nurses were sent down by Dr. Alleyne, and I think two male attendants for the "Faraway."
106. And whatever was recommended to you by Dr. Alleyne was attended to at once? I do not recollect a single refusal on the part of the Treasury to any one of Dr. Alleyne's recommendations.
107. I suppose this outbreak came rather suddenly upon you, when the Quarantine Station was unprepared for the reception of such patients? Most suddenly, and undoubtedly when the station was at the moment in a state of unpreparedness. I may state to the Commission that the Quarantine ground was never intended for a small-pox station; it was intended for the reception of persons coming from a distance in ships to this port.
108. *Dr. Manning.*] Upon whose recommendation was this station used as a small-pox station? Always on the recommendation of the Health Officer, approved by the Treasurer.
109. *President.*] Are you aware whether it has ever been brought under the notice of the Government that the Quarantine Station is quite unsuitable for the reception of small-pox patients, and that it is desirable that other accommodation be provided? The unsuitableness of the station for general quarantine purposes has been brought under the notice of the Government by the Health Officer, and a new station at Broken Bay has been recommended, but it has not been noticed as far as I can recollect as especially unsuitable for a small-pox station.
110. Have you any plan of the Quarantine ground? Yes; I produce a plan with the remark that it is for inspection only.
111. Are the whole of the buildings shown on this plan? Yes.
112. Have you any plan of the "Faraway"? No, but I will endeavour to procure one.
113. *Captain Hixson.*] Now as to the classification of the people at the Quarantine Station—under whose authority was that done. Can you tell us? I consider that the entire arrangements of the Quarantine Station are under the control and management of the Health Officer, subject to his report to and the approval of the Minister. We know nothing of the details except they are communicated to us by that officer.
114. Can you tell us anything of the condition of affairs there now. Have you reason to believe that the people are comfortably located there, or not? Having no personal knowledge of the facts, I have only reason to believe so from the daily bulletin of Dr. Beattie, the medical officer in charge, who reports that the people are very comfortable and well attended to.
115. Can you tell us how long Dr. Beattie has been there? I think about a fortnight.
116. Will you kindly tell us what was the occasion of Dr. Beattie being sent there? The repetition of the complaints made through the public press induced the Government to determine upon three things—first, to appoint a Commission of Enquiry, a Royal Commission to enquire into the whole affair; next to suspend Mr. Carroll, pending this enquiry; and thirdly, to fill up the position for which the Parliament had voted a salary, viz., that of Medical Superintendent in charge of the Quarantine Station, but which had not been filled up until the appointment of Dr. Beattie.
117. Dr. Beattie then did not really supersede any other gentleman? Certainly not; he occupies an entirely new appointment.
118. What provision has been made by Parliament for that officer? £300 a year and quarters, with light and fuel.
119. Who, so far as you know, had the resident charge of the Quarantine Station until the appointment of Dr. Beattie? Mr. Carroll, subject to the supervision of the Health Officer.
120. Were not these two doctors—Dr. Clune and Dr. Caffyn—there for a time under orders from the Government to attend upon the patients? Dr. Clune and Dr. Caffyn, being both in quarantine at the time, were informed that their professional services would be utilized and paid for liberally by the Government; and in that capacity, as officers of the Government, their reports should properly come through the Superintendent.

121. Then, I presume, any recommendations made by those gentlemen would be attended to by the Government? Their recommendations would come through Dr. Alleyne, and would receive the most favourable consideration.

Hon.  
G. Eagar.

22 Sept., 1881.

122. I mean that if either of those two gentlemen saw anything wanting, and applied to the Government, it would be supplied at once? Certainly.

123. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] Those gentlemen could not communicate directly with the Government, but only through Mr. Carroll? Yes.

124. *President.*] Are the duties of the Health Officer defined by Act of Parliament? Yes, by the Act 3 William IV No. 1 and subsequent statutes.

125. *Dr. Jones.*] Was it by direction of the Treasury that certain buildings were kept vacant on the Quarantine ground? No; they were recommended to be kept vacant by Dr. Alleyne but the Treasurer often objected, and finally directed their use.

126. *Captain Hixson.*] You told us that Mr. Carroll was suspended. Will you kindly tell us why the Government thought it necessary to suspend him? Owing to the serious complaints reported in the public Press, which attained so much significance that it was thought necessary to suspend him pending the enquiry.

127. Have you appointed anyone to take charge in the meantime? We have appointed a very respectable senior constable to perform his duties.

TUESDAY, 27 SEPTEMBER, 1881.

Present:—

DR. JONES,		DR. MANNING,
DR. MACLAURIN,		CAPT. HIXSON,
MR. STREET.		

JOHN RENDELL STREET, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Hon. Geoffrey Eagar attended, and made the following further statement in evidence:—

Mr. President,—Referring to my answer to question No. 79 in my previous evidence, I desire to be re-examined for the purpose of placing before the Commission copies of the instructions sent by me to Mr. Carroll in reference to the transmission of telegraphic messages and mail communication between the Quarantine Station and Sydney. In dealing first with the mail question, I desire to state that on or about 27th June Mr. Charles Hayes, the Secretary of the Exchange, waited upon me, and in his capacity as a member of the Borough Council at Manly called my attention to the circumstance that during previous quarantining of vessels it was certain that persons had been, unknown to the authorities, brought by boatmen from the station to Manly Beach. He thought it was wrong, under such circumstances of quarantine, that such communication should be permitted, and on behalf of the Council specially called my attention to the danger of such a course while the small-pox was here. As the result of this interview I telegraphed down to Mr. Carroll, stating that no mails must go from Sydney to the Quarantine Station *via* Manly, or from the Quarantine Station to Manly, upon any pretence whatever. Concurrently with that action, and with the view to provide means of mail communication between Sydney and the station, I sent a minute to the Secretary of the Post Office Department, as follows:—

Hon.  
G. Eagar.

27 Sept., 1881.

It is stated that the stoppage of mail communication between Sydney *via* Manly and the Quarantine Station (although imperatively necessary at this critical time) is attended with much inconvenience to the persons who are compelled to remain there.

I am to suggest, that to meet the difficulty, a mail for the quarantine station might be made up daily, and sent to the station by Mr. Kidman's launch.

Communication might perhaps be made to that gentleman, who is the Government contractor, taking down provisions daily.

G.E., 2/7/81.

Under this minute a daily mail has been sent from Sydney to the Quarantine Station in the launch of Mr. Kidman, the contractor, and this practice still continues. Then I may say that, after consultation with Dr. Alleyne, it occurred to me that there was equal danger in letters coming from the Quarantine Station to Sydney, as I understood that there were no means by which these letters could be thoroughly and effectually fumigated, and telegraphic communication between the Treasury and the station having recently been renewed, I informed Dr. Alleyne that all the persons at the station were at liberty to use the telegraph wire free of any cost. About the 23rd June, Dr. Alleyne reported to me that telegraphic messages had been delivered direct by the senders or otherwise than through Mr. Carroll, to the telegraph operator at the station, which was considered an improper thing, and I will state the reason why the station then comprehended three divisions, the "Faraway" containing the male patients suffering from small-pox, an enclosure called the women's hospital, also containing persons suffering from small-pox, and a third portion of the ground to which the people were removed who had been in contact with small-pox patients. It is obvious therefore that if any one out of these three divisions had communicated personally with the telegraph operator, the risk of spreading the disease would have been largely increased. I understood that the proper mode of conveying these messages to the operator was by Mr. Carroll proceeding to the respective places, and at a safe distance, taking down any message which might be proposed to be communicated. On the 23rd June I sent down the following telegram, No. 1,405, to Mr. Carroll:—

Telegram to Superintendent Carroll, Quarantine Station, on 23 June, 1881.

Dr. Alleyne reports that telegraphic messages have been delivered direct by the senders, or otherwise than through you, to the telegraph operator. This is a gross breach of discipline. You and the operator are both to understand from this telegram that no message is to leave the station, by wire, unless it comes through you.—G. EAGAR.

The Commissioners will see from this telegram that there was no limit as to the intercourse by wire imposed upon the people at the Quarantine Station, but they had to deliver their messages or send their messages to the operator through Mr. Carroll. Then on the following day, for reasons which I shall presently explain, I sent two messages to Mr. Carroll, Nos. 1407 and 1410:—

Telegram to Superintendent Carroll, Quarantine Station, on 24 June, 1881.

No message is to be sent from station to Sydney or elsewhere, about Mrs. Rout's child or any other case, except to the Treasury or to Dr. Alleyne.—G. EAGAR.

Telegram



Hon.  
G. Eagar.

27 Sept., 1881.

Telegram to Superintendent Carroll, Quarantine Station, on 24 June, 1881.

THE doctors are not allowed to telegraph to the Press and the Infirmary. I repeat the order already sent you this forenoon, that no messages are to be sent from the station except to the Treasury and to Dr. Alleyne.—G. EAGAR.

And on the 8th July I sent the following telegram, No. 1451 :—

Telegram to Superintendent Carroll, Quarantine Station, on 8 July, 1881.

DOCTORS cannot telegraph to other doctors state of patients.—G. EAGAR.

My reasons for sending these later telegrams, as far as the doctors are concerned, were these :—That these gentlemen went down to the station unwillingly, no doubt, but with a promise of being paid by the Government for their professional services there, and that, after their arrival, Dr. Clune was placed by Dr. Alleyne in charge of the women's hospital, and Dr. Caffyn was placed by Dr. Alleyne in charge of the ground where the presumed healthy people were encamped; therefore I regarded these two medical gentlemen, for the time being, as public officers, and by these telegrams I conveyed to Mr. Carroll the fact that, as public officers, they were subject to the rule which governs all public servants—that they were not allowed to make any statements to the public or to the Press upon official matters without sending them through their superior officer. Acting upon this well known rule of the service, I limited the doctors' official reports to that extent—that they must be made either to Dr. Alleyne or to the Treasurer. I may say that I am not aware of any instance where the persons residing there did not use the telegraph for private purposes. I believe Dr. Caffyn and Dr. Clune both used it for private purposes. My intention was not to limit them in that respect, but to keep them to the rule of the service, that the Government should be the first to receive information upon official matters. In reference to this matter, I will quote some questions that were asked in the Legislative Assembly on the 4th and 18th August. On the 4th August Dr. Renwick asked the Colonial Treasurer several questions, the material one being this :—

"(3.) Is Dr. Clune employed professionally at the Quarantine Station; if so employed, on what terms have his services been engaged? *Ans.* Yes, upon terms hereafter to be agreed upon. "On the 18th August Mr. McCulloch asked the Colonial Treasurer in reference to Dr. Caffyn—"Is he employed there professionally; and, if so, on what terms is he engaged?" and received a reply in the same words: "Yes, upon terms hereafter to be agreed upon." I may say in addition to this that I saw Dr. Clune personally at the Treasury on the afternoon of the night on which he was taken down to the Quarantine Station, and after expressing my sympathy with him in the necessity of his going there I distinctly told him that he would be placed in charge of the women, and would be handsomely paid for his services. I do not hesitate to say that I consider those rules were necessary to the proper management of the Quarantine Station, and they have remained in full force and without being altered to the present day.

128. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] I understood you to say that there was no restriction whatever placed upon private telegrams? None whatever, except the obligation to communicate the telegram to the operator through the Superintendent.

129. *President.*] Under the 11th section of the Quarantine Act, 17 Vict., No. 29, the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council is empowered to make rules and regulations. Have any regulations been framed under that particular clause in the Act? No special regulations that I am aware of.

130. *Dr. Manning.*] Are there any regulations for the management of the Quarantine ground? There may be but Dr. Alleyne is the best authority on that point.

131. *President.*] Can you explain to the Commissioners when the change in the title of the officer took place. Under 3 William IV, No. 1, provision is made for the performance of the duties relating to quarantine under a superintendent, but under the Act 17 Victoria, No. 29, these duties devolve upon the Health Officer? I am unable to explain that, as I was not then engaged in the Public Service.

132. Do you think it possible the records in your office will show that such a change took place on the passing of the Act? The records in the Colonial Secretary's Office might show it. These Acts were passed before the establishment of responsible Government.

Edmund Fosbery, Inspector-General of Police, sworn and examined :—

E. Fosbery,  
Esq.

27 Sept., 1881.

133. *President.*] You are the Inspector-General of Police? Yes.

134. The Commissioners wish to ascertain from you what instructions you received from the Government with reference to the conveyance of persons infected with small-pox from their homes to the Quarantine Station. We understand that some directions were given to you to take the necessary steps for the removal of these people? There were no written directions given in the matter that I can remember, but each case was dealt with as it occurred.

135. And you deputed one of your officers to carry out the work? Well, I was out of town when the first patients were removed, I think, and an omnibus was purchased by the Treasury authorities for the removal of the patients.

136. That was not done by your directions? The details were carried out by the police. I think Superintendent Read would be able to give you better information on that point. As regards their actual conveyance, I may say that I had an ambulance built some years ago under special medical supervision, and when the cases became rather numerous I suggested that this ambulance should be given over for small-pox purposes, and it was so given over, and the omnibus was discontinued.

137. In the removal of these small-pox patients did you act generally on the instructions given by the Government, or in each case upon the advice of some medical officer? I think that in all the police did they were set in motion by the Medical Adviser to the Government, Dr. Alleyne; he was the means of communication with me.

138. And directions were given by him in each case? Yes; the instructions were entrusted to the various officers of the police in whose divisions the cases occurred, and as a rule they personally superintended the removal of the patients.

139. *Capt. Hixson.*] When the disease first broke out I think you say that you were out of town? In the first case, which was that of a Chinaman's baby, the house was simply quarantined. I was requested to quarantine the house, and I did so; there was no removal there. Rout's case occurred while I was out of town on business.

140. And then the Government obtained the assistance of Superintendent Read? He received instructions from the Government for that day, or two days; I forget which. E. Fosbery,  
Esq.
141. And when the first lot of people were collected and sent to Quarantine, Superintendent Read was acting, was he not? He received instructions for these early patients for a day or two; but whether or not, he would know all about it, because he carried them out. 27 Sept., 1881.
142. But I want to know whether for that day or two Superintendent Read represented you? He did to a certain extent, because he was the senior officer in town.
143. *Dr. Manning.*] In every case the police have acted upon definite orders from the medical officers? I cannot say. Sometimes they had orders from the Treasury, but as a rule these orders came from Dr. Alleyne. In some cases I may have been put in motion directly by the Treasury, but generally by Dr. Alleyne.
144. Or by Dr. Goode, acting for Dr. Alleyne? No; I never received instructions from Dr. Goode.
145. So far as you are aware the police have never acted upon orders from the junior medical officers acting under Dr. Alleyne? I am not aware that they ever acted under the orders of any other doctor than Dr. Alleyne.
146. *Captain Hixson.*] Did it ever occur to your knowledge that any of the persons taken to the Quarantine Station objected to go, and that force had to be resorted to to get them out of their houses? I think a great many of them objected to go, but that is only what has been reported to me, which is as far as my knowledge extends. The police were directed to use all means of persuasion to induce them to go, and I am not aware of any case in which a person was removed absolutely against his will or by force.
147. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] Then the orders you gave were not to use force? I do not know that I ever gave any order; that was the general understanding.
148. *Captain Hixson.*] You never heard that there was any trouble in getting the people to go? Well, I heard that there was some little trouble with a Chinaman at Druitt Town. I saw in the papers that some force was found necessary, but that was the only case where anything approaching to force was resorted to, and that was reported to me. In that case it was after dark, and as the man would have escaped surreptitiously and spread the disease, it was the imperative duty of the police to prevent him from getting away. That was a very exceptional case. The officers on that occasion were Inspector Anderson and Sub-inspector Larkins.
149. And that is the only case that you know of where force was used? In which I ever heard of force having been used.
150. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] You never authorized the use of force? Most certainly not.
151. *Dr. Jones.*] I judge from your evidence that you are not aware that any special directions were received from the Treasury or Dr. Alleyne as to the manner in which patients should be removed to the Quarantine Station? Oh yes; but you must bear in mind that there was necessarily a good deal of irregularity in the means of communication on this subject. Sometimes the directions were given in writing and sometimes verbally, but each case was dealt with *per se*, and it is impossible to recall the instructions which might or might not have been given in each case.
152. There was no special direction given as to the way they should be taken across the water? No; the duties of the police ceased when they arrived at the wharf, and instructions were given by me that the utmost consideration and tenderness should be shown to all; that was most specially insisted upon.
153. Do you know who took charge of them when they leave the wharf? No, I know nothing of that.

Senior-Sergeant Lenthall, sworn and examined :—

154. *President.*] Will you tell us when your connection with these small-pox cases first commenced? The first case I had anything at all to do with was a man named Verdich, in Sussex-street. I had also to do with the removal of the Monahan family. Senior-Sergt.  
Lenthall.
155. Was that the first case with which you were connected? That was the first case, when I was on ordinary street duty. 27 Sept., 1881.
156. What was your first action in that case? Simply seeing to his removal—seeing from the outside of the house that he was properly removed, and giving instructions. Inspector Anderson was present at the same time in charge.
157. What mode was adopted for his removal? He was covered with blankets when he came down; he walked down the steps himself. I gave him, by the doctor's directions, some brandy, and he then got into the ambulance which was then being used for the removal of small-pox patients.
158. Did he express any objection to leave his home at the time? None; I believe he was perfectly willing to go. I may say that the first special connection I had with this business was on 13th August, when I took charge of the removal of small-pox patients, and all the duty in connection with it. On that day I was directed to place myself under the orders of Dr. Alleyne and Dr. Foucart.
159. What were the directions you received at the time you were specially told off to attend to this duty? To place myself under the orders of Drs. Alleyne and Foucart, and act under their directions.
160. And have you since assisted in the removal of other infected people from their homes? Yes; all that have been removed since have been removed under my directions, and under my personal supervision.
161. Have you heard much dissatisfaction expressed at their removal from their homes by any of them? None have been removed who have not previously expressed their willingness to go.
162. Is it the case that a number of persons infected with small-pox still remain in their houses, and have not been removed? Yes.
163. Do you know the reason they have not been removed? Simply because of their objection to be removed.
164. Do you know that persons who have been in contact with these people are also remaining in infected houses for the same reason? Yes; but of late, within the last fortnight or a little more, perhaps, a number of people have been removed from their houses to the camp at Little Bay, and even then only on their expressing their willingness to go.
165. Was there any person in the omnibus with Verdich? I do not think so.
166. Do you know what provision was made in the omnibus for his comfort? No, sir; it was dark, and I never saw inside the omnibus.

Senior-Sergt.  
Leuthall.  
27 Sept., 1881.

167. Do you know the course adopted with regard to patients sent away by the omnibus, or since that time? Since the formation of the Ambulance Corps, a special conveyance has been provided, and the ambulance men assist the patients or carry them, if necessary, and place them in this conveyance, keeping them well covered with blankets. This conveyance is a closed one, ventilated at the top; there are seats inside, and a wire mattress for the patients to lie on if they are too weak to sit up; if they are very ill one of the ambulance men rides inside the conveyance with them. They have been removed to Cowper Wharf, Woolloomooloo, and there placed on board the "Pinafore," the ambulance men assisting them and giving them over to the charge of Dr. Spencer; and in bad cases where attendance is required a nurse has been sent up with Dr. Spencer from the Quarantine Station. In any case where the patient has been weak I have had the bedding he has been using in the house removed with him, in order that he might lie comfortably in it, both in the conveyance and on board the "Pinafore."

168. Your duties cease from the time you leave them at the wharf? Yes; before I have left them I have always seen that the curtains in the cabin of the "Pinafore" were closed, and seen, from a safe distance, that they were comfortable before they left; and in most cases, especially lately, since the appointment of the medical staff, a doctor has also been present at the removal of patients, and certified to their being in a fit state to be removed.

169. *Capt. Hixson.*] Did you ever know patients to be put into open boats to be sent down to the Quarantine Station? Never, since I have had anything to do with it.

170. *Dr. Jones.*] Do you receive any directions from the doctor as to the manner in which patients are to be removed? None that I can remember.

171. *Capt. Hixson.*] Then, so far as you know, all the patients that have gone to the Quarantine Station have gone down in the "Pinafore"? Yes.

172. Have you known suspected persons—healthy persons—go down in an open boat? No, sir; all the patients I have had to do with have been very ill.

173. Have you known open boats to be used in cases of death—how are the coffins taken down? They have been taken on board the "Pinafore." I think there have been three cases of death that I have had to remove in the "Pinafore"—two children and a man who died in Sussex-street.

174. Have you ever known persons to go down in the same boat as a coffin? No.

175. So that the only person who could have been in the boat would be the boat's crew? Yes.

176. You know that some coffins have been taken down in an open boat? I do not know it.

177. From your experience, can you say whether any suffering or unusual inconvenience has occurred to people who have been under your charge in their conveyance to the wharf? On the contrary, persons who have since returned have expressed themselves very thankful for the treatment they received.

178. There have not been any stoppages or delays? None.

179. Then we are to understand that the arrangements for the removal of patients from their houses, taking them to the wharf and putting them on board the "Pinafore," and sending them to the Quarantine Station are now perfect? Yes.

180. Have they always been sent to Woolloomooloo? Yes.

181. Have delays never occurred in bad weather? No, sir; I have had the order for removal countermanded on more than one occasion on account of the inclemency of the weather.

182. Have the removals taken place during night-time? Not lately; they used to be removed at 5 o'clock in the morning, but now they are generally removed more towards mid-day—about 10 or 11 o'clock.

183. Will you explain to the Commission how the conveyance of patients down to the "Pinafore" is managed. You get your instructions, and how are they carried out? I generally get instructions from Dr. Roberts that a patient is to be removed from some infected house, and Dr. Alleyne is communicated with, who gives directions for the "Pinafore" to be at an appointed time, of which I am informed, at the wharf. I then arrange to have the ambulance men in from the station at Botany with the conveyance at the house in sufficient time to allow us to get the patient down to the wharf to meet the "Pinafore." A doctor is present and visits the patients, generally one of the medical staff, told off, I suppose, by Dr. Roberts, and I am also present myself, and I then see that the men carry out the doctor's orders in covering up the patient and removing him as I have stated.

184. What part does Dr. Spencer take in it? He takes charge of the patients on board the "Pinafore."

185. He goes up in the quarantine boat and takes charge of the patients at the wharf? Yes, and accompanies them to the Quarantine Station.

186. *President.*] Have you ever heard of persons being removed from their houses by force? Certainly not.

187. In no case? In no case; and I have heard the very reverse.

188. *Dr. Manning.*] Had you the removal of a man named Hughes? No.

189. You have stated that you had instructions to obey the orders of Drs. Alleyne and Foucart? Yes.

190. Have they given you verbal instructions in each case? Yes, in each case as it occurred; in fact I have gone to Dr. Alleyne generally and he has arranged with me what to do.

191. So that you had definite orders from Dr. Alleyne as regards the removal of each patient? Yes, until Dr. Roberts took charge.

192. And you have never acted on the orders of the junior medical officers, or the medical staff now employed, as to the removal of patients? As to removal, certainly not.

193. *President.*] Do you know whether patients have been kept waiting any time at the wharf for the "Pinafore"? Not more than a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes on one occasion; that is the greatest delay that has ever occurred since I conveyed patients down to the wharf.

194. Was any reason given for the delay at that time? The master said he had been delayed in starting away from the Quarantine Station.

195. *Capt. Hixson.*] During that delay what was done with the patient? He just remained in the conveyance. A man was inside with him attending to him, and he was lying down as comfortably as he would have been in his bed.

196. He was not taken out of the ambulance conveyance? No, the doors were not opened till he came alongside.

WEDNESDAY, 28 SEPTEMBER, 1881.

Present:—

DR. JONES,		DR. MANNING,
DR. MACLAURIN,		CAPT. HIXSON,
	MR. STREET.	

JOHN RENDELL STREET, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

William Henry Goode, Esq., M.B., sworn and examined:—

197. *President.*] Did you act as *locum tenens* for Dr. Alleyne during his temporary absence from his duty in June last? Yes, I did duty for Dr. Alleyne. Dr. Goode.
198. For how long; on the 15th, 16th, and 17th June, was it not? I cannot state the dates positively, it was about that time. 28 Sept., 1881.
199. Can you inform the Commissioners what was the nature of any advice which you tendered to the Government during the time you acted for Dr. Alleyne—I mean with reference to sending people out to the Quarantine Station, and the treatment of small-pox patients? I did not advise very much upon that. It was the time that Rout died, I think; I went down to the Quarantine Station; I did not land there, and gave instructions to Mr. Walsh, who was in charge of the "Faraway," to send in a requisition for whatever he wanted, and told him that some patients were about to be sent on board the "Faraway" and that he was to send a requisition for any medicines or anything he wanted. I particularly asked him if he wanted any wines or stimulants, and if so to send for them. I also advised him to get rid of some Chinamen who were in the "Faraway," patients who were convalescing from small-pox; they were sent to the Quarantine ground, and the ship got ready for other patients. Afterwards I went with Superintendent Read to see about arrangements for burying Rout, and got quicklime for the disposal of the body; and I also sent a policeman with a requisition for medicines to Senior, the chemist; this requisition I believe had been approved by Dr. Alleyne. When I went down that day I saw Mr. Carroll, and some few persons who had been in contact with sick persons had already arrived at the station; and as I came away a steamer passed me with a lot of bedding, clothes, tents, and other things for about fifty persons. I will not be particular as to the date; that was the first batch.
200. Did Mr. Carroll make any representation to you as to the want of preparedness at the Quarantine Station for the reception of these people? Not that I recollect; I told Mr. Carroll where the sick were to be put.
201. I mean more particularly with regard to stores, cooking utensils and so on? What he said, I think, was that some of the things that were being sent down he had already on hand; but it is so long ago that I forget exactly what he said.
202. Mr. Carroll did not make any particular objection to the people coming before he was ready for them? No; he did not say anything about that to me.
203. He did not say that the people would suffer from the want of any preparation for their necessities? No; anything he said to me I reported to Dr. Alleyne; but I am not aware that he asked me to send down anything particularly, except medicines. The requisition was sent from the "Faraway" to Carroll and copied out by him.
204. You were present at the meeting held at the Treasury on the 16th June? Yes.
205. On that occasion did you give the Government any advice respecting any persons specially to be sent down there—patients or others? I remember there was a sick Chinaman, Won Ping, and I think I recommended that he should be sent down.
206. Did you advise the Government respecting a man named Hughes, that he should be sent down? I do not remember Hughes by name.
207. He was sent down on the 17th, the day after the meeting at the Treasury? If the case had been reported as a case of small-pox I have no doubt I recommended that he should go down. I do not remember the man by name.
208. Did you make any recommendation that Dr. Caffyn should go down? I recommended that Dr. Caffyn should be employed to visit suspected cases in town—that he should be retained in town to visit people suspected of having small-pox. Dr. Clune too was mixed up with the small-pox business, and Superintendent Read reported at that meeting that he could not be found. I recommended them to find out where he was, and I am not certain that I did not recommend that he should be employed in the same duty as Dr. Caffyn, to visit cases that were reported to be cases of small-pox in Sydney.
209. Did you make any recommendation that Dr. Clune should be employed at the Quarantine Station? I am not certain; I think I recommended that both of them should be employed as I have stated, and that as they had already seen small-pox cases they should be retained to verify such cases. I did not recommend that they should be sent to the Quarantine Station as infected persons, but that they should be employed in visiting persons reported to be suffering from small-pox, out of quarantine.
210. On the occasion of your visit to the Quarantine Station did you give Carroll any special instructions with regard to the care of these people? I told him that the Chinaman from Waterloo was to go on board the "Faraway," and I gave him Dr. Alleyne's instructions about the ground. I did not know much about the ground myself. I told him where the people who had not small-pox but were supposed to be infected were to go, and I told him about the number I thought were coming down. I may say that at the meeting at the Treasury it was decided that provisions, clothing, and tents for fifty persons should be sent down.
211. *Dr. Manning.*] At the meeting at the Treasury did you recommend the use of the Quarantine Station for small-pox patients? No.
212. Or did you as Dr. Alleyne's representative concur in its being so used? No; I was under the impression that all the sick would go on board the "Faraway." I did not know that any persons would ashore there.
213. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] Then I suppose it was assumed that the Quarantine ground was the only place that could be used for the reception of small-pox patients? I did assume that. I did not know that any other place was thought of. I thought the "Faraway" was going to be used for both male and female patients afflicted with small-pox; in fact I gave Walsh instructions about a woman that I heard was going down that night.
214. Do you know how long Walsh had been in the "Faraway" when you went down? No.

- Dr. Goode. 215. *President.*] How long had these patients been in quarantine at the time of your visit? They could not have been there long, very likely not an hour.
- 28 Sept., 1881. 216. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] That was the day after the meeting at the Treasury? It must have been the same day.
217. The first patient went on the 17th? But these people were not patients.
218. *President.*] Did your connection with the small-pox business cease when Dr. Alleyne returned to his duty? Yes.
219. And you have had no further connection with it since? No.
220. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] You did not recommend that Dr. Clune and Dr. Caffyn should be detained at the quarantine station? No; I did not recommend that they should be sent to the station as patients or suspected persons, but that they should be kept in Sydney to verify supposed cases.
221. *Dr. Jones.*] Why was it necessary that Dr. Clune should be found if he was not to be sent down? In order that he might be kept under supervision.
222. Not with the view of sending him to quarantine? No.

William Oliver Hopkins, Esq., Superintendent and Inspector of Stores, sworn and examined:—

- W. O. Hopkins, Esq. 223. *President.*] Have you been required to supply any stores or provisions to the Quarantine Station since the outbreak of small-pox? Yes.
- 28 Sept., 1881. 224. From whom did you receive your orders? In the first instance, for the first supply, from the Colonial Treasurer.
225. And afterwards? After that, by requisitions from Dr. Alleyne.
226. Are you prepared to give the Commissioners a list of the stores supplied to the Quarantine Station from the 16th June to date? I will furnish a list. (*Appendix D.*)
227. Are you aware that any delay at any time took place in forwarding these stores, after the requisitions came in? No; in nearly every instance I have personally attended to the requisitions, and sent the goods to be supplied within perhaps twenty-four hours, or the next day.
228. Do you know whether any stores had been sent to the Quarantine Station prior to the 16th June, the day on which the people first went down? I have no list of the goods supplied previous to that date.
229. Are you in the habit of receiving periodical returns of the stores in stock at the Quarantine Station? No, I am not.
230. Are you able to give us any information as to what supply of stores is usually kept there? No, I cannot give you the information.
231. Have you ever inspected them? No.
232. *Dr. Jones.*] You have no idea what stores were there prior to this outbreak? No.
233. *Dr. Manning.*] Have the supplies of medical comforts, wines and spirits, been ordered through you? Only in the first instance, on the 16th June I sent down a small quantity of brandy and port wine.
234. Then what other articles were supplied besides brandy and port wine? A full supply of provisions.
235. Sago and oatmeal and those sort of things? Yes.
236. Can you tell me how the provisions have been supplied since that time? No.
237. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] Can you tell us in what way the stores are expended by the superintendent? No, I cannot say.
238. Has there been any check on the expenditure of goods at the Quarantine Station at all? Not that I am aware of.
239. *Dr. Manning.*] Can you tell us if any delay occurred at any time in procuring articles of special sizes or special kinds? No, I am not aware of any delay. I think I may safely say that all the clothing has been supplied within 24 hours from the date of the receipt of the requisition.
240. *Captain Hixson.*] Have you heard any complaints about the quality of the things that have been sent down? No official complaints; rumours have reached me through the papers.
241. Then the only knowledge you have of anything of the sort is from what you have seen in the public papers? Just so: I am quite sure no grounds of complaint have existed so far as the quality of the things sent down is concerned, because I personally selected them myself. They have comprised purchases from the best houses in town, Farmer's, Prince, Ogg, & Co., Bull, Price, & Co., Jamieson, Hordern, and David Jones & Co. It has just occurred to me, in reference to Captain Hixson's last question, that a complaint did reach me that some sheets were too coarse; but upon reference to the requisition I find that the word "coarse" was used.
242. Did you receive any special orders with regard to the supply of articles to the Quarantine Station from the Treasury? In the first instance, on the 16th June, the Treasurer instructed me to prepare a list of provisions and to be somewhat liberal in the supply, not to adhere to any ration scale; and subsequently I received from the Treasurer verbal instructions to let the supplies be of good medium quality, or the best of their kind.
243. And is it your opinion that the provisions and stores have been supplied liberally or otherwise? So far as my department is concerned I think the supplies have been quite lavish; the invoices that have been received up to the present time come to £1,200, and there are more to come in yet. That is exclusive of provisions since the 16th June.

Stephen Mannington Caffyn, Esq., M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P., sworn and examined:—

- Dr. Caffyn. 244. *President.*] Your first connection with these small-pox matters seems to have been your attendance on the Rout family in June last? Yes.
- 28 Sept., 1881. 245. You saw Rout on the 14th June, did you not? Yes. I am not quite sure about the date, but I saw him first.
246. What was your reason for calling upon him? I was in Sydney for the day, and I called upon Dr. Alleyne, whom I had known ever since I came to the Colony. He was very busy when I called, and pointing to a lot of letters before him said, "See, I have got all that to attend to." One of the letters was not opened; it was from Dr. Clune, about a case of small-pox. I said, "Shall I go for you?" and he asked me to look after the case for a day or two, which I did, and visited the house.

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247. And on the following day you visited the house and vaccinated the persons in it? No; I went to the house and supplied them with provisions each day until the day I was quarantined. Dr. Caffyn.
248. Will you tell the Commissioners the mode in which the intimation was conveyed to you that you were required to go to quarantine? I saw Dr. Alleyne, and he asked me to take a message to Superintendent Read with reference to some matter, which I forget now. I went to the Police Station and a reporter from some paper came up to me and said, "Have you heard that you are to go to Quarantine?" That was the first I heard of it. I thought it was a mistake, but he assured me that it was quite true. I immediately went back to Dr. Alleyne and asked if it was true, and he said, "Yes, I don't see how you can get off." I then went to Superintendent Read and found him in George-street, in front of an undertaker's. I asked him if he knew anything about my going to Quarantine, and he said "Yes," and turning round to some one I did not know, added, "This gentleman will tell you all about it." As soon as my name was mentioned this other person flew across the pavement and ordered me off in the most rough way, and said if I did not take myself off he would give me into the custody of the police. I explained to him that I was quite clean and had no small-pox about me, and he told me I was not to dare to speak to him again. I turned to Superintendent Read and asked him who he was, and Superintendent Read said he was the acting representative of the Government in this Colony. He said if I did not prepare at once to go to the Quarantine Station he would have no more nonsense but give me into the custody of the police and have me sent to the station at once. 28 Sept., 1881.
249. Did you hear who this gentleman was? I heard it was Mr. Eagar. I went back to my lodgings, and afterwards went to Dr. Clune and asked him if we were to go into Quarantine, and he said he had just had a message and we were not to go that night, but we should be called upon to go the next morning and we could go to bed and have a good night's rest. I went to bed, and about 11 o'clock I heard a loud knocking at the door, and a constable called out that the boat had been waiting two hours at the wharf. I went down, and between 11 and 12 o'clock went on board the "Pinafore."
250. Do you consider that you were forcibly removed to the Quarantine Station? Oh, yes. I had no option in the matter.
251. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] What day was it on which you had the interview with Superintendent Read and the other gentleman? I think it was the 16th, the day that Rout died.
252. *President.*] On your arrival at the Quarantine Station did you receive any instructions that you were to take charge of the healthy persons there? Not upon our arrival. We waited till a quarter past 1, and were then shown, into the hospital enclosure, the whole of us, into an empty house. We managed to get a couple of blankets, which were wet through, and a mattress, and we then extemporised a bed, and got to bed about half-past 2 o'clock. I had no instructions in the morning as to what I was to do. I did not know who was in charge and who was not until Dr. Alleyne came down on the following day, the 18th, the second day after our arrival. Then Dr. Alleyne found a mistake had been made, and that the sick and healthy people had been placed together.
253. After that did you receive any instructions? Yes; that I was to take charge of the healthy people, and leave Dr. Clune to attend to the sick people in the enclosure.
254. From whom did you receive those instructions? From Dr. Alleyne, verbally.
255. What portion of the building was set apart for you to reside in? A little two-roomed cottage at the extreme north end, marked "Doctor's Quarters," on the plan (*referring to plan*).
256. About how many persons did you find at the station on your arrival there, do you remember? I am unable to say. Some more came the next morning. We did not see any of the people the first night, we simply got our luggage up as well as we could.
257. Who went down in the steamer with you? Dr. Clune, Mrs. Rout and family, Mr. Hughes, the Druitt Town Chinaman; and behind the steamer a boat was towed, in which was a coffin, and four drunken men sitting on the top of it.
258. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] Who were the four men? Four undertaker's men, sent by Shying.
259. *Captain Hixson.*] Did these men who you say were drunk behave in an unseemly manner? Yes, they behaved in a terrible way. They refused to carry the coffin; they behaved very badly, and in the presence of the wife of the deceased. Ultimately, I believe, the men from the "Pinafore" carried it up.
260. This came within your own knowledge? Yes; I saw it.
261. Have you any idea how the men were made drunk? I know that spirits were given to them because they had an unpleasant duty to perform.
262. Do you know whether there was a difficulty in getting persons to act in that capacity? I believe there was some difficulty in getting them.
263. In fact there was a scare about small-pox? Yes, but some of those men were very useful afterward.
264. *President.*] What was the greatest number of people you had charge of in your portion of the ground? Twenty-six I think was the greatest number.
265. Can you inform the Commissioners what steps were taken to provide for the necessities and comforts of the people in the Quarantine ground? Provisions came down in the morning, and the police had the distribution of them. I must say there was a great lack of everything in the way of comforts, in fact there was nothing of the kind. I can best give you an idea of it by telling you that my own food was cooked on an old piece of iron hoop which we transformed into a grid-iron; that was an index to what we suffered for three months.
266. Had you a sufficiency of food? Yes, of the kind.
267. *Captain Hixson.*] Did you ever remonstrate with any one about it? Yes, but there was always a fight about it. It is difficult to give you an idea of the difficulty in getting things. You had to be very friendly with the persons to get anything; absolute requirements were not attended to.
268. *President.*] Did you make any complaints about it? I wrote many telegrams, but they were never sent.
269. What did you do with them? I gave them to the telegraph operator.
270. *Captain Hixson.*] What did he say to you? He said, "All right; I will take them to Mr. Carroll."
271. And who do you think stopped them? Well, I suppose Mr. Carroll; he was entrusted with the duty of sending them.
272. To whom did you telegraph? To Dr. Alleyne, four or five times a day at one time. I was very ill for about a week; in fact I hardly thought I should live and I telegraphed to him to that effect, and asked him in the strongest way I could to let me out, and I am sure those telegrams never reached him, because I have known him personally for a long time, and I am quite sure he would not have disregarded such appeals.
273. *Dr. Manning.*] Had you any interview with Mr. Carroll? I saw him every day. 274.

- Dr. Caffyn. 274. Did you remonstrate with him about the insufficient provision for your comfort? Yes; I constantly pointed it out to him. Upon one occasion the head of the police there came to me and told me that the grave-diggers were walking about among the healthy people in the same clothes they had on when they had buried the dead. He said his men objected to this. I went to Mr. Carroll and mentioned this to him, and he said, "Oh yes, I dare say they are." "Well," I said, "That is not right," and he said, "Why don't you alter it then?" I said, "It is not my duty, I have not the charge of the clothes." Then he said, "Why don't you report it to Dr. Alleyne?" I said, "You have dozens of suits; why not supply them; I can only report the matter to you?" and he said, "Report it to Dr. Alleyne." I then sent a telegram to Dr. Alleyne as follows:—"The two grave-diggers want two suits. Are they to have them from the store, or will you send them. Mr. Carroll will not give them to me?" I took this telegram into the store, and it was taken down and shown to Mr. Carroll. Mr. Carroll tore it up and said, "Doctor, take two suits and say no more about it." I said, "That is all I want," and I took two suits and then went back and got shirts, and I made the men have a bath and put them on. That was at 11 o'clock. At 2 o'clock, Dr. Alleyne came down to the small bay, and saw Mr. Carroll. At 4 o'clock I had a telegram worded in this way:—"On no pretence whatever are you to go into Mr. Carroll's store again; if you do you will be re-quarantined." 275. *Captain Hixson.*] Who was that from? From Dr. Alleyne to me. I thought it was a very hard message to send to me, because Carroll's store was where we went to get our letters; it was the only place we could go into on the beach; so I went down to ask the reason of this extraordinary telegram, and at last I asked Mr. Morgan, the telegraph operator, who was on very confidential terms with Mr. Carroll, and he said Mr. Carroll had reported that I had stolen two suits from the store, and he said he was perfectly sure of it. I went to Carroll and asked him if he had done so, and he said he had. I said, "But it is a lie," and he said he did not care about that, he would say I did. I was very angry, and I telegraphed to Dr. Alleyne to say, "The suits Mr. Carroll mentioned to you were given to me by his own hands for the grave-diggers." This telegram was not sent. How I know it was not sent is, because when I got to Sydney, Dr. Alleyne sent for me and I asked him about this matter, and that was the very first explanation he had heard upon the subject. So that he could not have received that telegram.
276. *Dr. Manning.*] Was Mr. Carroll always discourteous to you? Yes, always, until the last two or three days.
277. Can you tell us the date of that telegram? No, I am afraid I cannot.
278. Had you any personal communication with Dr. Alleyne after the first occasion? No, I telegraphed to him several times, and said I had particular business, about which I wished to see him. My real business was to get out, and I was sure that if I could see him he would let me out, but I never could see him at all. Then I asked Mr. Carroll, and urged him in every possible way just to let me see Dr. Alleyne once, but he never gave me the opportunity.
279. Were the police under your orders? No.
280. *Captain Hixson.*] You have told us that you landed at the Quarantine Station at about a quarter-past 1 on a certain morning? Yes.
281. And that there was no one there to receive you or to give you instructions as to what you were to do? No.
282. And that you got a bed? A mattress and two blankets.
283. Whom did you see the next day? The police at 10 o'clock brought us some coffee, and we saw Mr. Carroll I think once or twice during the day.
284. And what occurred the next day? The next day Dr. Alleyne came down and I was called out, and was the only person who went to see him.
285. Did you see Dr. Alleyne after that? No, I did see him once after that during my stay, but only for a second, and I had no opportunity of saying what I wanted to say to him.
286. However the state of affairs is, as you have mentioned, that on the third day after your arrival you saw Dr. Alleyne and then he told you that you were put in charge of the healthy people? Yes.
287. And how long did your interview with him last? About half an hour.
288. And then, when did you see him afterwards? I saw him once during my stay there. I asked the police to let me know if Dr. Alleyne came down, and then I went up to my house and sat down to read. I could not see from my house the place where the boats come in. The policeman I had asked to tell me, called out, "Run and tell Dr. Caffyn that Dr. Alleyne is coming." The man who brought the message made a mistake and told me Dr. Alleyne wanted me. I was so delighted that I ran down and said, "Where is he?" and the policeman said, "He is at the little Bay." We then ran down through the scrub as fast as possible, and when we came to the place Dr. Alleyne said to me, "How dare you come here, sir? If you break orders the people under you will do the same." I tried to explain, but he would not hear me, and said, "Go back to the store at once and I will follow you." He followed me and came over to the station, and just asked me one question about something he wanted to know, and I lost the only opportunity I had of saying what I wanted to say about my treatment.
289. So you only saw Dr. Alleyne on this one occasion, after he had put you in charge of the healthy persons? Yes.
290. To whom do you attribute the neglect from which you appear to have suffered while you were there? I do not know. I do not think Dr. Alleyne knew one half or a thousandth part of the suffering that was being endured there.
291. Then who was responsible for it, do you think? I think Mr. Carroll had far too much power.
292. In your capacity as medical officer in charge of the healthy people, if they had any wants which required to be supplied to whom did you apply? To Mr. Carroll.
293. And were your requirements met? Yes, they consisted chiefly of jam and little things of that kind. Sometimes I got them and sometimes I did not. There was a lot of jam, and during the last fortnight it was supplied to the people at my request. Before that time they had very few wants. There was no sickness and they had simply to take their share of the food that came down. There were three or four cases of debility, and I gave them a bottle of beer now and then, which they appreciated the most.
294. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] But you got what you required for them without difficulty? Oh yes.
295. *Captain Hixson.*] When you spoke of the difficulty you had in getting clothes for the grave-diggers I was led to believe that you had the same difficulty in getting other supplies. Was that the case? No. I had all the spirits and beer that I liked to order, always. It was not a large supply that we wanted, but anything in that way that I ordered I always had,

296. I suppose at the interview you had with Dr. Alleyne he gave you instructions? Yes, at the first interview. Dr. Caffyn.
297. What was the nature of those instructions? I think they only consisted of vaccinating the people and looking after them. 29 Sept., 1881.
298. Do you mean something to this effect: That Dr. Alleyne had a consultation with you as to the necessities and comforts of the people under your charge? That would imply more than I want to say, because Dr. Alleyne only said, "You will take charge of the healthy people and have them vaccinated."
299. *President.*] What provision was made for attendance upon you. Was a servant allowed you? Yes, a woman was allowed to cook for me.
300. And had she the necessary cooking utensils? No, that was a sore point with us there, she had no proper utensils.
301. Did you ask Mr. Carroll for them? We were constantly applying to him and could not get them. During the whole time I was there my meat was cooked on an old piece of iron hoop.
302. To whom did you make your requisition? To Mr. Carroll.
303. *Dr. Manning.*] You had no difficulty in getting provisions, but you had a difficulty in getting clothing and cooking utensils? Yes.
304. If any of these people wanted clothing or stores did they apply to you for them? Yes.
305. Mr. Carroll did not issue them to the people except through you. Do I understand that? Sometimes he did and sometimes not; there was no rule about that.
306. It has been stated that one towel had to last a man from 75 to 76 days at the Quarantine Station. Are you aware that there was a want of towels there at that time? I sent an order for a towel and Mr. Carroll sent me a piece of coarse sacking—a piece of a bag.
307. And were you enabled to get towels? Yes. When I complained about it he gave me some beautiful towels.
308. Did any person complain to you that he had been kept for 75 or 76 days with one towel? Every day I was receiving complaints of that kind.
309. And when you mentioned these complaints to Mr. Carroll what did he say? He simply declined to give them.
310. Did he say he had not got them? Sometimes, and sometimes he said he would not give them without an order from Dr. Alleyne. It appeared to me that Mr. Carroll looked upon the stores as if they were his own private property, and had a miserly love for them. You could get nothing out of him except by dragging it from him, as it were, by main force. On one occasion, when Hughes swam ashore, he was without clothing of any kind until I begged some from the people on the hill, and gave him also some of my own. The man himself, and the police and I, asked Mr. Carroll for clothing for him, and he declined each time to supply it, although he had abundance in store.
311. *Dr. Jones.*] When you applied to Mr. Carroll for things was there a flat refusal on his part to supply them? I do not remember a flat refusal but I remember that I could not get them; there was always some excuse or other.
312. During your first interview with Dr. Alleyne was anything said about compensation to you? Oh, yes; I was assured that I should be fully compensated for my loss.
313. And you considered yourself, I suppose, from that moment in the Government service? I was, *volens volens*.
314. You could have declined to act? I beg your pardon; Dr. Clune and I were told that if we refused to act we should be kept there all the same.
315. *President.*] Did you communicate any of your requisitions to Dr. Alleyne direct, either by telegram or otherwise? Never otherwise; I had no opportunity. I think not; I communicated direct with the Treasury, but not with Dr. Alleyne, except, I think, once or twice, when I wanted some medicines.
316. You did not communicate direct to Dr. Alleyne that you were short of cooking utensils or furniture? I sent many telegrams complaining of the general want of comforts, and asked to be allowed to go into one of the houses that were well furnished. My house was very uncomfortable and I thought I might have had the use of one of the others, which were fitted up with every comfort in the way of beds, carpets, and so on, but I was not allowed.
317. Whom do you blame for not being allowed to occupy one of those houses? I do not know. Mr. Carroll, I presume, who had charge of them, because they have been thrown open since.
318. You say you have sent some requisitions to the Treasury in some instances; were they answered? Yes; they were attended to at once.
319. Were all the requisitions you sent to the Treasury supplied at once; were there no cases of refusal or delay? I do not remember any case of refusal. I made no complaints about my own wants, only for those of the people. I knew it was useless to telegraph any complaint.
320. You did not send a requisition for cooking utensils? No.
321. Did you know that they were on the ground? Yes, I knew they were.
322. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] Did you send a formal demand to Mr. Carroll for cooking utensils? Yes; he made some excuse, and in the long run refused.
323. Were there cooking utensils for the people in their cooking-house? Yes, but they were not well supplied; there was a great want of cooking utensils, and people had to make shift—what I mean is, such as cooking several things in the same saucepan, and so on; they were always complaining to me about it.
324. There were too few saucepans in the cooking-house? Yes.
325. Were there saucepans in the store? Yes.
326. Did you point out to Carroll that there were too few saucepans in the cooking-house for the people? Yes, now and then. They would get one occasionally, when there was a good deal of fuss about it.
327. *President.*] Do you know whether these telegrams to Dr. Alleyne were ever sent? I cannot say. I did not like to ask him afterwards. My impression was that they did not go. Sometimes I sent several in the course of the day imploring to be released.
328. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] Was anything said to you about restricting your use of the telegraph wire? We were told that all telegrams should be shown to Mr. Carroll, and if approved of by him would be sent. That was the only restriction I heard of.
329. Was this told to you by word of mouth or in writing? By word of mouth.
330. By whom? By Carroll, and also by the telegraph operator.



- Dr. Caffyn. 331. *Dr. Jones.*] Do you know of your own knowledge of any patients having been taken to the Quarantine Station in open boats? I am not aware of any.
- 23 Sept., 1881. 332. *Captain Hixson.*] With regard to your residence there, how long were you there altogether? About sixty-three days, I think.
333. Were things as uncomfortable there during the latter part of your stay, or did they improve? They improved a little. I was not there after the great change was made.

THURSDAY, 29 SEPTEMBER, 1881.

Present:—

DR. JONES,	DR. MANNING,
DR. MACLAURIN,	CAPT. HIXSON,
MR. STREET.	

JOHN RENDELL STREET, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Lucy Osborn, Lady Superintendent, Sydney Infirmary, sworn and examined:—

- Miss Osborn. 334. *President.*] You received some communication, Miss Osborn, from the Government with reference to matters connected with patients afflicted with small-pox at the Quarantine Station? Yes, the Government applied to me at the first outbreak to know if I could supply them with nurses for persons really afflicted with small-pox; and I said yes, and immediately prepared to do so. I think it was on Saturday, the 18th June, that I sent them the first nurse, Mary Meyler.
- 29 Sept., 1881. 335. She went down on Saturday, 18th June? Yes.
336. Have you supplied any other nurse since then? Yes, the following Saturday, there being more cases, I was asked to supply another nurse as night nurse.
337. From whom did you receive this requisition? From Dr. Alleyne; he always came or wrote to me.
338. When did this second nurse go? On the following Saturday, 25th June, I think.
339. What was her name? Louisa Hollis. With the first nurse I also sent a servant, Louisa Wilson; it was understood she was to do the cooking and washing for the patients and nurses.
340. Did you receive any further requisitions from the Government with reference to the supply of clothing or any other articles for them? I was especially requested to send with nurse Meyler, and Louisa Wilson who went with her, bed-clothes and other articles, and a few things for the patients. But they were chiefly things the nurses would be likely to require. We thought perhaps there would not even be food for the nurses, and I supplied them with enough to last them two or three days; it was on Saturday, and they would not be able to get much on Sunday. I gave them such things as crockery, knives and forks, sauce-pans, and things of that kind. Some of these were supplied out of our own stock, which I did not put down, because they were on hand and were not all new. It was done in a great hurry, and we sent whatever we could. I sent also three ponchos, or rather three blue blankets, which nurse Meyler was to make into ponchos, as it was necessary to have something to wrap round the patients in cold weather. I have brought with me a list of the different articles supplied to the Quarantine Station by Dr. Alleyne's order. (*Appendix C.*)
341. Does that list contain the whole of the articles sent to the Quarantine Station? Yes, except some trifles I supplied to the nurses. I supplied them just as Dr. Alleyne sent for them.
342. I suppose you were in frequent communication by telegram with the nurses? Yes, I had at least one telegram every day. When Mrs. Guildford was there and Hughes' child I used to get two.
343. Did they complain of the thing in any way? No. I have had no complaints from nurse Meyler, except in reference to Dr. Clune, and I cannot say that was a true complaint. Her first complaint was that he did not go into the room to see the patients when they were very sick, and she was very desirous of his assistance. Then she said she had too many patients who were convalescent, and she had nowhere to put them, and she wanted to use the large building there is there—a kind of shed.
344. Was any special reference made to Dr. Clune in her telegram? Well, I had a great many telegrams backwards and forwards. Nurse Meyler did not exactly make a complaint. Dr. Alleyne heard things, and came to me and asked me to get it out of her, and I had in fact to drag it out of her.
345. You do not remember the exact terms of this particular telegram from the nurse? No, I do not think I do.
346. Have you seen the Quarantine ground at all—do you know the position of the buildings upon it? Yes; I have been there. A portion of the long shed was occupied by Dr. Clune for himself. (*Witness indicated on the plan submitted to her the position of the building referred to.*)
347. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] What you mean by the long building is what is called on the plan the male hospital? Yes, I think it must be.
348. Do you know if the other portion of that building was occupied? No, I think there was nobody in it; the doctor had a servant, and I imagine he lived in that portion of the building.
349. And did nurse Meyler report to you that she had obtained possession of this building for the patients? Yes, afterwards she reported to me that much better arrangements had been made.
350. *Captain Hixson.*] Did you ever hear why Dr. Clune refused to let the patients go into that building? No; the nurse said he would not listen to her.
351. Did the nurse from whom you received the telegram request that she might be allowed to put the convalescent patients into that building? Yes; she said she asked Dr. Clune if she could put the convalescing patients there, and he would not listen to her.
352. Did you hear the grounds of his refusal? No; I do not know it.
353. *President.*] Did you receive any other complaint of Dr. Clune from the nurse with respect to any want of attention or any other matter except the giving up of this building? No. I was asked by Dr. Alleyne to find out from the nurse how much spirits they used, as he thought the supply for that portion of the ground was excessive; and as I object to the nurses taking any, I told nurse Meyler to be very careful what she said to me, and to state distinctly if they were taking any. From her answer I learned that when one of them was ill—either Hollis or Wilson—I had them revaccinated before they left Sydney—she had had a little wine, but none of the others had any, and since that time none had been used at all.
354. *Captain Hixson.*] Do you know whether an excessive quantity of spirits was used or not? I do not.
- 355.

355. Do you know what quantity of wines or spirits were supplied to Nurse Meyler for the use of patients in the infected ground? No; very little was used; the patients did not take it.

356. *President.*] What you mean is that the nurse reported to you that there was very little consumption of spirits and wine by the patients? Yes.

357. *Capt. Hixson.*] At the same time there was a complaint from Dr. Alleyne that there was an excessive quantity of wines and spirits used for this particular place? Yes.

358. *President.*] Was the clothing and bedding which you sent down of good quality or of coarse material? Dr. Alleyne's order to me was to supply the same description that we used in the hospital, and I did so in every case, except in that of pillow-cases. In the hospital we use linen pillow-cases, which last so much longer; but as these supplied to the Quarantine Station were not intended for lasting use we made them of the same material as the sheets. In every other respect they were made like the hospital pillow-cases.

359. Did Dr. Alleyne ask you to exercise economy in sending these things, or to send an abundant supply? No; he said, "Make them as comfortable as you can," always.

360. You sent down sheets, I suppose? Yes.

361. Were they of the same material as those used in the hospital? Quite as good as we had in the hospital; we sent to the same houses and got the same kind of twilled sheeting.

362. Had you any complaints of the quality of these things from anybody? No, none at all. You will understand that at first I was only supplying the people inside the enclosure, and had nothing to do with the people outside; but latterly Dr. Alleyne came to me and said there had been complaints about the sheets, and would I send sheets to Mr. Carroll. Before that I had always sent them addressed to Nurse Meyler, to the women's hospital in the enclosure, but afterwards I had to send them addressed to Mr. Carroll, so I supposed they were for the use of persons outside the enclosure.

363. The sheeting then which you sent you consider was suitable to persons suffering from small-pox? Yes. It was very soft, and such as would be used in any hospital. We supplied, in addition to the other things sent down, almost cart-loads of old rags. I went to all my friends up and down and begged everything they could spare.

364. *Capt. Hixson.*] You appear to have had frequent intercourse with Dr. Alleyne about these things? Yes.

365. Always, I suppose, on the subject of the wants of the Quarantine patients? Yes.

366. And what appeared to be the inclination of Dr. Alleyne—was it to make these people as comfortable as possible? Yes; he was always in a great hurry, and wanted me to send the things down before I had time to get them made up.

367. This nurse you have referred to—did she volunteer to go? Well, I don't think you could call it volunteering. I always say to a person I consider suitable, "There is such and such an appointment—will you take it?"

368. Then, if they did not actually volunteer they made no objection to go? Oh, no.

369. Did you think they were suitable for the duty you sent them to perform? Very much so.

370. Have you had any reason to alter that opinion? No.

371. *President.*] Did you have a list of the patients there? I was informed of the number from time to time, but not every day; it fluctuated very much.

372. Did you consider at the time you sent these things down that there was a sufficient supply of things necessary for the patients there? Yes, I think there was abundance.

373. Do you think that from any deficiency of sheets sent down it was necessary to keep any of the patients in blankets only? No; I am only speaking of the enclosure.

374. You do not know of anything of that sort in connection with the patients in the enclosure? Oh! no; because the nurse would have sent me word in a minute if there had been anything of that kind.

375. *Captain Hixson.*] Had you any difficulty in communicating with the nurse when she was there—was there any obstruction to your communication? No; it was rather awkward. The way it was done was this: Nurse Meyler would write down what she wanted to say, and then she had to read it to a person outside who would take it to the telegraph operator. This person does not write it down, but merely trusts to his memory, and in that way the messages become implicated.

376. Do you mean that this is done designedly? Oh no, I have no reason to think that.

377. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] Who was the person sent on such occasions to receive the message? I think a constable—any person who was convenient; Mr. Carroll I know sometimes did it; but afterwards Dr. Alleyne said he would see that the messages were written down.

378. *Captain Hixson.*] Did you ever hear of any scarcity of cooking utensils? Not in the hospital department.

379. Or comforts in the way of towels and things of that sort? No, I have not heard of any scarcity.

380. Did you hear of any complaints about the quantity or quality of food? No, not for the enclosure. I found when I went down with the first nurse—I took her down myself—that there was no milk except condensed milk. I thought that was a very bad arrangement, and when I came back to the Treasury I went and saw Mr. Kidman, the contractor, and told him he must supply cow's milk every day, and he said he would get it from Manly. Sometimes on Sunday they were short of milk, but that was remedied. That was the only thing complained of.

381. So that there do not appear to have been any complaints of an important character in this respect? No; I asked the nurses, after these reports appeared in the papers, whether they had been uncomfortable in any way, and they sent me most decided answers that they had been most comfortable.

382. *President.*] Did they say anything about the patients? Yes, that they had been well attended to.

383. That was the portion of the Quarantine ground of which Dr. Clune had charge? Yes.

384. *Captain Hixson.*] Did you know the number of the persons who were in this enclosure? No, not always. In the last telegram I had from the nurse she gave me a list of the persons who had left that morning, and ended with these words, "that leaves us with seven children in the enclosure." There were a great many more than that with convalescents as well.

George Read, Superintendent of Police, sworn and examined:—

385. *President.*] Can you inform the Commission what action you have taken in reference to the removal of patients afflicted with small-pox since the outbreak of the disease in June last? When the disease first made its appearance I both received and gave instructions on the subject.

Miss  
Osborn.  
29 Sept., 1881.

Supt. Read.  
386. 29 Sept., 1881

- Supt. Read. 386. Will you state, in the first place, the nature of the instructions you received? My instructions were to make every possible effort, so far as police action was concerned, to stamp out the disease, and to treat all small-pox patients with every care and consideration; to isolate all houses in which, from information communicated to the police, there was reason to believe that small-pox existed; and in carrying out instructions with regard to the removal of patients, to take every possible care to prevent them from coming in contact with any of the public.
- 29 Sept., 1881. 387. When did you first receive your instructions? Almost simultaneously with the outbreak of the disease.
388. You attended a meeting, I think, at the Treasury, on the 16th June last? Yes.
389. And I suppose your connection with the outbreak really commenced at that time? Yes; a day or two previous to that I took some action with regard to the isolation of premises.
390. Then can you inform the Commission what were the arrangements made by the police under your direction for carrying out these orders? I accompanied the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to purchase an omnibus and horses, and the omnibus was used for the removal of patients until a better vehicle was obtained.
391. And were instructions given to treat the patients with consideration, or in the event of their declining to go into Quarantine, that they were to be removed by force from their homes? We were instructed to treat the patients with every care and consideration, but on no account were we to remove them without their consent.
392. So far as you know, was that practice carried out in all cases? It was. I only know of one exception—that of Constable Cook. He partly objected, not to go to Quarantine, but to go on board the "Faraway."
393. Was the same principle applied to those who might be called suspected persons, but who were not really suffering from the disease? I am not aware of any instance in which a person has been removed without his or her consent.
394. Do you remember the circumstances connected with the removal of a man named Hughes to the Quarantine Station? I remember his being removed.
395. Do you know whether his consent was obtained? Yes; he expressed himself willing to go to myself.
396. Who reported to you Hughes's condition, and the necessity for his removal to the Quarantine Station? The police reported to me that he was suffering from small-pox, but I cannot distinctly remember how the instructions came to me to send him to the Quarantine Station. Dr. Alleyne's instructions were sometimes given verbally to myself or some other officer of the police, or through the head of the department—the Inspector General of Police; but in no instance, as far as I can remember, was any patient removed to the Quarantine Station without Dr. Alleyne's instructions.
397. Can you tell us what medical gentleman set the police in motion with regard to Hughes? Dr. Caffyn certified that he was suffering from small-pox; it was upon his report that the house occupied by Hughes was quarantined.
398. *Captain Hixson.*] I suppose Dr. Caffyn did not give the instructions direct to the police? No, not in the matter of isolating the house. When a medical man employed by the Government certified that a person was suffering from small-pox we did not wait for instructions from Dr. Alleyne to isolate the house, because he might be at the Quarantine Station, and there would be considerable delay.
399. Were you aware that Dr. Caffyn was at that time acting as a Government officer? Yes; I had been in frequent communication with him.
400. Then what course would be adopted, when a house had been isolated, in dealing with the case altogether? We should wait for the instructions of the Government Medical Adviser before we took any further action than isolating the premises.
401. Then, was that the practice—that on the police having information of the disease existing in a certain house, the house was isolated, in the first instance, and further instructions waited for? Yes. Perhaps it is proper that I should say that when the disease first made its appearance, so far as I can remember, the question was never raised whether patients suffering from small-pox should be sent into quarantine or not. If they were willing to go, it was understood that they would be sent as a matter of course.
402. The public mind was somewhat troubled at the time—there was a great scare at the time, was there not? There was.
403. *President.*] Did you know that Dr. Goode was acting for Dr. Alleyne for a day or two, owing to Dr. Alleyne's being ill? I heard so.
404. Did you receive any instructions from Dr. Goode during that time? I do not think I did.
405. You received no instructions from him as to Hughes? No.
406. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] Do I understand you that it was the practice in all cases that were certified to be small-pox cases, to remove the patients to the Quarantine ground if they were willing to go, even although in some particular cases there might not have been special instructions from the Medical Adviser of the Government? No, I do not say that; it was understood that all cases should be sent, and the question was never raised whether they should be sent or not, but none were sent on police responsibility. The instructions of the Government Medical Adviser were, in every instance, first obtained.
407. *President.*] Do you know whether at the meeting at the Treasury on the 16th June, which you attended, any order was given that Hughes should be sent to Quarantine—was the case reported at that meeting as either a case of small-pox or a suspected case, and one that should be removed? I do not remember Hughes's case being mentioned at that meeting; it is possible, I was only there for a short time.
408. *Captain Hixson.*] The fact is that at that meeting the question was discussed whether the people should be sent or not, and the question arose as to how they should be sent, and as to the purchase of vehicles? I have no recollection of its being discussed whether they should be sent or not, but I distinctly remember that the best means of sending them was considered; not whether they should be sent, that seemed to be a foregone conclusion, but the mode of sending them.
409. *President.*] Had you any communication with Dr. Clune personally with reference to his going to the Quarantine Station? I do not think I had personally, but I sent him a message to the effect that it had been determined by the Government that he should go into Quarantine, and that he was expected to be at the Woolloomooloo Wharf to go down in the launch "Pinafore," and he was there accordingly.

410. Did you give any instructions to your subordinates with reference to his removal in the event of his refusing to go? I gave no such instructions, nor should I have presumed to do so unless I had been very explicitly instructed to do so by the Government. Supt. Read:  
29 Sept., 1881.
411. Then, so far as you know personally, there was no objection to go on the part of Dr. Clune? He made no formal objection, but I saw him on the wharf just before the "Pinafore" left, and he seemed unwilling to go, and seemed to think it a hardship and grievance.
412. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] Were you prepared to send him down against his will? I was not.
413. Was he told that there was any intention to take him down against his will? No.
414. Did Dr. Clune consent to go into Quarantine? I cannot say that he did; he went; that is all I know; unless the intimation given to him that the Government were determined that he should go to Quarantine, and that he was expected to go, might be construed into a consent on his part; he came to the wharf and he went on board.
415. Did he come by himself? Yes.
416. But he expressed himself unwilling to go? I cannot say that; he intimated that he regarded it as a grievance and a hardship. He did not say,—“I don't want to go,” in so many words.
417. *Dr. Jones.*] I did not clearly understand you whether you received any definite instructions from the Medical Adviser to the Government to take Hughes to the Quarantine Station or not? I do not remember, but I am quite certain that instructions must have been received either verbally or in writing by some officer of the police or by the Inspector General.
418. You do not know whether they came from Dr. Alleyne or from Dr. Goode? I think they must have come from Dr. Alleyne; I do not remember any from Dr. Goode.
419. *President.*] Who authorized you to send that message stating that Dr. Clune was to go to the Quarantine Station? I think the Under Secretary to the Treasury, Mr. Eagar.
420. Were those instructions communicated to you verbally or in writing? Verbally.
421. *Captain Hixson.*] The majority of the instructions given at that time—were they verbal or in writing? Verbal.
422. *President.*] Where were these instructions conveyed to you? At the Treasury; that was the day of the meeting at the Treasury. I was there on two or three occasions on that day, and I was informed, I think by the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade, that Dr. Clune would have to go.
423. *Captain Hixson.*] I suppose there were a great number of orders about the same time on the same subject, and it is difficult for you to remember? I could not be very distinct in my recollection of the subject. I had instructions about a great many matters on the same day.
424. *President.*] Had you any personal communication with Dr. Caffyn with reference to his being sent to Quarantine? I caused him to be informed that he would have to go.
425. From whom did you receive instructions to take that step? From the Treasury, but from whom I could not say.
426. You received no written instructions from any medical officer? No written instructions; but I am not quite sure that Dr. Alleyne himself did not inform Dr. Clune that he would be required to go.
427. But your instructions to inform Dr. Clune that he would be required to go were received from the Treasury? Yes, at the Treasury; but whether from Dr. Alleyne or the Under Secretary I cannot say. I remember that he was not at the wharf at the time he was requested to be there, and I had to send an officer to tell him to come to the wharf at once, as the steamer was about to leave.
428. Were you prepared to remove Dr. Clune by force in the event of his refusing to go? Most certainly not.
429. Do you think he understood that he would be removed by force if he objected to go? I cannot say.
430. He did not make any objection to you personally? No, except that he was evidently disinclined to go. From what he said I inferred that he did not like going.
431. Were your instructions, Mr. Read, to send these gentlemen down with or without their consent? I was not instructed to use any force; there was not the slightest intimation that any force was to be used.
432. And, having received instructions that they were to go into quarantine, you did not consider it part of your duty to send them whether they consented or not? No.
433. If they had said decidedly that they would not go? Then I should have left the matter and informed my superior officer. I should have used no force.
434. Do you think, with reference to patients generally, that every arrangement was made, as far as it was possible to make it, for the comfort of these people in their removal from their homes? In view of all the circumstances I do not think that anything more could have been done. It was not perhaps apprehended that the disease would spread to any very large extent, and we were sanguine that the steps we were taking would speedily stamp it out.
435. Were people taken from their homes in the night-time to the "Pinafore"? After dark, as late as 8 or 9 o'clock.
436. I think you are aware that the weather was very cold at that time? The weather was cold, but they were not removed in really rough weather. In two or three instances the removal was deferred in consequence of the state of the weather.
437. *Captain Hixson.*] Can you tell us why the hours of darkness were chosen in these instances? I understood that they were chosen mainly to avoid having a crowd about the patients when they were removed from their dwellings, and when they were placed on board the launch, so as to lessen the danger of infection.
438. *President.*] Do you know that people were kept waiting for any length of time at the wharf for the "Pinafore"? On one occasion I think there was considerable delay in the arrival of the boat; she was not punctual.
439. And where were the patients during that time? In the omnibus, and well wrapped up in blankets or rugs—I forget which. I know we supplied a large number of blankets and rugs from the police store for the purpose of keeping them warm.
440. *Dr. Jones.*] From your own knowledge, were any patients placed in open boats at the wharf, or were they all put on board the "Pinafore"? I think in two or three instances, where a considerable number of persons had occupied the same house with the patients, and were being sent down in the same boat, that the patients were put into a whale-boat and towed down.

Supt. Read, 441. The patients, not the suspected persons? The patients, I think, to the best of my recollection. There were two or three instances where that was done to separate them from the other persons.

29 Sept., 1881. 442. Do you happen to remember the names of the patients who were sent down on these occasions? I do not.

443. *Captain Hixson.*] So that the suspected persons were on board the "Pinafore," and the patients in the whaleboat? Yes, that is my recollection.

444. *Dr. Jones.*] Did you see the patients put into the whaleboat? I cannot remember.

445. *Captain Hixson.*] Was any medical officer present, do you remember, on those occasions? I think on almost every occasion a doctor was present. After Dr. Clune and Dr. Caffyn went to the Quarantine Station, although I was not at the wharf I was informed on several occasions that a doctor was on board.

446. So it appears from your impression that there was a medical officer present who sanctioned this proceeding? Yes.

447. You do not remember who it was? I cannot remember. I was only at the wharf on one occasion. My recollections are chiefly with regard to the instructions the police received from the Government Medical Adviser.

448. Do you know whether any suffering was occasioned by the transport of sick persons from their houses to the wharf to be conveyed to the Quarantine Station in the "Pinafore"? I received no complaint either directly or through any member of the police force.

449. You believe, then, that the people were transported in the most comfortable manner available? I think so. The omnibus was a fairly good vehicle; the springs were good, and it was driven slowly.

450. *President.*] Was any preparation made in it for patients to lie down if they required to do so? That was done in two or three cases. A mattress was laid down on the floor.

451. Was that on the occasion that the patients were kept waiting for the boat? I cannot remember.

452. *Captain Hixson.*] Were the horses that were used for this conveyance unfit for the work they had to do? Well, they were not by any means first-class horses; but I do not remember that they objected to walk on any occasion.

453. Did they ever jib? I do not remember that they did. One of them was rather an inferior animal, and I dare say he would if he had been by himself; but there were two horses, and there was not much difficulty.

454. *President.*] Were you at the wharf when Rout's body was sent down by the "Pinafore"? Yes.

455. Were not some of the undertaker's men who went with the body under the influence of drink? One of them I considered was considerably the worse for liquor, and he asked his employer for more and he got it.

456. *President.*] Did he give any reason? He said he would not do any more work unless he got it; that a certain promise had been made to him, and he insisted upon its fulfilment.

457. Then it appeared necessary to fortify these men with drink before they would go on with their duty? Yes.

458. *Dr. Manning.*] You did not personally superintend the removal of Mrs. Guildford? No.

459. *President.*] Did you on one occasion, in company with Mr. Eagar, meet Dr. Caffyn in the street, and hold any communication with him? I remember meeting him, I think in George-street South, when I was in company with Mr. Eagar, and we were making arrangements for the burial of Mr. Rout.

460. Can you tell us what took place on that occasion—what communication there was between yourself and Dr. Caffyn, or between Mr. Eagar and Dr. Caffyn, as far as you heard it? I really cannot say what it was, but there was some slight difference between Mr. Eagar and Dr. Caffyn. Mr. Eagar spoke rather sharply to him about some matter, but I do not remember at this time what it was.

461. Was any communication made to Dr. Caffyn by you or Mr. Eagar that he had to go to the Quarantine Station? No; Dr. Caffyn did not appear to know who Mr. Eagar was, and Mr. Eagar informed him, and then Dr. Caffyn apologized for something he had said which was not quite courteous.

462. *Captain Hixson.*] Did you consider Mr. Eagar's manner offensive to Dr. Caffyn? He spoke sharply, but I cannot say it was altogether offensive. It appeared to me that Dr. Caffyn was a little rude, and that the rebuke from Mr. Eagar was not altogether undeserved; that was my impression. With regard to the removal of patients, I should like to say that in every instance preliminary arrangements were necessary, and they could only be made by the direction of Dr. Alleyne. The course of procedure was for Dr. Alleyne to communicate with the Superintendent of the Quarantine Station, instructing him to send the launch "Pinafore" to the Woolloomooloo wharf at a particular time, and we were covered by that arrangement in conveying the patient there. We were informed that Dr. Alleyne had given these instructions, and the patient was taken to the wharf at the time appointed.

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Thomas Cook, police constable, sworn and examined:—

Constable Cook. 463. *President.*] You were removed to the Quarantine Station some time, I think, in June last? On the night of Saturday, 18th June last.

29 Sept., 1881. 464. What communication did you receive from any person stating that you would be required to go to the Quarantine Station? Well, I felt sick from a cold that day, and I went to Mr. Inspector Johnson's office at the Cumberland-street station, and he told me to wait a little. I waited a little and saw Dr. Hodgson, who examined me and said my symptoms were like those of small-pox. I told him I did not think there was any small-pox the matter with me. He said he did not know, but would go and see Dr. Alleyne, and I expected that he and Dr. Alleyne would examine me and I should know the result. The next thing I heard was a constable come into the room and fumigated the place; he said he had orders to do it; and about 3 o'clock in the morning I was told that I had orders to go to the Quarantine Station.

465. Prior to this had you had any communication with persons afflicted with small-pox? No, sir.

466. Had you been in contact with them at any time? I was on duty outside the house from which Hughes had been removed.

467. Was it part of your duty to see that the house was kept free from communication with anyone? Yes.

468. Did you go into the house yourself? No, sir.

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TUESDAY,

TUESDAY, 4 OCTOBER, 1881.

Present:—

DR. JONES,		DR. MANNING,
DR. MACLAURIN,		CAPTAIN HIXSON,
MR. STREET.		

JOHN RENDELL STREET, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

S. M. Caffyn, Esquire, M.R.C.S., called in and further examined:—

469. *President.*] Arising out of the last answer you gave on your previous examination before the Commission, I wish to ask you now what you meant by the great change which you say was made after you left the Quarantine Station? In alluding to the great change I merely referred to matters of hearsay, and not to anything which came within my own knowledge. Dr. Caffyn.  
4 Oct., 1881.
470. Can you tell the Commission what, in your opinion constituted the principal grounds of complaint on the part of those persons who were under your charge at the Quarantine Station? I think I would classify them under the heads of—want of proper sleeping apartments; the quality of food; the scarcity of clothing; the scarcity of cooking utensils and towels; and perhaps the greatest of all troubles, the means of communicating with their friends in Sydney.
471. Can you tell us in what the defects in the sleeping accommodation consisted? The rooms occupied by the people were very large, divided off for separate families only by blankets and sheets hung up, so that there was really very little privacy, of which complaints were made to me by the women, and I think the houses were very draughty. The Druitt Town Chinamen were under canvas; there were buildings they might have occupied. During a part of the time there were very heavy storms and the tents were blown down, and they suffered a great deal of discomfort in consequence.
472. Were the houses water-tight? Some were, and some were not.
473. *Dr. Jones.*] Were there no wooden partitions at all? None whatever.
474. *President.*] Can you tell the Commission which houses were not water-tight? I referred to a row of three houses in front of the middle cooking-house.
475. Did you report the condition of these houses to anybody? I did to Mr. Carroll, but not officially; I talked over with him the fact of their not being water-tight.
476. You made no official report to Dr. Alleyne? No.
477. Had the people sufficient bedding and bed-clothing? Most of them had. The Chinamen from Druitt Town most certainly had not for several nights. I secured for them some of the blankets that had been used for partitions between the married couples, and gave them one from my own bed.
478. Did you make any application for blankets from the stores? Yes, but it was late in the afternoon, and they were not supplied.
479. *Captain Hixson.*] Were they supplied afterwards? Yes, two days afterwards.
480. *President.*] Was the bedding of good quality? Yes, they were blankets stamped with the Government mark for Aborigines.
481. Were the sheets of good quality? Yes.
482. *Dr. Manning.*] Were the Chinamen the only people in tents? Constable Cook was in a tent and two other Chinamen who had been removed from the "Brisbane" were also in tents. Those were all the people under my care.
483. Do you think a less exposed situation could have been found for those tents? No, not if they were to be kept separate from the other people, which was very desirable.
484. Was there overcrowding in the buildings as well as want of privacy? In some of them; one house was very crowded. But it was not so much overcrowding that was complained of as the absence of partitions and the want of privacy.
485. *President.*] How many persons were in the house that was overcrowded? Twelve, I think; I am not quite sure.
486. Do you remember the size of the building, or about the size? Was it a one-roomed house? Yes.
487. After the blankets were supplied to the Chinamen at your request were there any further complaints of the insufficiency of bed-clothing? Not that I remember.
488. Did you report to Dr. Alleyne officially the overcrowding of the people and the want of privacy in these rooms? Not in so many words as far as I can remember. The purport of my telegrams was to request that other houses might be thrown open for them. Mr. Carroll had the power of opening fresh houses, which was very necessary when we first went down there. I applied to him, but he was reluctant to have them opened.
489. Did you state the case to Dr. Alleyne in your official report and require further house accommodation? I am not able to say positively; it is so long ago, and I kept no copy of my telegrams.
490. *Dr. Jones.*] How many of the houses shown on the plan were occupied? Latterly, the whole of them.
491. Which of these houses did you desire to have thrown open? One of the two that were closed. Two of them were occupied by the police, two were closed, and two were used by my people.
492. Was there any deficiency in the water supply, either for cleansing or drinking purposes? During the latter part of the time I was there they had to carry the water up hill for some distance, but before that there was an abundant supply from the tanks.
493. There was no deficiency of water? No.
494. *Dr. Manning.*] Had you been in the Government service in any way previously? I was in charge of the "Java" when she was in quarantine.
495. Were you acquainted with the ordinary routine in obtaining stores, so that your requisitions were sent in in proper form? No, and I may have been guilty in that respect to a certain extent, but I was under the impression that it was no use to apply. I was strongly impressed with that idea.
496. *President.*] Referring to the quality of the food, can you explain to the Commissioners more in detail what was complained of? The bread was complained of a good deal at one time, but after the complaints that was considerably improved.
497. *Captain Hixson.*] Was the bread complained of because it was not of good quality, or because it was stale? The quality was complained of, but that was quickly altered.
498. To whom was the complaint made? To the Treasurer by telegram.
499. Through Mr. Carroll? Yes.

- Dr. Caffyn. 500. *President.*] What other articles were complained of? The meat was not good. The people were constantly complaining, and saying to me, "There, doctor, look at that. Can I give my children that?" I refer particularly to one man (Monahan) and his family, who every day I visited the house complained of the meat and the want of variety in the food.
501. *Captain Hixson.*] Can you give us any idea of the variety? It was simply beef and mutton.
502. *President.*] How was it served out? By the police; there was no regular distribution. Mr. Carroll would say to a policeman, "Just cut that up for the people."
503. So far as you could judge, was it distributed fairly? Yes.
504. *Captain Hixson.*] Did you get any vegetables? Yes; there were potatoes, and sometimes a few turnips, but, as a rule, there was a scarcity of vegetables the whole time.
505. Was any rice given to you? No. I never saw any distributed; I saw it in sacks in the store.
506. Was there butter? Yes.
507. *President.*] Were there any complaints of these other articles? No; the particular complaints were the want of variety and the want of bacon.
508. Did you ask for any bacon? Yes, but that was looked upon as a luxury only for the doctor and other favoured persons.
509. Was there any complaint as to the quality of the tea or sugar? No, I never heard any.
510. Were you provided with coffee? No, only tea.
511. Did you get milk? Yes, condensed milk.
512. Was that supplied during the whole of your stay, or did you get fresh milk? No; I succeeded on one occasion in getting some fresh milk for a baby.
513. To whom did you apply for bacon? To Mr. Carroll; they were always complaining, and I asked him.
514. *Dr. Jones.*] Was your complaint of the meat that it was coarse in quality, or that it was tainted? No, it was not tainted. I am speaking more of the constant complaints that were made, and not giving my opinion, as I am no judge of meat.
515. *Captain Hixson.*] Was bacon supplied at your request? No, not to the people.
516. Then they never did have any bacon? No, unless as a treat they had a piece given them.
517. *President.*] When these complaints were made did you consider them reasonable or otherwise? There was a disposal on the part of some of the people to complain unnecessarily, I think; but as a rule I think they had a great deal to complain of.
518. In respect to food? Well, I hardly think so; I think the food was abundant, and what people in England would have been very glad to get, but there was a want of variety.
519. *Captain Hixson.*] Looking back at it calmly, after your stay in town do the complaints made by the people appear to have been as reasonable now as they did at that time, in respect to the food supplied to them? I think perhaps the abundance there was should have covered the want of variety.
520. Do you think that people living under the ordinary conditions of civil life would have complained of the food that was sent down there? People living under the ordinary conditions of life would have been able to supply themselves with many little comforts which go to make up the happiness of life, such as jam, bacon, and things of that kind, the want of which was a great source of complaint with the people under my charge.
521. *President.*] In your previous evidence you said that you were able to procure greater luxuries during the last fortnight that you were there;—how do you account for this change? Well, I believe it is generally found in such cases that before you leave you are made very comfortable; the latest impressions, I suppose, are considered to be the most lasting.
522. Was Mr. Carroll suspended during your stay at the Quarantine ground? No.
523. Perhaps you will explain in what way you alluded to the scarcity of clothing? The clothing was not distributed to the people. The grave-diggers always had a difficulty in getting proper clothes, so that they might be safe in going among the other people. Then I had great difficulty in getting clothing for the Druitt Town Chinamen; they constantly complained that they had not clothing enough. We had to destroy a great deal of clothing belonging to the people during my stay at the Quarantine Station, and this was not replaced from the store as it might have been.
524. You were aware that there was a sufficiency of clothing in the store? Yes, an abundant supply.
525. And you made application for clothing? Yes, constantly.
526. Were your applications refused? Yes; one thing would be given, and the rest refused.
527. Did the Europeans under your charge have a sufficiency of clothing? Some of them complained of the great want of clothing; and for a whole month we were unable to get boots for the women and children. I was often threatened by these people that unless they were supplied with boots at once, they would go to Manly for them. They also said that no Government would think of prosecuting them for going there when they had no boots to put on. This was complained of by me as often as twice a day to Mr. Carroll, and to the Treasurer.
528. *Captain Hixson.*] By telegram? Yes.
529. *President.*] Did you receive any answer from the Treasurer to these telegrams for boots? Yes; the boots came at length, I think I am right in stating, ten days after the application.
530. Was any reason given by the Treasury for the delay? No. One of the reasons given by Hughes for his swimming ashore was that his children were not supplied with boots, although when I found them in Sydney they were almost without clothing.
531. *Dr. Jones.*] Do you know whether there is any rule in force at the Quarantine Station which makes it compulsory that all the requisitions for food or clothing should be sent to Mr. Carroll in writing? No, that was not the mode in which we applied.
532. You never heard of such a rule? No, with the exception of stimulants, and then I sometimes did and sometimes did not.
533. *Dr. Manning.*] There appears to have been an unpleasant abundance of coffins? No doubt; they did abound; they were lying in heaps about the place. I could not give you an idea of the numbers that came down. It seemed to me that when they had a spare place on board a boat they put a coffin in; that is what I gathered from the way they were packed in here and there; they were lying some on one side of the fence that separates the hospital enclosure from the healthy ground, and some on the other.
534. They were in full sight of anybody? Yes.

535. Was no effort made to keep them out of sight? No, not the slightest.

536. *President.*] Was that remedied before you left? I did not notice the same bulk of coffins when I left.

537. *Captain Hixson.*] Did you make any remonstrance about their not being removed, or covered and kept out of sight? No, we got very tired of making remonstrances.

538. *President.*] With reference to the removal of Mrs. Guildford, were you present at the time she was sent down in the "Pinafore?" Yes; I came up to the hospital enclosure with her; I had a telegram from Dr. Alleyne to come up.

539. Was any other medical man on board? No.

540. There has been a statement in the public Press that some medical gentleman requested them to "shove her under the seat." Can you say anything in explanation of that statement? Yes. I saw Mrs. Guildford brought on board by her husband, who carried her with great difficulty from the steps to the "Pinafore." I did not offer to help him, because my orders were not to place myself in contact with her in any way, but simply to see that her comfort was attended to. She was brought on board in blankets, and no word passed my lips from the time she came on board until she arrived in quarantine, and I have never spoken to Mr. or Mrs. Guildford from that time until I left the Quarantine Station.

541. Did you hear those words used? No; and I have since telegraphed to Dr. Beattie to request him to ask the two men who were on board the "Pinafore" at the time if they heard me use any such expression, and I received the following telegram in reply:—

Telegram from Dr. Beattie to Dr. Caffyn.

Quarantine Station, 30 September, 1881.

DEAR SIR,—In reply, Maher and Hughes, "Pinafore" men, have both left here, and both denied before leaving that you used the expression ascribed to you; they added, for information of the Treasury, that you could not have spoken so without their hearing.

542. *Captain Hixson.*] Do you believe that such words were uttered by anyone? No, I am sure they were not.

543. *President.*] So far as you saw, was every provision made for Mrs. Guildford's comfort on board the "Pinafore?" There was no bed for her to lie on; that was the only thing that was required; she was thoroughly well wrapped up and protected from the weather; there was no mattress, and she was put on a form—a bench in the stern of the "Pinafore," inside the curtains.

544. *Captain Hixson.*] I think you told us that you had a telegram from Dr. Alleyne to come up. Was that in reference to the case of Mrs. Guildford? Yes.

545. In fact it was your business to see to her comfort as much as possible? To see her brought down to the Quarantine Station—that is what I was told.

546. And did you do so? Yes.

547. Was she hurt in any way by her transit down? Oh, no; not at all.

548. Did you hear of her experiencing any ill-treatment at the time, during her passage down? No; I never did.

549. That is all you know of the circumstance what you saw in the papers? Yes.

550. *President.*] Did her husband make any remark to you at the time? No; he never spoke to me.

551. *Captain Hixson.*] Was Mrs. Guildford conveyed down expeditiously and comfortably, as far as you can remember? Yes; as comfortably as could be across the Heads.

552. There was no delay whatever? No delay at all.

553. *President.*] How was she removed from the "Pinafore" to the hospital enclosure? She was put on a stretcher and carried up by the men. I am not able to say whether it was by the "Pinafore" men, or the grave-diggers.

554. Did her husband assist in carrying her up? I do not know.

Thomas Cook, police constable, called in and further examined:—

555. *President.*] At what time did you go to the "Pinafore"? It would be about 4 o'clock in the morning that I went on board the "Pinafore." I asked the engineer where he had orders to take me, and I was told to the Quarantine Station. My object was this: If he had said to the "Faraway," I did not intend to go at all, because I knew that was the place where there was small-pox, and I had a great dread of going there. When he said it was to the Quarantine Station I went on board.

556. You consented to go to the Quarantine Station? Well, if any gentleman had asked me whether I would leave my wife and family and go to the station, I don't think I should have wanted to go.

557. Did you feel that you were going under compulsion? Yes; I felt that at the time.

558. And you felt that if you had refused you would have been compelled to go to the Quarantine Station? Yes; that was my impression.

559. On your arrival at the Quarantine Station what took place? A small boat with Mr. Carroll in it pulled towards us, and Mr. Carroll spoke to the captain first, and said, "How many have you on board?" The captain of the "Pinafore" said he had only one man, and Carroll asked whether I was a European or a Chinaman, and he said a European, and my name was Cook. Then says Carroll, "I have orders to put you on board the 'Faraway;' you have small-pox." I said, "Mr. Carroll, I have not, and I don't intend to go on board the 'Faraway.'" He then went away, and returned after a short time, and I again refused, and said I would not go on board the "Faraway," where I knew the small-pox really was; Carroll went away again and left me till daylight, and then came back and asked me would I go, and I again refused, and he said he would send a messenger to Sydney, and I saw a man leaving in a boat.

560. Were you on board the "Pinafore" all this time? Yes; and to the best of my knowledge about 3 o'clock the same day, it was Sunday, Mr. Carroll came with a piece of paper in his hand, and he says, "Cook, you have small-pox; Dr. Alleyne says it, and you must go on board the 'Faraway,'" and I refused again. Then all the constables gathered together under the jetty, and Senior-constable Maguire called out, "Cook, will you go on board the 'Faraway?'" and I said "No" again, and he said, "We have orders to put the handcuffs on you and put you on board"; then I made use of the expression, "By Jesus Christ, I am confident I have no small-pox, and I will sooner die than go on board that 'Faraway'"; I said, "If you get any other doctors to come and see me, and they say I have small-pox, I will willingly go," but only one man had seen me and I did not think much of his examination. "If another doctor,"

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I said, "says I have small-pox, I will go without any resistance." One of the constables then said, "What can be fairer than that?—if another man sees him he is willing to go." I did not hear him say that, but I am told that those were the words used. I saw the constables having a consultation; then they went away and left me till the following morning about half-past 9 or 10 o'clock in the "Pinafore" all the time. Then Mr. Carroll waved his hand for the captain of the "Pinafore" to draw alongside, and he told me to come out, and pointed to a tent on the beach and said, "You can go into that, Cook, until we see better about you, and remember that you are not to have any communication with any men on this ground till I give you further orders." I said, "All right, sir," and went into the tent, and I was there for about three weeks I think.

561. Did any doctor see you on that day? Dr. Caffyn came down, but he did not come into the tent. He said I was to keep quiet for a few days and he would see me again and let me know what was to be done. I would not swear that it was the following day that he saw me, but it was either the following day or the day after that that Dr. Caffyn came inside and examined me. He said he did not know, but I was just to keep myself quiet. Then the following day he examined me again, and said there was no small-pox the matter with me, but he was sorry for the way I was suffering from a severe cold. I was very anxious to get away out of the tent, and he informed me on three different occasions that he had telegraphed to Sydney to Dr. Alleyne about me, and he stated that one of the telegrams was as follows: "I recommend Cook's removal to one of the warmer houses, where I can treat him for his cold." He told me that he considered the tent was not a fit place for me, and he could give me no medicines while I was living in it as they would only make me worse. He said that on several occasions. But about the end of the third week Dr. Caffyn said to me, "Well, Cook, if they don't let you up to-morrow I will take it on myself to let you go up," meaning I was to go up among the other constables where there were some houses; and consequently the next day he said, "Cook, you can go up." At this time Dr. Alleyne was down in his boat round at Carroll's wharf, and Carroll was going down to him.

562. At what time was that? About dinner-time on the day that Dr. Caffyn told me to go up the hill. I had started to go up, and had carried part of my things about 50 yards, when Carroll's boat went past, and he saw me and sang out "Go back." I pretended not to hear him at first, and he sent a man up to me, and came running up himself and said, "Dr. Alleyne says you have to wait here until he gives you orders to go away." Then I said, "It is very hard for me to go back here again and nothing the matter with me." He said, "No matter, that's the order, and you will have to obey it." And I went back into my tent again, and was there for a few days more till the day before the arrival of the Druitt Town Chinaman. The night before that Carroll told me I could go up among the other constables. He seemed to have allowed me a little more freedom that day; and I went up and was one night with the other constables, when the eight Chinamen from Druitt Town came down. My uniform clothing had been sent for then, and I said I would do duty willingly and be glad of the change. I was told that my duty would be to look after the eight Chinamen, and see that they did not mix with the healthy people or come up from that part of the ground. I understood that I was to be living in the house and doing this duty; but there had been three tents pitched for them, and I was ordered the first night to go and live in one of those tents beside the Chinamen. I did not like it; I would have done the duty, but I did not like to go and live among the Chinamen because it was rumoured that they were infected with small-pox. I knew I had done some things against the regulations, such as taking the revolver, and I did not wish to disobey orders, but I wanted to get out of sleeping in the tent. Senior-Constable Maguire told me I must take my bed out and put it in the tent beside the Chinamen; then I refused to do it, and I took my bed outside. He said, "You refuse;" and I said "Yes; I can't see why I should have been kept down there all this time, and now there are Chinamen supposed to be infected and I am told to go down among them. There is only one other married constable besides myself, and you might have picked some one else." He said, "Do you refuse?" I said, "I do not refuse to do the duty, but I refuse to go and live among the Chinamen." I knocked about all that night at a respectable distance from the Chinamen to see that they did not go near the other people, and on the following day one of the senior constables sent a telegram to Superintendent Read that I had refused to go into this tent. There was a telegram in answer to it stating that a constable, without mentioning any name, was to do duty over the Chinamen, and a tent was to be pitched at a respectable distance from them, and that this constable's duty was to see that they did not escape and mix with the other people. I did not refuse, as the tent was to be pitched at a respectable distance, and we drew lots and it fell to my lot to look after them.

563. How long did you remain in quarantine after that? I forget the date; I know I was seventy-six days there altogether.

564. And from that time you were employed in performing your duties as a constable? Yes; during that time I had a very bad throat.

565. I suppose that completes the history of the case? Yes.

566. During the time you were on board the "Pinafore," what provision was made for your meals or comfort in any way? None that I am aware of.

567. What did you do for your meals? Well I did not feel as if I could eat anything; the engineers of the boat had their meals, and I had a cup of tea with them.

568. Had you any bed-clothes? Yes, I got a couple of blankets and a mattress.

569. Where from? From the shore; I got them on the Sunday night.

570. What protection had you from the weather on the Saturday night—nothing but your clothing? I had my overcoat.

571. Did you feel the cold severely during your removal from Sydney to the Quarantine Station? Yes, I felt the cold very severely; I could scarcely walk down to Woolloomooloo; I felt it severely all the way and coming out of a warm room with the smell of sulphur made it worse.

572. Were you offered any conveyance? The sergeant said when I was inside,—“Will you be able to walk?” and I said, “I think so.”

573. If you had refused some conveyance would have been offered to you? I suppose so.

574. Was the tent roomy and comfortable? It was anything but that.

575. Had you a sufficiency of bed-clothes? No, I had only two thin blankets and a mattress.

576. What was your mattress placed upon? On one of those military beds.

577. How were you provided with food? Well, the food I got at first was good enough for a healthy man, but I did not feel as if I could eat at all then.

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578. What did it consist of? Meat, bread, and potatoes, sugar and tea.
579. Was this cooked for you? No, Sir.
580. Were you provided with the means of cooking it yourself? Yes, I had a frying-pan, and then I got a saucepan to cook my meat and vegetables in, and I asked for something to make tea in, and Carroll said,—“You have got all I have to give you; there will be something by-and-bye, and you will get it when it comes.”
581. Then you were not treated as a sick man? No. When I told Dr. Caffyn I could not eat the food he ordered me a pint of beer, and I got a pint of beer for five or six days.
582. *Dr. Jones.*] Were you furnished with materials for making a fire? No; I used to put two stones together in the ordinary way of bush cooking.
583. You had to provide yourself with firewood? Yes; one day two constables brought down some, but there were plenty of sticks on the beach which I used to gather.
584. *Dr. Manning.*] Had you any appliances for washing? No; I used to wash my face in the frying-pan.
585. Had you no basin? I got one afterwards.
586. Were you supplied with towels? There was a piece of towel or something or other given me, but it would not dry anybody; I used to dry myself on my shirt.
587. *President.*] Did you ask Mr. Carroll for any? Yes, repeatedly; he said that was all he had to give me, and one day I caught him out in a lie, for when Mr. Benson, the Custom-house officer, came and asked for a towel, I saw Carroll give him one.
588. *Captain Hixson.*] Were they coercing you to go on board the “Faraway” at this time? No, I was never asked to go on board the “Faraway” after I landed.
589. *Dr. Manning.*] How long had you been in the Government Service? Since the 2nd May. I had been for nine months postmaster at Minni.
590. You know the usual mode of sending requisitions for articles required employed in the Government service? Yes, I know the mode of obtaining articles such as are required at a post office.
591. *Captain Hixson.*] But I suppose you had no stationery or means of sending requisitions, and the only mode you could adopt was to ask Carroll verbally? That was all.
592. Then there was no attempt to get you on board the “Faraway” after you had once got on shore, and gone into the tent? No; no one ever asked me to go on board the “Faraway.”
593. *President.*] Who brought your food to you? The constables used to fetch it and lay it on some boards that were there, cooee to me, and go away, and then I went for it.
594. They appeared frightened to go near you—was that the case? I don't know whether they were frightened, or whether those were their orders. Even after Dr. Caffyn had stated that I was free from any disease like small-pox, Carroll would not allow them to mix with me.
595. How do you know that? Because if any of them came near Carroll would order them away.
596. *Captain Hixson.*] With regard to the pistol that you took down, did you attempt to make any show with it to frighten people in any way? I believe the engineers could see it, but no one on shore saw it, because I never presented it to any one.
597. Then the people at the Quarantine Station did not know that you had a pistol? No, they did not know after I got ashore that I had a pistol.
598. Then the only way in which you defied authority there was to refuse to go on board the “Faraway,” and to refuse to sleep in a tent alongside the Chinamen? Yes, I refused both of those orders.
599. Did you have any row there with anybody except on those two occasions? I had a bit of a row with another man.
600. Did you have any disturbance with Mr. Carroll? No, he is a man that won't allow any disturbance with him.
601. *President.*] Will you explain what this something given to you in the place of a towel was? It was like the outside covering of a bag, but not so coarse; but too coarse to wipe a man's face on.
602. Have you ever seen the same material used for towels? No; and I have been brought up to mining where they use pretty coarse material, but never so coarse as that.
603. *Dr. Manning.*] And was that the only towel you got all the time you were there? Yes.
604. And you made repeated applications? I never applied after I went up the hill.
605. Had the other constables proper towels? Yes.
606. Did you send any telegrams while you were there? Yes.
607. Through whom? Mr. Carroll.
608. Were they received? Well, some were.
609. How do you know that any of them were withheld? I know since I came home that my wife did not appear to have got some news that I sent her.
610. Did those telegrams which she did not receive contain any complaints? Yes; but Carroll used to say frequently when I took him a telegram, “Look here, Cook, that can't go; it is no use.”
611. Why could not they go? Because there was something in them which he considered offensive.
612. *Captain Hixson.*] He thought they were complaints about the place? Yes, I suppose so; he called out several times, “I have received a telegram from Dr. Alleyne that no telegram is to be sent except through me, and if I find out the operator sending one through any one else I will show him what I will do.”
613. Then there was an examination of all telegrams by him? Yes.
614. If he objected to anything in a telegram would he strike it out? Well, I don't know that he would strike it out; but if there was anything in it he didn't like he would return it. On one occasion I wrote to my wife that I was in a tent and very cold and it was not small-pox that was the matter with me, and in that telegram I was made to state that I was in a good house; he sent it back and I had to write out a fresh one.
615. Then he made you alter the telegram until it suited him? Yes, that is it.
616. *President.*] What was the telegram that was sent? To the best of my belief it was: “I am in a good house, and the doctor has said there is no small-pox, and I am getting on all right”—something to that effect. I knew that it was bosh, but I was glad to let anything go to let my wife know that I was in the land of the living.
617. Who altered the words or suggested them to you? I believe I altered them myself.
618. Do you remember any other instance of a telegram that you had written being altered or kept back? Well, there was one other telegram. I wanted to send to Sub-Inspector Johnson, asking him to try and get

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get my removal. I wanted to get removed from the tent, and I made out I was quite fit for duty. I honestly state now that I was not fit for duty, but I wanted to get away from where I was. Carroll said it was no use to send that telegram, as Sub-Inspector Johnson had no more power over it than I had, and he returned it to me.

619. *Dr. Jones.*] Did you modify that telegram? No; he meant that I could not send it all. Then I used to send telegrams frequently for my wife to receive my pay and to say I was getting on well, and all that.

620. *President.*] Were they sent? Yes.

621. Is there anything else you saw there in connection with want of care towards yourself or any one else? There was a case in connection with Dr. Caffyn and another with Dr. Foucart. When I had got ashore and was in the first tent by the beach, I had a very bad ear-ache and I sent for Dr. Caffyn to give me something, and he said he could not treat me for my cold while I was living in the tent, as it would only make me worse. Another time I went to Dr. Foucart, when I was in the other tent doing duty. I could eat no solid food for three or four days, and Dr. Foucart gave me some arrowroot. I asked him for some medicine, and he showed me some empty bottles and said, "This is what they call a dispensary."

622. *Dr. Manning.*] Did Dr. Foucart say he had asked for medicines? Yes, he said, "I have asked for medicines, and this is the result." He said, "They won't even send me a newspaper."

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THURSDAY, 6 OCTOBER, 1881.

Present:—

DR. JONES,  
DR. MACLAURIN,

DR. MANNING,  
MR. STREET.

JOHN RENDELL STREET, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

William Henry Keats, Custom-house boatman, sworn and examined:—

W. H. Keats. 623. *President.*] You were sent to the Quarantine Station in June last, I believe? Yes, on the 16th June.

6 Oct., 1881. 624. During the time you were there were you in the healthy enclosure? Not at first; I was put into the hospital enclosure at first. I protested against this, and Mr. Carroll said he had orders to put me there.

625. How long were you in the hospital enclosure? We slept there two nights.

626. Who do you mean? There were twenty-six of us; Mrs. Hughes went down with us, six children, three single men, and me and my wife and three children.

627. And Mr. and Mrs. Guildford had been lodging at your house? Yes.

628. And Mrs. Guildford was sent down the same night? No, not the same night, the next night; that same night Mrs. Rout and Mrs. Cane came down, and the body of Mr. Rout. Mrs. Cane and Mrs. Rout were put in the enclosure with us, and they did not shift their clothes for a fortnight afterwards.

629. How do you know that? Because I had the burning of them afterwards. Mrs. Rout's child got the small-pox first, and Mrs. Hughes's child got it, and then they burned Mrs. Rout's clothes.

630. Did you receive every care and attention while you were in the hospital enclosure? Yes.

631. You had all that was necessary? Yes.

632. And you were removed to the healthy enclosure the third day after you arrived? Yes, the third day.

633. And was the same care and attention shown to the people in that enclosure as there was in the other? Yes, we had nothing to trouble about until we were coming away, except that the meat and bread were not very good.

634. In what way was the meat bad? It was mostly covered with blood on the outside about the neck, not properly cleaned. The policemen cut it up, and they got the best part of it. They used to bring it half way up the hill and leave it on a rock, and cooe for the people to come and take it, and sometimes when the cooe was not heard it would be left there two or three hours, and would be covered with sand and want washing when they got it. This happened when we were not allowed to go down to the beach because policeman Cook was there; at other times we were allowed to go down.

635. Did you make any complaints about the quality of the meat given to you? I would not take it once or twice. I used to have fowls and bacon sent down from Sydney and go without it sometimes.

636. What was the nature of the treatment you had to complain of before you left? The children had to go out without chemises, the missus had no stays, and I had no drawers. They were telegraphed up for I know, because I used to take the telegrams down for the doctor.

637. Did you make any application to Mr. Carroll for these articles of clothing? Yes, two or three times; he said he had none in store. The hats had no ribbons nor elastic—untrimmed—just as they came out from England.

638. What was done with your own clothes? All burned.

639. Were you supplied with clothes before you left the ground—were you deficient of clothing before you left? Yes, from Monday to Thursday.

640. And were you supplied on Thursday? Yes.

641. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] So that you were burning your own clothes from the Monday to the Thursday? Yes, some on the Monday and the balance on Thursday, when we were supplied with Government clothing. When we were coming away we met the boat with the things.

642. *Dr. Jones.*] But were those things for you? I don't know.

643. How long was it after you had changed your clothes before you left for Sydney? Only two or three minutes.

644. *President.*] In other respects did you receive everything you applied for? Oh, yes.

645. How did you arrange about your cooking? We had two small saucepans and a kettle, and we had to make a cooking-place with bushes in the open air; there were seven in our family.

646. Did you apply to Mr. Carroll for other cooking utensils? Yes.

647. And what reply did he make? He said he had not got them, but a few days before we left he asked us if there was anything we wanted.
648. What did you ask for;—do you remember? Saucepans, two or three times.
649. Did you ask for any other articles? No, I do not remember anything else.
650. What appliances had you for washing? Very good; there was a big copper, and a large bath for washing in; we had a tub for each family.
651. Where did you sleep during the time you were there;—will you point out on the plan (*exhibiting plan of Quarantine Ground to witness*) which of the buildings you occupied? It was the third house in the healthy ground.
652. How many people occupied that house when you were in it? Me and my wife and three children and three single men.
653. Was there any division in the building? There were three blankets for a partition.
654. Had you plenty of room? Plenty of room, sir.
655. And there was sufficient privacy with those blankets for decency? Oh, yes, sir.
656. Had you plenty of blankets? Yes.
657. And beds? We had one bed for myself and wife, and one for the children; we had three bedsteads put together and the two beds on the top of them.
658. *Dr. Jones.*] Were there no wooden partitions in the building at all? There are no wooden partitions in any of those buildings.
659. *President.*] Were you supplied with towels? No, sir, we had no towels; we took our own down with us.
660. Did you make application for any? No; some of the others did, but could not get them.
661. You spoke of the quality of the bread;—what was the matter with it? Well, it was very dark, and when it was cut it would crumble under the knife. I spoke to Mr. Carroll about it, and he said he could not get any better. He said he could not eat it himself. Mr. Carroll's men used to send for their own.
662. Were you supplied with milk? Yes, condensed milk.
663. Did you require to send any telegrams to people in Sydney? I did want to send one once, but Mr. Carroll would not send it.
664. How do you know? Because I could not get any answer.
665. What was the nature of the telegram you sent to Sydney? It was to the missus's cousin; I wanted to see if he could go and get us released.
666. Was the building you occupied water-tight? Yes.
667. Was there any rough weather while you were there? Oh, yes, it was raining and blowing; the house was very draughty, but the rain did not come in; but the room we had had galvanized iron on the top of the shingle; the others had no iron, and the shingles leaked.
668. *Dr. Jones.*] Had you abundance of water for purposes of cleanliness? Yes; but we had to go down to the creek to get it; it was always running there.
669. There was abundance of it? Yes.
670. *President.*] Is there any other matter of complaint with reference to the treatment of yourself or the people down there that you wish to mention to the Commission? No, that was all the complaint I had—putting us into that enclosure and keeping us there when there was small-pox there, and keeping Mrs. Rout and her children there with their clothes on so long when they had small-pox.
671. Did any medical man see you on the night of your arrival on the ground? I don't know whether Dr. Caffyn came that night or the next morning.
672. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] What time did you get down? About 5 o'clock in the evening.
673. *Dr. Manning.*] How long were you there? Seventy days.
674. And you spent all but three days in the healthy ground? Yes.
675. Did you or any of your family suffer from sickness at that time? I had a bad hand from vaccination.
676. But you were not sick in any other way? No.
677. Did you make any complaint to Dr. Clune that you had no small-pox, and that you ought not to be in the hospital enclosure? No. Six of us were vaccinated from a child which two days afterwards was sent into the enclosure with small-pox; that was Rout's child.
678. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] What became of that child? It is well, and home long ago.
679. *President.*] Had you any symptoms beyond those of vaccination? I had a very bad hand with five sores on it.
680. *Dr. Manning.*] Did Dr. Caffyn attend you at that time? No, I did not apply to Dr. Caffyn; I poulticed it and attended to it myself.

W. H. Keats.  
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John Hughes, sworn and examined:—

681. *President.*] Will you tell us the circumstances connected with your removal to the "Faraway"? For certain reasons I went to Dr. Clune and asked him what was the matter with me. I asked him if the disease I had was the King's Evil. He looked at me and said it was not the King's Evil. Then I said, "Is it small-pox I have got?" The gentleman then examined me and said, "No, it is not small-pox, Hughes; if you will tell me where you live I will call upon you at a certain time to-morrow morning." I told him I lived in Underwood-street, next Ebsworth's Wool Stores. When I told him that he said, "I will fetch a couple of doctors down to examine you." That night two constables came and knocked at my gate and called out "fire!" I got up—I belonged to the fire brigade at the time—and said, "Where is the fire?" They laughed at me, and asked me if any one was sick on my premises—was my wife sick or the children? "No," I said. "Are you sick?" they said. I said, "I look like a sick man, don't I?" The constable struck a match and looked at me then, and said, "Small-pox—that will do—quarantine." I said, "Small-pox, is it; when will I see the Health Officer?" He said, "He will be here to-day." With that statement Dr. Caffyn came down and stood about 150 yards from me; this was about the middle of the day. He came to the gate first and then rushed away from me like a madman. Then he says to the men, "Keep off! keep off!" poking out his stick. When I came down I said, "I want to see the Health Officer"; and he said, "I am he, I am a doctor." When he said that I turned round and swore at him, and I said, "I was at Dr. Clune's," and he said, "Dr. Clune is not in Sydney." Then I fetched the paper

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that

J. Hughes. that Dr. Clune gave me to get some medicine, and he said, "I can't see Dr. Clune's name on it," and my wife said, "If you can't you are no doctor." "Oh, yes," he said, "there is the number of the place; Dr. Clune is in Sydney." Then he said, "Constable, Hughes' house is quarantined; if anyone goes in he is quarantined." The next notice that came down was for my wife, that she had to be ready in 5 minutes to go to the Quarantine Station.

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682. And what steps were taken then for your removal? When the constable came and told my wife she was to be ready in five minutes she said, "I am not going without my husband."

683. Did you consent to go? No, sir.

684. Do you mean you were removed? I was removed by force.

685. Did you resist? No, I was there by myself; it was 10 o'clock at night when they called upon me, and my wife being there already, I thought it was best to go.

686. Did you refuse to go? No, I did not; my wife and children were there.

687. You went down in the "Pinafore," then, I suppose? I did.

688. And where were you placed on board the boat? In the aft cabin of the "Pinafore" with the five Chinamen; my wife and children went down before.

689. Where were you taken? I was taken down with Mrs. Rout and five Chinamen and an undertaker and Keats. Dr. Clune and Dr. Caffyn were in the same boat. When we got to the wharf at the Quarantine Ground they all went ashore except myself and the five Chinamen. When I saw that I walked ashore. With that Mr. Carroll came up and asked, "Where is this man from Underwood Place?" and I told him, "Here"; and he said, "You have got to go on board the 'Faraway.'" When I went on board the "Faraway" he sang out, "Walsh" three times to the doctor on board, and when he came we went up. I was the first man who went on board, and when I got on board he took me down below and said, "There's your place."

690. What place was this where you were shown? Forward on the main deck.

691. And what accommodation was there for you? There was one military bed.

692. Was the place comfortably provided? There was one bed; I laid on the bed, and the five Chinamen laid on the floor.

693. Had you a mattress and blankets? Yes, there was mattress and blankets; but there were no beds for the five Chinamen.

694. Did Dr. Walsh see you then? He looked round the place, and took me for a Chinaman at the time.

695. What did he say to you? In the morning he called the men to get up—those that were well. One of the Chinamen got up and lit a fire. I went aft and said to the doctor, "When does the Health Officer come on board to see all the patients whether they are sick or not?" He said, "When he likes," and I turned to him and said, "It is very hard for a man to be put here as a case of small-pox when there is nothing the matter with him."

696. What did he say to that? He said, "Can you cook?" I said, "No; I never cooked in my life." He said, "Do you think you could fry a steak?" and I said, "Yes."

697. And were you employed as cook? Yes, by Dr. Walsh's orders, to cook for him and those who come on board.

698. Did Dr. Walsh make any examination of you to see if you were unwell? Yes, he examined me and overhauled me, and made me take my shirt off. I said I was sent on board for small-pox, and I had got no small-pox, and he says, "Hughes, you have no small-pox," and I said, "I want to get ashore to my wife and children."

699. Did you continue to sleep in the same place with the five Chinamen? No, sir, Mr. Walsh took me aft and I slept by myself till a man named Verdich, a German, came on board, and he slept right opposite to me; he had the small-pox.

700. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] Had you a cabin? No, we were aft between decks.

701. *President.*] How long did you occupy the same compartment with this sick man? Two nights, until I heard him groaning. Then I rushed up into the cabin to Mr. Walsh, and says, "I won't sleep there any more." Walsh then turned round and said, "Why?" "Because," says I, "I have not the small-pox, and I am not going to lie by the side of a man that is dying;" then he pointed to a place in his own cabin, right opposite his own couch.

702. And did you remain there afterwards for the time you were on board? I remained there to save Mr. Walsh's life.

703. What do you mean? The five Chinamen started up and threatened to kill him. I remained there till Mr. Beattie came.

704. During the time you were on board the "Faraway" were you well treated? No.

705. In what way were you badly treated? I got the neck of a bullock for one week, dog's meat I call it.

706. Was there better meat on board? There was nothing but that; there was better meat on shore. I said to Mr. Carroll's son, "Do you think you are feeding dogs or pigs?" and he laughed at me. The next day Mr. Walsh sent word he wanted a leg of mutton, but it was never sent and we had still the same beef. He says to Carroll, "Mr. Carroll, your rations are just the same as a Chinaman's." I got on the gangway then and I says, "If that's the way you are going to live I am going ashore." That night I jumped overboard and went ashore; there were four policemen standing near the enclosure gate; then I started and swam back to the "Faraway" again. The next time I said, "Walsh, I am going to take the boat," that was the next night. Walsh says to me, "Don't you be foolish; mind if you do they will put you in irons." I said, "I don't care for the irons or for them, I want to see my wife;" with that I goes ashore with a plank from the boat. When I took the plank up Mr. Carroll came to the side of the "Faraway" and said, "Walsh, the boat's down, did Hughes go ashore by that boat?" He turned round and said, "No, I don't know how he went ashore." Carroll turns round and says to Dr. Walsh, "Then you are drunk, and don't know anything." Says Walsh, "If I am drunk get the Chinamen to pull this boat up; I can't."

707. *Dr. Manning.*] Where were you at this time? I was on board.

708. *President.*] Had you any wines or spirits allowed you on board? There was one bottle of brandy allowed for three days for the doctor and patients.

709. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] Where were you when Mr. Carroll came on board? I was standing aft by the gangway.

710. *President.*] How long did you stay on shore before you came back? About an hour; it was about 9 o'clock at night when I went up to see my wife; I knew the tent she was stopping in. 711.

711. Did any one interfere with you? A young woman who was cooking ran in to the doctor and said, "Doctor, doctor, Mr. Hughes has swam ashore and is going to murder his wife; he has got a revolver and a knife 18 inches long." I had nothing of the sort about me. I had a coat and singlet on, and my trousers and hat, and my boots. I was wet in front, but the other part was dry.
712. How did you get back to the "Faraway"? I went back on the plank again.
713. Was there any attempt to detain you on board? There was no one up; they were all sick except the Chinamen, and they go to bed at 6 o'clock.
714. Did not Dr. Walsh know? No, he did not.
715. Then Carroll came alongside in his boat? Yes.
716. What time was that? About 10 o'clock at night; then I went below and had a sleep; in the morning our grub was fetched for us, and there was nothing said for two days afterwards, when Carroll came and said, "Do you know what time Hughes went ashore?"
717. How long did you remain on board after this? About five days.
718. Up to that time no force had been used towards you? No.
719. What took place next? The next thing I saw my wife standing on the shore pointing to the tent. Then I went to Dr. Walsh, and said, "It is hard for a man to be treated in this way when there is nothing the matter with him, to see his child dying before him and not to get near her," and he said "Hughes, I can't help it, if I could I would; I see it is touching you," and I said "I am going over to them," and he said, "No, stop on board." With that I stopped on board that night, and then I said, "Walsh, I am going ashore." Mr. Carroll then came to the side of the ship, and said, "There is another case of small-pox," and I said, "May I go ashore?" and he said, "No." Then says I, "I will be ashore before you." When Carroll got on shore, he said to Senior-constable Sullivan, "Put the handcuffs on that man."
720. Where were you then? I was on shore.
721. Before Carroll? Yes; I swam ashore that time.
722. Did the constable do so? He said, "No, I won't, without I get orders from my superintendent." With that I says, "I want to see my wife." Carroll says, "You can go up, but don't touch her hand," and I said, "All right, I won't touch her hand."
723. Were you allowed to go and see your wife? Yes; and then he said, "There is your tent," the same tent that Cook had. I turned round and asked him if he had got a pair of trousers, and he said he had not. I asked him for a shirt or a coat, and he said he had got none. I went to the tent, two constables had made a big fire for me, and I sat up all night, drying my clothes with a blanket wrapped around me. While I was there Dr. Caffyn came up, and he fetched me down a pair of trousers and shirt.
724. How long did you occupy that tent? Only that night.
725. Where did you go the next day? I asked Carroll could I see my children, and he said, "Not without an order from Dr. Alleyne," and I says, "I will see them without any order from Dr. Alleyne." Dr. Caffyn brought them down to about 3 yards from me, and put a big onion between us to keep my breath, he said, away from them. They were allowed to talk to me, but I was not allowed to touch them. Then he sent down to the store and got some carbolic acid; then I went over to the enclosure. I asked Carroll if I might go, and he said, "No," and I said, "Yes, I will," and when I went there Dr. Clune said, "I will have to go down and state about your being here; you have been seen by Carroll and two of the constables."
726. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] How long did you remain in the enclosure? That was on the Monday night; I remained all Monday night and all Tuesday.
727. And nobody interfered with you? No.
728. *President.*] Had your wife small-pox? No, sir. One of my children was vaccinated by Dr. Caffyn from Mrs. Rout's child who had small-pox and got the disease from her, and I believe that was the cause of her death.
729. What did you do then? On the Tuesday evening there was twelve policemen ordered to go into the enclosure and put me in irons. They handcuffed me behind my back; that was on the wharf. I said, "What are you going to do now?" They said they were going to put the leg irons on me, and they did.
730. Were you resisting very much at this time? No, sir. I stood quietly while they put the irons on my legs.
731. And while they put the handcuffs on? Yes.
732. Were you taken on board the "Faraway" again? Yes, the same evening.
733. Were the irons removed from you then? No; I stood at the gangway with my hands handcuffed behind me and asked them were they going to send a black boy or a Chinaman to feed me. Senior-constable Sullivan said, "Take those irons off his hands," and I was left with my leg irons on all night, and I sat up all night and polished them through with my pocket-knife. Next morning I tied them up under my trousers and got up on deck. My wife was waving to me from the shore, and Mr. Carroll sent his boat off to ask Walsh if Hughes had got his irons off, or both on one leg. Then the same night he comes alongside and sings out to Walsh, "There is a policeman to come on board to look after Hughes." The policeman came on board. I heard the chains rattle, and I said, "What are those," and he produced a pair of "madman's muffs," which he showed me. I said, "Are they for me? You will never get them on me, or you and I will have a swim for it."
734. Were any irons put on you that night? No; he could not put them on me, because I would not allow him to touch me. The next morning Carroll came alongside and he said, "Constable Grainger, you have not done what you were told," and I consented to allow the irons to be put on me, on the understanding that they were to be taken off after three days.
735. Were they taken off on the third day? On the third day Mr. Carroll came alongside, and he said he had tried his best, and he would not have done what he had only for the way I and my wife had insulted him. Then he said the irons could be taken off, which they were.
736. And no further restraint was offered to you? No.
737. Were you still performing your duties as cook? Yes; I was cooking the whole five days the irons were on.
738. And during these five days had you everything you wanted in the way of food? I had the food, but I had to cook it for the others, the Chinamen used to cook for themselves, and the German used to make rice custards for himself.
739. All this time where did you sleep? I had a very good bed in the cabin.
740. Had you any sheets? No; I never knew what a sheet was till Mr. Beattie came on board, and not till five days after that.

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- J. Hughes. 741. How long were you on board the "Faraway" altogether? Twelve weeks.
- 6 Oct., 1881. 742. *Dr. Manning.*] You were cooking from the day you went on board till the day you left? Till the day Mr. Walsh left.
743. And you received a certificate that you performed your duties satisfactorily? Yes, I produce a certificate from Dr. Walsh to say that I performed my duties satisfactorily from the 18th June to the 18th August.
744. There was no one on board to cook for the sick only you? No.
745. *President.*] After the irons were taken off did you remain on board the "Faraway" for the rest of your time? Yes.
746. You never went ashore again till you were released? No.
747. *Dr. Manning.*] Had the sick people sheets on board? No; nobody had sheets till Mr. Beattie came.
748. *President.*] Had you plenty of bread and vegetables on board? We used to get 3 lbs. of potatoes and vegetables every day, and cabbage about once a month.
749. Was your bread good? Sometimes it was very good, and sometimes it was wet.
750. Had you any eggs? We had three for each man for one week.
751. Had you milk on board? Yes; a tin of condensed milk every second day.
752. *Dr. Manning.*] You had no fresh milk? No.
753. *President.*] You had tea and sugar I suppose? Yes.
754. Any coffee? No sir, without Mr. Walsh ordered it for his own use.
755. Had you a sufficient quantity of food for yourselves? No, we had not.
756. There was a stint of it? Yes.
757. *Dr. Manning.*] What were the sick fed on? Beef, just the same as if they were well.
758. How was it cooked? Boiled or fried; I made beef-tea and soup for the patients sometimes, but it was optional with me whether I did it or not.
759. *President.*] Had the patients on board any medical comforts, such as sago, arrowroot, or wine? They had no sago and no arrowroot; they had a bottle of wine pretty regularly.
760. Had they jellies? No, sir.
761. *Dr. Manning.*] Did the sick people complain of not having better food? Yes, there was one man, a German named Verdich, who said he was not properly treated at all.
762. *President.*] Was there any person to nurse the sick in any way? No, not till the last man died, which was just before Dr. Walsh left; then a man named Evans came on board to nurse them; previous to that there was no one.
763. *Dr. Manning.*] Were there closets for the use of the patients? Yes, there were three closets on deck.
764. *President.*] Had the patients to go up to these closets on deck? Yes; there was a sort of a night-stool used, but there were complaints about it, and the patients had to go up to the closets on deck.
765. Who took the medicines to the patients? Mr. Walsh.
766. Who took them their food? I did.
767. What arrangements for washing were there on board? Those who liked had to wash for themselves in water; there was no carbolic soap.
768. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] Who washed the faces and bodies of the patients? They would have to do it themselves.
769. *Dr. Jones.*] Was there plenty of water? Yes.
770. *President.*] Who changed the beds of the sick people? Nobody.
771. Were they left in the same clothes they came on board in? From the day they came on board till the day they died they had the same clothes on.
772. Was there no removal? No removal at all.
773. *Dr. Jones.*] I suppose the bed-clothes might be changed without your knowing it? No, they could not; they would have to send to Carroll for a change, and I should see it; there were no other clothes on board except what were used.
774. No clean blankets or sheets? No, sir; every patient that came they gave him three blankets and no more; I had the same three blankets all the time.
775. Now, can you tell us something about Harris, the man who died;—how long was he on board before he died? Four or five days.
776. Where did he sleep during that time? Just below the cabin where I slept, when I was shifted from the Chinamen—aft, between decks.
777. Was the place closed in? No, sir, it was open at the top, with two windows on each side.
778. Was it boarded round? Yes, boarded round like a cabin.
779. Who attended to him while he was sick? Me and Verdich. Verdich and Forest slept in the same compartment with him.
780. And did Harris die there? He did.
781. Can you tell us any of the circumstances connected with his death. When was it known that he was dead on board? It was known the next morning.
782. Was it supposed he had been dead some time before it was discovered? Yes.
783. Why do you suppose that? The man was cold when I went to him.
784. What time in the morning was that? Between 8 and 9 o'clock.
785. When did you see him previous to that? The evening before at about 6 o'clock; the last words I heard him say were, "My poor father—my poor mother."
786. Did he give you the impression that he was dying that evening? Yes, I thought so the day before.
787. Had you any conversation with Dr. Walsh about him? Yes; I said, "Doctor, I think this man is going to die," and he said, "If he doesn't die to-night I will eat my hat," and the next morning he was dead.
788. *Dr. Jones.*] Who discovered that the man was dead? The boy Forest.
789. *President.*] What time did he report this? I could not tell you because the clock was stopped; I think it was about half past 8.
790. Was there anything peculiar in Harris's appearance after his death? No; his face was right enough, except the pustules on it, regular balls of matter. The policeman who was on board watching me heard the money rattle and said to the doctor, "There is money on that man; you ought to see what money

money he has got." The doctor said, "His money has nothing to do with me." Everything that he wore was put into the coffin with him, with the exception of his trousers, which were put up with his bedding and sent ashore to be burned. J. Hughes.  
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791. Did you get small-pox on board? No.

792. *Dr. Jones.*] Did you come direct from the "Faraway" to Sydney? No, I went ashore to the healthy ground and remained there thirteen days.

793. *President.*] Was the "Faraway" lighted at night? She had two lights, that is all.

794. Who used to attend to them? Mr. Carroll; he used to put kerosene in them.

TUESDAY, 11 OCTOBER, 1881.

Present:—

<p>DR. JONES, DR. MACLAURIN,</p>		<p>DR. MANNING, MR. STREET.</p>
<p>JOHN RENDELL STREET, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.</p>		

S. M. Caffyn, Esquire, M.R.C.S., further examined:—

795. *President.*] I think you saw Hughes prior to his removal to the Quarantine Station? Yes. Dr. Caffyn.

796. What was the nature of the examination you made of him? The house occupied by Hughes is in a yard at the back of a wool store. I went to the gate and rapped on it with my walking-stick. Hughes came out, and I asked him if any one was ill there, and he said, "I am the man." I saw it was he, because his face was covered with pustules, and I asked him a few questions about his illness, and left him. 11 Oct., 1881.

797. What distance were you from him at the time? I suppose I may possibly have been 9 or 10 feet from him; I could reach the gate with my stick, which will give you an idea of the distance.

798. You considered then that you were sufficiently near to be enabled to diagnose his case? Oh yes, I had no doubt of it; I may say that the disease had arrived at that stage that there was no possibility of doubting it; it was in the pustular stage, and his face was entirely covered with pustules.

799. And you ordered his removal to the Quarantine Station? Yes; I recommended it.

800. Did you examine Constable Cook at the time he was in the tent on the beach? Yes, every day.

801. Did you take him under your treatment? Yes, he was under my treatment the whole time.

802. During the time of your attendance upon Cook did he make complaints to you about his treatment? Yes, he was constantly complaining each morning I saw him.

803. Was it in reference to his food that he complained, or his compulsory detention? Both matters were subjects of complaint with him; he also complained that he had no cooking utensils.

804. Were you enabled to get these complaints remedied? Ultimately; I had some difficulty about it; I think he was a week without cooking utensils. I may mention, in explanation of that that I think it was looked upon rather as a criminal matter in the eyes of Mr. Carroll that he had declined to go on board the "Faraway"; and this was probably the reason for his being deprived of certain things which he would otherwise have had; that was the impression I had after talking with Mr. Carroll.

805. Did you make any complaints about the treatment of Cook? I constantly asked for things for him, and I gave him a bottle of beer each day more to keep him quiet than anything else; the man had a severe cold at the time.

806. *Dr. Jones.*] Did you report after your first visit to Cook that he was not suffering from small-pox, but that he had only a severe cold? Yes, I reported that I could see no symptoms of small-pox. I reported that frequently to Dr. Alleyne, and that I thought he might be allowed to go up among the other people and get his food.

807. Did you do that from the commencement of his stay there? I think it was on the second day; I thought it best to watch him for one day.

808. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] How did you make your reports? By telegram.

809. *President.*] Do you know whether Dr. Alleyne received those telegrams? No, I am not aware.

810. *Dr. Jones.*] Did you report from day to day to Dr. Alleyne to that effect? If I did miss a day that was the exception. I reported constantly that the man had no small-pox, and I particularly recommended that he should go among the other men, because that would have removed the principal difficulty, as he was living in a tent while he was suffering from a severe cold.

811. And no attention was paid to your suggestion? No.

812. *President.*] Do you consider that a tent was a proper place for a man who was suffering from such a severe cold? I do not.

813. *Dr. Manning.*] Had you sufficient medicine there? Yes.

814. And when you left was there a sufficient stock in store? I may explain that I never wanted any medicines except castor-oil and aperient medicines of that description, and the last of my medicine was used the day before I left.

815. So that you left none behind you? No. May I be allowed to mention that I was very ill myself all the time I was at the Quarantine Station; that will explain my desire to get away.

William Walsh, Esq., qualified to act as an Assistant by Society of Apothecaries, London, 1838, sworn and examined:—

816. *Commissioner.*] You were in charge of the "Faraway" in June last, at the time some people were sent on board suffering from small-pox, were you not? Yes. W. Walsh,  
Esq.

817. Do you remember a man named Hughes being sent on board the "Faraway" at that time? Yes, he was sent on the night of the 17th June. 11 Oct., 1881.

818. Had he small-pox at the time? I did not treat him as a case of small-pox.

819. Did you consider it a case of small-pox? I did not; I had my doubt about the case.

820. Was he treated as a hospital patient? He received no treatment at all.

821. What day did you first go on board the "Faraway"? On the 28th July, in the morning.



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Esq.  
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822. And what day did you leave? On the 18th August; I was 118 days on board.
823. In what capacity was Hughes engaged on board? He was simply a patient; he was not engaged in any capacity at all.
824. Had he any duties to perform on board? Only what he took upon himself to do gratuitously, such as cooking and so on. I told him he would have to cook for himself or go without it.
825. What staff had you on board at the time? None at all. There was myself alone.
826. Had you no servants at all? No, they were taken away from me. I had three Chinamen before, but they were taken away the day previous to the reception of Hughes and party.
827. Were there no nurses for the patients? None.
828. What provision was made for the patients then? None but what I made myself. I had to do the duties of nurse, cook, and doctor.
829. Had you ample food on board? No, far from it. I could give you instances when I have been four or five days without food even myself.
830. Was that before or after 17th June? It was before the reception of these people.
831. Had you abundance of bedding on board for the patients? No; a bed and pillow, with two blankets, was sent for each person who came on board. I might get an extra one if I asked for it, but that was the regulation allowance.
832. By whom were they sent on board? By Superintendent Carroll.
833. Had you sheets sent on board? None; he said he had none in the store; they were not allowed; there was a mattress and pillow, mostly made of flock, and two blankets.
834. Were there pillow-slips? No.
835. No bed-linen at all? None at all.
836. Did you make application for any? Oh, yes; frequently.
837. And what reply did you receive? That there were none in store; they could not be got.
838. Did you make any applications to Dr. Alleyne? Yes, but they were sent back; everything had to go through the Superintendent. I was only allowed to telegraph, not to write; in fact I was forbidden to write to my own family.
839. Did you ever apply for assistance in the way of nurses or servants? Frequently. I reported to the Health Officer that I needed assistance. I did not do that until the three men who were so ill were sent on board; I had expressed a wish to the same effect before, though I got no answer.
840. Of which three men are you speaking? The first man was named Harris, the next, Parkes, and the third, Hutton.
841. After these three men were sent on board did you get any further assistance? No, although every day the boat came alongside I sent a message to Dr. Alleyne to say that I was ill from anxiety and want of sleep, and that he must send assistance. I got no reply to that for three days, and then a man named Evans was sent down, but the last man, Hutton, had died prior to his arrival.
842. *Dr. Manning.*] Then from 17th June to 13th August you were absolutely without help? Yes, except such as the other men afforded, but what they did they did of their own free will; I had no control over them.
843. You had no assistance except such as the convalescent patients afforded you? Nothing beyond that.
844. Had you any medical comforts in the way of sago, rice, or arrowroot? We were allowed preserved milk and rice, and occasionally a little flour, but milk and rice were the principal things. Sometimes there was a little port wine, and when I had it I used to give the patients a liberal allowance of it as far as it would go, and sometimes we had a bottle of brandy, and I used to give the men who helped me some of it, as they complained of the unpleasant nature of the duty they had to perform.
845. Had you any eggs? Occasionally.
846. Did you get as many as you asked for? No, sometimes we would get them once or twice a week.
847. How were the sick persons provided with their food? Hughes and Verdich used to be very kind in providing for them; in boiling rice and making beef-tea for them.
848. And did they carry this to the patients? Yes, they were very kind; they used to feed them and act as nurses too.
849. Had you a supply of medicines on board? No, not at first; I sent a requisition for medicines and they were not supplied until the removal of the three Chinese. On the 17th June Dr. Goode came and said I was to be prepared to receive six small-pox patients, and I said I was in urgent want of medicines and I sent a requisition ashore but I got no answer, though I asked the superintendent daily; he said no medicines had come. I said, "You will drive me mad; how can I treat these persons without medicine?" In about ten days I got an answer to say that the medicines could not be furnished because the telegraph operator did not understand Latin and I must write the requisition in English.
850. Do you say that you did not receive any reply for ten days after your application? Yes; and the reply was that I must write it in English because the telegraph operator did not understand Latin.
851. But where was this requisition kept all this time? I do not know, but it came back to me.
852. Do you know whether it had been sent up to Sydney? I cannot say.
853. *Dr. Jones.*] Did you send the requisition to Carroll? Yes, it was sent ashore; Carroll had it.
854. Do you know of your own knowledge that it got into Carroll's hands? Yes, because I gave it to his son. I wish to explain that when the medicines did arrive, which was about a week after I sent the requisition, I did not get all the medicines I sent for.
855. *President.*] Were you supplied with all the necessary articles for sick people, in the way of night-pans, urinals, and so on? There was only one thing properly adapted for the sick, a *commode*, as it is termed.
856. Had you feeding-bottles, tumblers, and things of that kind? No. We had tumblers and cups and saucers in the cabin, and pannikins and things of that sort; no medicine glasses or feeding-bottles or any thing of that kind.
857. What provision was made for the night watching of the sick? No watch at all, except what I kept myself. I had to be up and on deck constantly to attend to the lamps, for I had to be responsible for them. I never knew what it was to have my clothes off beyond my drawers all the time I was there.
858. What conveniences were there for washing the sick—for washing their persons? There were two baths and three or four zinc wash-tubs.
859. *Dr. Jones.*] But those patients who were confined to bed;—what provision was there for their cleanliness? None at all, except what we provided for them; the men were very kind in attending to them and washing them occasionally—Hughes, and Verdich and Forest.
- 860.

860. *President.*] Was there any provision for keeping the ship clean? I used to make the Chinamen wash the decks and did some of it myself.

861. How frequently was this done? We washed the decks down every morning, and they would be scrubbed about twice a week.

862. Did you make any classification of the people on board, so as to keep the small-pox patients separate from the others? There was no further classification than this: we kept the Chinamen in the fore part of the ship, the fore-castle they call it, and the Europeans aft in the half deck.

863. And was this classification continued after they were convalescent? Yes, I had an order come on board once that the Chinamen should not be allowed abaft the mainmast, and no Chinaman that had had small-pox should be allowed in the cabin.

864. How was the place cleaned where the sick patients were kept? I used to get the young men to assist me, and when the patients passed their evacuations to clean it up. I considered that was my duty.

865. *Dr. Jones.*] Did you consider that the ship was overcrowded? No, she is a large roomy ship, and if the store-room had been knocked down you might have kept twenty patients there.

866. *Dr. Manning.*] What was the greatest number you ever had? I think there were thirteen of us at one time.

867. *President.*] Do you remember the case of a man named Harris who died on board? Yes.

868. Where was he berthed? Aft.

869. Who occupied the same apartment? A man named Parkes was there for some time.

870. Did they both die? Yes.

871. Was anyone present when Harris died? Well, I was up and down with him the whole time; I never left him for any length of time. I was up and down every three or four hours during the night and gave him such attention as I could, till at last I got so exhausted from want of sleep that I could have gone to sleep standing up.

872. When these men that recovered from small-pox altogether became convalescent, had you any means of providing them with fresh clothing? No, I made repeated applications, but could get none from the store. I supplied three men with hats myself; I gave one of them my own, and sent to my wife for two of my sons, for the others.

873. Is it a fact that Hughes was rather a troublesome patient on board and made several attempts to escape from the vessel? He got ashore twice.

874. What distance was the "Faraway" from the shore? I should think 200 or 300 yards from the shore; when she was tailed in by the sea she would be very close to the shore; I dare say you could swim there in a couple of hundred strokes.

875. Was he brought back from the shore on each occasion? Yes, on both occasions.

876. And he was placed in irons? Yes.

877. And were they retained on him for any length of time? I think he was four days in irons.

878. Do you know by whose orders they were placed on him? I believe the Superintendent ordered it; I don't know by whose instructions; he was kept in irons from the 26th to the 30th.

879. Was Hughes' conduct such as in your opinion rendered it necessary to keep him in irons? No, I think not; I could have managed the man very well; he was very excited, but he never threatened me.

880. *Dr. Manning.*] Who gave the order to take the irons off? The Superintendent came alongside and ordered them to be taken off, and it was done.

881. Did he still do his work on board? Yes; he still cooked for me, with his leg-irons on.

882. Before escaping from the ship did he ask to be allowed to go on shore to see his wife and family? His principal desire was to see his children; they had no boots nor shoes, and he seemed to be very excited and said he would go on shore. I told him what would be the consequence and that they would bring him back in irons, but he said he did not care, he would go.

883. When he went ashore did he go to the healthy ground or to the infected ground? I could not say; the first time it was in the night and I could not tell where he went; the second time he was no sooner ashore than he was surrounded by the police and put in irons.

884. *President.*] Did you see any undue violence or cruelty used towards Hughes? No; I did not see anything; the police put their hands on his shoulders, but I did not see any unnecessary violence or anything that you could call brutal.

885. *Dr. Manning.*] When he escaped the second time one of his children was ill with small-pox? Yes; I believe so.

886. Did he ask to be allowed to go and see that child? He expressed a desire to go on shore to see the child buried.

887. His wife who was nursing the child had no small-pox? No; I could see her nursing the child, and could tell with a good glass that she was Hughes' wife; they could even converse together on a quiet night.

888. There was no reason then, if Hughes asked permission, why he should not be allowed to go ashore to see his wife and child? I could not see any.

889. Do you wish to make any further statement with reference to matters which occurred on board the "Faraway"? Yes; there was a Chinaman, Fi Yung, sent on board the ship one night along with two men, Su Chong and Won Ping, who had malignant small-pox, and on the following day I received orders to send the man ashore, and the boat came and took him ashore and he was placed in a tent on the beach. After remaining there a few days (three or four) he was sent up among the healthy people.

890. From whom did you receive the order to send him ashore? The Superintendent.

891. All your communications came from Mr. Carroll? Yes.

892. *Dr. Jones.*] Do you know whether Hughes asked permission to go ashore? He asked if he might be allowed to go and Carroll refused.

893. *President.*] Then you had no scarcity of food after the 1st June? No; I cannot complain; it was coarse food, but such as it was there was plenty of it. I never ate the ship's rations; I lived entirely on what my wife sent me.

894. Do you consider that this food sent on board the "Faraway" was equal to that used on shore in other parts of the Quarantine Station? I have heard it said by the police that our food was the refuse of that; I have frequently said that it was not proper food for sick people; the bread was frequently wet and sodden with the rain, and sometimes the Superintendent instead of leaving it on the gangway would throw it into the quarter boat, which was dirty and had rain-water in it, and sing out to the Chinaman to go and take it up.

895. Did that happen frequently? Yes, several times.

William

W. Walsh,  
Esq.  
11 Oct., 1881.

William Douglas, sworn and examined:—

- W. Douglas. 896. What is your occupation? I am a sawyer, employed at Forest's, timber merchant, at the corner of Bathurst and Sussex streets.
- 11 Oct., 1881. 897. Were you sent on board the "Faraway" on the 25th July last? I do not know the day of the month exactly, but I was sent on board the "Faraway."
898. Did you receive good treatment on board and every comfort that you desired? I do not know properly what good treatment for a sick person is, that is the first time I was sick.
899. You had nothing, so far as you know, to complain of in the way you were treated? No; Verdich treated me very well.
900. How long were you in bed after you went down? I forget how long.
901. Who attended to you when you were in bed? Verdich.
902. Have you any complaint to make about your treatment on board? I had one shirt and one pair of trousers on all the time till Dr. Beattie came on board and he gave me one of his own shirts.
903. Did you apply for clothes? I said to Dr. Walsh that I would have to send to Sydney for some clothes, and he said he would get some for me.
904. Have you any other complaint to make? No.
905. What did they give you to eat and drink when you were sick? Bread and butter and tea.
906. Who brought it to you? Verdich.

William Clark, sworn and examined:—

- W. Clark. 907. *President.*] What is your occupation? I am a fruiterer.
- 11 Oct., 1881. 908. You were sent on board the "Faraway" on 14th August, suffering from small-pox? I was.
909. During the time of your stay there had you anything to complain of in the way you were treated on board? No, I had nothing particular to complain of after the first two or three days after my arrival when Dr. Beattie came on board.
910. Had you plenty of food supplied to you? Plenty of everything.
911. Was your bedding of good description? Yes, I had mattress, sheets, and blankets.
912. From the time of your arrival? No, not till Dr. Beattie came; I was on board three days before he came.
913. Were you kept in bed for any length of time after your arrival? No, there was no necessity.
914. *Dr. Jones.*] You were not very ill? No; the worst of my illness was over before I left Sydney. After Dr. Beattie came on we had everything we could wish for; there was nothing you did not get if you asked for it.
915. *Dr. Manning.*] Before that time can you state what were the chief wants on board the "Faraway"? Well there was almost everything wanting. The doctor used to apply for things, and the answer he got was, they would see and get them from Sydney.
916. Did you ask Dr. Walsh for medicines? I did, and he said he had none on board.
917. Did you ask for anything else? No.
918. Did you hear the other people asking for clothes, or for anything? They were asking every day; I had no occasion, because I had sufficient clothes.
919. *President.*] Did you suffer any discomfort while you were being sent down, from the time you left your house till you got on board? None at all.

Joseph Rogers, sworn and examined:—

- Jos. Rogers. 920. *President.*] What is your employment? I am a quarryman, working at Pymont.
- 11 Oct., 1881. 921. You were sent down to the "Faraway" in August last? Yes.
922. During the time you were on board the "Faraway" had you any complaints to make of your treatment? Yes, I had.
923. What were they? Well, in the first place we had not proper food for a sick person, or even for a healthy one. When I came on board, which was, I think, on 13th August, I was received by Dr. Walsh and Constable Grainger, and was put down below. Dr. Walsh said, "I have no bed for you." I had a blanket of my own and I laid down on a stretcher on which, I was afterwards told, O'Dougherty (or Parkes) had died: the smell was very bad. There was a man named Hutton came on board at the same time, and Dr. Walsh asked us if we had had any breakfast. I said I had had some before I came, and he brought Hutton down some bread and butter which he declined to eat; the bread was stale and 2 inches thick, and the pannikin was rusty. After that I did not see Dr. Walsh for some hours, but about half-past 1 o'clock, feeling faint and wanting something to eat, I asked the boy, who was going up to see the doctor, but no one came to see me for a whole hour, and then Hughes came half-way down the steps and I said to him, "Is there any chance of getting something to eat?" and he said, "You will get nothing before 4 o'clock," and about 5 o'clock Dr. Walsh brought me a plate of soup.
924. At what time of the day did you come on board? I left my home at Pymont about 8 o'clock in the morning; I think it must have been about 10 o'clock when we got there.
925. Were you properly treated after that? Well, a man named Hutton in my compartment was delirious and would not stop in his bed. Dr. Walsh came and asked me if I had had any sleep, and I said "No," and he gave me a draught, but it did not make me sleep. The man Hutton was walking about in a delirious state, and coming to my bed every now and then, walking about among a number of empty bottles knocking himself about.
926. Was there nobody in charge of him at all? No; only Dr. Walsh would come down every hour or two hours, and I would sing out to him when I saw Hutton going on deck. But the man was walking about till 12 o'clock at night. And then my coat was hanging on the bed, and he took it for his wife; I told him not to take it down, and he said if I would not let him have it he would take me out of bed. Then I spoke to Dr. Walsh, and he put me into another apartment.
927. Did you see Hutton get any meals? I saw him get just the same as myself, and he could not eat anything.

928. Did you see any medicines given to him? No, I don't think I ever saw any medicines on board, except the black draught the doctor gave me.

929. Did you see Hutton get any wine or beef-tea, or anything of that kind? No, I did not, sir.

930. Did you ever have any beef-tea or wine given to you when you were sick? I did not. In Dr. Walsh's time I had nothing more than a plate of soup or a plate of rice and bread and butter.

931. Who brought them to you? Dr. Walsh brought them to me the evening after I came on board; after that it was one of the patients, but I would not say whether it was Hughes or the boy Douglas; he brought me down a plate of rice half-cooked.

932. *Dr. Manning.*] Was there any milk with the rice? I could not say. I think we had some condensed milk, but it was very dry if there was any milk.

933. *Dr. Jones.*] Did you see whether Hutton sustained any serious injury during his delirium? Well you see I left that apartment—Dr. Walsh told me to roll up my bed, and I went to another apartment.

934. But before you left did Hutton sustain any injury? Yes, I saw him scratching his legs.

935. *President.*] Was the food supplied to you on board of good quality? After Dr. Beattie came it was very good. I consider Dr. Beattie done his best, but it was some time before he could get the things from Sydney. I did not see Hutton again until the Tuesday afternoon afterwards, when he died. When I went up to see him he was lying on the floor by the side of his bed quite naked, without even a shirt on, with a blanket on the top of him. I spoke to him, but he was too far gone; he was tearing his arms, and the blood was running down his face, and he would not answer me in any shape or form; that was about two hours before he died, but I could not state the time exactly. Superintendent Carroll came alongside and said, "How are the sick patients?" and Dr. Walsh said, "I will go down and see," and he came up and said "The man is dead." I saw him two hours before, and he was in great agony, tearing and scratching himself.

936. Had you sheets and pillow-cases to your bed when you first went on board? I had not.

937. And after Dr. Beattie came on board you were provided with them? As soon as he could get them I had sheets, and pillow-cases, and changes, but he could not get them at first. Dr. Walsh gave me two blankets and a bed and a pillow without any case, and he went and picked up two more pieces of blanket, and said, "These will keep you warm."

938. Do you think Dr. Walsh did all he could for your comfort, considering the appliances he had on board? Well it is hard for me to say, considering I was not on deck at the time, but I think Dr. Walsh might have done a lot more.

939. In what way do you think he was deficient? Well, I fancy he had a little too much brandy, but I think the Superintendent was a lot to blame for what we had. Dr. Walsh did not give a proper order. When Carroll came alongside, and said, "What do you want?" he said, "I want anything and everything you have got."

940. Did you see Dr. Walsh write out the requisition? I only saw him give it; I did not see him write it, and I don't know what was in it.

941. How often did Dr. Walsh come to see you? He would always come down just after tea, and perhaps once or twice a day.

942. Did he ever come to see you during the night? No sir, he did not.

943. Do you know if he attended any of the other sick people, Hutton for instance, during the night? I don't know; Hutton was in another apartment, but I could hear him walking about in the night.

944. Were you very ill yourself? No, I was convalescent so far as strength was concerned when I went down.

945. Do you consider that you had as much attendance as you required? Well, with regard to attendance, I did not require it, if I had only had proper food. I could not swallow the food he gave me without soaking it in my tea. I did not want attendance, as I was strong enough to get up if I wanted anything. I may say that I was about eighteen or twenty days there before I had a change; of course Dr. Beattie could not get it as soon as he came, but he done his best to get it; he made me comfortable after he came. When Dr. Beattie came on board the apartments were very small, and several of us were in one convalescent department, and he worked like a man and pulled down the partition and made more room for us; the ship was very dirty and he worked at it and cleaned it himself.

946. *Dr. Manning.*] How long were you on board the "Faraway" altogether? I went there on the 13th August, and I left on the 15th September, I think.

947. How long were you in the healthy ground before you came to Sydney? I went on shore on the 15th and came to Sydney on the 27th, I think, but I won't be positive about the date.

948. *President.*] Had you everything you wanted in the healthy ground; were all your requirements supplied? Yes, I had nothing to complain of at all once Dr. Beattie came and took charge of the Quarantine Station.

WEDNESDAY, 12 OCTOBER, 1881.

Present:—

DR. JONES,	}	DR. MANNING,
DR. MACLAURIN,		MR. STREET.

JOHN RENDELL STREET, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Miss Sarah Windrom sworn and examined:—

949. *President.*] You went down to the Quarantine Station, I think, in August last? Yes sir.

950. You went for the purpose of nursing your sister, who was ill with small-pox? Yes, my sister and brother.

951. And you remained there about a month? I was five weeks and two days there.

952. Your brother and sister were sent back, I think? No, they are not back yet; I had a telegram this morning to say that they will be there for a fortnight; I can't think why they are kept there.

953. Which portion of the ground were you in during the time you were there—in the hospital enclosure? Yes.

Miss  
Windrom  
12 Oct.,

Miss  
Windrom.  
12 Oct., 1881.

954. That is where the sick people are? Yes.
955. How many people were in the same building with your brother and sister? They were by themselves mostly till Mrs. Forster went down.
956. During the time you were there was every care shown to your brother and sister? The first day we went down the nurse was very unkind—Nurse Meyler. I went down with the intention of nursing my brother and sister, and when I got there she was very saucy, and asked me what I wanted there. She spoke to Mr. Carroll, and asked if I was to go into the place, and he said I was. She was very unkind until she knew that Mr. Guildford was a friend of mine, and after that she was very very kind to my brother and sister and myself.
957. Had they everything in the way of medical comforts? Yes, as far as I could see.
958. Did the doctor see them frequently? Yes, I think Dr. Day went in morning and night to see them.
959. Was Dr. Day there when you went down? No, Dr. Clune was there when I went there first, but he left on the following day, and Dr. Day took his place.
960. And when your brother and sister required medicine I suppose there was no difficulty in getting it for them? No, everything they asked for the nurses got for them. Nurse Hollis was very very kind to them.
961. Had they everything they required in the way of food? Yes.
962. Was it such food as was suitable for sick persons? Yes; they got beef tea, port wine, and brandy; I do not know whether they got eggs all the time, but they had when they required them, and the nurse thought they were able to eat them.
963. Had they comfortable beds? Yes.
964. With sheets and pillow-cases? Yes.
965. Were these frequently changed? Oh yes, their clothing was changed.
966. Have you any complaint to make of the management of matters down there—anything that you saw yourself? There was one thing I did not care much about—when I was moved to the healthy ground the doctor put me and Mrs. Kelly into a place by ourselves; there was nobody but policemen there.
967. Can you point out on this map (*exhibiting map to witness*) where you were put when you went to the healthy ground? We were in the second-class healthy ground in a small building next to the two at the end occupied by the police.
968. Do you remember the day on which you went to the healthy ground? No, I do not.
969. Do you remember how long you were there? We came out of the enclosure on the Thursday, and we were in the healthy ground till the Saturday of the next week; we were there a week and two days.
970. Is that the principal complaint you have to make, that you were kept in this building with Mrs. Kelly, and thus isolated from the others? Yes.
971. Did you make any complaint about it? Yes, I complained to Dr. Foucart himself; Mrs. Bonnor had no small-pox, nor Miss Cora Trevoe, and they were put with the other people in a first class building.
972. And what did Dr. Foucart say? He said it was because we had no small-pox.
973. While you were in the healthy ground had you good food supplied to you? Yes, I had the best of everything.
974. There was no scarcity of food or clothing? There was no scarcity of anything after we left the enclosure, I had everything I could want.
975. Were there proper conveniences for washing? We had to get along the best way we could; when we were in the healthy ground we had only one change, but the doctor said that was because we were leaving so soon.

Mrs. Elizabeth Bonnor, sworn and examined:—

Mrs. Bonnor.  
12 Oct., 1881.

976. *President.*] You were sent down to the Quarantine Station in July, I believe? Yes, on the 15th July.
977. Do you remember by the order of what medical man you were sent there? Dr. Spencer was the doctor sent to see me; he was not my own medical man.
978. How were you sent from your house to the station? I was taken in an omnibus from our house in Harris-street, Ultimo, to Woolloomooloo Bay.
979. What time of the day was that? It was before daylight, I could not say what hour; it was towards morning, because it was break of day when we were passing the Park.
980. What sort of weather was it at the time? It was nice calm weather.
981. Was the "Pinafore" ready for you when you got there? No, we had to wait some time, I should think fully half an hour if not longer.
982. Did you remain in the omnibus while you were waiting? Yes.
983. Were you very ill at the time? Yes, I was suffering from a violent cold.
984. Were you lying down in the omnibus? No, I was not; I was able to walk to the omnibus.
985. And what provision was made for your comfort on board the "Pinafore"? I had only a seat to sit upon.
986. Were there other people on board with you? Mrs. Kelly was with me, and Dr. Spencer came on board.
987. There were no other passengers? No.
988. On your arrival at the Quarantine Station where did you go to? I was taken to the enclosure; the nurse met me at the gate and took me up and showed me into the ward, and said that was my place; and then I walked across to the further bed of the two and sat down; it was a miserable looking place, and she said she would go and look for some seats. Just as she went the doctor came and said, "The patients are come, let me see them," and I got up, and he came and looked at me and said, "This person has not got small-pox—another mistake." He said we were not to go in there, but to come out, and tents would be erected for us, and we came out and sat on the grass while the tents were being erected, and the nurse never asked us if we wanted anything to eat, but the doctor brought me a cup of tea and a couple of biscuits.
989. What time in the morning was this? About 7 o'clock in the morning, or perhaps a little later. I was never asked by the nurse whether I would have anything to eat until dinner-time came. I sat on the grass till about 11 o'clock before I got into my tent. Then I had a bath, and just after that they brought my dinner.

990. How long did you remain in the tent altogether? Until I was removed out of the hospital enclosure; that was over seven weeks—nearly eight weeks. After I had been there three weeks I had my tent removed. It nearly faced the ward door, where there were some very bad cases, and the stench was very bad, and I spoke to the doctor and he had my tent removed so that it did not face the ward. Mrs. Bonnor. 12 Oct., 1881.

991. What attendance had you while you were there? I had no attendance for the first fortnight, except that my food was brought to me by a girl. A tin plate and a pint mug was what I was served with for each meal; they never asked if I wanted any more; the food was very poor and very rough. The girl was called Louey; she was the cook. The nurse brought it once or twice, but I objected to her as she had been attending Mrs. Monahan's little girl, who was very ill.

992. Who was this nurse? Nurse Meyler. I never asked her for a thing, and she never asked me if I wanted anything. Once I asked her for a stocking and she said I could wash what I had.

993. Had you a change of clothing with the exception of stockings? I had two changes with me but she did not know that, and she never asked me if I wanted a change.

994. At this time were you really ill? Well, I was very weak on account of the excitement and worry; still I was not confined to my bed. I did for myself all the time I was there. When I had been there a fortnight I washed for the doctor; he asked me if I had any objection, and I said I would do anything to keep my mind occupied. Mrs. Kelly and I washed for the doctor several times.

995. And did this condition of things last the whole time that you were in the hospital enclosure? No; for about a fortnight I was receiving food from the cook. One day she brought me some jam, and when I looked at it I could not touch it and said I would rather have dry bread, and I spoke to the doctor and he said I was to have eggs, and I believe he spoke to the cook.

996. And after this was there any improvement? I received two eggs one morning, and then I did not get any more until I spoke to the doctor, and he said he would see that I got proper nourishment. But afterwards Mrs. Hughes and I agreed to cook our own food if we could get a saucepan. I went to the gate and asked Mr. Carroll for one and he gave us a saucepan, and after that we cooked for ourselves.

997. Was the food supplied after that of good quality? Yes, and it was very much better still after Dr. Clune came to Sydney.

998. Were you in want of clothing at all except the stockings that you asked for? No; of course I could wash for myself. I had only one dress; I wore that till I left the enclosure.

999. Did you make any application for clothing? I did once to the doctor, and he said he had telegraphed to Sydney for clothes, but they did not come for a week after.

1000. Had you towels? I had one towel, and I had to wash it myself, and one sheet.

1001. Was that for the whole time you were there? Yes; the first week I got an old hospital sheet, and no pillow-slip; then the nurse brought me a new sheet and a new pillow-slip, and I kept them all the time.

1002. What conveniences had you for washing—had you plenty of water? There were only two tanks on the ground; of course, just after the rain there was plenty, but when the rain was scarce the water was scarce, and they had to drag it up to the ground.

1003. Do you remember what day you were removed from the hospital enclosure to the healthy ground? It was eleven days before I came to Sydney; I came to Sydney on 17th September.

1004. Was there any improvement in matters there? Yes, the greatest improvement.

1005. Were you in the first-class enclosure? Yes; I had a very nice bedroom there.

1006. Who was in charge of the healthy ground at the time you were removed from the hospital enclosure? Dr. Foucart for the first two days, and then Dr. Beattie came.

1007. Before you were moved out of the hospital enclosure did you have a good wash and a change of clothes? Our clothes were not changed till we went out; we had had a good wash in the morning, and put on clean linen, and when we got into the healthy ground we changed our clothes and put on everything new, and our clothes were put out on the green in a heap and burned; I think they were burned the next day.

1008. With regard to these matters of discomfort to which you have alluded, did you make any complaints about them to anybody? I had no one to complain to except the doctor. Dr. Clune said he would try what he could do, but they would not listen to him; he had as much to complain of as I had; he said he had sent telegrams and did not know whether they had been received, as he had received no answer to them.

1009. Dr. Manning.] When you went down, Mrs. Bonnor, were you told that you must go? I was not asked whether I would go.

1010. But you were told you must go? Yes; my private medical man came to see me about 11 o'clock, and I suppose he reported it as a case of small-pox; half-an-hour afterwards Dr. Spencer and the police came, and Dr. Spencer came upstairs and looked at me.

1011. Who told you you must go to the Quarantine Station? At about 12 o'clock I got a message from the police to say that the 'bus would be there at 6 o'clock, and I must be ready to go to the Quarantine Station.

1012. You did not refuse to go? I thought it would be of no use.

1013. President.] Did you consent to go? There was nothing said whether I consented or not.

1014. Dr. Manning.] Did I understand you that you had no stockings except that one pair? Only one pair, and I could not put my boots on my feet were so sore.

1015. And when you washed those you had to go without? Yes; it was Nurse Meyler I asked for stockings, and a few days after Nurse Hollis came and said, "You have no stockings," and she said, "Can you make a pair?" and she gave me a piece of calico, and we made our own stockings.

1016. You saw Dr. Clune frequently? Oh, yes, every morning; if I did not see him he would call out to me to come out in the fresh air and not to stop in the tent.

1017. He was very attentive to you? Yes, sir; he was very kind to me.

1018. Dr. Jones.] Did you make any complaint to Dr. Clune that you had no change of underclothing? No, not to Dr. Clune about underclothing; I did about my dress; I had only one dress. The first night I was there the doctor brought a tonic to my tent and said I was to take it with a tablespoonful of water, and I said, "Where shall I get it, I have no water?" and he said, "That is cruel, they ought to have seen that you had water," and he went away and sent his man with a black bottle of water and a cup.

1019. Was your tent weather-tight and comfortable? It was very wet in wet weather; I used to feel the wet more from the dew than the rain.

Mrs. Bonnor. 1020. What kind of tents were they? Round bell tents, with a pole in the centre. There was one rough night when we thought we should have lost the tent; we had to get up and tighten it. I considered it a great hardship that I was kept in the enclosure with the people suffering from small-pox when I was told that I had no small-pox myself. I think the nurse was very untidy in leaving the dirty cloths that came from the patients lying about the ground. I could smell the smell of burning hair, and I was told it was Mrs. Fisher's hair that was being burnt; she died just previous to my coming down.

Mrs. Mary Kelly sworn and examined :—

Mrs. Kelly. 1021. *President.*] Where are you living, Mrs. Kelly? I am living at 11, Robertson-street, off Pitt-street, now; I lived in Washington-street when I was taken to the Quarantine Station.  
 12 Oct., 1881. 1022. You went down to the Quarantine Station on the 16th July I believe? Yes.  
 1023. Were you suffering from small-pox? No.  
 1024. What doctor saw you and recommended your removal? Dr. Spencer.  
 1025. Were you ill at the time—was any other doctor attending you? I was ill with a cold; Dr. Gordon was attending me. A girl, in passing my house, noticed an eruption on my face, and asked what was the matter with me. Half-an-hour after the police and Dr. Spencer called at my house, and saw Mrs. Dillon, who shared the house with me. When the policeman came he said, "I want the woman who is sick." I said, "There is no woman sick here," and he said, "Well, the woman with pimples on her face"; and Dr. Spencer said, "Come out here and exhibit yourself." I came to the door-step, and he looked and said, "Come out here," and I said, "No, I won't come into the street," and the policeman said, "It is rather cold, doctor." Then they came to the back entrance, and I unhooked my dress and showed them my neck and arms, and the doctor asked me if I was suckling a baby, and I said, "No; I was just married, and had no children."  
 1026. Did he make any further remark to you at that time? I showed him the medicine I had from Dr. Gordon, and no further remark was made. I said to the policeman, "Do you think I will be quarantined?" and he said, "No," and a short time afterwards they came and closed the place up.  
 1027. What time of the day did the doctor come to your house? About 5 o'clock.  
 1028. That was the day before you went to the Quarantine Station? Yes. At 11 o'clock that night a policeman or sergeant came and said, "Every one in the house get ready for the Quarantine Station in the morning," and at 5 o'clock in the morning a constable rapped at the window and said, "Only the one that is sick is to go." I said, "I am the woman that is sick, and there is not much the matter with me." I dressed myself, and the 'bus came for me at about 7 minutes to 6, and I went down to Woolloomooloo and went on board the "Pinafore."  
 1029. Did you make any objection to go? No, because I thought I was compelled to go. I began to cry, and my husband said, "Don't cry, there is good news from the Quarantine Station."  
 1030. You did not consent? No; I looked upon it as an order, and I got ready to go.  
 1031. And how did you get down to Woolloomooloo Bay? I was conveyed in the 'bus.  
 1032. Were you kept waiting at the wharf? Yes; it was dark when we went down, and it was daylight before we left in the boat.  
 1033. And Mrs. Bonnor went on board at the same time? Yes; she was in the 'bus when it came to my house.  
 1034. There was nobody else on board the boat? No; except Dr. Spencer.  
 1035. Well, when you got to the Quarantine Station where did you go? Two men were there with a stretcher, and offered to help me out, and I said, "No thank you, I can walk."  
 1036. And did you walk up to the hospital enclosure? Yes. Nurse Meyler came down, and said, "Who are you? Oh," she said, "a fresh case and not a very bad one," and she showed us into the ward. Mrs. Bonnor was with me.  
 1037. Did you remain in the ward long? Only about 5 minutes, when Dr. Clune came and said, "This woman has got an eruption of the skin; let her go out, and I will have a tent erected for her."  
 1038. And was the tent put up for you? Yes; and one for Mrs. Bonnor.  
 1039. When was the tent erected? About 11 o'clock, and I sat on the grass till then.  
 1040. Were you provided with breakfast? The nurse never asked me if I wanted it or not, and while she was talking to us the cook called out and said, "Come and have your breakfast, and never mind those things;" and the doctor said, "That is very hard," and he brought out two cups of tea and some bread and butter, and put them down on the ground, and we eat them there.  
 1041. Were you feeling ill at the time? No; I had a day's washing the day before, and was quite well. The night before I went down I did not think I should be sent, and I was folding the clothes and singing, and the policeman made the remark to my husband, "Your wife is not very ill when she is singing like that."  
 1042. How long did you remain in the tent? Eight weeks, till I was removed to the healthy ground.  
 1043. Can you tell us something about the treatment you received during the time you were in the tent? When I first went down the treatment was very bad. In the morning for breakfast we generally had a pint of tea and four pieces of bread and butter—two rounds cut in two—and for dinner generally some meat and vegetables and a pint of tea.  
 1044. Did the doctor visit you? Dr. Clune used to come to me every morning for three days, and the third day I was quite well.  
 1045. Did he give you any medicine? He gave me one tonic in a cup.  
 1046. How far were the tents from the hospital where the sick people were? The nearest tent would be about 10 yards; there was about 5 yards between that and Mrs. Bonnor's, and about the same from mine to Mrs. Hughes'.  
 1047. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] Then there were four tents there? Yes.  
 1048. *President.*] Was the food supplied to you of good quality? It was good, but rough and plain.  
 1049. And had you a sufficiency of it? Not at first; I complained to Dr. Clune that I was hungry, and he gave me some condensed milk and biscuits out of his own store.  
 1050. What arrangements had you for washing there? There was a tub to wash our faces in, and they gave us a larger one to have a bath in; and when I had been there a week Dr. Clune said if I wanted something

something to do I might wash their clothes ; and we boiled the clothes in one tub and washed them in the other for Dr. Clune and his men.

1051. Had you a sufficiency of bed-clothing ? Yes, I had a mattress and sheet, and a pillow and a pillow-case, and four thin blankets.

1052. And was the sheet frequently changed ? I had to wash it ; the nurse told me if I wanted another sheet I was to go to her for it, but she was disagreeable, and I did not ask her for it.

1053. *Dr. Manning.*] Had you a brush and comb and all necessaries of that kind ? No, I had a comb that had been used by somebody else, and had some initials scratched on it.

1054. *President.*] Did you ever make application for these things ? I asked Dr. Clune for underclothing, and he said he would try and get the things for me.

1055. *Dr. Manning.*] Had you any difficulty in getting boots ? Yes, and Dr. Clune took his boots off, and gave them to me to wear.

1056. How long were you without boots ? About five days, I think.

1057. And you asked for boots repeatedly ? Yes, I went there on the 16th July ; and on the 9th August I asked for some boots, and seven days after I asked again, and five days after that I asked again for boots.

1058. *President.*] And what answer was given to you ? Mr. Carroll said, "It will do you good to go without boots," and I said, "That is not very gentlemanly, I have not been used to go without boots."

1059. Did Mr. Carroll go into the enclosure ? No, he came to the gate, and we talked to him over the fence.

1060. Did you apply for them to Dr. Clune ? Yes, he said, "They won't answer my telegram."

1061. Did you apply to Mr. Carroll for underclothing and boots ? Yes, he said the only boots he had in store were men's boots, which would be of no use to me, and he had no underclothing, and that I should ask Dr. Clune to telegraph for them.

1062. Did you telegraph while you were there ? Yes, I telegraphed to my husband.

1063. Was your telegram received ? Yes. I was not allowed to telegraph to my husband to say that I was not suffering from small-pox, but the other telegrams I sent were all forwarded. I never received one from my husband ; he was quarantined here in a house for seven weeks. I asked him why he did not telegraph to me, and he said the police told him they would not be troubled about it ; he got mine I know, because I telegraphed to him that I was quite well and running about. There was a parcel of clothes came for Mrs. Bonnor and me, but there was no underclothing in it ; we used the other things, but we left them when we came away.

1064. Then after you had been in the hospital enclosure for some time you were put into the healthy ground ? Yes.

1065. What sort of treatment did you get there ? Very good ; everything we wanted we had.

1066. Who was in charge of the healthy ground ? Dr. Foucart, and Dr. Beattie came two days afterwards.

1067. Is there anything else that you wish to state with reference to matters down there ? No, I think not.

1068. Did you see any coffins lying about the hospital enclosure ? Yes, there were a dozen lying about just inside the gate, and in a small two-roomed house there which was filled with them ; there were a dozen at the gate of various sizes, little and big, for I used frequently to look into them.

1069. How long did they remain there ? They may have been there a fortnight, perhaps not so long ; they were there in Dr. Clune's time ; and when Dr. Beattie came he said he was so disgusted that he would have them removed out of sight.

1070. Did you ever hear any one complain to Dr. Clune about them ? No, I never did ; I had a seat made out of the lid of one, and I had another turned over so that we might get on it and talk to Mr. Carroll over the fence.

1071. Was the gate you speak of the gate through which the sick people had to pass ? Yes, they could not pass without seeing them ; there was a stack of them as high as the fence.

1072. *Dr. Jones.*] Do you consider that while you were being conveyed from your house to the Quarantine Station you were made as comfortable as possible under the circumstances ? Yes, I was very comfortable ; the gentleman who was driving the bus asked me if I wanted any more rugs, and I said "No, thank you."

1173. You were made as comfortable as possible ? Yes.

Mr. George Guildford sworn and examined :—

1074. *President.*] What is your occupation ? Butchering is the last thing I have been engaged in.

1075. Where do you live ? At 186, Cumberland-street.

1076. Your wife was sent to the Quarantine Station suffering from small-pox in June last ? Yes, on 17th June.

1077. Can you tell the Commission the circumstances connected with her removal. What notice did you first receive that she would be required to go there ? I got notice about 1 or 2 o'clock on the Friday, the same day she went.

1078. What doctor had seen her ? Dr. Mackay saw her on the Monday, and Dr. Hunter on Tuesday, and Dr. Dansey and Dr. Hunter saw her on Wednesday ; on the Thursday, after the house was quarantined, Dr. Hunter again saw her ; then Dr. Caffyn arrived about half an hour afterwards and knocked at the door, and made them all stand out in the room and shut the door. Then he came through the house and down the passage, and down the back stairs to the basement room. I was coming out of my wife's room, and he poked his stick against my chest and made me stand back out of his reach. He went to the door, but he could not see into the room, because it was very dark, and you had to be in the room before you could discern any object in it. He said "Turn over, turn over," and immediately went up the back stairs, through the passage, and out of the house, as if he were mad. That was on the Thursday, 16th June, Keat's family were removed from the same house on that day, and they told me I would have to go to Quarantine, and I said, "No, I will stop with my wife." After they went away I was left alone with my wife. I sent to Dr. Hunter that night for a sleeping draught. He said to me before that, "Don't fear ; I will see that you get medical attendance." I don't know whether the draught was got from Dr. Hunter ; the police gave it to me at the door ; in fact, they gave me everything I asked for.

1079. What time did you receive notice that your wife had to be removed ? I think it was 1 o'clock on Friday, the 17th.

1080.

Mrs. Kelly.  
12 Oct., 1881.

Mr. G.  
Guildford.  
12 Oct., 1881.



- Mr. G. Guildford. 1080. Did you consent to her being sent down? I went up and asked her, "Will you go to Quarantine?" and she said, "Yes, I think I should be better there than here," and I said, "Get ready then."
- 12 Oct., 1881. 1081. What time did the conveyance come for her? About a quarter past 3 o'clock, as near as I can tell. Then I asked the constable at the door whether there was any one to assist me in carrying her out, and they said no; and I said, "All right, I will manage it myself." So I went and rolled her up in the blankets and sheets, and I had a job to carry her up the back stairs. I had to take two rests going up. I carried her out to the omnibus, and had a job to get her into it and to pull her over the bed.
1082. You had no assistance at all? No. I had to cover up her face so that no one should see her, she was such a sight.
1083. Was there a bed in the omnibus? Yes, I put in the bed and pillows for her.
1084. And then you went with her to Woolloomooloo Bay? Yes. We were two hours and a half at least waiting for the "Pinafore." It must have been that, because we did not arrive at the Quarantine Station till 9 o'clock at night. Acting Superintendent Read and Inspector Waters were very kind, and kept asking me if I wanted anything. Then I carried my wife down and laid her on a seat. As I was carrying her down I felt the steps were slippery from the water, and the blankets got under my feet. I was not very strong at the time, and one of the engineers—Maher, I think it was—came and got hold of the blanket, and the doctor said, "Don't touch anything," and Maher said, "I am not frightened; I have kept a boarding-house myself." Then I laid my wife on a seat while I went to fetch the bed out of the 'bus.
1085. What doctor was that? Dr. Caffyn. I got the bed out and placed it in the boat. I was carrying two feather pillows, and one of them fell overboard, and then I placed her on the bed, and he said, "Shove her under the seat; shove her under the seat."
1086. Who said that? The doctor. I didn't know him at the time.
1087. You have seen a statement in the papers, I suppose, from Dr. Caffyn, denying that that was said? Yes.
1088. And you still persist in stating that he used those words? Yes; in fact I wrote a letter about it, and took it myself to the *Sydney Daily Telegraph* and the *Sydney Morning Herald*, and they both declined to insert it.
1089. Was the pillow recovered that you dropped overboard? No, no one in the boat picked it up.
1090. Was your wife conveyed comfortably from that time on board the "Pinafore"? Yes; I kept her well wrapped up and kept moistening her lips.
1091. Upon your arrival at the Quarantine Station what occurred? Well no one would help me to carry her. There was a stretcher provided, and two of the engineers of the "Pinafore" assisted me to put the bed with her on it on to the stretcher; then there was a wordy dispute who should help me to carry her up, as I could not carry her myself with the stretcher.
1092. Who was this dispute with? I think it was between Mr. Carroll and the "Pinafore" men; and finally the "Pinafore" men agreed to help me to carry her, and we arrived at the door of the hospital in the enclosure.
1093. *Dr. Manning.*] Will you point out on this map (*exhibiting map to witness*) where your wife was placed? My wife was taken to the building marked "Female Hospital," inside the hospital ground.
1094. *President.*] And who met you there to show you where she was to be placed? Dr. Clune was there and Mr. Keats. There were no beds provided in the place, only iron bedsteads, so Mr. Keats fetched two mattresses, one for me and one for my wife, and blankets; I carried them in and put them on the bedsteads, made the beds, and then carried my wife in. Dr. Clune came to the door and handed me an egg and fetched some port wine and a drop of brandy, and put a bucket of water and a tin of milk inside the door; at least I don't know whether he put them there himself.
1095. Did you see anything of the nurses? There was no nurse there at all at this time. They told me to shut the doors and windows; I asked for a *commode*, but I could not get one till the morning; I was told I would get everything in the morning. It was very awkward not having one that night, because I had to use a cloth or something instead and put it under the tap afterwards.
1096. Was there any other furniture in the place besides those military bedsteads you spoke of? No.
1097. Were there no chairs? No, no furniture at all.
1098. Was there a fire-place in the room? No; there was only a fire-place in the cooking-house and the nurses' room and the dead-house.
1099. Was the building in which your wife was placed weather-tight? Yes, it had galvanized iron over the shingles.
1100. Was it draughty? Yes; but that was in her favour rather than not with a nice breeze blowing. I used to keep the windows open to get as much air as I could. There was a wooden partition in the middle of the room which made two apartments 15 x 30, and we were in one of them; there were great cracks in the partition and you could see through them.
1101. How long did you remain in this place? Well, my wife remained there for three weeks. The next morning Dr. Clune came to the window and asked how she was, and gave me a linseed poultice, and a carbolic spray to spray all over her; I sprayed over her and put the poultices on her face.
1102. How was your food brought to you? They put a steak on a plate and brought it to the door (that was in the morning), and nurse Meyler came down from Sydney that day about dinner-time and she brought everything we required. She came into the ward and turned the bedclothes down—I suppose she had never seen a case of small-pox before—and it gave her a start, and she said, "I am sent by the Lady Superior to nurse you, Mrs. Guildford"; then she turned round to me and said, "Are you Mr. Guildford?" I said, "Yes"; and she said, "I am sent down to nurse her—will you watch day or night?" and we agreed she was to nurse my wife in the day and I at night.
1103. Do you remember the words the nurse made use of when she turned down the bedclothes? Yes. She said, "Isn't it awful?" Nurse Meyler went away, and did not come back again. Dr. Clune came down and said would I look after my wife for a few days as the nurse had just been vaccinated, and she had only one dress, and he wished to see whether the vaccination would take. I said, "Oh, yes"; but I pointed out that I had been so many days and nights watching before I left Sydney and I wanted rest. Well I nursed my wife day and night till the following Saturday.
1104. During that time did you get all that was necessary? Everything that was required, the nurse used to fetch what was wanted, and the cook used to come with her and leave it at the door; of course they did not come in, as they were told to keep away from me; but everything that was required they gave me. I took a good many clothes down; I had three suits of clothes for myself, and three changes for my wife.

I changed my wife's bed and bed-clothes every day, and destroyed them every day. About the end of this week, on the Friday, a week after I went down, the nurse brought me some sheets that were very rough, and when they were put on the missus complained of their rubbing the sores, and Dr. Clune said to the nurse after a bit of consultation about it, "You had better go and take the sheets off my bed;" and she said, "No; I will take them off my own," and she did, and brought them.

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1105. How long were these rough sheets left on? Oh not very long, a few hours; they could not find a night-gown this day, and the nurse fetched her own night-gown; this was on the Saturday. Then I fell sick on that Saturday, and I said to Dr. Clune, "You will have to send somebody to nurse my wife," as I was getting bad; that was the ninth day after I went down. He said, "There is another nurse coming down to-day, because Nurse Meyler had taken charge of a sick child at the other end of the ward. I said, "You must send somebody," and from that time the nurses took charge of my wife. I fell sick on the Saturday, and on the Sunday I got out on the grass, and with the help of an attendant put up a tent outside the hospital door. I felt ill, and could not sleep or eat, and I went into that tent, and I never got up till fourteen days after.

1106. How were you attended to? I was attended to first-class; the nurses took charge of me and brought me my meals and washed me, and did everything for me.

1107. Did Dr. Clune see you frequently? He came to the back of the tent; he never came in to see me.

1108. And you got medicines? Yes. I got tonics, gargles, and so on; I don't know whether he ordered them.

1109. Was he visiting your wife during the whole time you were nursing her? He never came into the ward; he looked through the window every day and saw her.

1110. *Dr. Manning.*] How often did he look through the window? Once a day. On the 14th day I got up, and I asked the nurse if she would ask the doctor if I could have a tent with my wife; she had been up a week before me.

THURSDAY, 13 OCTOBER, 1881.

Present:—

DR. JONES,  
DR. MACLAURIN,

DR. MANNING,  
MR. STREET.

JOHN RENDELL STREET, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

George Guildford called in and further examined:—

1111. *President.*] Did you obtain the tent you asked for for yourself and wife? Yes; but I could not get it put where I wanted it; it was erected in the most exposed part of the ground.

1112. Was it dry? No; it was wet from the slope of the ground.

1113. Was any reason given you why it was not erected in another part of the ground? No, they gave no reason, but the nurse said the doctor would not allow it to be put up near his quarters. We had southerly bursters, and the wind used to beat the rain right through the tent, and I had to put blankets over my wife.

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1114. How long did you occupy that tent? About three weeks in the same position. One night, a few days after I had been in it, one of the attendants came and said, "That tent will blow down before the morning." I was too weak to do anything to it myself and I got into bed, and I said, "Why didn't you fix it properly before dark?" About 1 o'clock in the morning it blew so hard that it flapped the tent against the bedstead, and knocked a hole in the tent, and my wife persuaded me to go into the hospital, so I walked her to the hospital, and the nurse and me carried the bed and put her in.

1115. Did you remain there that night? We remained there till the morning; on the other side of the partition there was Miss Monahan, Mrs. Fisher that is since dead, and Mrs. Hodgkinson. Of course in a place like that the stench was something frightful for healthy people, and when the nurse brought my breakfast in the morning I could not touch it. She said there was no other place to go to, and that we could not go into the big room because it was occupied by the doctor.

1116. Where did you go then? The doctor's attendant (Liversay) came and told us that Carroll said we were either to stop in the tent or go to the hospital. I made some remark, I don't recollect what it was, and I got up and took some old strings from the tent I occupied when I was sick and made our tent fast, and we lived in it until there was some dispute about the food.

1117. Did you have any conversation with Dr. Clune about this tent? Yes, he came in the morning, and I said he ought to be ashamed of himself, and that he should have made his man fix the tent, and that he allowed him to be master instead of himself. After the dispute about the food we lived in the tent that had been occupied by Mrs. Kelly and cooked our own food. After that we had no complaints about the food.

1118. Was there proper accommodation in the hospital enclosure, in the way of water-closets connected with the buildings? Oh, yes, there were six water-closets in the enclosure.

1119. And what provision was made for those people who were in tents in the enclosure? We were all in tents except the sick people—all the convalescent people.

1120. Had you a *commode*? Yes.

1121. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] While you were sick in the tent were you provided with a *commode*? Yes.

1122. *President.*] And how often was it taken away? Directly after it was used.

1123. Had you a urinal there? Yes, one of those hospital pans.

1124. Was that always emptied? Yes, the moment any patient had done with it.

1125. Did you see any coffins lying about the ground there? Yes, there were a dozen lying about the gate, and Charles Cornelius, one of the attendants, and me, carried them and put them into the dead-house.

1126. Were there any others lying about the ground? There were a dozen more came up after that, and they were left in the same place by the gate.

1127. How long were they left there? I dare say a week, or perhaps a fortnight; over a week I know. They were stacked in a heap alongside the fence, and at Dr. Day's request they were put behind the gate out

- Mr. G. Guildford.  
18 Oct., 1881.
- out of sight; then there was some dispute about them, and we carried them and put them into the old tent where I lived in the exposed part of the ground. Mrs. Fisher laid on a stretcher by the gate for three-quarters of an hour when she was brought down from the healthy ground after she took sick alongside of the heap of coffins. One of the attendants was stripped and ready to carry her up, but the other attendant would not help on account of some dispute about clothes. I said, "I will go and carry her up an inch at a time," and I threw off my coat and went down, but when I got there Mr. Carroll had sent a man in, and that man assisted to carry her up.
1128. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] Who carried her down to the gate? The two men who were employed to carry patients from the boat carried her down from the healthy ground, and the men inside the enclosure refused to carry her to the hospital; the nurse went and carried the little child and gave it to my wife to hold, and left the woman lying there.
1129. *President.*] Did you send any telegrams while you were there? Yes.
1130. Were those telegrams always received by the persons to whom you sent them? Yes, they were always received—any telegrams that I sent.
1131. Did you hear any complaints from the people there about telegrams not being sent? I have heard people complain; I don't know whether they had any grounds for complaint.
1132. Is there any other statement that you wish to make? No; after we went to the healthy ground there were no further complaints.

John Joseph Monahan sworn and examined:—

- Mr. J. J. Monahan.  
18 Oct., 1881.
1133. *President.*] What is your occupation? I am Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages at St. Mary's Cathedral.
1134. Under what circumstances were you sent down to the Quarantine Station—why were you sent there? My daughter was reported to have the small-pox, and her mother with her babe was sent down with the sick child.
1135. What part of the Quarantine ground did you occupy when you went down? The portion I believe set apart for first-class passengers.
1136. Have you any complaints to make of the treatment of yourself and your wife and children while you were there? Yes, we were not treated well; when I first arrived there was no provision for myself or my family; we arrived very early on a cold, bitter morning, and no provision was made for our reception.
1137. At what hour did you arrive? I think it was about 8 o'clock.
1138. Had you a house provided for you to go into? No; about an hour and a half, or it might be two hours after we arrived we were shown into a house.
1139. Who met you on your arrival? The Superintendent, Mr. Carroll, and four or five policemen.
1140. Did they tell you where to go? They pointed to a tent where my wife and child were, and I went there and found them without fire or any comfort, and very cold and wet.
1141. *Dr. Jones.*] You did not go down with your wife then? No, I went on the following morning.
1142. *President.*] Then you were shown into the first-class ground? Yes, I was put in the centre building in the first-class enclosure.
1143. What doctor was in charge of that ground at the time you went down? Dr. Caffyn.
1144. *Dr. Jones.*] Were all the other houses in the first-class enclosure occupied? There were no houses occupied, with the exception of the centre building, which was occupied by my family and the Fishers. We were shown into this house, and the room we were shown for our accommodation, considering my family, was miserably small. On that Sunday morning we had to procure our own firewood, which was lying about in the bush; I had to carry the provisions from the store to where we lived up a very steep hill, with the assistance of my little boy, after the first week. Mrs. James Fisher and Peter Fisher's infant after, I think, eight or ten days got the disease, and were sent into the hospital enclosure. The Fisher family were thus isolated from my family, and their being isolated threw all the work upon me; I had to carry all the provisions, and I felt it very much, as the hill was so steep and rocky.
1145. What was the distance? It must have been considerably over a quarter of a mile, the way we had to carry them.
1146. *President.*] Were you able to get what provisions you required from Carroll's store? Yes, we got abundance of provisions.
1147. And were they of good quality? No, the quality was very inferior—the beef and the bread and the butter.
1148. Were you amply supplied with bedding and bed-clothing? Yes, we had plenty of mattresses and blankets, but no sheets or pillow-cases or things of that kind.
1149. Did you make any application for them? No, sir.
1150. Did you make any complaint at all about not being supplied with these articles? No; I made no complaint because I understood from parties who had been there previously that it would do no good.
1151. Are there any other matters that you would like to mention to the Commission? I made application for clothing and boots for my children to Dr. Caffyn, and I also applied to him for medicines, and he invariably told me that he had no more power than my child.
1152. Did he refer you to anyone? No.
1153. Did you afterwards get clothing and medicines? No, I never got any medicines since I made the application; about the 4th or 5th day after we got there he gave us some pills and castor-oil for the children, but when I asked him about a fortnight after he told me he could not get any.
1154. Did Dr. Caffyn visit your family frequently? Yes, during the earlier part of the time, but latterly for the last three weeks he did not come so frequently.
1155. Were any of your family ill during that time? No.
1156. *Dr. Jones.*] You did not require medical attendance during that time? I did not.
1157. Had you any difficulty about sending telegrams to your friends in Sydney? No, all my telegrams went, and I felt very grateful for that privilege.
1158. *Dr. Manning.*] Was your wife with you all the time? Yes.
1159. What family had you? My wife and five children.
1160. *Dr. Jones.*] Where were your wife and child before you went down? The first morning she went down

down she was sent to the hospital enclosure with the sick child, and remained there till about 6 o'clock that afternoon; then she was taken away and put in the tent on the beach till I arrived.

1161. Had you any change of clothing while you were there? On the 8th day I got a suit of clothes.

1162. Did your wife and children get a change? No, with the exception of my eldest daughter, she got none; in fact I had to send to Sydney for clothes and necessaries for them.

1163. *President.*] What arrangement was made for the washing of your clothes and those of your family during the time you were there? There were no arrangements; we had to do the best we could. On the second or third day after our arrival in the enclosure Dr. Caffyn called and said we were all to get our clothes washed. We told him we could not wash them as we had no change, and he said we must do it, and it was his duty to stand over us and see it done, but he would not do that, he would leave it to our honor; so my wife put the children to bed while she washed their clothes, and they were kept in bed the better part of three days, the weather being so moist.

1164. Had you plenty of tubs and appliances? Yes, the tubs were rather small; while my wife was getting her clothes washed I had to put a blanket over her and then my overcoat, and on the top of that another blanket, and keep her like that till her clothes were dry; she was sick with something like bronchitis for the better part of a week.

1165. Had you plenty of cooking utensils? Not plenty, we were rather short; we had one knife and fork for the family, and one cup and saucer for four weeks.

1166. Did you ever apply to Mr. Carroll for these things? I did; I applied to him for clothes, and he referred me to Dr. Caffyn; when I applied for knives and forks he used to say he had sent to Sydney for them and expected them to-morrow, always to-morrow, but it was four weeks before we got them.

1167. Is there any other matter you wish to mention? I wish to mention the way my wife and child were sent down. On the morning she was going away, Sub-Inspector Mackay called and was very rough. I had no idea how the child could be conveyed; he came and rattled his whip against the palings, and I went to the door to ascertain how the child was to be removed; I was under the impression that there would be something like a stretcher provided, and the child would be placed on it; and I asked Sub-Inspector Mackay how she was to be removed, and if there was anyone to assist me, and he said, I was to bring her out, and not keep him waiting all day. Well, I got a couple of blankets round the child and a shawl, and carried her out; and in place of having the coach alongside the door it was left 20 yards up the street, and I had great difficulty in carrying the child and placing her in the coach, and there was another patient—Mrs. Fisher—in the coach at the time my wife and child were placed in it, and conveyed with them to Woolloomooloo Bay. Knowing the character of this Mrs. Fisher previously, after I had learned who she was, and that my wife had to go in the same coach, I felt it very much.

1168. Did you protest against your wife going in the same coach with her? I did not protest, but if I had known who she was I should have done so.

1169. How did your wife and child go down to the station? They were brought down in a whale-boat behind the steamer.

1170. Did you see that? I did not.

1171. *Dr. Manning.*] How did you go down? I went in the "Pinafore."

1172. *President.*] Did you consent to your wife and child going to the Quarantine Station? I did not; I had no option in the matter.

1173. Were they asked if they would go? Inspector Anderson called to ascertain whether Mrs. Monahan or myself would go with the sick child; Mrs. Monahan asked if she would be allowed to wait and attend on the child and nurse it at the station, and Inspector Anderson said he thought probably she would.

1174. Did you yourself consent to go down to the Quarantine Station? Yes; I demanded to go; my wife and two children having gone the previous morning I wished to go.

1175. *Dr. Jones.*] Your family and the Fisher family occupied the same building? Yes.

1176. And you were the only occupants of a first-class building during the whole time? Yes.

1177. *Dr. Manning.*] How long were you there? I arrived on the morning of the 10th July, and I left on the 6th August.

1178. And your wife came back with you? Yes.

Mrs. Isabella Monahan sworn and examined:—

1179. *President.*] You went to the Quarantine Station with one of your children in July last? Yes, on the 9th July.

1180. What notice did you receive that you were required to go? A few hours notice; the house was quarantined about 6 o'clock in the evening; I was out in the town on business, and on my return found the house quarantined. Shortly after a policeman came and asked me if I was the missus; I did not know what he meant at first, and when I said yes, he explained what he was there for, and said I might go in. There was another lady with me, and he said she would be quarantined too if she went in. Shortly after that Mr. Anderson came, and said the child would be taken away at 6 o'clock, and who would go with her.

1181. Where were you living then? In Sussex-street. I said I would go with her, and asked him if I would be allowed to attend to her, and he said he was not sure but he thought so. I wanted to know whether I should take clothing with me, and he said he thought all the clothing would be destroyed, and I had better go just as I stood.

1182. And what time was the omnibus sent? I think it was about 6 in the morning; it was not daylight, and a bitter cold morning.

1183. Was there anybody else in the omnibus? Yes, Mrs. Fisher, who died in Quarantine since.

1184. Upon your arrival at Woolloomooloo Bay were you detained for any time waiting for the steamer? No; the steamer "Pinafore" was there and a small boat half-full of water; it was soaking wet when we got into it.

1185. Were you told to go into the boat with your sick child? No, sir, I was not told; but I said, "If the child goes in it I must go." She was delirious, and might have fallen over.

1186. *Dr. Jones.*] But who said the child must go in the boat? Mr. Mackay, I think; some gentleman said she was to go in the boat.

1187. *Dr. Manning.*] And you went with the child to take care of her? Yes, and I had to carry her out of the 'bus into the boat; no one else seemed inclined to do it.

1188. *President.*] And you were towed down behind the "Pinafore"? Yes.

Mr. J. J.  
Monahan.

13 Oct., 1881.

Mrs.  
Monahan.

13 Oct., 1881.

- Mrs. I.  
Monahan.  
13 Oct., 1881.
1189. Did you get wet going down? I did not get wet, but the boat was damp and I was very cold.
1190. Do you know why you were sent in the boat and not on board the "Pinafore"? No, the captain said he would have taken me at one end of the "Pinafore," but he would not be allowed to do it. I believe the boat was only used once after that.
1191. *Dr. Jones.*] Was Mrs. Fisher sent down in the boat with you? Yes, she could not sit up; she laid down in the boat.
1192. Was anybody else in the boat beside Mrs. Fisher, yourself, and child? No, except the babe.
1193. Were any blankets or rugs given to you to take in the boat with you? No, I brought blankets myself.
1194. *Dr. Manning.*] Who put Mrs. Fisher into the boat? Her husband.
1195. Who went down in the "Pinafore"? Two Mr. Fishers, Mrs. James Fisher, and four children.
1196. *President.*] When you got to the Quarantine Station did you carry the child up yourself? No, sir, I could not; we waited some time and there was a stretcher brought, and two men carried her into the enclosure. I said I wished to go with her, but I was kept there for half an hour and then I was allowed to go with my youngest child; I said I would like to go into the hospital enclosure, and the nurse said, "No," I must go into a tent by myself, and there was a message came to say that I was to go into a tent in the healthy ground, which I did, and remained there till Mr. Monahan came the next morning.
1197. Did any doctor come down in the "Pinafore"? Not that I am aware of.
1198. Did any doctor meet you when you got there? No, I do not think so.
1199. Had you any difficulty in getting clothes there? A great difficulty; I was there for seven weeks and I got one dress, no stockings; I got only one dress, a chemise, and a petticoat that I could not wear.
1200. Did you make any application for the articles of clothing you required? Yes; Dr. Caffyn made a list of them.
1201. Did you make any application to Mr. Carroll? No, I did not. Mr. Monahan may have done; I believe he did.
1202. What reply did Dr. Caffyn make when you applied to him? He said there must be some mistake—he had sent for them.
1203. When you were leaving, were you supplied with plenty of clothing? No, I was ashamed to appear in Sydney.
1204. What things were given to you? A very common dress, such as I had never worn before, two calico petticoats, a hat, two men's red neckties, which I could not use, and a pair of blucher boots—two odd boots. I said I could not wear them, and Mr. Carroll came afterwards and brought me a pair of basil slippers. That is what I wore. I was without any stays or flannels, or shawl, or anything. A pair of men's socks were given me the day I left, and those were the first change I had since I went there.
1205. Did you make any complaint about the clothes they were giving you? Yes I did when I found I was going to Sydney.
1206. Did they give you any reason for not giving you better clothes? They said the people who had left the day before had picked out all the best of the things.
1207. Were you told that if you waited some time you would get better things? I was when I was partly down to the steamer, and my husband and children had gone on board.
1208. *Dr. Jones.*] Did you not go in the same boat with your husband? I did; I insisted upon going, and the blucher boots were sent to me on board. I was told I had better wait and see if Mr. Carroll had not something better in the store, but I said I would not, as my husband was going away in the steamer.
1209. Have you anything special that you wish to state in reference to your treatment at the Quarantine Station? The food was very rough, and such as I was never accustomed to, and I could not use it.
1210. You had a sufficiency, but such as you could not eat? Yes; there was a great deal went to waste because we could not eat it.
1211. Did you get jam and things of that kind for the children? I got a tin of jam every day, and sometimes two, among fourteen people. I had a very small room for myself and family—no sheets nor pillow-cases, or brushes or combs, or anything of that kind, and no milk for the children, only preserved milk.
1212. Had you any towels? We had a piece of coarse stuff such as they put outside the windows; we could not use it, it was so rough.
1213. *Dr. Jones.*] How long was your child in the hospital enclosure? Eleven weeks, I think; I would not be sure.
1214. And then she left and joined you in the healthy ground? Oh, no; she was there three weeks after I left.

Mr. John Carroll sworn and examined:—

- Mr.  
J. Carroll.  
13 Oct., 1881.
1215. *President.*] What appointment have you held under the Government? Superintendent and overseer of stores at the Quarantine Station.
1216. How long have you held that appointment? Forty years on the 16th of next month.
1217. Whom do you look upon as your superior officer, and to whom do you consider yourself responsible? Dr. Alleyne.
1218. You had, I suppose, a general charge of the station, including the care of the stores? Yes.
1219. To whom used you to render your periodical returns? To the Treasury.
1220. Who used to sign your vouchers? Dr. Alleyne.
1221. How did you get your stores? On requisition, from the Superintendent of Stores.
1222. Were you in the habit of keeping a regular return of the stores supplied to you? Yes.
1223. Had you a list of the stores in hand at the time the small-pox patients were sent down there? Yes.
1224. I suppose you could furnish a copy of that to the Commission? Yes.
1225. How frequently did you send your returns of stores to the Treasury? Not very often; when they were called for.
1226. You were not in the habit of sending in a half-yearly return? No; I merely sent in a return when it was asked for. The quantity of stores was very small, except when there were ships in Quarantine.

1227. Do you remember the date of your last return? No; it was two or three years ago.
1228. What notice did you first receive that small-pox patients would be sent to the Quarantine Station? About three or four hours.
1229. That is from the time you received notice until their arrival? Yes; say a few hours.
1230. Was it time enough for you to have increased your stock of stores prior to their arrival? No; there were plenty of ordinary stores there—such as beds, mattresses, and blankets—they are always on hand.
1231. How was the information that small-pox patients were coming down communicated to you? By Dr. Goode, who arrived for the purpose of examining a vessel that was in Quarantine.
1232. What time of the day was that? After dinner.
1233. And the first patients arrived—at what hour? They arrived some time that afternoon.
1234. What did Dr. Goode say to you? He told me there was a lot of patients coming down from Sydney, and to have a place prepared for them inside the enclosure.
1235. Were you in charge of the "Faraway" in addition to the Quarantine Station? Yes; but when once I put patients on board the "Faraway" I had nothing more to do with them, except to put their rations on board, and attend any time the doctor called me.
1236. What did your staff consist of? Two boatmen and the caretaker of the "Faraway"—three altogether.
1237. When did the police first arrive at the station? I cannot give you the date. I will bring it when I come again.
1238. What position did you occupy in relation to them. Did you consider them under your direction? Yes; they are supposed to be.
1239. What number of policemen had you there? Thirteen.
1240. Was there any head among them? There was Senior-Constable Sullivan and twelve constables.
1241. *Dr. Manning.*] No sergeant or officer? No, sir.

Mr.  
J. Carroll.

13 Oct., 1881.

TUESDAY, 18 OCTOBER, 1881.

Present:—

DR. JONES,	DR. MANNING,
DR. MACLAURIN,	CAPT. HIXSON,
MR. STREET.	

JOHN RENDELL STREET, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mrs. Nora Rout, sworn and examined:—

1242. *President.*] When did you go to the Quarantine Station? On the 16th June.
1243. And how long did you remain there? Ten weeks and a day.
1244. Have you any complaints to make with reference to the treatment you received while you were in the Quarantine ground? The only thing I had to find fault with was that the children were very short of clothing; they had no changes.
1245. Did you make application for change of clothing for them? Yes, I did several times to Dr. Caffyn.
1246. Did you make application to anybody else—to Mr. Carroll? No.
1247. What reply did Dr. Caffyn make to your application? He told me Mr. Carroll said there was none in the store.
1248. Had you any complaints to make with reference to the food you received while you were there? We had plenty of food; it was plain, but there was plenty of it.
1249. Had you anything to complain of with reference to the accommodation provided for you? I had no fault to find with the house we were living in; there was no one in the house but myself and Mrs. Hughes's children. We had sufficient blankets and mattresses, but no sheets or pillow-cases.
1250. Were you in the healthy ground the whole of the time? No; we were taken to the hospital enclosure on the Thursday, and remained there till the following Saturday, and from that time we were in the healthy ground.
1251. Have you any further complaints to make with reference to anything at the Quarantine Station? No; the only fault I have to find is with the treatment I received at home before I went to the Quarantine Station.
1252. To what do you allude? The treatment of Mr. Rout before he died. There was no medical man to see him; there was only one bottle of medicine sent, which was not half enough for him. I had nothing to give him but cold water on the day he died.
1253. On what day did he die? On the 16th June.
1254. The day you went to the Quarantine Station? Yes.
1255. And the house was quarantined on the 14th? Yes; he was craving for a medical man to come to him, but no medical man was sent.
1256. Did you tell any one of this? Yes; before we were quarantined Dr. Clune and Dr. Caffyn were both there, and Dr. Clune asked if he was to attend to him, but Dr. Caffyn said no, he would see to that.
1257. And from that time to the time of his death no doctor came near him? No.
1258. *Dr. Manning.*] Had you no means of getting sufficient milk and other things for him? No.
1259. *President.*] Did you communicate with the police in charge of the house and say that you wanted a doctor? The people of the house did. Mr. Keen said it was not for him to say whether Mr. Rout was dead or not; it required a medical man to say that, and one should be sent. Mr. Rout died at 10 minutes past 3 o'clock, and we were left till half-past 9 o'clock, when the omnibus came to take him away, and I declined to leave the house until some medical man was sent to certify whether Mr. Rout was dead or not.
1260. Was any medical man sent? No; I waited till the grave-diggers were sent in, but no medical man came.
1261. *Dr. Jones.*] From whom did you receive the bottle of medicine? From the constable who was sent I suppose by Dr. Caffyn; it was sent on the Tuesday.

Mrs. Rout.

18 Oct., 1881.

- Mrs. Rout. 1262. You do not know who sent it? No.
- 18 Oct., 1881. 1263. Have you any complaint to make as to the manner in which you were removed from your house to the wharf? No.
1264. *Captain Hixson.*] Did you hear of any reason why a medical man did not come to see your husband? No; I did not.
1265. All you knew was that you could not get the attendance of a medical man? I could not. Dr. Clune would have seen to him; he offered to do so.
1266. To whom did he make the offer? He asked Dr. Caffyn if he should attend to him—they were both standing at the door in the presence of Mrs. Keen and myself—and Dr. Caffyn said he would see to him.
1267. *Dr. Jones.*] Did you see Dr. Caffyn to speak to him? I saw him through the window.
1268. But you had no opportunity of speaking to him? Not till we got into Quarantine. I saw him vaccinating the children with their arms through the fence.
1269. *President.*] You have spoken about the difficulty you had in getting changes of clothing. Did you complain of the scarcity of clothing, or that you were unable to get any? I was a week down there with the clothes I had on when I nursed Mr. Rout before he died before I got any change. I only had one dress; being in such trouble I did not think of taking more than one suit. At the end of a week Dr. Caffyn brought me some clothes, and I burned the others. There were four children; I lost one of them, and the other three had no changes at all—no linen.
1270. Had they the same clothes they wore in the house where their father was ill? Yes.
1271. How long did they wear those clothes before they got any changes? About a week, when a suit was given to them; but I had to put them to bed while I washed their shirts. On a warm day I used to let them go out without any clothes on. I was all day looking after their feet, what with splinters and lumps from the rocks.
1272. Had you a sufficiency of clothing given to you when you were coming up to Sydney? I had no petticoats given me; only a chemise, a dress, a shawl, and a hat. I asked for some men's flannels; I said I could manage with them for the children, but Mr. Carroll said there were none in the store.
1273. Then these matters of which you have spoken form the whole subject of your complaint? That is all.

Edward William Verdich, sworn and examined:—

- E. W. Verdich. 1274. *President.*] You were sent to the Quarantine Station I believe on the 10th July? Yes.
- 18 Oct., 1881. 1275. Did you go on board the "Faraway" that day? Yes.
1276. How long did you remain on board the "Faraway"? Nine weeks and four days, sir.
1277. Have you any matters of complaint to state to the Commission with reference to the treatment of yourself and others while you were there? I arrived on the 10th July in the morning, in an omnibus without any seats, and I had to sit on a narrow ledge a few inches wide, so that I got jolted and knocked against the omnibus from one side to the other, and then I was put into a whaleboat at Woolloomooloo which was leaky; I could see the water coming in, and it started raining when we got near the station, and one of the engineers threw me a blanket, but I was unable to keep it over me; the whaleboat was towed behind the "Pinafore;" I had one blanket on me but I could feel the rain coming down my neck. I got to the "Faraway" and went down below, and I was told by Dr. Walsh to turn into bed; he asked me if I had had any breakfast, and he brought me a cup of tea and a piece of bread and butter. I drank part of the tea but I could not eat the bread and butter because my throat was sore. Dr. Walsh said to me, "I can tell you you have got into a rough place, but I shall try and do the best I can for you, and I hope we will pull you through; we have no conveniences of any kind and I am just as badly off as you are." After that I was left to myself till dinner-time when he brought me a plate of soup, and at the same time brought me some medicine, and told me to take a teaspoonful night and day every four hours. At night time I was feverish and was a little out of my mind, and did not know anything about myself until the morning.
1278. Had you no person attending to you at all that night? No; Hughes slept in the same compartment a part of the night, but the next night I was worse still and there was nobody there, and after 10 o'clock the lamp went out and it was quite dark, and in the morning I found myself at the end of the bed with my nose on the iron, but I managed to get under the blankets again. I stayed two more days in bed and saw Dr. Walsh every day, and on Thursday morning; that was the fourth morning; he brought me some hot water and told me to wash myself all over and come on deck and I did so, and I had the same shirt on that I had come on board with. I had some clean clothes packed up to take with me before I left Sydney, but the constable told me to take nothing as I would get everything there.
1279. How long did you wear that shirt that you went down with? I wore it till Harris died and then I threw it overboard, and then I had none for three days, and Carroll brought me a blue jumper and a pair of moleskin trousers, which I wore till Dr. Beattie came and gave me an undershirt.
1280. *Dr. Jones.*] How many days did you wear that shirt? From the 10th July to the 7th August, but I washed it a couple of times.
1281. *President.*] During the whole time you were ill had you any one to attend upon you? They brought me a cup of tea at meal times; one day they brought me some rice, but it was only half boiled.
1282. Was there any one to make your bed for you? No; I shook it up myself every day.
1283. Had you any sheets given to you for your bed? No; I never saw a sheet until about a week after Dr. Beattie came; I never had a towel to wipe myself with. One day he brought me down an old rag, greasy from the table, and I washed that and used it till Dr. Beattie came. I never saw a comb all the time and could not get my hair combed, and I had to go three days without trousers at the time Harris died. The doctor said, "If you put him in the coffin you will get some new clothes," and I helped to carry him down to the coffin; and when Carroll came alongside and the doctor asked him for some clothes he said he would send to Sydney for them. The next morning he said we would get them to-morrow, and the morning after that he went to the store and brought them over.
1284. *Dr. Manning.*] What did you do when you had no trousers? I had a blanket on.
1285. *President.*] When you became convalescent did you assist to nurse the other persons on board? I was the only one that did what little was done for them, cooking things for them. Sometimes they would eat them, and sometimes not.

E. W.  
Verdich.

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1286. Was any better provision made for them on board than there was for the others? No, not at all; they did not get any change of bedding, and were left to make their motions in bed when they could not get up, and left to lie on the same bed; and when they were able to stand up they were told to go on deck and do what they required. The first patient, who came about a fortnight after me, was the boy Douglas, and he only remained four days in bed, the same as me.

1287. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] You considered yourself well then four days after you went on board the "Faraway"? Yes; I was a little weak, but quite well.

1288. And how long were you ill before you went down? Two days. I was not ill; I had only a little headache.

1289. So that you were only ill six days altogether? Yes.

1290. *Dr. Manning.*] Did you get eggs, or things of that kind, when you were ill? I never saw any eggs; we got milk for our tea, and sometimes we did not get milk.

1291. Did you get beef-tea? Only what we boiled out of the beef they sent us; nothing in tins, or anything of that kind.

1292. *Dr. Jones.*] Did you get any wine or spirits? Sometimes Dr. Walsh would offer me a glass of spirits, but I did not care about it. I got brandy once or twice while I was sick. The doctor said I must take it, as it was good for me.

1293. You have said that you knew patients to lie in their evacuations? Yes.

1294. How long have you known them to do that? Harris laid two days like that; he was insensible, and the night before Dougherty (Parkes) died I observed he had done his motion in the bed, and I told Dr. Walsh, and said there was an old mattrass down below, should I get it? and he said, "Yes, if you think it will do him any good," and I got it and put it on the top of the other.

1295. *President.*] Was there any disagreeable stench? Yes. When Harris and Dougherty came on board I slept below with them, and Douglas too; there were four of us, and the stench was so bad that I and Douglas could not sleep, and we went up on deck, and put our beds on the top of the hatch; and while we were there the sick men came up in the night-time when they wanted to go to the closet, and woke us up, and I had to go and help them down. Harris came up once afterwards; he was delirious; and Hutton came the second night after he came on board, about midnight; I was asleep, and I was woke up by a noise, and there he was, standing quite naked, and looking over the gangway. I got up and got him away from the gangway, and called Dr. Walsh, and he sent him to bed, and put an ice-chest before the opening to stop him from getting out again.

1296. *Dr. Manning.*] Who cleaned the ship at this time? We washed the decks. We were promised if we cleaned the ship outside we would be sent away in a few days; but it was four or five weeks before we went.

1297. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] Who promised you that? Carroll; he would say we would get away to-morrow, always to-morrow; many a time he has told us that. He used to say those were his orders from Dr. Alleyne that we were to go ashore to-morrow; and then at last he said, "I won't tell you any more, because I can't send you ashore."

1298. *Captain Hixson.*] How often did you see Carroll? I saw young Carroll every morning, and sometimes his father was with him, and whenever the sick people were brought he would always come over and tell us.

1299. You never saw Dr. Alleyne? No; I would not know him if I saw him.

1300. *Dr. Manning.*] Was Dr. Walsh kind and attentive to the patients? Sometimes, and sometimes he spoke very roughly. The Sunday Harris died we got him into the coffin and thought we were going to get him ashore that day, but Carroll came and said he could not take him till the morning, and he was left on deck all night; and late at night Dougherty came up and went round the deck, and I went after him to see where he would go to, and he stood looking at the coffin, and I said he had better go down or he would get cold, and I got him down; and then I went to bed, and afterwards I saw him up again looking at the coffin, and I said, "This won't do, you will catch cold," and he said, "I have a got blanket over my head"; then I went and told Dr. Walsh, and he said, "Dougherty, if you don't go down I will tie you to your bed," and Dougherty went below after that and stopped there.

1301. Did you consider that Dr. Walsh was always sober during the time you were on board? Whenever he had any brandy he would drink it, but I never knew him that drunk that he could not stand up.

1302. But you thought he was under the influence of liquor? Yes, by his talk, and the way he would tell old stories.

1303. *Dr. Jones.*] But you did not see him drunk? I never saw him take that quantity that he would get drunk from at one time—oh, no.

1304. *Captain Hixson.*] Did you notice what quantity of brandy would come on board at one time? Yes; sometimes it would come every other day; sometimes every three days; it all depended upon Carroll; he would say to Dr. Walsh, "If you be a good boy I will bring you a bottle of brandy to-morrow," and at other times he would say, "I have got none." There used to come two bottles of porter and one of beer at a time, never more than four bottles, sometimes every other day; it all depended upon whether they had it in the store.

1305. Did you get any? Dr. Walsh sometimes offered me a glass, but I did not care for it.

1306. Were the sick or the convalescent people on board given a portion of it? There was nothing regular given, only when Dr. Walsh asked them; all the beer and the brandy and port wine went to the cabin. When the sick people got port wine I had to go to Dr. Walsh and ask for it, and then I had to pour it down.

1307. *Dr. Jones.*] There was no regular ration of spirits or wine I suppose? No, the Chinamen went aft several times with half-a-crown and wanted to buy a bottle of beer for their sick men, and they got two or three bottles given to them.

1308. *President.*] Is there anything else you would like to state as to matters connected with the "Faraway" before you complete your evidence? There were four healthy Chinamen there, and they were all in the same compartment with the sick ones; they never had small-pox, and they did not get it there.

1309. How long did you remain in the healthy ground after you went ashore? I was 9 weeks and 4 days in the "Faraway," and I was 11 weeks and 2 days away altogether.

1310. Is there anything with reference to the management of the healthy ground about which you have any complaint to make? No, they did everything to make us comfortable.

1311.



- E. W. Verdich.  
18 Oct., 1881.
1311. Who was in charge of the healthy ground when you were removed to it? I suppose Dr. Beattie was when we went to the cabin enclosure.
1312. *Capt. Hixson.*] Will you explain how you were taken ill, and what was the reason of your going to the Quarantine Station? On the morning of Saturday they sent a policeman to see me, and he asked if I was sick; I had a rash coming out that looked suspicious. At the same time my partner went to see my lodge doctor; I had taken some opening medicine, and I felt quite well when that rash came out. I sent for my lodge doctor, but he did not come until after the Government doctor had been. The Government doctor came up to the gate—I was standing inside—and told me to come forward, and not to come too near him; then he looked at me and said "All right" and went away. Two minutes afterwards, Dr. Riedervaldt came and looked at me and said, "I believe you have got small-pox," and I said the other doctor had come and he had better go out, and he went down the stairs and left.
1313. *President.*] Did you then consent to go to the Quarantine Station? There was no consent asked; I was told to be ready to-morrow morning; I could not go anywhere or speak to anyone; there was a policeman outside the door.
1314. You did not refuse to go? I was never asked; I was told by the policeman if I wanted anything I was to ask him; I said I wanted medical attendance, and he said I could not get that.

Michael Maher, sworn and examined:—

- M. Maher,  
18 Oct., 1881.
1315. *President.*] You were employed on board the "Faraway," were you not? Yes.
1316. In what capacity? As master.
1317. And you were employed in taking patients from the Woolloomooloo wharf to the Quarantine ground? Yes.
1318. Do you remember Mrs. Monahan being towed down behind the "Pinafore"? Yes.
1319. Was any doctor on board the "Pinafore" on that occasion? No.
1320. Do you remember Verdich being towed down? Yes.
1321. Was any doctor on board then? No.
1322. Do you remember Mrs. Guildford being taken down? Yes.
1323. There was a doctor on board then, was there not? Yes, Dr. Caffyn.
1324. It has been stated in the press that Dr. Caffyn said to the people on board the "Pinafore," "shove her under the seat";—did you hear those words used? No, nothing of the sort, because when Mr. Guildford was coming down the stairs the blanket got under his feet and would have tripped him, and I went to help him and Dr. Caffyn told me to come away; and I said "No, I am not frightened," and I went and helped Mr. Guildford on board with his wife.
1325. Then if any remarks, such as those I have alluded to, had been made, you would have heard it? Yes, because I was standing quite close to him, within a yard of him. Reynolds the policeman was on board at the same time.
1326. Did you see anything to complain of in the treatment of people as they were conveyed to the ground on board the "Pinafore"? No; I always did anything for them they wanted, as far as I could.
1327. Are you still employed in the "Pinafore"? No.
1328. When did you leave her? On the 14th of last month.
1329. *Captain Hixson.*] You went down in her in the first instance? Yes.
1330. And you were employed there until the 14th September? Yes, in charge of the boat.
1331. When did they first begin to have a doctor on board during her trips? That I could not tell you.
1332. *President.*] But after the practice was once commenced it was continued, was it not? Yes, that is the reason I left, on account of the doctor, because he was so dirty.
1333. Did you resign your situation on that account? Yes, and moreover the treatment we got.
1334. In what way had you to complain of the treatment? If I asked for clothes I could not get them; I was three weeks without them, till I sent up to Sydney and got them.
1335. Did you apply to Dr. Spencer for a change of clothes? No.
1336. To whom did you apply? To Mr. Carroll, and he said he had none in the store, but he would get some to-morrow; he used to put us off in that way from day to day, and I said, "We must go and see Dr. Alleyne ourselves," and then he called us over and gave us a suit of clothes; that was after I had sent to Sydney for some. He kept us three weeks smoking tea leaves, because we could not get tobacco, and we had nothing to boil anything in; we had to scrape the paint off a paint-tin and use that.
1337. *Captain Hixson.*] Did you apply for cooking utensils? Yes, we applied to Mr. Carroll as soon as we went down; that was our master's orders; Captain Hixson gave the order.
1338. *President.*] You have alluded to Dr. Spencer being so dirty;—can you tell us how that was? He was there five days and would not wash himself, and he was fifty-one days with the one shirt on; when Mr. Carroll gave him a Crimean shirt he took off the one he had on, put on the Crimean shirt, and then was about to put on the dirty one over it, and I told to leave it there and I would wash it, and I washed it for him.
1339. *Captain Hixson.*] Where did he sleep? Down below with us, because there was no other place to sleep; it was not in the cabin, it was down below in the hatch; it was not caulked, and in wet weather we had to sit up with blankets over us; Dr. Clune got wet blankets to sleep in the same as we did.
1340. *President.*] Is there any other matter connected with the Quarantine Station, or that came under your observation, that you wish to state to the Commission? No, sir.
1341. *Captain Hixson.*] What was the reason of Verdich's being towed behind the "Pinafore" in the whaleboat;—why did not you take him on board? That was the order, and we had to obey it; we were ordered to get the long-boat up and tow Verdich down in it.
1342. From whom did you receive that order? From Carroll; we had a telegram to get the long-boat up and tow him down in it.
1343. *President.*] Do you know whether the boat was dry? No, it was not, and when it started raining I got a blanket and threw it over Verdich.
1344. *Captain Hixson.*] There was no reason why he should not have been taken down in the "Pinafore," was there? No, I have taken worse cases down.

1435. Had you orders to tow Mrs. Monahan down? Yes, we had orders from Mr. Carroll, and the Inspector here told us to put her in the boat; Mr. Dawson went and got some planks, and I pulled the boat out and put the planks in the bottom of it, and some bags and sacks on them. M. Maher.  
18 Oct., 1881.
1436. *President.*] Was the boat wet at the time? Yes, it was leaky.
1437. Was anybody in the boat with Mrs. Monahan? Yes, Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. Monahan's girl, and little child.
1438. There was no one in the boat to take care of her? No; because I used to pull the boat up close.
1439. Do you remember who went down in the "Pinafore" at the time Verdich was towed behind her? I would not be sure—I think it was Mr. Monahan.
1440. *Captain Hixson.*] But you are quite sure you had healthy people in the boat when Verdich was towed down? Yes.
1441. *President.*] It has been stated that once or twice people have been kept waiting for the "Pinafore"? Yes, once we broke our wheel chains and had to repair them, and that delayed us half an hour.
1442. Was that the only time you were behind the appointed hour at which you were ordered to be at the Woolloomooloo wharf? Yes.
1443. *Captain Hixson.*] Were you ever prevented from crossing the Heads by bad weather? Yes, about four times.
1444. What inconvenience did this delay cause arising from bad weather? None at all that I know of.
1445. Did it prevent the rations from coming down? No, only the sick people, because the ration boat is all covered over.
1446. Then, so far as you understand, the rations were never delayed? No, never; they always went down every day.
1447. But you were delayed sometimes by bad weather? Yes, four times.

Frederick Jefferson sworn and examined:—

1448. *President.*] You were sent down to the Quarantine Station on the 16th June last? Yes. F. Jefferson.  
18 Oct., 1881.
1449. And did you go direct to the healthy ground there? No.
1450. You went first to the hospital enclosure? Yes.
1451. How long were you kept there? I was there one night and part of a day; I am not quite sure.
1452. And then you were removed to the healthy ground? Yes.
1453. How long did you remain in the healthy ground? About ten weeks.
1454. Have you any complaint to make of the treatment you received while you were at the Quarantine Station? No.
1455. Were you able to get such changes of clothing as you required? I never asked for any; I had two complete suits with me.
1456. Were you well provided with food? I had plenty to eat, sir.
1457. And what sleeping accommodation had you? It was rough, but substantial; I had plenty of blankets.
1458. Was the house you were in watertight? No; in rainy weather the wet used to come through the roof.
1459. Had you any sheets for your bed? No, none of those things.
1460. What is your occupation? I am a labourer; I was a seafaring man, but I am working on shore now.
1461. Then considering the circumstances under which you went to the Quarantine Station you have no complaint to make of the treatment you received there? No, not as far as I am concerned.
1462. Do you wish to tell us anything in connection with the Quarantine Station? No.
1463. Why were you sent down there? There was a person sick in the house where I was boarding in Cumberland-street, Mrs. Guildford, in Mr. Keat's house.

Thomas M'Keown sworn and examined:—

1464. *President.*] You were sent to the Quarantine Station on the 16th June? Yes. T. M'Keown.  
18 Oct., 1881.
1465. You lived in the same house as Mrs. Rout? Yes.
1466. Were you on your arrival at the Quarantine Station placed in the healthy ground? We were placed in the hospital enclosure where the infected people were placed, but there was no one there at the time.
1467. How long did you remain there? Two days.
1468. And then you were removed to the healthy ground? Yes, and we remained there till the 26th August.
1469. Have you any complaint to make of your treatment while there? Yes; we got there about half-past 1 o'clock and there were no provisions of any kind. I got nothing to eat until dark the same evening, and after two or three weeks we were stinted in all provisions; after that we were treated very fairly as to provisions. I was there seven weeks and had no boots, and I was walking about almost barefooted; I applied for boots and could not get them for three or four weeks; I told the doctor, and he said he had telegraphed several times about them.
1470. Had you good sleeping accommodation? Yes, the sleeping accommodation was very fair.
1471. Had you plenty of clothing? Yes.
1472. Is there any other matter connected with your stay there that you wish to state? My wife was laid up there and Dr. Caffyn ordered her some porter, and I asked him for it two or three times, and he said he had never received it.
1473. Did he give you any reason why it could not be got? He said it was not there, but I think the same morning he got some for himself.
1474. How do you know that? I would not be certain whether it was the same morning or the following morning he had it; he used to get about seven bottles almost every day of different kinds of liquor.
1475. Did your wife get any change of clothing while she was there? No; she got a change when she was coming away.

- T. M'Keown. 1476. Did you take clothes down with you? Yes sir.  
 18 Oct., 1881. 1477. *Captain Hixson.*] Did you ask for clothes for your wife? No, I did not.  
 1478. *President.*] You asked for boots, did you not? Yes, my wife did not use the boots that were got for her; they were big strong leather boots. I used the pair given to me.  
 1479. *Dr. Manning.*] You said the doctor got seven bottles of liquor almost every day? Yes; about seven.  
 1480. What did he do with them? I could not say.  
 1481. *President.*] Did any of the people in the healthy ground receive from the doctor supplies of wine or spirits? No, my wife had a couple of spoonfuls of brandy, that is all.  
 1482. *Captain Hixson.*] What do you think became of those bottles? I could not say.  
 1483. *Dr. Manning.*] Where did the doctor get them from? They were sent up from the store.

THURSDAY, 20 OCTOBER, 1881.

Present:—

DR. JONES,	DR. MANNING,
DR. MACLAURIN,	CAPT. HIXSON,
MR. STREET.	

JOHN RENDELL STREET, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Louis Foucart, Esquire, M.D., C.M., L.R.C.S., F.R.C.S.E., Assistant Health Officer, sworn and examined:—

- Dr. Foucart. 1484. *President.*] You are a legally qualified medical practitioner of the Colony? I am; I am also assistant Health Officer of this port, and have been acting in that capacity for the last five years.  
 20 Oct., 1881. 1485. You were down at the Quarantine Station some time, were you not? Yes.  
 1486. How long were you there? I went there on 20th August, and was released on the 11th of this month.  
 1487. Did you take charge of the healthy ground? My instructions were to go and examine the healthy people that were ready to come away, and then to come back to town. I was requested to go for two or three days only, and was detained nearly two months.  
 1488. Can you tell us the reason of your detention? I cannot say positively, but I presume to take charge of some fresh convalescent patients. I was unable, in consequence of my detention, to sign some important deeds, and have become involved in some litigation in consequence.  
 1489. Did you remonstrate against your detention? Yes; I was told to go for two or three days, instead of which I was kept there two months. Had I been aware of the probable detention I would have signed the deeds beforehand.  
 1490. To whom did you address your remonstrances? To Dr. Alleyne's clerk anent the deeds, and then to himself, and then to the Under Secretary, Mr. Eagar, and he telegraphed to me that he had applied to Mr. Watson, who gave my solicitor permission to send the deeds on the 6th instant to me to sign, but they were never forwarded to me whilst in quarantine.  
 1491. Were you requested to undertake any medical supervision of the place? I was merely asked to examine the people who were ready to come away, but when there, in my official capacity, I took charge of the healthy people.  
 1492. But afterwards did you receive instructions to remain in charge? I received no further instructions for some time, but I was told to remain where I was, and that I should be released in a few days, but some time afterwards I received official instructions that I was to be placed in charge of another lot of convalescent persons.  
 1493. In what way did you receive this information that you were to remain longer? By a letter from Dr. Alleyne, which I have, and verbally.  
 1494. Did he in that letter give any reason for your detention there? Nothing beyond what I have already stated. I was always told that I should be released in a few days, and these few days went on for weeks and months. I afterwards received a letter from him requiring further duties from me.  
 1495. Was the request to you to go down to the Quarantine Station to examine these people made to you by letter or verbally? Verbally. I was requested by Mr. Eagar to examine some people here, and I had an engagement with him at his office at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning to see him, with the object of superintending the disinfection of some houses. But on Friday night I was called by Dr. Alleyne, who told me that it was imperative upon me to go down to the Quarantine Station at 10 o'clock the following morning, Saturday, in order to release a number of persons that were healthy to see if they were fit to come away, and then I should be released myself, which would occupy two or three days.  
 1496. Was any medical gentlemen there when you went down? Yes; Mr. Caffyn.  
 1497. And you gave an order for his release? Yes.  
 1498. And when did any other medical gentleman arrive there after Dr. Caffyn had left? Mr. Beattie came about the 9th September.  
 1499. And you were there a month after Dr. Beattie went down? Yes.  
 1500. Did you perform any duties during that month? Yes, I examined all the people that were sent up here; there are now only five patients altogether remaining there. I instructed Dr. Beattie in the Quarantine duties and regulations, and also Sergeant Logan.  
 1501. And during that time you received no further instructions from the Government or anybody, to take any further charge of the place? Yes, as to the duties above stated; I also received a telegram from Dr. Alleyne three or four days before Dr. Beattie came down, asking me what medicines I required, as a certain number of persons would be placed under my charge, and I took medical charge of the places and said I should require a medicine chest; the people I took charge of were those that were released from the hospital enclosure and the "Faraway."  
 1502. Can you tell us what condition of things you found when you got there? I found the people all dissatisfied.  
 1503. Did they explain to you the reasons for their dissatisfaction? Yes, they complained of the accommodation; they complained of the quality of the food supplied to them, and that no one would come down

down and listen to their complaints; and they complained of their detention; that they were not allowed to communicate with their friends except by telegrams which were inspected; and that Dr. Alleyne never came down to see them. Dr. Foucart.  
20 Oct., 1881.

1504. From your personal observation did you consider those complaints reasonable? I consider the complaints with regard to the food reasonable.

1505. Will you explain in what way it was not up to the mark? The meat was generally very tough and of inferior quality, the other things were passable.

1506. Was the bread of good quality? Yes, pretty fair; the bread whilst I was there was good.

1507. Were they supplied with milk? Yes.

1508. Fresh or condensed? Both; fresh milk for the children, and condensed milk for adults.

1509. Did you think they had a sufficiency of clothing given to them? Oh, yes, whilst I was there.

1510. Were the houses sufficiently comfortable for them? They could have been made more comfortable. There was a great deal of excitement and irritation among the people, and they were highly dissatisfied; the following or second batch of people released were made much more comfortable. These people, of whom I had the care in the healthy ground, were all convalescent, people undergoing a certain probation. I had nothing to do with the infected ground.

1511. Were there any cases which you were unable to treat for want of medicines? No; there were only about five cases of persons who came to me for medicine: Constable Cook, whom I treated for a cold; Hughes who wanted some seidlitz powders, which I gave him, having then had the medicine chest; Mrs. Rout, who asked me for some female pills which I had not to give her—I offered to send for them, but she told me afterwards she did not require them; and two or three policemen who came to me for opening medicine, which I gave them.

1512. Then the want of medicines did not occasion you any serious inconvenience? No; the people being all of them healthy.

1513. Is there anything else with reference to the management of the Quarantine Station during the time you were staying there that you wish to mention to the Commission? Yes, with regard to the accommodation provided for the people when I went there, the rooms were large and cold and draughty; the people objected very much to these houses. When I went down I found the people in wards on the healthy ground, after which they were removed to the cabin enclosure, where they had separate rooms, and were far more comfortable. (*Witness pointed out the position of the houses referred on the plan of the Quarantine Ground.*) I occupied the house marked "Doctor's Quarters."

1514. Did you make any application to have those people moved down to the cabin enclosure? It was no use then to make an application as they were just going away; the order came from the Colonial Treasurer, through Dr. Alleyne, immediately after the release of the first party, three or four days after my arrival.

1515. Is there anything else you wish to mention with regard to the management of the ground? The people who were there when I first went were the most dissatisfied of all; they were of course very much dissatisfied with their continued detention; they were to have gone away at the beginning of the week, and I detained them a day or two longer because one of the children showed a suspicious eruption, and that may have made them more dissatisfied. Besides the weather was too moist and boisterous to justify me in allowing women and children at that time to walk through the bush half a mile to Collins' flat to embark.

1516. *Dr. Manning.*] Who obtained the clothes for these people to come to Sydney in—by whose orders were they obtained? Mr. Carroll.

1517. Then if there was any deficiency of clothing for them to come to Sydney, in whose fault was it? It would be the fault of the contractor, that is supposing Carroll to have ordered the proper quantity.

1518. Did you give any list of clothing to Mr. Carroll? Yes, I did better; I engaged Mrs. Keats to ascertain what the women wanted and to get their measure, and she gave me a list of all that they wanted, with their respective measurements.

1519. How long was that before the people went away? About three or four days.

1520. Did these clothes arrive before the people went away? Carroll told me he had them all in the store.

1521. So that if there was a deficiency of clothing when the people went away it was not your fault? No; but afterwards, to make sure that everything was there, I told Carroll to make an inspection and verification of them in accordance with the list, and he came back with a list of a few things more that were wanting, and I sent for them.

1522. Did those things arrive in time? As far as I know they did, so Carroll reported to me.

1523. So that you had all that was required? No, there were some few things wanting when the people were being clothed.

1524. *Captain Hixson.*] Did the people express any dissatisfaction at the clothes that were given to them? Yes, they wanted some more things, and complained that some of the things did not properly fit them.

1525. *President.*] Were they told that if they waited a little longer they would get a better supply? Yes, I repeatedly pressed them to do so.

1526. But I suppose they were in such a hurry that they would not wait? Yes, some of them said they would go if they had only a blanket to cover them; they wanted so to get away from the ground.

1527. Can you tell us how soon after your arrival Mr. Carroll was relieved from his duties? It was on the 9th September that Dr. Beattie arrived, and I think it was on the 7th that Carroll was suspended, by the arrival of Sergeant Logan.

1528. *Captain Hixson.*] So far as you could observe, did you take any objection to Carroll's doings while you were there? No, except a few articles of clothing that were wanting, as I have stated.

1529. Did he appear attentive to his duties? Yes, always sober and at his post, invariably.

1530. There have been great complaints of niggardliness and stinginess in dealing out the stores; did you notice anything of the kind? He has always been very saving of the Government property, exceedingly so.

1531. Do you happen to know if he had stores on board with which he could have made the people more comfortable if he had given them out? I had no idea what stores he had, because I had no access to his books, and my going into his store was an intrusion, so I could not say; the store seemed to be filled. If I gave him instructions to do anything he always did it to the best of his ability.

1532. And so far as your experience goes you had no fault to find with him? I have had, in my official capacity, five years' experience of him, and I have had no fault to find with him; but that is his peculiarity, saving the Government property as much as he can. This was his first experience of having people sent  
down

- Dr. Foucart. down from Sydney ; it was an entirely different system to that to which he had been accustomed, and he was not at all acquainted with the *modus operandi*—he was taken aback, no doubt.
- 20 Oct., 1881. 1433. So far as you were personally concerned you had no complaint to make, and you got everything you wanted? I have no complaint to make of Mr. Carroll; I got everything I wanted, except on that single occasion, when the first batch of people came away. All the others were well supplied and perfectly to their satisfaction, because I saw all the things they required correctly measured and tried on and given to them myself, they being then under my immediate care.
1434. With regard to cooking utensils and things of that kind, were any complaints made to you? I heard complaints about a cooking stove being broken, but that, I have no doubt, was done purposely.
1435. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] Do you know that the stove was purposely broken? I found one of the stoves broken when I went there, and of course that was a drawback to the cooking; some one must have done it.
1436. *Capt. Hixson.*] Did you know any reason for their discontent? They had nothing to do with themselves—they had no occupation, and therefore encouraged each other in making all sorts of complaints. There was very little space, they were confined within narrow limits, and their whole thoughts were about their grievances. Most of the complaints were either imaginary or very puerile, their detention being the chief subject of complaint. They had no supply of moral or intellectual food in the form of books.
1437. Did you know the people to make idle or unnecessary complaints? Very often.
1438. *President.*] If you have any further statement to make we shall be very glad to hear it? I found the grave-yard a great objection. When I went there the smell was very offensive; the people were complaining, and certainly they had grounds for complaint, with all the small-pox graves so near them. I found the grave-diggers were burying the bodies so that there was not more than 14 inches of soil on the top of the coffins, so it was reported to me. I went there and found the stench overbearing, and I had the graves covered with lime and banked over with clay; and I employed a very intelligent man, Constable Cook, to go with me and sound the ground round about; the result was that we found an excellent grave-yard at some distance from the ground which had a south-eastern aspect with a fall in the right direction, towards the south-east, and with about 14 feet of soil all through it. So I recommended that spot as the place for a new cemetery. My recommendation was adopted and we shut up the old cemetery.
1439. *Captain Hixson.*] Was the old grave-yard which you spoke of first so rocky that the graves could not be dug to a proper depth? No, I do not know that it was rocky; the grave-diggers told me it was full, so many people had been buried in it.
1440. *Dr. Jones.*] What distance were the graves from the enclosure of which you had charge? About 4 chains from the buildings on the healthy ground, and at a higher elevation, so that the drainage percolated towards the houses. The piece of ground I selected for a grave-yard is about 100 paces square, much further to the east; the fall of the ground is in the opposite direction to the houses, with the hill between and there is now a road to it well made.
1441. *Captain Hixson.*] Who do you consider was responsible for the condition of things in the old grave-yard? I am sure I could not say.
1442. You state that you found the grave-yard so offensive that you went further and found a suitable place for a new grave-yard, and that the burials took place there afterwards? Yes.
1443. Did you consider it your duty to effect this improvement? I did not do it without permission; I have no power to act on my own responsibility. I immediately telegraphed to Dr. Alleyne, my senior officer, the state of affairs, and told him I had found a much more suitable site, and he sent me back a telegram to say that he had obtained permission from the Executive to adopt such a site as I might choose.
1444. Could the medical man who was there before you have corrected the abuse in the same manner as you did? I do not like to answer that question, as I do not care to criticise other people's actions.
1445. *President.*] The same means were open to him as to you? Yes.
1446. Do you know whose duty it was to see that the grave-diggers dug the graves to a proper depth? That would depend entirely upon who Dr. Alleyne would order to superintend them.
1447. During the time these graves were dug it was some person's duty I suppose? Yes, but I was locked up in solitary confinement in quarantine in On Chong's house in Sydney at that time so that I cannot say.
1448. Did you see any empty coffins lying about the ground when you were there? No, I did not.
1449. Have you any further remarks to make? I think if the present landing-place were lengthened about 20 feet or more it would give great facilities to the landing of persons and stores. The landing at the present pier is interfered with by a large rock.
1450. *Dr. Manning.*] Could the "Pinafore" always get alongside the present jetty? No, not at low water.
1551. And when she could not get alongside the present jetty how were the passengers and sick persons landed? By boat. There is another thing I may mention: At present the Government are at a great expense in sending water-tanks down to the Quarantine ground, and a good deal of inconvenience is caused by the want of water, which could be avoided by making provision to store the water on the ground; there is abundance of water there if there were only some means of collecting it; there is a running creek of the most beautiful water, and there are two places where ponds or reservoirs could be made with advantage whereby there would be abundant storage of water for the requirements of the station without sending to Sydney for it.
1552. *President.*] Did not the creek you speak of run dry a short time ago? It run dry once during a very hot summer, but it would provide an ample supply if ponds were made to hold the water.
1553. Would not the drainage from the old grave-yard go towards the creek? No, it would not affect the creek.
1554. Was there water in the creek when you went there—in August or September? Yes, it was running; it runs the greater part of the year; it is beautiful water and there is every facility for storing it. The next point to which I would call your attention is the fact that the presumed healthy people and stores are brought to the ground between the hospital enclosure and the "Faraway," exposed to infection on either side. I would recommend the removal of the "Faraway" to a bay further north so that she might be anchored opposite the boatmen's quarters where there is good anchorage, and that a more suitable situation should be found for the hospital. The site I should recommend would be south of the doctor's quarters, and to which there is an isolated path at a distance from the healthy houses. I would also make a recommendation with reference to the conduct of affairs at the Quarantine Station.
- With

With regard to the issue of stimulants I would call your attention to the irregular supply; an indiscriminate, and in many cases unnecessary, issue of stimulants, has been going on pretty lavishly during my stay there, which has resulted in a good deal of discontent; everyone wants more than his neighbour, and a good deal of dissatisfaction and annoyance has been caused thereby.

1555. *Dr. Manning.*] Will you explain what the present system is? There is no system at all. I recommend that a record should be kept of every bottle of brandy or beer disposed of, to whom it is given and for what purpose; I have found several persons tipsy there at times.

1556. *Captain Hixson.*] Were those persons employés or Quarantine people? Quarantine people.

1557. *Dr. Manning.*] Who was responsible for the issue of the spirits that made these people tipsy? I would rather avoid answering that question.

1558. *President.*] Did you order them? No, certainly, and I do not use them myself; I am almost a teetotaler.

1559. Who had charge of the spirits on the ground? As soon as Dr. Beattie came they were under his charge. Prior to that they were under Mr. Carroll's charge. Mr. Day, in the enclosure, had charge of what he drew from Mr. Carroll.

1560. *Dr. Jones.*] There is no regular spirit ration served out? No, and I think there ought to be something of the sort. I have several times advocated the keeping of a book in which there should be an entry of all stimulants issued, with the names of the parties receiving them. In that way we should know what we were doing.

1561. You say you have seen people tipsy down there? Yes.

1562. Who had charge of the spirits at the time you saw these people tipsy? I would rather avoid answering that, as that would bring a charge against a brother practitioner.

1563. *Captain Hixson.*] But we sit here to find these things out? Well, the people that I saw tipsy must have got the spirits in the enclosure. I do not know who gave it to them.

1564. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] At the time you saw these persons tipsy the charge of all the spirits was under Mr. Day? Yes; but I cannot say who gave them.

1565. *Captain Hixson.*] Have you ever known any persons to be tipsy whose duty it was to take care of the station? I charged one man with being a little tipsy who was employed on the station, and he admitted the fact, but he said he had smuggled the spirits.

1566. *President.*] Who was that man? He was one of the constables.

1567. *Captain Hixson.*] Did he commit any abuse while under the influence of drink? No, I cannot say he committed anything remarkable, but I saw he was tipsy.

1568. *President.*] What system existed for the issue of spirits at the time Carroll was in charge? He had the spirits entirely under his care, and he gave out brandy or beer, according as he received instructions from Dr. Alleyne, or upon requisitions from the doctors in attendance.

1569. Did you see any abuse in the use of spirits at that time? No, but I saw that the people were continually pestering him for spirits. He complained to me frequently of the annoyance.

1570. *Dr. Manning.*] Did not Carroll issue spirits on the requisition of the medical officers there? Yes, he told me he had received requisitions from them and supplied them.

1571. And such stimulants as you required for the people in your charge, how did you obtain them? From Mr. Carroll. I obtained them by requisition.

1572. And you think that system is now no longer in existence? No. Then, with regard to the police, I would advise that before they are sent down to the station, their duties should be defined, and that they should be placed under a sergeant, who should be under the control of the Health Officer in charge of the Quarantine Station. I think, also, that there ought to be instructions as to separation of the presumably healthy people and those who are convalescing.

1573. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] Did you see the healthy and convalescing people mixed up together while you were there? Yes—the presumed healthy people with those who were undergoing probation.

1574. Since when did you see them mixed together; was it during the whole of the time you were there, or at certain periods? At certain periods during the latter part of my stay when the station was no longer under my control.

1575. *Dr. Jones.*] Since Mr. Carroll's suspension? Yes.

1576. *President.*] In your opinion is the position of the ground a suitable one for a Quarantine Station? It is not at all a suitable one for a small-pox station.

1577. For general quarantine purposes do you consider it a suitable one? I think that with the improvements I have suggested it would be very suitable for small-pox in ships, but not as a place to send small-pox patients to from Sydney. I think, too, that the boundaries of the Quarantine ground should be defined by a fence, so as to prevent pedestrians from Manly Beach from straying in ignorance on to it. I further recommend that a dispensary be fitted up in the doctor's quarters, also a dispensary in the hospital enclosure, and a medicine chest on board the "Faraway"; also that all the houses on the upper healthy ground have blinds fixed on every window, and that folding division screens be supplied to every bed; and that a well selected library with a plentiful supply of Bibles, prayer-books, and hymnals, be kept on the station for the use of the quarantined people.

Mr. John Carroll called in and further examined:—

1578. *President.*] Are you now prepared with a list of stores on hand at the time when the patients were first sent to the Quarantine Station? Yes (*handing in book to President*).

1579. Did Dr. Alleyne ask you at any time to furnish him with a list of the stores? No.

1580. At no time? At no time.

1581. Did he ever ask you if you had a sufficiency of stores for the people? No, he never asked me the question.

1582. Can you tell us why Dr. Clune occupied the large pavilion in the enclosure? Dr. Alleyne ordered him out of the house where he slept the first night, and put two of the nurses there. I told Dr. Clune he had better go into the large building where he would be more comfortable than in a tent.

1583. Was there no other house for the doctor to go into? No, there was only the house where he slept on the first night into which the nurses were put.

1584. Some complaint has been made of the delay which took place in transferring the people from this ground into the first-class ground? I could not do it without orders; once Dr. Alleyne gave me orders I did it.

1585.

Mr. J. Carroll.  
20 Oct., 1881.

- Mr. J. Carroll. 1585. Did Dr. Alleyne tell you at any time that you were not to make use of these quarters? Yes; he did.
- 20 Oct., 1881. 1586. *Captain Hixson.*] And did he tell you to make the change when you did? Yes.
1587. Then what you did was in consequence of Dr. Alleyne's order? Yes.
1588. On the 16th June a number of persons, sick and healthy, were put into the hospital enclosure;—Can you tell us why they were put there all together? The houses were all empty, and when the patients came down they were put into the hospital enclosure, and the next day they were removed to the healthy ground; they were all healthy people then; there were no sick.
1589. Where was William Keats placed when he went down? In the hospital enclosure for one night.
1590. And Mrs. Keats;—was she placed in the same enclosure? She came on the following day, and the healthy people were removed out of the enclosure before she came. They were never mixed together, the sick and the healthy.
1591. The day on which Keats was sent down was Thursday? It was the 16th, I know.
1592. Is it not a fact that Keats and the others remained in this enclosure with the sick people, Mrs. Guildford and others, until the Saturday? No, they did not.
1593. Do you remember Dr. Alleyne visiting the place on the Saturday? I do.
1594. Did he not then order the separation of the people? Yes, he did.
1595. Then they must have been all together? Yes, I believe you are right; they were.
1596. How was it that you did not remove them directly Mrs. Guildford, the sick person, was brought down to the enclosure? They were removed immediately after.
1597. It was on the following day, was it not? Mrs. Guildford came down there at night, and they could not be removed with the children till the morning; it was done as soon as it could be done.
1598. Have you any rules, printed or otherwise, for the management of the Quarantine Station? Yes; I gave them to Dr. Beattie. I can bring them next time I come.

TUESDAY, 25 OCTOBER, 1881.

Present:—

DR. JONES,		DR. MANNING,
DR. MACLAURIN,		CAPT. HIXSON,
MR. STREET.		

JOHN RENDELL STREET, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Michael Joseph Clune, Esq., M.A., M.K.Q.C.P.I., and L.R.C.S.I., sworn and examined:—

- Dr. M. J. Clune. 1599. *President.*] You are a legally qualified medical practitioner of this Colony? Yes.
- 25 Oct., 1881. 1600. Can you inform the Commission under what circumstances you went to the Quarantine Station in June last? I think it was about the 14th June I was called upon by Mrs. Rout. She described the symptoms that her husband was suffering from, and it struck me they were very much like small-pox, and I expressed myself in such a way that she was led to believe it was. I said I could not possibly go to see him that night, not being very well myself, but that I would go the first thing in the morning. I asked her if her husband had been working anywhere near On Chong's house.
1601. What we want to know more particularly is the action taken by the Government in connection with your removal to the Quarantine Station? I saw Mr. Rout the next morning, and pronounced it to be a decided case of small-pox. I communicated this to certain medical gentlemen, and they did not seem to care about seeing the case for fear they should be sent to Quarantine. I called at the Australian Club to see Dr. Alleyne, but he was not in, and I wrote a note to him stating that a case of small-pox had occurred in Bellevue-street and would he kindly see the case. In the afternoon I received a note stating that Dr. Caffyn would see the case instead. Dr. Caffyn accompanied me to the house at about 4 o'clock, and agreed with me in my diagnosis. When I offered to continue my attendance, he told me in the presence of Mrs. Keen and Mrs. Rout that he was acting under the authority of Dr. Alleyne, and that I could not do so, inasmuch as the house was to be quarantined, and he would take charge of and be responsible for the case, or the Government would take the case in hand, or words to that effect, and I saw no more of the case. The following day, or a day or two after—I think it was on the 16th June—about noon, I was waiting in the police yard to get some lymph, in company with Dr. Sedgwick, of Newtown, and whilst there Superintendent Read touched me on the shoulder and informed me it was the intention of the Government to have me removed to the Quarantine Station. I told him I would not go—that the Government could not remove me. Some conversation took place between Dr. Sedgwick and myself and a solicitor there, and they advised me not to go—that the Government could not take me. Superintendent Read then asked me to go to the Treasury, and I went there about 1 or 2 o'clock. While there Mr. Eagar informed me that I would have to go to the Quarantine Station, that there was no alternative, the Executive had determined to send me. I protested strongly against this treatment, and when I informed him that I would not go, he replied, "If you do not go we will force you to go, but we like to put it to you in a gentlemanly and polite way." After I left the Treasury one of the inspectors said he regretted very much the state of things. Immediately afterwards, I met Dr. Alleyne and told him the result of the interview I had just had with Mr. Eagar, and asked him if they could take me or whether it was their intention to take me. He gave no reply, and shook his head. About 9 o'clock I think that night Inspector Mackay called upon me at my house and told me I might rest that night, and that in all probability I should not be removed before the morning. Subsequently, about an hour afterwards, a detective in plain clothes called upon me and told me that Superintendent Read had sent for me. I was then about to go to bed. I refused to walk, and said if it was the intention of the Government to take me he would have to get a cab for me. He told me to take a cab, and Superintendent Read would see to it. I made no resistance at that time beyond stating that I objected to go. My wife was terror stricken, and almost paralyzed with fear when the policeman came to take me. I asked whether they intended to take me, and he said "Yes," and I made no further resistance lest the scene might cause further alarm to my wife.

1602. Were you under the impression that if you had refused to go they would have removed you by force? I felt quite sure from what Mr. Eagar had said to me that they intended to take me by force; he told me so—that he would force me to go; in fact, I was told during the day that if I attempted to escape they would arrest me; the policeman told me so in answer to my inquiries, but I do not know the names of the different policemen.

1603. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] In fact you were told by Mr. Eagar that your consent was not required? Yes.

1604. *President.*] Then I suppose you went down to the "Pinafore"? Yes. I went to the "Pinafore"; there was a great deal of confusion there; it was a very dark night, and I think it was about half-past 10 o'clock when we got there, and we waited an hour and a half at the wharf; it was very cold.

1605. There were other people who went down at the same time, were there not? Yes; there were several Chinamen and Mr. Rout, and Mrs. Keen, and Dr. Caffyn. I could not say how many there were, it was so dark.

1606. And what occurred upon your arrival at the Quarantine ground? We were detained in the cold for an hour and a half or two hours.

1607. How long were you going down? I could not say; it was about 2 o'clock when we got to bed.

1608. Who received you at the Quarantine Station on your arrival? After waiting for an hour and a half, Carroll came down from the house where he lived and he gave me a mattress, either one or two, two pillows, and two blankets, which were quite wet, but no sheets.

1609. Was it raining at the time? Not at this time. I carried my trunks up the heights, and then came down for my bed; it was pitch dark, but I managed to get a light and a candle. I had an iron stretcher, but no furniture except a table.

1610. What room did you go into;—Can you point out the building on this plan (*exhibiting plan of Quarantine ground to witness*)? I went into the building marked as the doctor's quarters in the hospital enclosure; it is a small two-roomed cottage (*indicating position of cottage on plan*); it contained, I think, two iron stretchers and a table.

1611. Was there any washstand or other furniture? No, not in my room, but there was one in Dr. Caffyn's, but there was no crockery with it.

1612. How long did you remain in those quarters? I was turned out the second day; I slept there two nights; I had no attention the first night at all; I wanted a drink of water and a towel, but I could get no comfort at all, or even a match, and had the greatest difficulty in getting a light. Dr. Caffyn also I think remained two nights in the same quarters. We wrote a letter the following morning stating our grievances to the Colonial Secretary; but Carroll having promised better attention, we withdrew the letter. During the two days we lived there our food was of a very rough description; it was as hard as stone, and we had scarcely any cooking utensils to cook it with.

1613. Was any servant allotted to you? I do not know; but Mrs. Keats, one of the suspected cases, was very attentive; she attended to our wants in the day-time. I think it was on the morning after we got there I went down to Carroll to take a walk, and to my surprise found myself blocked in on every side. I remonstrated with Carroll—the previous night being very dark I did not see the gate—and he laughed at me, and said I must stop where I was, and I would probably stop there for six months. The area of the enclosure is about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acre; I don't think it is 2 acres; there are a great number of buildings on it; he told me I was certainly imprisoned for six months, and probably a little more.

1614. Did you have any communication at that time with any Government officials—with Dr. Alleyne or anyone? I will come to that. I requested Carroll to speak to Dr. Alleyne, and said I would not stay there; I got violently excited when I found myself locked in, and Carroll laughing at me and telling me it was no use making a noise, I would certainly be there six months, and probably more.

1615. Can you tell us now when you first saw Dr. Alleyne? He came down, I think, the same day Mrs. Guildford came, on the Saturday; he did not come into the enclosure; he was about 50 yards from it. I tried to get a conversation with him, but we were so far apart, with the wind blowing straight towards me, that I could not make him hear anything. The words that I uttered, so far as I can remember, were that it was his place to be there and not mine. I was very violently excited at the time; he never, so far as I can remember from the words I could catch, offered me any assistance whatever.

1616. Did Mr. Carroll make any communication to you from Dr. Alleyne after he had left? Yes, he did; he said that Dr. Alleyne had come down to liberate me; he had some man with him named Spencer—I do not know whether it was Dr. Spencer or not—that he had brought down to take my place; but he never did. I suppose the words that I uttered annoyed him very much, when I found myself locked in and could get no relief.

1617. What was the object of sending a medical man to relieve you;—were you in charge at all? I will tell you: I think it was the night Mrs. Guildford came down—the 17th. I was staying inside this little cottage trying to make a fire; we had no fire-irons or place to put the pots on. When the patients arrived Dr. Caffyn said that I must go out and attend to Mrs. Guildford. I refused to do so, and said I did not come down to do work; I was not well enough; I was very low-spirited at the time. Dr. Caffyn then left the room, and immediately afterwards returned; I walked out and saw the woman put into the hospital—you could hardly call it a hospital because there was no accommodation. I did this from a pure feeling of humanity, for I still maintain that I was there against my will and I wanted to get away. On returning to the cottage Dr. Caffyn sprayed me all over; it was very unpleasant; I seemed to be avoided by everybody. He retired to his room on hearing that there were no supplies for Mrs. Guildford; there was no wine or medical comforts of any kind that night for her within the enclosure; there was no medicine or concentrated liquid food for patients or stimulants. Having received a supply from Sydney that day from a friend comprising wine and spirits, preserved milk and biscuits, I handed them over to Mrs. Guildford as she required them. I could not say when the Government supply came, it was two or more days after that, but at this time she was using my wine and other things.

1618. Did you consider at this time that you were acting officially? No, I was acting from feelings of humanity.

1619. Did you receive any intimation that you would be paid for your services? Yes, I was told that if I did the work I should be paid; I think it was Carroll who said so; I said "I am not fit for it."

1620. Was anything said at the Treasury about your being paid for your services? Yes; I think Mr. Eagar said if I went into the enclosure I would be paid for my services, but I said I would not go into the enclosure as my health was not equal to it. The following day, the 18th I think it was, the people in the enclosure, about twenty-five of them, complained of the danger and risk of infection from this little hospital ward which was only 8 or 10 yards distant from them.

1621.

Dr.  
M. J. Clune.  
25 Oct., 1881.



Dr.  
M. J. Clune.  
25 Oct., 1881.

1621. Will you now let us know the conversation between yourself and Mr. Carroll after Dr. Alleyne had left? I could not exactly say whether it was before or after. They decided to remove the presumed healthy people what they call the suspected cases from the enclosure. About noon that day after these twenty-five persons had been removed, Carroll and Dr. Caffyn seemed to be talking together for some time, and turning suddenly round, I observed Carroll pointing to me; almost immediately afterwards he came with a telegram in his hand, and said to me, "I am sorry for you; you must stop here." I protested against it, and said my health was not equal to the task. He said, "It cannot be helped; I must obey orders; this is Dr. Alleyne's telegram to the effect that you must remain here."

1622. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] Where was this? In the enclosure; I told him it was very hard that I, a private medical man should be treated in that way, and that as Dr. Caffyn was acting as a Government Medical Officer I thought it was his place to be there and not mine, and that I would go out to the healthy ground, but all my efforts to get released from the place were in vain, they seemed determined to keep me there.

1623. Was that the only communication made to you by Mr. Carroll informing you of the nature of this telegram? Yes, that was all at that particular time.

1624. Was there anything further said about your taking the supervision of the patients in this enclosure, and receiving remuneration for your services? No, not at that time; I have not the remotest remembrance of anything else; I was telegraphing every day and the telegraph operator was in the habit of informing me that my telegrams were not only mutilated but that in many cases they were never sent.

1625. *Dr. Jones.*] To whom did you telegraph? I telegraphed every day to my wife to say I was quite well, though probably at the time I was scarcely able to move. I telegraphed also to Dr. Renwick to say that I was not well and that I was continually treated as a criminal; I had to put it as mildly as possible or the telegram would not go. I knew from what I had heard that if I said I was unwell the message would not be sent. My object in telegraphing to my wife that I was quite well was simply to let her know that I was alive. I also telegraphed to Mr. Buckland to telegraph to my father-in-law to tell him that I was well, but was still treated very badly.

1626. And you were informed by the telegraph operator that some of these telegrams were never sent? Yes.

1627. Were any of the telegrams from Dr. Alleyne to Mr. Carroll ever communicated to you? Yes, they stated that I was to have everything I required.

1628. There was a telegram to this effect:—"From this date order what Dr. Clune requires for himself, and the women's hospital separately, and Mr. Kidman will deliver them distinct from other supplies; it is your own fault if you do not order what is required. The Government desire to make the patients and other persons as comfortable, and to be as well treated as possible. Let this be shown to Dr. Clune";—was that shown to you? Yes, that anything I required for the patients should be provided; that was read to me, but that was all I saw of it.

1629. But all the telegrams to your family were suppressed? Yes, even those to my wife, except when I said I was quite well; I knew that otherwise they would be suppressed; I was informed by the telegraph clerk that most of them did not go.

1630. Then the telegrams to your wife were sent? Yes, some of them, but those in which I stated my grievances and that I was treated as a criminal were not sent. I was informed that Carroll used to detain these, and when Dr. Alleyne came down to the station, which was not very often, or within a gun-shot of the station, Carroll would take the boat and go down to meet him and show him my telegrams, so I was told by the telegraph clerk.

1631. Do you remember any particular telegram that you know was not sent? I received a letter while I was at the station from an old college friend, to say that he had seen Sir Henry Parkes about my treatment, and Sir Henry Parkes had told him that I should be well treated. I sent a telegram the following morning to my wife:—"Please see Sir Henry Parkes, who promised Mr. Dillon that I should be properly treated." That telegram never reached my wife.

1632. You have not a copy of that telegram? No, it was destroyed; they took everything from me. Then I remember sending one to Dr. Renwick, when I was completely broken down, to say that I had been suffering from nervous exhaustion for the last four or five weeks, and asking him to see to my condition of health and speedy release. I think Dr. Renwick received some telegram, but as to the wording of it I cannot say.

1633. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] But the first telegram to your wife, asking her to call upon Sir Henry Parkes, was not sent at all? No. Then I sent a telegram to Mr. Buckland and several others.

1634. *Dr. Jones.*] And you have ascertained since that these telegrams were not sent? Yes; some were mutilated and some were not sent at all; the one to Mr. Buckland was sent in a mutilated form.

1635. *President.*] Will you try and remember as near as you can the wording of that telegram? It was, as near as I can recollect: "Please tell my father-in-law that I am well, but still badly treated."

1636. Have you any knowledge of the form in which that telegram was received by Mr. Buckland? Yes, Mr. Buckland preserved it for me. It merely stated in four words, as near as I can remember, "The doctor is quite well."

1637. Have you seen the telegram received by Dr. Renwick? No.

1638. Then you do not know in what form that was received? No.

1639. But you have reason to believe that it did not reach him in the form in which you sent it? I am almost certain of it. I had a copy of every telegram, but they destroyed everything I had. They turned me out of the enclosure with the suit of clothes I had on, and my books and instruments and clothes that I had in the enclosure were taken away from me. I do not know whether they were destroyed or not—I was told they were.

1640. You have not since recovered them? No.

1641. Did you during the time you were there take any charge of the sick? The morning after Mrs. Guildford came Dr. Caffyn had cleared out with twenty-five of the people, and I was left in the enclosure with Livesay, the undertaker's assistant, and Mr. Guildford and his wife, and I think a nurse. Nurse Meyler came down to take charge of Mrs. Guildford.

1642. Did you undertake the medical charge of Mrs. Guildford? I saw her food brought to her, and I thought I ought to do something for her, but I did not do it for the sake of remuneration.

1643. Did you at any time consent to take charge of the people within that enclosure? No, I do not know that I ever willingly took it, it was forced upon me. I simply telegraphed to Sydney when I saw  
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my name was not mentioned in the papers and Dr. Caffyn's name was mentioned every day, that I was in charge of the enclosure with the object only of pointing out that I was detained there. I was supposed to be in the healthy ground ; all the time my letters came there for me with Kidman's groceries.

1644. *Dr. Manning.*] But then you did willingly or unwillingly take charge of the sick? I took charge of the sick because I was forced to take charge of them ; I did it unwillingly.

1645. And did you treat them as ordinary patients? I tried to do so.

1646. It has been stated that you saw Mrs. Guildford only through the window, and did not go in to see her? If you saw the little place where she was you would easily understand that ; it had four windows and two doors facing east and west, and her bed was close to an open window. I went into the wards I suppose half a dozen times altogether. I gave the nurse who came to look after her the form of treatment to be adopted.

1647. Did you go inside to see her during the whole course of her illness? I do not think so. I was very unwell just as she came there ; the next day, after the excitement of my interview with Carroll, I seemed to get into a state of melancholy almost immediately ; my nervous system seemed to be completely shattered.

1648. Had you any other patients besides Mrs. Guildford? Yes, I remember as many as six in the rooms at one time ; every time I went into the room I was sick at once.

1649. Then you did go inside and see the other patients? I went in four or five times altogether ; there was no necessity, the windows were standing open all the time ; the patients were all wrapped up, and sometimes with poultices on their faces, and there was very little to be done, except to keep them up and nurse them and sponge them day and night, which it was the duty of the nurse to attend to.

1650. Then your treatment consisted in directing the nurses how to treat them? Yes.

1651. Did you not think it was necessary to go closer to them, to feel their pulse and examine them more particularly? I was so unwell that I was quite unable to do so.

1652. Did you see Mrs. Fisher when she was in the ward? I was too unwell at the time ; the nurses simply came to me for directions ; she was half dead when she came in. I remember sending a telegram to Dr. Alleyne, stating that she had come down in a very low typhoid state, and that the nurses were unremitting in their attention to her, and that stimulants were freely administered.

1653. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] Who took her temperature? The nurse ; she had my thermometer ; I was thoroughly unfit at the time ; I was completely broken down and scarcely able to move.

1654. *Dr. Manning.*] Did you report to Dr. Alleyne that your health had completely broken down? Oh yes, several times ; I sent messages down frequently by Livesey and Cornelius, the undertaker's assistants.

1655. *Captain Hixson.*] Did you ever ask to be relieved from your duty? Frequently, with tears in my eyes, because I was thoroughly unfit for it ; the police and everyone there knew it.

1656. To whom did you make the request? To Carroll, and the reply I received was even if I were relieved I should still be kept in the enclosure till the last case was convalescent, and should be afterwards detained forty-two days in the healthy ground.

1657. Did you ever send a communication to that effect to Sydney? I asked Livesey, who was supposed to be my attendant, to telegraph to Sydney to say that I was completely exhausted, and could see no more patients.

1658. Did you ever state in your communications to Sydney that you were too unwell to attend to any more patients, and ask for another medical man to be sent down? That was the purport of the messages ; they were not in writing, but *viva voce* ; Livesey and Cornelius used to go to the fence and tell Carroll that I was completely exhausted and broken-hearted, and request the telegrams to be sent.

1659. *President.*] Did Dr. Alleyne make any effort to supply your place with another medical man? I do not remember it.

1660. Shortly after you went there was any message delivered to you to the effect that if you were unfit some other medical man would be found to do your duty? No, after Dr. Alleyne left the station, some one—I could not say whether it was Dr. Caffyn or one of the policeman—told me over the fence that there was something wrong, and that had I kept my tongue quiet Dr. Spencer might have been sent down to take my place. I think Dr. Spencer was there with Dr. Alleyne ; there was somebody in the cabin with a white hat who might possibly have been Dr. Spencer.

1661. Did you ever send any communication to Dr. Alleyne with reference to the respective duties of yourself and the nurses, as to who had charge of the place? No, Carroll did that, assuming that I was broken down, and unfit for work ; they all knew that, everyone on the ground, the nurses and the patients. Carroll came to me and said, "I would not allow that nurse to speak to me in that way." I did not care what they said to me, I was so low—and he asked Dr. Alleyne who was to be master of the situation, or something like that, and Dr. Alleyne said, stamping his foot, "I would put down the nurses ; what is the matter with the man?" intimating that I was in charge ; that is what Carroll told me. Dr. Alleyne said, "There must be something wrong, or nurse Meyler would not treat him in that way." She treated me very badly all through ; she was always with Carroll talking to him at the fence.

1662. You mean that she was disrespectful? Most disrespectful ; I think her treatment broke me down more completely than anything else at the Quarantine Station. When she came there first I kept her out of the ward, because she told me she had not been vaccinated for twenty years. Dr. Egan had vaccinated her, but it had not taken at all. I waited simply to see what the effect of it would be, and after it failed to take she went into the ward of her own accord, and took charge of the patients. She and Carroll seemed to be in close communication from that moment. Scarcely a day passed without close communication between them, and from that day she became grossly insolent to me. The words she uttered were, "She had put down many doctors before, and she would take care I should not be master ; that she had not come down there to be under me at all." When Dr. Alleyne heard of the treatment I got from this nurse he said, "He must be a strange kind of man," or "there must be something wrong about him to allow this nurse to treat him so."

1663. *Dr. Manning.*] And Carroll, who was her particular friend, brought this message to you? Yes ; in fact I was led to believe by Carroll that Dr. Alleyne was persecuting me all through.

1664. *President.*] I wish to know whether you sent a message to Dr. Alleyne to know whether you were to take charge or the nurses? I would not say. I would not doubt it, but I do not remember it.

1665. Did you ever receive a pencil memorandum in Dr. Alleyne's handwriting stating that you had supreme

- Dr. Alleyne may have sent me lots of messages and I would be sure that Carroll would never deliver them.
1666. *Captain Hixson.*] How often did you see Dr. Alleyne? I saw him once only, when he was about 40 yards away from me.
1667. *Dr. Manning.*] Was he in the enclosure at the time? No, he came down on the Sunday.
1668. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] That was about the 18th? Yes; I could not say the date exactly.
1669. Did Carroll convey to you the purport of that message from Dr. Alleyne—that you alone were responsible and had supreme charge of the place? I have no recollection whatever of that; the only thing I recollect is that, previous to the close intimacy between Carroll and Nurse Meyler, Carroll told me that Dr. Alleyne said, "I must be a very strange man," or that "there must be something wrong" for me to allow the nurse to treat me in that way.
1670. *Dr. Manning.*] How long were you at the Quarantine Station altogether? From 16th June to 17th August, I think.
1671. And did you continue to do medical duty up to the time you left? I tried to do it, but I was quite unfit; I sent the two undertaker's assistants to Carroll to ask him to telegraph to Sydney that I was quite unfit and incapable of undertaking the duty.
1672. *President.*] What arrangement was made for the occupation of the buildings down there;—you did not continue to occupy the small building marked "Doctor's Quarters"? No; Carroll came to me with a telegram and said, "I regret very much, but you must turn out of this place, and I must put you in a tent." I said, "I am not well enough to go into a tent"; but as it was useless to make any objection, I gave way and said nothing more. The next day Carroll said that Dr. Alleyne was very sorry to treat me in that way, and that he would put me in the pavilion.
1673. Did he give you any reason for turning you out? No, and nurse Meyler went into the place I had occupied; it was taken for the nurses.
1674. And you remained in the large pavilion? I remained without any fire-place or furniture of any kind.
1675. And where were the patients put to at this time? Into a small two-roomed building.
1676. Was not that building rather crowded with patients at times? When they became convalescent I had to get some tents for them; we had sufficient room to put up five tents close to each other, and as soon as the patients were able to get out of bed we put them into the tents and put others in their places; there have been six cases at once in this two-roomed cottage.
1677. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] You are referring to the building marked "Female Hospital" on the plan (*exhibiting plan to witness*)? Yes.
1678. *Captain Hixson.*] Then you had no option in the matter? No.
1679. *President.*] And at this time you occupied the building called the "Male Hospital"? Yes.
1680. *Dr. Jones.*] Would not it have been a much better arrangement for the patients to have been put into the large building? I had no voice in the matter at all, nothing that I suggested had any effect.
1681. Did you suggest that that arrangement should be made? Yes, I suggested it frequently.
1682. *Captain Hixson.*] Would you have preferred to leave that large building and to go into some other place so that the patients might have had more accommodation? Yes, I hated that large place; I only stayed there a fortnight, and then went into the tent, which I occupied till I left. I may remark that I made several appeals to Carroll—scarcely a day passed without my doing so—to allow the patients to have the kitchen, as there was a fire-place there and ovens, and as the nurses had a two-roomed cottage with a fire-place there was no necessity for them to have both places. They had the kitchen and the cottage, and there was no other place with a fire-place left. We had to make fires in the open air, and some one used to get under the fence at night to get the drift wood from the wreck to make our fires with. I appealed to Carroll for one of those places every day, but he did not promise to do it until the day before I was liberated.
1683. *Captain Hixson.*] But as the medical man in charge could not you order it? I had no authority whatever; they simply laughed at me.
1684. *President.*] Was there no billet-wood supplied for your use? No, a bag or half a bag of coal was allowed every day; what little firewood we did get was from the scrub that was growing in the enclosure, but as that did not supply enough fuel for our use we had to get wood from the wreck of a vessel; there was no billet wood supplied at all; we sat night after night in the open air; sometimes the attendants broke up a coffin and used it for fuel.
1685. *Dr. Manning.*] Do I understand that you suggested to Carroll that the Male Hospital, in which you were living, should be appropriated for the patients, and that he refused? He did not exactly say he would not do it, but it was not done.
1686. *President.*] Had you any deficiency of cooking utensils? In the enclosure we had a great deficiency until a day or two before I left, when we got a camp-oven. Our food was sent to us in a very rough state, and we had to use a bucket to cook our beef in. We had only a few other utensils, and had to make them do for everything.
1687. You used a bucket to boil your beef in? Yes, and I think for roasting too. We could scarcely do our cooking on account of the scarcity of cooking utensils.
1688. How were you provided with bed-clothes? Latterly I got some sheets and some more blankets; they were not very good. They were marked "N.S.W. Aborigines."
1689. How long were you without sheets—some weeks? No, I don't think so long as that; but if I asked for supplies of anything I could not get them. I used to be treated with the greatest indifference. If I asked for a suit of clothes for a convalescent patient, a week or probably a fortnight would elapse before I would get them, and then some article would be deficient. I appealed to Carroll several times for under-clothing for the women, as they told me they had had no change for five or six weeks, and had to take their clothes off at night and wash them.
1690. Was the food supplied to you of good quality? I got a telegram away to Mr. Eagar. I think that was the only telegram I got away, and how I got it away was this:—The telegraph operator told me that the bread and meat were so bad that he allowed the telegram to go; he was interested in the message, and it went. He told me Carroll kicked up a row with him for sending that telegram. When I left the enclosure Carroll gave me only two cooking utensils, one was a pot or kettle and the other was a pan.
1691. Did the patients complain that they were short of these things? Yes. I used to struggle to get down and ask for them, but I was only laughed at.

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1692. Was there any complaint about the scarcity of towels? Yes.
1693. Did you suffer inconvenience from that yourself? Yes. I suffered inconvenience all through. Towards the end of my stay there, of course the women being there used to wash for me. The nurses gave orders that they were not to cook for me.
1694. How do you know that? My attendant, Cornelius, told me so. Livesey quarrelled with Carroll about something, and then Cornelius was appointed my servant, and after some time it appears that Nurse Meyler told him that my food was not to be cooked in the kitchen any longer. I appealed to Carroll, and he said the nurse was right, inasmuch as the cook came down to cook for the patients only, and not for me.
1695. *Captain Hixson.*] The assumption being that your own man servant was to cook for you? Yes.
1696. *President.*] Were you able to get medical comforts for the patients and yourself if you required them? After the first week I was, but I had great difficulty in getting the particular articles I required. I was constantly applying for them.
1697. And stimulants? Yes, but I heard that there were three or four times the quantity of medical comforts issued after I left the enclosure. For instance, I got eighteen eggs for the daily supply, and afterwards the number was considerably increased.
1698. Did you requisition for these things daily? Yes; if I asked for anything Carroll would immediately say he had not it, but he would telegraph to Dr. Alleyne. I remember once asking for a little ham. A policeman told me he had seen some on board the ration steamer and Carroll said it had fallen overboard.
1699. I suppose all these requisitions were made verbally? Yes, verbally; after the second week I was completely broken down and had no control whatever.
1700. *Dr. Manning.*] How were the comforts for the sick obtained? For the first fortnight or three weeks I was continually sending to Sydney for medicines and medical comforts and such things as Condy's fluid, carbolic acid, and other medicines that I required, and they came down pretty regularly.
1701. But I am speaking of the daily supply of medical comforts—eggs and things of that kind? My attendant would go down to get them and Carroll would hand over the supply that he considered necessary, and would give a portion for the nurses and a portion for the convalescent people.
1702. But did you not send a daily requisition for these things? I did for a time and then my man continued it.
1703. Did you make a daily order for wines and stimulants? My man did; I was unfit to do it.
1704. But he did it under your directions? Yes; he used to come to me and ask what quantity should be ordered.
1705. And are you aware what quantity was sent? I could not say.
1706. Who distributed it after it came into the enclosure? The bottles were ranged along the side of the room in which I was living and when the nurses came for the wines they required for the sick people they were given to them, and the convalescent persons who required stimulants obtained them in a similar way.
1707. You gave them by the bottle? Yes, one bottle would have to do for two or three days; I had no means of measuring the quantities; I had only one tumbler.
1708. And you had no check beyond that? I cannot say; I was too unwell to know; I had my doubts as to how the things were used.
1709. Whenever the nurse came and asked for wine you gave it to her? Yes.
1710. And whenever the convalescent persons asked for porter they got it? Yes, they did not get much.
1711. We have it in evidence that the quantity of stimulants used at this time was large? About two bottles of wine, two bottles of porter, a bottle of beer, and one of brandy, were the utmost that were used for one day; that is the nearest approach to it that I can give; sometimes it would be much less. There were between 20 and 30 persons on the ground at that time.
1712. *President.*] Did you consider it a part of your duty to look to the distribution of wines and spirits? Yes, if I had been well enough I might.
1713. *Captain Hixson.*] Do you remember ever seeing any drunkenness there? I do not remember seeing any.
1714. *President.*] Either among the convalescent patients or the servants? Well, I saw a great deal of quarrelling, but I could not say whether it was from the effects of drink or not.
1715. Can you say who they were that you saw quarrelling? I had my doubts who they were, but I must candidly confess that during the day I do not remember seeing anyone drunk, though if they had taken all the bottles I was powerless to prevent them.
1716. *Dr. Jones.*] There was practically no check upon the consumption of stimulants? Yes, there was a check; my presence in the room was a check; but what they may have done when I was out I cannot say. There was no furniture in the place or anywhere to put the bottles away.
1717. *President.*] It is stated in evidence that there were a large number of coffins lying about;—did you see anything of them? Yes, I was sick of them. The first thing I saw in the morning was a coffin. I went down to Carroll and said to him, "If you have any feeling left in you remove those coffins; it is bad enough for the poor people to be treated as they are," and he said, "Oh, I can't help it; those are my orders to leave them there. We will put them in the little house up there"—meaning the dead-house. Up to the time of my leaving I had to stand on a coffin to get my telegrams sent. I requested Carroll to remove them, and he laughed at me, and he pointed out one to me and said, "That will be a good one for you. I will keep it there for you."
1718. *Captain Hixson.*] Were they both inside and outside the enclosure? No, they were inside the enclosure. He used to order them to be thrown over the fence.
1719. Could you not have told the grave-diggers to remove them? Yes, so I did. There was no other place to put them only a small building, an old store for holding these things, and that was crammed full. The grave-digger told me he would put them under the rocks so that the women should not see them.
1720. *President.*] How long were they left there exposed to the gaze of the patients? During the whole time I was there; there were always some there. When I left the enclosure I had a policeman given to me to look after me, and we erected a tent on the flat where the Chinamen had been, and we slept in this tent and made a fire outside. And Carroll stripped me of my clothes, and gave me a pair of navy boots, a pair of trousers about half-a-yard too long for me, a short coat, and a crincoan shirt, and marked out two wooden rails as the distance where I was to walk. He allowed me about 130 yards.

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1721. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] Could not you have telegraphed to Sydney and got some of your own clothes at this particular time when Mr. Carroll stripped you and gave you those things; you knew beforehand that you were going to be released from the enclosure? I thought when I was released from the enclosure and put into the healthy ground that I should be allowed to take my portmanteau with me, which had a lot of clothes in and had never been opened, but everything was taken from me when I left the enclosure, and then I was dressed as I have described, and allowed about 130 or 150 yards to walk in. I was very unwell then, and I asked for some stimulants, and Carroll said he had none in the store. I asked for arrowroot and cocoa, and he said he had none; but I was informed by the police that there was plenty in the store. The following day he gave me some arrowroot; the people above me in the healthy ground cooked some for me—Mrs. Keats and Mrs. Rout cooked it—but this was subsequently stopped. The message I received from the police when I asked for some arrowroot to be made for me was, that an order had come from Dr. Alleyne—though I don't think he could have been so cruel as to give it—that no one was to do anything for me, or approach me, or he would be detained in Quarantine three weeks longer; consequently I was deprived of the arrowroot that night, and had to eat what I could cook for myself. When I applied to Carroll during the wet weather for clothes, he told me he had applied for coats and hats and other things and could not get them; but I was told by the police immediately afterwards that the store was full of them—that everything I asked for was in the store. On this occasion I asked for a hat for an undertaker's assistant, some trousers for the attendants, and some boots for the women, and he said he had not them, though I was told there were hats, and boots, and clothes of every description in the store.

1722. *President.*] How long did you remain in the healthy enclosure? About five or six days; I was very unwell when I was there, so unwell that I was continually vomiting.

1723. *Dr. Jones.*] Is it not a fact that Nurse Meyler asked permission to take the convalescing patients into the large ward which you occupied—the male hospital as it is called? I had no authority; it would be all the same; I do not remember it, but she may have asked me; if she did it might have been a week before I left; she never asked me before; I have no recollection of it.

1724. You were not occupying that building a week before you left? No, not for some weeks.

1725. I mean did she ask you during the time you occupied it? No, I have no recollection of it; in fact, so far as my authority in the world was concerned, I was simply a unit. Carroll was master of the situation. I had no authority at any time.

1726. *President.*] Did you see Mrs. Bonner and Mrs. Kelly there, and were they in your opinion suffering from small-pox? No; I saw them on their arrival, and moved them from the ward into a tent, being of opinion that they had not small-pox, and I immediately telegraphed to Sydney that they were suffering from skin disease.

WEDNESDAY, 26 OCTOBER, 1881.

Present:—

DR. JONES,		DR. MANNING,
DR. MACLAURIN,		CAPT. HIXSON,
MR. STREET.		

JOHN RENDELL STREET, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

George Logan, Sergeant of Police, sworn and examined:—

Sergt. Logan. 1727. *President.*] What is your rank in the force? Sergeant of Police.

1728. When did you take charge of the Quarantine Station? On the 7th September.

1729. By whose directions? The Under Secretary, Mr. Egar.

1730. Can you tell us if you found the stores well supplied at the time you took charge? Yes, fairly supplied with the leading articles; the minor articles were deficient.

1731. How many persons were on the ground when you took charge? Sixty-nine, including officials all told.

1732. *Dr. Manning.*] Does that include the "Faraway"? Yes.

1733. *President.*] Were you well supplied with wines and spirits for these people? There was sufficient for a few days' consumption.

1734. By what mode did you issue the stores generally—by requisition or otherwise? There was a mess, so to speak, for each party, and we ascertained what they wanted for each day and issued it; of course the wines and spirits were ordered by the doctor. Dr. Day was in charge of the enclosure, Dr. Beattie in charge of the "Faraway," and Dr. Foucart in charge of the healthy ground. Dr. Spencer was in the "Pinafore" at the time.

1735. The wines and spirits, then, were issued on the order of these medical men? Yes.

1736. *Capt. Hixson.*] You did not issue them without an order from a medical man? A verbal order.

1737. *President.*] Was there a large consumption at that time? About three bottles of brandy, the same number of port or sherry, and from twenty to twenty-four bottles of ale or porter was about the daily issue at the time I went down, when there were sixty-nine people there. It is something similar, I believe, since Dr. Beattie took charge.

1738. Dr. Beattie succeeded Dr. Foucart? Yes, he took medical charge of the whole place; he came two days after me; I had charge of the stores on the 7th and he came on the 9th September.

1739. Were there any store books kept, do you know? Not to my knowledge, not before I went; since I have been down I have kept store books.

1740. Were there any handed over to you when you took charge? No.

1741. Did you take stock of the stores on hand? Yes, that was the first thing I did when I went down.

1742. *Capt. Hixson.*] Can you give a list of them? I have already supplied it.

1743. *President.*] How are these verbal orders entered;—do you keep a book for that purpose? Yes, they are entered in my book against each party.

1744. Does the doctor furnish you with a list of the people requiring these things? They are in lots in each place, and the doctor orders so much brandy or so much porter for each, and I issue it. I submit the issue book for the doctor's information weekly, and he initials it. 1745.

1745. Was the same system in force prior to Dr. Beattie's taking charge? I was only there two days before Dr. Beattie, and I think there were no books kept. Sergt. Logan.
1746. Which articles did you find especially deficient? In the matter of groceries, there were pickles and sauce, coffee, cocoa, starch, blue, canned meat, and canned fish, baking powder, curry powder, capers, lime-juice, and sardines; these were wanting. 26 Oct., 1881.
1747. Did you apply for these things? Yes, when they were asked for; I had the most of them in the course of a couple of days.
1748. They were most of them promptly supplied? Yes.
1749. What articles of clothing were wanting? Braces for men's trousers, belts, boot-laces, collars and neckties, needles and thread, and perhaps two or three odd things.
1750. How were you supplied with towels? There were about twenty as near as I can remember, but we got a further supply down at once.
1751. Did the people complain of the deficiencies, or were they well supplied? A good many of them complained.
1752. Did they complain of the want of towels? I had them supplied in a day or two; Dr. Beattie brought them down himself.
1753. *Capt. Hixson.*] Were there combs and hair-brushes? No, neither combs nor hair-brushes.
1754. *Dr. Jones.*] Were there sheets and pillow-cases? Yes, there were plenty.
1755. *President.*] Were the people on the ground generally well supplied with cooking utensils? They were fairly supplied I think, generally, with the exception of frying-pans; there were only one or two of them in store.
1756. Were complaints made to you by the people at the Quarantine Station that they had been short of these things prior to your going down? Yes, there were general complaints.
1757. What were the particular articles complained of as being deficient? Some of them complained of the want of cooking utensils, others such things as pepper for instance, principally little things; the leading articles were plentiful.
1758. *Capt. Hixson.*] Did you remedy these wants on your arrival? Yes, at once; of course I did not find out everything in one day, but in the course of two or three days I had them all supplied.
1759. Had you any difficulty in doing so? Not the slightest; they were promptly supplied when telegraphed for.
1760. Then in point of fact the people could have been made comfortable if proper means had been adopted to make them so? Yes, if sufficient things had been in the store; they would grumble as much about a trilling thing as they would of anything greater.
1761. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] How many people are there now on the ground, including the police? Thirty-nine.
1762. How many police were there? Eight. There were four doctors, six attendants, including cooks, two grave-diggers, the telegraph operator, and fifteen patients.
1763. *President.*] During the time you have been there have you seen any people tipsy on the ground? I have not, sir.
1764. Have you ever seen any of the attendants tipsy? I have not.
1765. Or any of the constables? Nor any of the constables.
1766. Has it been reported to you that any of them were so? It has not, but I heard casually that one of them was; it was simply a question of opinion; I did not see anything of it myself, nor was it brought under my notice; that was the day I went down. I do not think any person has been tipsy since I went down there.
1767. *Dr. Manning.*] Were you down there before you took charge? No, sir, I never was on the ground.
1768. *President.*] Is it possible that spirits may have been smuggled on the ground unknown to you? Oh, it is possible, there is no fence, but I do not think so.
1769. *Dr. Manning.*] Then you have no vouchers to show for your issue? I have my book initialled weekly by the medical superintendent.
1770. But that does not constitute a voucher? No.
1771. So that you have nothing to show for the issue you make? I have the entries every day.
1772. How do you send in your requisitions for stores? For groceries and such articles I send to Mr. Kidman by telegraph; for other things I telegraph to Dr. Alleyne.
1773. *President.*] What check have you that they are supplied? A telegraph ticket accompanies the groceries; the Colonial Stores Department are not so particular; they do not always mention minor articles, but when that is not done I make a list and report it. All Mr. Kidman's supplies have a delivery ticket, which is signed there and then.
1774. Have any burials taken place while you were there? Yes, three.
1775. Whose duty was it to see that the graves were dug to a proper depth? I considered it my duty.
1776. Have you seen that the graves were dug to a sufficient depth? Yes, 10 feet.
1777. Where was that? In the new burial-ground.
1778. *Capt. Hixson.*] Do you know whether in the old burial-ground there was a difficulty in sinking the graves to a sufficient depth on account of the rocky nature of the soil? No, it appeared to me to be nearly all sand.
1779. We have had complaints that the graves were not deep enough? I have not seen a grave dug in the old burial-ground, but it appears to me to be all sand.
1780. Did you ever notice any offensive smell from the old burial-ground? I did not, sir.
1781. *Dr. Jones.*] When you speak of the new burial-ground, do you mean the one selected by Dr. Foucart? Yes.
1782. *Captain Hixson.*] Did you notice any coffins exposed on the ground when first you went down? They were in the enclosure; of course I had no access to that place. Some days after I went down I asked Dr. Day whether coffins had been exposed at any time since he was there, and he said no; a portion of a coffin-lid—which did not look like a coffin at all—was placed for provisions to be placed upon.
1783. *President.*] Who took charge of the funerals down there? Dr. Beattie; he accompanies the body to the grave and reads the burial service over it, and of course I see that the grave is properly filled in.
1784. Do you know whether in the old burial-ground lime was put in the graves and that they were banked up and covered with clay? They had the appearance of lime having been used about them and they were banked up; there were no burials there after I went down. Quick-lime is put into the coffin and when the coffin is lowered a bag of lime is scattered over it. 1785.

- Sergt. Logan. 1785. Do the people at the Quarantine Station now appear comfortable and satisfied? They do; I have heard no complaints since Dr. Beattie took charge.
- 25 Oct., 1881. 1786. And do you consider that they are well supplied with all the necessaries of life? I do.
1787. *Captain Hixson.*] Did you find that the people down there are apt to grumble at trifles? I did at first, some of them were very much inclined to grumble and make the most of minor grievances.
1788. And was there great reason for their grumbling? I could hardly say; they grumbled at many little things; for instance, if they wanted needles or thread, or a bottle of pickles, or anything of that sort.
1789. I suppose the main cause of their grumbling was their detention there? Yes; some of them grumbled at being kept down there, others that they had not sufficient food, and some that they had not sufficient clothes, or dresses, and so on.
1790. *President.*] Of the fifteen patients there now how many are sick and how many presumably healthy? There are four children in the enclosure, and I think they will be in the healthy ground about the end of the month. Mr. Denford and his three children, whom I include among the patients, were sent down there because there was not room for them in an infected house in Pymont; they have been there some fourteen days, and of course the danger is past; they are now in the healthy ground. The children are in the cabin enclosure, and Mrs. Foster, who is slightly idiotic, and Dr. Beattie does not like to send her to Sydney without some one to take care of her; steps are being taken to accommodate her in Sydney.
1791. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] On board the "Faraway" what assistance has Dr. Beattie? Two attendants and two recovered patients; they are now employed in cleaning and painting the "Faraway."
1792. *President.*] Is there any restriction upon the sending of telegrams from these people to their friends? There has been none since Dr. Beattie took charge.
1793. And they are now in the habit of sending communications to their friends by telegram? They are sir.
1794. What is about the present issue of wines and spirits? About two bottles of brandy, two bottles of wine, and perhaps six or eight bottles of ale or porter.
1795. Are those issued in the same way on the order of the doctor? I have Dr. Beattie's order for them all, and they are entered in a book.
1796. Then you have no knowledge to whom they are issued? I enter them all in a book and charge them to the parties. But Dr. Day is in the enclosure and I cannot say whether he allows his attendants spirits or not; I daresay he does there, and Dr. Robert Beattie, of the "Faraway," I cannot say whether he does or not.
1797. Are there any wines or spirits supplied to the attendants in the healthy ground? No sir, but there are men at work who get a bottle of porter a day while they are at work; one man recently discharged from the "Faraway," who is employed whitewashing, gets a bottle of porter daily.

Mr. John Carroll called in and further examined:—

- Mr. J. Carroll. 1798. *President.*] Have you brought with you the copy of the Regulations of the Quarantine Station, of which you spoke the last time you were here? Yes. (*Producing copy of Regulations. See Appendix E.*)
- 26 Oct., 1881. 1799. The stock-book you produced the other day, is that the only one you have? That is the only one.
1800. You were not in the habit of keeping any other book? No.
1801. Did you keep a book showing the issue of stores day by day? Yes, there was not much issued; the immigrant ships did not require much.
1802. But since the outbreak of small-pox there has been a large issue of stores? The principal part of these stores were sent down direct to each doctor, and signed for by each doctor as he got them, and I never knew what was in them; there was merely a parcel directed to each doctor.
1803. What system was there for the issue of stores? That was the only system, the stores were marked for each doctor, and nothing was said as to what was in each parcel.
1804. But a great many stores must have come into your hands after the small-pox outbreak, before Sergeant Logan came down, when you had charge,—what mode was adopted then for the issue of the stores daily? Do you mean medical comforts and things of that sort?
1805. Yes, clothing and stores generally? The rations were sent out every day to the enclosure, and the same to the healthy ground, and the same to the "Faraway," and the same to the police.
1806. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] Supposing a man wanted a towel for instance? Of course it would be sent to him at once; the doctor would send an order for it, a verbal order; towels and sheets and things of that kind would be sent out just as they were wanted; there would be no requisition taken from the hospital enclosure or the "Faraway" without being fumigated.
1807. *President.*] Did you enter these things in a book as they were issued? No, they were given out to the people at once.
1808. Then there is no record of how these things were issued? No record at all.
1809. *Dr. Jones.*] Were the requisitions from the healthy ground in writing? They were not. Dr. Caffyn would come to me himself and say he wanted a suit of clothes, and take them away at once.
1810. *President.*] Did you receive any telegram from Mr. Eagar telling you that you were to supply Dr. Clune with anything he might require for himself and the women's hospital? Yes, I did, and he got everything he required, and it is his own fault if he did not get them, because he would never ask in a proper manner; he was always crying and grumbling; I don't think he knew what he was doing half the time he was there; it was impossible to tell from the state he was in whether he was drunk or not.
1811. In your opinion, was Dr. Clune ever intoxicated while he was there? In my opinion he was several times.
1812. Was the quantity of stimulants at that time issued to the hospital enclosure very large? Very large at times; about 17 bottles every day—brandy, port and sherry wine, and ale and porter.
1813. And how many people were there in the enclosure at the time? I could not exactly tell you how many; but I know the liquor was only allowed for the sick people, it was for no other person; so that if he took proper care of it it could not all be consumed.
1814. Do you know the actual quantity of spirits sent into the enclosure every day, and the quantity of ale and porter? No; I could soon tell you from my books; there were 16 or 17 bottles altogether sent in.
1815. *Captain Hixson.*] How many bottles of spirits do you think were sent in every day? Generally three or four bottles of brandy every day went to the hospital enclosure,

Mr. J. Carroll.  
26 Oct., 1881.

1816. *President.*] Did you ever report this to Dr. Alleyne? Yes, frequently.
1817. Did you ever report to him that you thought Dr. Clune was under the influence of liquor? Yes, I did, and I told him I thought the consumption of liquor was very large.
1818. *Dr. Manning.*] You said that you considered Dr. Clune did not know what he was doing half the time he was there. Do you think he was drunk then? I believe he was, either drunk or mad; I believe he was out of his mind half the time.
1819. Did you tell Dr. Alleyne this? I did.
1820. Did you suggest to Dr. Alleyne that somebody else should be placed in charge? I did, about a week or ten days after he went down.
1821. *Captain Hixson.*] And what was the result of your suggestion? I never heard any more of it. I suppose Dr. Alleyne thought he could not help himself, and that he would have to keep him there if he could not get another doctor in his place; he was unfit to be looking after the people.
1822. *President.*] Did you see Dr. Clune frequently while he was in that enclosure? Yes, at least half a dozen times a day or more.
1823. And did you form the conclusion from that that he did not look after the people? He did not; I am on my oath, and I will swear that he never did look after them; he repeatedly told me he was not able to do it.
1824. Do you remember at any time making an observation of this character to Dr. Clune—that he would be there for six months? Never.
1825. Did you ever point out a coffin to him and say, "There is one for you?" Never in my life; the coffins were put into the enclosure, and it was his duty to see them put into the large store, so that no one could see them; it was his duty and not mine.
1826. *Captain Hixson.*] Did you see the coffins exposed in the enclosure? I did, repeatedly, and told him to have them put into the store.
1827. *President.*] Is it not a fact that Dr. Clune frequently stated to you that his health was such that he was unfit for the work, and that somebody else should be appointed in his place? He certainly did.
1828. And what did you say to that? I reported it to Dr. Alleyne; every complaint he made to me I reported to Dr. Alleyne.
1829. Do you remember getting a telegram brought to you from Dr. Clune to Dr. Alleyne stating that his health was completely broken down? Yes.
1830. Did you send it? Yes.
1831. In the same form in which it was written? Yes, in the same words. Very often he used to bring me down telegrams, and 5 minutes afterwards call and ask me not to send them, because they were written in such an improper way.
1832. In what way were the telegrams communicated to you? Through the operator, or one of the police would go up to the gate and bring them down to me, and if they were proper telegrams they would be sent to Sydney.
1833. What do you mean by proper telegrams? Well, if there was anything objectionable in a telegram I requested Dr. Clune to erase it.
1834. Can you give us an instance of a telegram which you thought it was necessary to have altered? I could not recollect the words, but I know there used often to be very objectionable matter in them, about his wife and matters, which had nothing to do with the message; the Government had nothing to do with his wife.
1835. How did you arrive at the knowledge that these telegrams were objectionable. Had you any principle to go upon. Cannot you remember any particular telegram that you considered objectionable? Dr. Clune would send a telegram to say, "I want a doctor sent down here, as I am not fit."
1836. Did you consider that objectionable? No; that was sent. Another time he would send one to say that he wanted to go down to the beach to bathe; of course I would not send that.
1837. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] That was a breach of the regulations, and therefore could not be sent? Yes.
1838. *President.*] Had you any rule to guide you as to the nature of the telegrams that could be sent to Sydney? No, I had not.
1839. Then it was entirely at your own discretion whether a telegram was sent or not? Yes.
1840. Do you remember any one of Dr. Clune's telegrams containing a statement to this effect: "I am treated like a criminal"? Yes, I do.
1841. Did you have those words telegraphed? No, because he was not treated as a criminal.
1842. Then you considered that an objectionable telegram? Yes, and I consider that I should have been censured if I had sent it. My instructions from Dr. Alleyne and Mr. Eagar were to be very careful about the telegrams I sent.
1843. *Dr. Manning.*] Did Dr. Alleyne at any time give you orders to alter, condense, or suppress a telegram? Never.
1844. *President.*] Do you remember informing Dr. Alleyne on one occasion that you had taken some words out of one of Dr. Clune's telegrams before sending it up? Yes, I did.
1845. What did Dr. Alleyne say? He said I had a right to do so; it was a telegram sent to Mr. Buckland.
1846. What was the nature of Mr. Eagar's order to you about telegrams? To be careful about the telegrams I sent.
1847. Were those telegrams—the one telling you to be careful, and the one you alluded to the other day that doctors cannot telegraph to other doctors the state of patients—the only two you received on that subject? Yes.
1848. Did you consider they contained sufficient authority to allow you to expunge words from any telegram? I think so; at least that was my impression.
1849. *Dr. Manning.*] And you thought you were justified in suppressing any telegrams containing requisitions which would involve a breach of the regulations? Yes, I did.
1850. *President.*] Did you ever suppress any telegrams sent by Dr. Caffyn? I never did; he used to send long telegrams to Dr. Alleyne about being released, and used to communicate with Dr. Alleyne about family matters.
1851. *Dr. Manning.*] Were all those telegrams sent? No, they were not all sent; I often requested him not to send them, and he said at once he would not.
1852. *President.*] Before declining to send these telegrams did you communicate with Dr. Caffyn? I did always; I sent for him and said, "Dr. Caffyn, this is a very long telegram, and will not serve you in the least; you had better not send it"; and he would say, "Well, Mr. Carroll, I will not send it." 1853.



- Mr. J. Carroll. 1853. Do you remember his sending a telegram saying he was so ill that he thought he could hardly live another week? Yes.
- 26 Oct., 1861. 1854. Did you send that telegram? I did, because when Dr. Alleyne came down I used often to ask him as a favour to let Dr. Caffyn out of quarantine for the sake of his family, and I wanted Dr. Alleyne to go up and see him; and it would have been better if Dr. Alleyne had come up and seen the doctors on the ground; it would have saved a great deal of bother.
1855. *Dr. Manning.*] Whenever there was any complaint in a telegram did you consider it necessary to stop it? If I thought it was an improper one. Dr. Alleyne used not to come to the ground, he used to come round to the place where I kept my boat.
1856. *President.*] Did Dr. Caffyn ask to go down there to see Dr. Alleyne? Yes, he did, and I frequently begged Dr. Alleyne to see him, but he always told me to communicate with him.
1857. Did you ever decline to send a telegram given to you by Constable Cook? Never; that man was well treated on the ground though he says he was not.
1858. *Dr. Manning.*] Were all the telegrams written by the nurses in the Infirmary sent? Yes, they were all sent; I had strict orders from Dr. Alleyne to send them.
1859. *Captain Hixson.*] And what was the mode of sending these telegrams. Did the nurses tell a policeman outside to take them down? No, the nurses sent for me, and if the telegraph operators were not busy I sent one of them up, and if they were busy I sent one of the policemen.
1860. *President.*] Have you copies of the telegrams you refused to send? No, I would tear them up at once, I did not keep them; sometimes the people would request me not to send them when I told them they were objectionable.
1861. Do I understand you to say that before altering telegrams at all you obtained the consent of the parties bringing them to you? Yes.
1862. *Dr. Jones.*] In all cases, not only in the case of the doctor's telegrams but those of the patients also? Yes. I never tore one up without their consent; I had no interest in them.
1863. *President.*] Were the people well supplied with beds and bed-clothes? Amply supplied with bedding, that was the best thing on the ground; they had plenty of mattresses and blankets.
1864. And sheets? And sheets.
1865. Were all the people supplied with sheets? No, only the sick; but if any of the people in the healthy ground applied for them they got them.
1866. *Captain Hixson.*] Dr. Clune tells us the blankets he got were wet. Was that the case? They were not, because I was there myself and supplied them out of the store, and if they were he had only to ask for others and get them.
1867. *President.*] Were the Chinamen from Druitt Town supplied with bed-clothes? Plenty of them; they had mattresses and blankets and pillows.
1868. Do you know that Dr. Clune took some of the blankets used as partitions between the married couples and some of his own and gave them to the Chinamen? He had no occasion to do so; there was always a large supply in the store—four or five hundred blankets.
1869. Did he make application to you for blankets for these Chinamen? No; the man scarcely ever asked for anything unless I went to him and asked him if he wanted anything.
1870. Did Constable Cook complain that he was short of blankets? Never.
1871. Do you know what blankets he had in his tent? Three or four. He could have had as many as he wanted, for his tent was only 200 yards from my store.
1872. Were sheets supplied to the people on board the "Faraway"? Plenty; large bundles of them.
1873. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] When were they sent on board the "Faraway"? They were never short of sheets in the "Faraway." Dr. Beattie will bear me out in that.
1874. *Captain Hixson.*] But when Dr. Walsh was there were there any sheets? If he asked for them he had them. I do not know whether he asked for them.
1875. What you mean is he could always have had them if he had asked for them? Yes.
1876. *Dr. Manning.*] Dr. Walsh informs us that he asked for sheets, and was told that there were none in stock. Is that true? It is not, sir. I had great trouble with Dr. Walsh.
1877. It is said that there were no sheets on board the "Faraway" during the entire time Dr. Walsh was there;—is that true? I am certain it is not true.
1878. Did you send sheets on board the "Faraway" when Dr. Walsh was there? I did. I sent him what I had, but there was not a large stock in the store.
1879. *Captain Hixson.*] How had you trouble with Dr. Walsh? He drank very hard. I had to stop his liquor from him regularly.
1880. Did you report this to Dr. Alleyne? I did. Then of course he got liquor for the patients, and what he did with it I do not know. Certainly Dr. Walsh had a great deal to put up with from the want of attendants. Dr. Alleyne said as soon as he could get a suitable man he would send him, and the day Hutton died an assistant was sent down.
1881. *President.*] You say you had plenty of towels on the ground for the use of the people? We had not many at first, but afterwards a large quantity came down, and when I had not towels enough I gave the nurses a lot of coarse sheets to cut up for them.
1882. Do you remember Dr. Caffyn asking you for a towel? Yes; I supplied him with not one but two or three.
1883. That was on the first occasion? Yes.
1884. What sort of towels did you supply him with? A proper towel, fit for any gentleman to use.
1885. It has been stated that the towel you gave to Dr. Caffyn was a piece of coarse sacking? Nothing of the kind; it was a towel fit for any gentleman to use.
1886. Did you ever refuse to give Dr. Caffyn towels when he asked for them? Certainly not; he was supplied with everything he asked for, medical comforts and everything else.
1887. Do you remember Constable Cook applying for towels? Yes, he got a proper towel.
1888. Did he only get one? That is all; he only asked for one.
1889. *Captain Hixson.*] Did you think one was enough? Certainly not, if a man was down there a long time; he should have asked for it; he was close to me, and had less to do than I had.
1890. *President.*] Then the towel you gave Constable Cook was not a coarse piece of sacking? No, it was not.

1891. Was it one of those you described as being cut out of a coarse sheet? No, it was not. Those were given to the nurses for kitchen towels. Mr. J. Carroll.

1892. *Captain Hixson.*] How often were you applied to for towels? They were asking me for them at all times. 26 Oct., 1881.

1893. How many did you issue do you think? Perhaps a hundred.

1894. *President.*] Do you remember Dr. Caffyn applying to you for clothes for the grave-diggers? I do. 1895. And do you remember Dr. Caffyn sending a telegram to Dr. Alleyne to this effect: "The two grave-diggers want suits. Are they to have them from the store. Mr. Carroll will not give them to me?" I think he did, but at the same time he went into my store and walked up to the case where the clothing was and took the suits himself, and I said he should not take them without an order from Dr. Alleyne, because those clothes were for the people who were going away. He took the suits in spite of me, and I told him I would report it to Dr. Alleyne.

1896. Did you report this to Dr. Alleyne? I did.

1897. *Captain Hixson.*] Did you say he had stolen the suits? No, I did not; he took them.

1898. *President.*] Did you ever admit to Dr. Caffyn that you had used the word stolen? No, never. I did nothing of the kind.

1899. *Captain Hixson.*] Did he ask you for these suits a day or two before he took them? Yes, and I told him Dr. Alleyne's orders were that those suits were for the use of the people that were leaving.

1900. But did you know the purpose for which Dr. Caffyn wanted them? When he told me I did, but when I had an order from Dr. Alleyne I could not give them; he should have written to Dr. Alleyne.

1901. Did you know that the reason Dr. Caffyn wanted these suits was to prevent the grave-diggers from walking about among the healthy people in the clothes they had worn when burying the dead? Yes; but Dr. Alleyne's orders were that the suits of clothes in which they buried the dead should be hung on a tree and put on again when they buried another person, and that they should wear their own suits in the meantime.

1902. Had they two suits to enable them to do this? Yes, half-a-dozen suits.

1903. Did you know that? Yes, and they knew it too.

1904. *Dr. Jones.*] You say they had half-a-dozen suits each? Yes, from time to time.

1905. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] But had they two suits at the time? Yes, and they were supposed when they interred a corpse to take off the clothes they wore and hang them on a tree, and use them again when they required them.

1906. *President.*] Did you remember Dr. Caffyn coming to your place and writing a telegram to this effect: "The suits Mr. Carroll mentioned to you were given to me by his own hands for the grave-diggers?" That telegram was received and was sent.

1907. Had you any falling out with Dr. Caffyn when he was down there? No, but he was a strange man to deal with; he had very little discipline, he was always breaking the bounds.

1908. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] You mean he was breaking out of the Quarantine Station? Yes, he used to be frequently coming down to the fence and talking with Dr. Clune, and that he was not allowed to do, and going down to the beach, which was anything but strict discipline; we had very often words over this. My orders from Dr. Alleyne were very strict on that point.

1909. *President.*] Were the regulations you have produced to-day shown to the doctors on their arrival at the Quarantine Station? They were not; that is the only copy I had. I have applied for them repeatedly for the last ten years.

1910. *Dr. Manning.*] Then so far as you know the doctors were not aware of the contents of these regulations? They had no copy of them.

1911. *President.*] Did you ever communicate to the doctors the nature of the instructions in these regulations? I told them repeatedly where their bounds were, and that they were not allowed to communicate with each other.

1912. Did you tell Dr. Caffyn that? I did repeatedly; but when he did not think I saw him he would run away to the fence and talk to Dr. Clune.

1913. Did Dr. Clune complain that his wants were not supplied there? Never; he was amply supplied.

1914. *Captain Hixson.*] Did he never complain to you of the want of cooking utensils? Never; he had a comfortable little house to live in. Of course he was turned out of that house for the nurses to go in, and Dr. Alleyne said he was to go into a tent, but I put him into the male hospital.

1915. Did Dr. Clune occupy this place where you put him to the inconvenience of the patients? He did; that ought to be used for the hospital.

1916. *President.*] Do you remember the occasion when Hughes swam ashore and was without any clothes? I do.

1917. Did anybody ask you to supply him with clothes? No one asked me to supply him with anything.

1918. But did you supply him with clothes? I was never asked.

1919. But if you saw a man at the station without any clothes did not you consider it your duty to supply him? Well, if he had asked me he could have had them.

1920. It is stated in evidence that Hughes was on shore absolutely without clothes? I was not aware that he was there without clothes; he swam ashore before without any clothes to his back, and he might have done so then for what I knew.

1921. But is it not a fact that Dr. Caffyn asked you for some clothes for Hughes at that time? He never did.

1922. Was Dr. Caffyn in the habit of making constant applications for clothing? He was not.

1923. And did you constantly refuse to supply him? I did not.

1924. Were you aware that for a long time the women and children were unable to get boots? It was his own fault—he did not send for them; the regulations say the doctors should send a requisition for everything that is required.

1925. But were you not aware that the women and children were short of boots? I was not; it was very seldom I went among them; I had quite enough to attend to my own duties. There were a lot of people placed in quarantine, and I had to go down to them.

1926. Did not Dr. Caffyn complain to you as often as twice a day that the women and children were without boots? He did not, and it was his duty to apply for them from Sydney himself; he had a great deal

- Mr. J. Carroll deal less to do than I had. I was down at my store at 6 o'clock every morning, and it was seldom I finished my work before 9 or 10 o'clock at night.
- 26 Oct., 1881. 1927. Were there plenty of clothes sent on board the "Faraway" for the people there? Plenty of clothes for them.
1928. Had you any applications made to you to send clothes on board the "Faraway," so that the people there might have changes of clothing? Not till Dr. Beattie came.
1929. *Captain Hixson.*] Will you tell us the system of communication between you and the "Faraway"? Either my son, who is caretaker, or myself, visited her twice a day.
1930. What do you mean by "visiting her";—did you go on board? No, I went alongside; I dare not go on board.
1931. But you went close to the "Faraway"? Yes.
1932. Did the people on board make any complaints? They made no complaint; their provisions were taken to them every morning, and laid on a platform at the bottom of the ladder.
1933. So that you never went on board the "Faraway"? Never.
1934. *President.*] Do you know anything of Mrs. Kelly being short of boots at one time? I do, very well; and I told her to get Dr. Clune to write a requisition and send it to Sydney for a suit of clothes for her, and it was his business to do it; she was under his charge and not mine.
1935. Did Dr. Clune apply to you for boots for Mrs. Kelly? He never did.
1936. Did you ever say to Mrs. Kelly that it would do her good to go without boots? Never.
1937. Did you ever tell her that the only boots in the store were men's boots? I dare say I did.
1938. And that you had no underclothing in the store? I dare say I did.
1939. Do you remember her sending a telegram to you to be forwarded, stating that she was not suffering from small-pox? Yes.
1940. Did you send that telegram? Yes, it was sent. When a patient was sent from Sydney Dr. Clune would leave that patient for half an hour at the gate before moving her into the hospital; he would have an argument with Dr. Caffyn to see whether it was small-pox or not, and keep the woman waiting. I told him that had nothing to do with it, and that the woman ought to be moved into the hospital at once, no matter what disease it was.
1941. Then you told these people if they wanted clothes or boots they should get Dr. Clune to make a requisition for them? Yes.
1942. How was Dr. Clune to make such a requisition? He should write a telegram and I would copy it and send it up to Sydney.
1943. And did not Dr. Clune send this requisition to you? I think he sent for them and they were packed in bags and left in the shed on the following day.
1944. You remember Keats, the Government boatman, being down there? Yes.
1945. Did Keats ever apply to you for clothes? He never did till he was going away. Those two doctors never agreed, and it caused a great deal of annoyance and bother.
1946. Do you know that there was any ill-feeling between the two? I am certain there was.
1947. What evidence of that had you? From the way they used to speak to one another.
1948. Were the provisions ever complained of? Very seldom; the meat was sometimes.
1949. And the bread? Sometimes, but on the whole it was very fair.
1950. Did you think the complaints of the meat and bread were reasonable complaints at the time they were made? No, I thought it was very fair considering it was contract meat; of course there were not first-class joints such as you would get at a butcher's shop in Sydney.
1951. Did you consider the complaints about the bread were reasonable? For two or three weeks it was not very good; generally it was very fair.
1952. Did you know that the bread sent on board the "Faraway" was in the habit of getting wet sometimes? I am certain it never did.
1953. Did you always take the bread yourself? Myself or my son, and I never heard the least complaint about it.
1954. You went sometimes with the provisions to the "Faraway"? Once a day, either myself or my son went.
1955. Did you ever put the bread into the quarter boat? Sometimes; but there was a man to take it, and in very rough weather it was handed up to him. I am certain it was never damaged.
1956. And do you not think it got wet on some of these occasions? I don't think it; it was handed up in a small bag.
1957. Had you anything in the boat to protect it from the weather? There was always a piece of tarpaulin in the boat.
1958. Was there any difference between the meat sent on board the "Faraway" and that used on shore? Not the least; it was the very same meat.
1959. But was any distinction made by picking out the best pieces? The only distinction made was perhaps to the Chinese. The neck would perhaps be given to them and a good piece for the Europeans and the doctor himself; that was the only distinction made.
1960. Do you remember Dr. Walsh ever saying to you that his rations were just the same as a Chinaman's? No; he had no occasion to say it; he always got a good piece of meat for himself.
1961. At the time when you say the bread and meat were not very good did you make any complaint about them? I did to the Treasury and to Kidman the contractor both.
1962. Had you a sufficiency of medical comforts in your store? Plenty.
1963. Did you send any of these on board the "Faraway"? Plenty—such as were required.
1964. Such as sago, arrowroot, and things of that sort? Whenever the doctor applied for them.
1965. But did he make application for them? Very seldom; he was very dilatory in doing so, and when I checked him for it he said he had made arrangements with Dr. Alleyne before he left Sydney for what things he wanted every day. Dr. Alleyne was always very liberal in supplying things for the sick, and if Dr. Walsh did not get what he wanted it was his own fault.
1966. When the meat was brought down there who used to distribute it to the people? I used to see to it.
1967. Who cut it up? One of the policemen.
1968. Well, was it not possible for the police to keep the best pieces for themselves? I don't think it.
1969. But did you see that a fair proportion was sent to each? Yes, I did. There might be a little difference sometimes, but it was distributed as equally as could be.

## QUARANTINE COMMISSION—MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

1970. Do you know if they had any medicines on board the "Faraway"? It was Dr. Walsh's duty to send for what he required. There was no supply on board except what he sent for; in fact there was no medicine on the ground except what the doctors sent for. Mr. J. Carroll.  
26 Oct., 1881.
1971. Do you remember Dr. Goode telling Dr. Walsh about the 17th June last that he would have to be prepared to receive six small-pox patients? He mentioned some small-pox patients, but I don't think it was such a large number as that.
1972. Do you remember Dr. Walsh's saying he was in urgent want of medicines, and sending a requisition? I believe he told Dr. Goode, but that was not the proper way. He should have sent a requisition. Perhaps Dr. Goode forgot it.
1973. Is it not a fact that Dr. Walsh told you daily he was in want of these medicines? He never told me, because whatever medicines he wanted, if he made a requisition, I sent it to Dr. Alleyne. I took it down in my book whatever he required.
1974. Is it not a fact that at this time Dr. Walsh made a requisition? He did, for some of the things.
1975. And after that did he not tell you daily that he was in want of medicines? Well, I told Dr. Alleyne to send them, and they were sent to him.
1976. But do you know how long it was after he first told you that he wanted them before they were sent? I do not know. It would be three or four days sometimes.
1977. Can you account for the delay? No; the doctors were often told to send for things three or four days before they were required, because it was not always so easy to get them down from Sydney.
1978. Did Dr. Walsh ever write a requisition in Latin, and the telegraph operator had a difficulty in reading it? Yes, it was sent ashore in a tin-pot, and I had to fumigate it and then could not make it out.
1979. *Dr. Manning.*] And how soon was it sent back to Dr. Walsh? Half-an-hour afterwards.
1980. Is it true that it was not returned to Dr. Walsh for ten days, and then returned with a request that it should be written in English? Nothing of the kind. He was told the operator could make nothing of it. Then I sent my son back with the memorandum and had it written in English and forwarded it to Sydney immediately.
1981. *President.*] How long after that was it that the medicines were sent—do you think it was ten days? No, it was not—about two days. There has never been any mistake since Dr. Beattie came on board. Everything is brought regularly. There have been no complaints since he came.
1982. *Dr. Manning.*] Can you tell us what stores were on board the "Faraway" in the way of commodes, medicine glasses, feeders, and so on? There was a large number of them on board.
1983. Are you aware whether the stores were removed from the "Faraway" after she was used as a hospital ship on a previous occasion? No, they were left on board; there was a large quantity of things on board.

THURSDAY, 27 OCTOBER, 1881.

Present:—

DR. JONES,	DR. MANNING,
DR. MACLAURIN,	CAPT. HIXSON,
MR. STREET.	

JOHN RENDELL STREET, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. John Carroll called in and further examined:—

1984. *President.*] Complaints have been made that the people at the Quarantine Station were short of cooking utensils;—do you know if that was the case? They were at first, till some were sent from Sydney; it seems that the cook-house there merely had ordnance boilers, four or five of them, and they are only fit for making soup in; there was no means of roasting meat there at all. Mr. J. Carroll.  
27 Oct., 1881.
1985. Whose duty was it to make application for these things? The doctor in charge of the healthy ground and the doctor in charge of the hospital, both of them.
1986. And did they make application to you for these things? Not for some time, and as soon as they did the things were sent to them.
1987. Do you know that Dr. Caffyn had nothing to cook his provisions in? He might have been three or four days without a grid-iron, which had to be sent for from Sydney, but he had plenty of pots and pans; he had a frying-pan and saucepans in his house.
1988. Dr. Caffyn has told us that his meat was cooked on an old piece of hoop-iron all the time he was there? It could not be, because Mrs. Keats cooked for him, and many a time he stated what a good cook she was; he had a grid-iron sent to him three or four days or perhaps a week after.
1989. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] Did you see it? I did, I saw it when it came down.
1990. *Capt. Hixson.*] And he complained to you about wanting a grid-iron at a certain time? He did, and he sent for it himself to Sydney.
1991. How long was it before it arrived? It might be four or five days.
1992. And you are quite sure he had other cooking utensils, and that the grid-iron was the only thing he was short of? Yes.
1993. *President.*] Did you receive applications from other persons for cooking utensils? They were from the hospital enclosure, not from the healthy ground.
1994. And were they sent into the hospital enclosure? They were; they were never taken into the store at all.
1995. Was any formal demand ever made by Dr. Caffyn for cooking utensils? That was the only thing, a grid-iron.
1996. And did you refuse to supply them? Certainly not.
1997. Did he ever tell you there were not a sufficient number of saucepans in the cooking-house? He never did.
1998. *Capt. Hixson.*] Did you supply him with any while he was there? Whatever he asked for he got; he had one of these large cooking-houses for the purpose of cooking for his people.
1999. *President.*] Did Keats ever apply to you for cooking utensils? No, it was not his place to apply for

- Mr. J. Carroll. for these things ; Dr. Caffyn was in charge of the healthy people, and Dr. Clune in charge of the hospital enclosure ; and they had a right to make requisitions for whatever they required.
- 27 Oct., 1881. 2000. Do you remember Keats asking you for saucepans ? I do not ; whenever I spoke to Keats he always said he was quite comfortable.
2001. Were the people supplied with a sufficient number of knives and forks, cups and saucers, and those sort of things ? Not at first ; they were not in the store till they were sent out from Sydney.
2002. Do you remember Monahan complaining that he had not enough knives and forks ? He did, and he was supplied as soon as they came up from Sydney.
2003. Do you know how long it was from the time he first made his application before he was supplied with them ? It might be three or four days.
2004. Do you think it was four weeks before he got them ? Certainly not.
2005. Had you any brushes and combs in the store for the use of the people ? No.
2006. Did anyone ever apply to you for brushes and combs ? They did, but I told them to apply to the doctor, and ask him to send a requisition to Sydney for them.
2007. Did the doctors ever apply to you for them ? No, I do not think so ; there were none ; they were never kept in the store.
2008. Do you remember Maher of the "Pinafore" applying to you for clothes ? I do very well, and he got clothes. I had a great deal of trouble with him ; he swam ashore half a dozen times. He was very abusive ; he would tell me I could go to a certain place, and he would do as he liked, and I might tell the police the same ; he did not care about them nor me either.
2009. Do you know if he was kept three weeks without clothes after he had applied for them ? He was not.
2010. Did you put him off from day to day, saying that you would give him some on the following day ? I might, if I thought he required them, for he was continually asking for clothes.
2011. *Captain Hixson.*] This man was sent down by Mr. Halstead, the owner of the steamer, and not by the Government, was he not ? Yes. When he applied to Dr. Alleyne he was told that Mr. Halstead, the owner of the "Pinafore," was the proper person to apply to.
2012. *President.*] Had Mr. Halstead any opportunities of communicating with the boat ? Yes, he had ; his ration boat was anchored some distance from the wharf, and could bring anything he required for the "Pinafore."
2013. Then do I understand you that you did not consider it your duty to supply Maher with the things he asked for ? I did not, though I did so on more than one occasion when I saw he wanted them ; he had no reason to complain.
2014. *Captain Hixson.*] You mean that you considered Maher to be differently situated from the people at the Quarantine Station, and that you had no right to supply him ? No, I don't think I had ; in fact Dr. Alleyne told me I was not.
2015. *President.*] You did not get instructions to supply Maher and the other man with what they wanted ? No, only with beds and provisions.
2016. Did they apply to you for cooking utensils ? No, they did not require them ; all those things were on board their vessel ; they were supplied by Mr. Halstead.
2017. Did they ask you for tobacco ? Yes, they got tobacco regularly, every time they asked for it.
2018. Were you present when Constable Cook came down to the Quarantine Station ? Yes.
2019. What were the instructions you issued with regard to Cook ? He was to go on board the "Faraway" at once.
2020. Did you communicate that to Cook ? I went alongside the "Pinafore" and told him so.
2021. Did he refuse to go on board the "Faraway" ? He refused to go on board, and threatened to shoot me if I went near him.
2022. Had he a revolver in his possession ? He had, and it was taken from him by the police the next day.
2023. Did he show it ? He did, but I believe it was not loaded.
2024. At the time he threatened to shoot you had he the revolver in his hand ? He had.
2025. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] Did he point it at you ? Well it was night, and I could not see at all.
2026. *President.*] What steps were taken then ? He was ordered to remain on board the "Pinafore" till I communicated with Dr. Alleyne. I did so, and then he was ordered ashore by Dr. Alleyne, and put into a tent on the beach.
2027. Were you present when the constables told him he would have to go on board the "Faraway" ? Yes, I was.
2028. Did you hear them say that if he did not go on board they would put the handcuffs on him ? Yes.
2029. What reply did he make ? He said he did not care ; he would not go on board for any of them.
2030. On what day did he arrive at the Quarantine Station,—was it on the Friday or Saturday ? I do not know the day of the week ; it was 8 or 9 o'clock at night.
2031. And how long was he kept in the "Pinafore" ? Until the next day.
2032. Did you say that a tent was provided for his reception ? Yes, it was all put up—an ordinance tent.
2033. Was it provided with bed and bedding ? He had an iron bedstead, mattress, pillows, and three blankets, and could have had more if he had asked for them.
2034. Whose duty was it to see that he got his food regularly ? A constable was told off for that purpose.
2035. *Captain Hixson.*] Do you know his name ? Three of them used to take turn-about.
2036. Do you know whether this constable attended properly to the man ? I never heard any complaint.
2037. Then is this the case, that when Cook refused to go on board the "Faraway" a tent was put up for him on the beach and a constable told off to attend upon him ? Yes, that is the case.
2038. *Dr. Jones.*] Did the constable go near him ? He brought his things and laid them down at a certain place near the tent, and then Cook came and took them away ; those were the rules that were laid down.
2039. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] Did Cook seem to be very sick ? He did not ; but Dr. Caffyn ordered him a bottle of beer every day for six days.
2040. *Captain Hixson.*] He was not helpless ? He was not.
2041. He was supposed to have small-pox at the time ? He was supposed to have it.
2042. And I suppose the man attending him did not like to go too close to him for fear of infection ? Yes, that was the reason ; the things were laid down at a certain place, and he was as well able to go for them as I am at this moment.

2043. Can you tell us the sort of food provided for Constable Cook at this time? He got bread, meat, tea and sugar, jam, anything that was in the store that he asked for; butter, preserved milk, anything he asked for. Mr. J. Carroll.  
27 Oct., 1881.

2044. Did you see him frequently or only occasionally? Half a dozen times a day, at least; I could see him from the store. The man was scarcely ever in his tent all day; he was about in the ground prescribed for him.

2045. Do you know whether he got sufficient bedding? Yes, I do, sir.

2046. How do you know? Because he never asked for more.

2047. Did he ask for anything? He did, often.

2048. Do you remember anything he asked for? He would call over to me if he wanted a tin of jam or a stick of tobacco, and I would take it and lay it down near him myself.

2049. Do you remember his being very hard up for towels? No, he was not; he had a couple of towels served out to him.

2050. When? A couple of days after he went into the tent, I believe; of course, being so close to me, he could ask for anything he wanted, and if I did not give it to him I was to blame.

2051. *President.*] You remember Hughes coming down to the Quarantine Station and being put on board the "Faraway"? Yes, I do.

2052. Did you accompany him to the "Faraway"? Yes, and gave him into the charge of the doctor.

2053. Were you aware that he went ashore after he had been on board the "Faraway" some time? Yes, he swam ashore from the "Faraway."

2054. How were you first informed that he was on shore? Dr. Walsh informed me.

2055. And what steps did you take to have him put back again? I had him arrested and put in a tent till I reported the matter to Dr. Alleyne, and he ordered Hughes to be put on board the "Faraway" immediately.

2056. Did you hear of his alarming the people on shore in any way? Yes; he was in the enclosure where his wife was, and alarmed all the people there. Some of them went out of their tents and went to Dr. Caffyn's quarters and reported the matter to him.

2057. When you had him taken back to the "Faraway" did you go alongside the "Faraway"? Yes, I did.

2058. And what did Dr. Walsh say to you? He said he could not do anything, and that the man would go ashore again. Hughes told me himself that he would go again, nothing would keep him.

2059. *Dr. Manning.*] Was there any reason why he should not go to see his wife? There was every reason; he was under a penalty under the Quarantine regulations—two years, I believe, in gaol.

2060. But he was going from an infected place to an infected place? The regulations state distinctly they are not to go from one part to the other.

2061. *President.*] After that did Hughes ask you to be allowed to go on shore? Yes he did, repeatedly, and whenever he did I always reported it to Dr. Alleyne, and he said he would get him ashore as soon as he could.

2062. Did you tell the constables to put handcuffs on him? Yes, they were ordered to be put on by Dr. Alleyne and the Inspector General of Police, because the police would not have done it for me without an order from the Inspector General. I sent a telegram to Sydney and got an answer back, at least the officer in charge of the police got an answer.

2063. Did you allow Hughes to go and see his wife? No, certainly not.

2064. Did you tell him that he might go, but that he must not touch her hand? No; he said he would go in spite of any one, and the police went up and arrested him at once.

2065. *Dr. Jones.*] That was the second time he went on shore? Yes.

2066. *President.*] While he was there were his children brought to see him? I do not know; they were in the healthy ground under Dr. Caffyn's charge.

2067. While Hughes was on shore did he ask you if he might go to the healthy enclosure? No, he never asked me; if he had I could not have given him leave.

2068. You are aware that leg-irons were afterwards put on him? Yes.

2069. Did you receive special instructions to do so? Yes, from the Inspector General and from Dr. Alleyne; the telegram from Dr. Alleyne was endorsed by the Inspector General.

2070. How long were these irons kept on? Two or three days.

2071. And how did you get instructions to remove them? The officer in charge of the police got instructions from the Inspector General.

2072. What means had you of lighting the "Faraway"? Kerosene oil.

2073. And who attended to the lights? The doctor's attendant on board.

2074. *Captain Hixson.*] Do you know how many lamps there were on board? Four or five; there was a good supply of lamps and some spare ones, and candles were supplied as well to the doctor.

2075. How do you know that? Because I sent them to him, a pound of sperm candles every second day.

2076. *President.*] Was the "Pinafore" under your orders? Oh, yes.

2077. And was Dr. Spencer? Yes.

2078. Do you know whether any patients suffering from small-pox were ever sent down from Sydney in open boats? They were.

2079. By whose orders was that done? That was done by the authorities in Sydney; I know nothing about it.

2080. Did you receive orders to send a boat up for that purpose? I did, from Dr. Alleyne.

2081. What was the nature of the order you received? The boat was to accompany the "Pinafore" for the purpose of bringing a patient down.

2082. Did you get any special instructions with regard to Mrs. Kelly and Mrs. Fisher being brought down in an open boat? No, I did not.

2083. Or Verdich? No, I did not; all the instructions I received were to send an open boat down.

2084. Was it the same boat? Yes.

2085. Was it watertight at the time? She might leak a little, but I think she was in a fit state if she was properly attended to.

2086. There were a great number of coffins taken down to the Quarantine Station, were there not? There were.

2087. Who ordered them? Dr. Alleyne, and there were more than were required, and I told Dr. Alleyne so; he sent down twenty-four—twelve of them were children's coffins.

- Mr. J. Carroll. 2088. Is that the full number of coffins that were sent down? It was not; there were a lot in the store-room besides.
- 27 Oct., 1881. 2089. How many were sent down since this outbreak of small-pox occurred? At least thirty or forty.
2090. Are they still there—those that have not been used? Yes, they are there still.
2091. Whose duty was it to see that the graves were properly dug? The police always attended to that; they did not dig the graves, but they saw that the grave-diggers did it properly.
2092. *Captain Hixson.*] How did it become the duty of the police? They were ordered by Dr. Alleyne; they were there to assist whenever they were required; they had nothing else to do.
2093. Did you order the police to do this duty? I did by Dr. Alleyne's orders.
2094. *President.*] Did you give orders about the depth of the graves? They were 6 or 8 feet deep, as deep as they could be.
2095. Do you know that they were dug to that depth? I do not know, I never saw the graves; the police told me they were.
2096. Who was in charge of the burials? Senior-constable Sullivan.
2097. *Captain Hixson.*] You say you never saw the graves;—did you not attend when burials took place? Certainly not, that was the doctor's business; I was not supposed to go near them.
2098. *President.*] Who made the arrangements for the burial of these people? They were conveyed from the wharf by the grave-diggers up to the burial-ground, and the constable accompanied them.
2099. And what service was performed at the burial? No service at all.
2100. Did no one read the burial service? No.
2101. But who had the general duty of supervising these things at the Quarantine Station? The doctors.
2102. Then you did not consider it a part of your duty to see that the burials were performed decently? No, I am not supposed to go near them.
2103. *Captain Hixson.*] Why—for fear of infection? Yes. I am merely supposed to go as far as the boundaries of the healthy ground—the boundary pillars—and communicate with the doctors.
2104. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] And you were not supposed to go into the burial-ground, as it was infected ground? Yes.
2105. *President.*] When these bodies were carried to the grave-yard, did they pass anywhere near to the healthy ground? They did. The people were supposed to be in their houses when the coffins passed.
2106. How near to the houses did the coffins go? About 100 yards.
2107. Were they not nearer to the houses at any time than that? Not if they went the right way. The doctor's orders were that all the people should be in their houses when the coffins went by.
2108. But the fact is that these coffins were carried to the grave-yard through the healthy ground? Yes, they were. There was no other way to get there.
2109. *Captain Hixson.*] Did the question ever arise of reading the burial service over these unfortunate people who died? No, no question of it ever arose; the fear of infection was so great that no person would go near them.
2110. *President.*] How did you arrive at the conclusion that it was the duty of the doctors to attend to the funerals? It is in the regulations; it has been always the case at any rate. It says in the regulations that the superintendent is not allowed to go outside the boundaries for fear of bringing infection to the people, and of course if I keep inside the boundaries I cannot go near the graves.
2111. Is there a boundary-line between the burial-ground and the healthy quarters? No, there is not. The burial-ground is in the healthy ground, but I am not allowed to go there for fear of infection.
2112. At the time that any funeral is taking place had the people in the healthy ground access to the burial-ground? Yes.
2113. They were allowed to go there? Yes.
2114. *Dr. Jones.*] And you could go there? No, because my residence is outside the Quarantine ground; I am only supposed to go to the boundary pillars to communicate with the doctors.
2115. *President.*] But is it not a fact that this building where Dr. Caffyn was living was inside the healthy ground? Yes, they are all inside the boundary pillars.
2116. Was it ever reported to you that the graves were not dug to a proper depth? It was not.
2117. Did you ever hear that the bodies buried in the old burying ground were so close to each other that it was almost impossible to dig the graves properly? I never did. There was plenty of room; there is a large space of ground where there never was a corpse.
2118. What is the area of the old burial-ground? Four or five acres, or more.
2119. *Captain Hixson.*] But we have been told here that there was an objection to the old burial-ground and that Dr. Foucart had selected a new one? Yes, he did.
2120. Then which are you referring to? The old ground.
2121. How many bodies do you think have been buried there during the last forty years? That has not been the burial-ground all the time I have been there. I don't suppose there have been more than 100 burials in that ground at any rate.
2122. Did you ever hear complaints of any smell or unpleasantness from the old ground? No, and I have been over it often and often.
2123. *President.*] Did you ever see a grave opened in the old burying-ground? Often.
2124. What was the depth of them? About 8 or 10 feet.
2125. What was the nature of the soil? Soft sandy soil.
2126. Was there any rock? No, unless there might be small pieces here and there that could be easily dug up with a spade.
2127. Do you think there was any necessity removing the burial-ground? No, I do not; it was a hobby of Dr. Foucart's.
2128. *Dr. Jones.*] Did the water percolate towards the healthy ground in wet weather? It might when there was very heavy rain. There was plenty of room to bury people in it for the next twenty years.
2129. But it is a fact that the level of the old burying ground is above that of the healthy ground? Yes.
2130. *Captain Hixson.*] In fact the slope of the old burying ground goes towards the healthy ground? Most of it goes towards the sea; very little of it goes towards the ground.
2131. *Dr. Manning.*] You said that Dr. Spencer was under your orders. Did you consider Dr. Walsh and

and Dr. Clune and Dr. Caffyn also under your orders? Every person on the Quarantine Station is supposed to be under my orders. Mr. J. Carroll.

2132. Did you ever point out to Dr. Caffyn and Dr. Clune that everything they required was to be requisitioned to you? Yes, and Dr. Caffyn has been in quarantine before and ought to know it. 27 Oct., 1881.

2133. *Captain Hixson.*] Were they in the habit of sending requisitions to you? They would send them to Dr. Alleyne.

2134. *President.*] The question I asked you was: Did you ever point out to Dr. Caffyn and Dr. Clune that they were to requisition you for what they required for the people under their charge and that they would be supplied with what was necessary? No, I told them they would have to requisition Dr. Alleyne.

2135. Were you present at the time that Dr. Alleyne had an interview with Dr. Clune on the ground; that was on the first Saturday? Yes, I was.

2136. Did you at that time hear Dr. Alleyne ask Dr. Clune to take charge of the patients in the hospital enclosure? Yes, I heard him order him to do so.

2137. How far was Dr. Alleyne then from Dr. Clune? Dr. Clune was on the hill in the enclosure and Dr. Alleyne was on the flat near the store, and they had to speak pretty loud to understand each other.

2138. In your opinion did Dr. Clune understand what Dr. Alleyne said? He did, but he did not seem willing to do it; he said he had no business to be there at all.

2139. Did you hear Dr. Clune consent to do the work? He did not consent.

2140. Did he refuse to do it? He did not refuse, but he grumbled at it.

2141. *Captain Hixson.*] He agreed to do it under coercion? Yes.

2142. *Dr. Jones.*] Did you hear Dr. Alleyne say anything about his being paid? He said he would be well paid for his labour.

2143. *President.*] Do you think it was clearly understood on that occasion that Dr. Clune was to take charge of the hospital enclosure? Yes, I do.

2144. Did he consent to do that? He did not refuse to do it, and the dispute was between Dr. Caffyn and Dr. Clune, because Dr. Clune thought Dr. Caffyn should have taken charge of the sick, and he of the healthy people.

2145. *Captain Hixson.*] Did these gentlemen have any altercation on the subject? Yes, they were always at it.

2146. *President.*] Did Dr. Caffyn consent to take charge of the healthy ground? Yes, he was very willing.

2147. Did you hear anything said about paying him? No, I don't think so; of course he knew he would get paid; that caused a great deal of jealousy between the two doctors.

2148. Did Dr. Clune offer to take charge of the healthy ground? Yes, he said he would do that at once; he did not want to take charge of the hospital enclosure, because he remarked that Dr. Caffyn was sent down as a Government doctor and he was not.

2149. Were you informed at any time that Dr. Clune had stated that the large building he occupied ought to be used as a hospital for the sick people? No; he always objected to leave it.

2150. Was he ever asked to leave it? I suggested it several times to Dr. Alleyne that the large building he occupied should be given up for the sick people, and that Dr. Clune should live in a tent.

2151. *Captain Hixson.*] What was the result? I never heard any more of it.

2152. *President.*] Were any of these houses on the Quarantine Station not watertight. Some of them.

2153. Were they in the healthy ground? Yes, the houses in the hospital ground were new buildings.

2154. Did you ever make any application to have them repaired? Yes; but it could not be done while the patients were in quarantine.

2155. I suppose the Quarantine Ground was originally intended for the use of ships only coming in from foreign ports? Yes.

2156. And the articles you were supplying from your store were such as would be required by passengers and others landing from those ships? Yes.

2157. And it was considered, I suppose, that people coming from ships in that way would be possessed of many articles of their own which need not be kept in the store? Yes.

2158. As soon as you found out that people were sent down from Sydney not possessed of such articles, did you take means to have them supplied? I directed the doctors to apply for them.

2159. *Captain Hixson.*] And I suppose you sometimes sent requisitions yourself apart from the doctor's requisitions? Yes, sometimes.

2160. What was the nature of those requisitions? Perhaps for mattresses and blankets.

2161. *Dr. Jones.*] Did you at any time, while Dr. Clune and Dr. Caffyn were in charge of their respective enclosures, show them these regulations (*See Appendix*)? No; I had only that one copy.

2162. Did you communicate to them the substance of them? Yes, and I knew Dr. Caffyn read through those regulations in quarantine, but Dr. Clune did not.

2163. But you communicated to Dr. Clune the substance of them? Yes, I did.

2164. *Captain Hixson.*] Some reference was made yesterday to drunkenness. Did you ever yourself see anyone drunk about the station during this late epidemic? No, unless Dr. Walsh and Dr. Clune.

TUESDAY, 1 NOVEMBER, 1881.

Present:—

DR. JONES,  
DR. MACLAURIN,

DR. MANNING,  
CAPT. HIXSON,

MR. STREET.

JOHN RENDELL STREET, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

John Spencer, Esq., M.R.C.S.E., and L.S.A. London, sworn and examined:—

2165. *President.*] You were employed by the Government in connection with the outbreak of small-pox, were you not? Yes. Dr. Spencer.

2166. In what capacity were you employed? Dr. Alleyne asked me to visit the sick, and I was first occupied among the Chinese in Waterloo; afterwards in visiting reported cases of small-pox. 1 Nov., 1881.

2167.



- Dr. Spencer. 2167. Were you further employed in any way? No, I visited cases that were reported to me.
- 1 Nov., 1881. 2168. And during the time that you were employed did you reside on board the "Pinafore"? No, I joined the "Pinafore" after I had been visiting the people. About 10 or 11 o'clock on a Saturday, some time in July, Dr. Alleyne said I must go down with the sick in the "Pinafore," and remain in the fore part of the vessel so as not to come in close contact with them, and that a special order would be obtained for me to return; that order did not come. I may mention that I was extremely ill on board that vessel. I was seventy-two days on board the "Pinafore," and was suffering very much during that time.
2169. Can you tell us why you remained on board so long? I must tell you that Dr. Alleyne asked me if I was willing to go into the enclosure. I said I was willing, but unable. I was ill at the time, so ill that I really thought I might not get over it.
2170. Was that said with a view to your taking charge of the patients? Yes, to take Dr. Clune's position.
2171. Do you remember about what time that was? It was about, I think, three or four weeks after I was first sent on board the "Pinafore," I cannot say exactly.
2172. Did you accompany Dr. Alleyne to the station when the patients were first sent to Quarantine? I went down at first I believe with the object of stopping at the Quarantine Station, but after Dr. Alleyne got ashore he made some other arrangement, and said I was to return, and he would find me some employment in Sydney.
2173. *Captain Hixson.*] You did not go ashore then with Dr. Alleyne? I did not go ashore.
2174. *President.*] Then you do not know personally what steps Dr. Alleyne took for the care of the ground further than that he told you your services would not be required down there? That my services would not be required, and that he would find me employment in Sydney. From that time I was employed in visiting the sick or cases that were reported and reporting upon them.
2175. Do you remember the date when you first went on board the "Pinafore"? It was on a Saturday, and I think it was the 18th or 19th, but I am not positive about the date; I know that it was on a Saturday.
2176. About a month after you were first engaged? Yes, about a month.
2177. Can you tell us why you remained so long in the "Pinafore," and why you did not live on shore during that time? Those were my instructions; my clothes were ordered to be taken off as soon as I got on board, and I felt the cold bitterly. I have always been accustomed to wear flannel, and I got nothing but a cotton shirt. I could not get sufficient clothes; I was wearing a gaol shirt and shoes, and everything of that class were given me.
2178. By whom were they given to you? By Mr. Carroll.
2179. You have not told us yet why you remained on board so long? Well, my belief was that I should get an order to return.
2180. *Captain Hixson.*] You thought you would be released sooner by remaining on board the "Pinafore" than if you went to the Quarantine Station? Yes, that was my impression.
2181. *President.*] Did you ever apply to leave the vessel? I did not apply for this reason—I thought by remaining in the vessel I might get my release sooner. I was never requested to go ashore.
2182. You were desirous then of being released from your duties? I was most desirous.
2183. Did you have any communication with Dr. Alleyne in reference to your desire to be released? Only on the occasion when I was asked by telegram whether I was willing to go into the enclosure.
2184. Then that was the second occasion on which you were asked to go into the enclosure? No, I was only asked once.
2185. But you said said that when you first went down with Dr. Alleyne it was with the object of going into the enclosure? Yes, but I had orders to return. Dr. Alleyne, now I recollect, asked me to go into the enclosure three or four weeks after I had gone down there.
2186. Did you prefer remaining on board the "Pinafore" to going ashore and taking charge of the patients? Well I was too ill to undertake the duty, and I did not like going ashore at the time.
2187. Did you ever apply to be allowed to have a tent on shore to live in? No.
2188. Can you tell us why the clothes you wore down to the "Pinafore" were all taken from you? I had a paper in my hand from Dr. Alleyne to this effect: "Supply Dr. Spencer with a new suit of clothes." As soon as I arrived I handed this to Mr. Carroll, and he brought the things down to me, and I took everything off and put them on.
2189. Did you receive any further supply of clothing during the time you were in the "Pinafore"? I think once I had a flannel shirt.
2190. But with that exception you received no other clothing? No other clothing.
2191. Then you wore that suit the whole time, seventy-two days? Yes.
2192. What arrangements had you on board for getting your clothes washed? There were no arrangements made all.
2193. *Dr. Manning.*] Can you give us any reason why your own clothes were taken away, and an order given to you for a new suit? Not the slightest.
2194. *Captain Hixson.*] Had you been in contact with people suffering from small-pox? No.
2195. *Dr. Manning.*] Did this occur when you first went to the "Pinafore"? When I first went down early in the morning, I handed to Mr. Carroll the order from Dr. Alleyne to supply me with a new suit of clothes.
2196. Was any explanation made to you when this piece of paper was handed to you? Not a word, not a syllable was said.
2197. *Dr. Jones.*] Did Dr. Alleyne hand you the paper? Yes, he gave it to me at the Australian Club.
2198. *Dr. Manning.*] Then who told you to take off the clothes you had on and put on the new suit? Mr. Carroll must have done that, because he handed me the clothes.
2199. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] Did you ask for a new suit? No, I did not want a new suit, my clothes were very nice clothes.
2200. *Dr. Manning.*] And what became of your own clothes? They were taken away and burned.
2201. *Captain Hixson.*] Are you quite sure you had not been in communication with cases of small-pox? No, I do not believe I had.
2202. *Dr. Jones.*] Had you not been called upon to see cases that were suspected? Yes.
2203. *President.*] Do you think it was intended to keep you clothes only until your duty on board the "Pinafore" was over, and then return them? They did not subject them to any disinfecting process, because their object was to destroy them.

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2204. *Dr. Manning.*] When you went on board the "Pinafore" the first day, did you understand that you were only going for the one trip? I understood that I was to have a special order to return. Dr. Spencer.
2205. And when did you expect to get that special order? I expected it would be on the following Monday or Tuesday; I did not know when. 1 Nov., 1881.
2206. *President.*] Were your instructions given to you in writing or verbally? Verbally. Dr. Alleyne went away to the House to see the Minister to get the special order, and they had all gone to a ball.
2207. *Dr. Manning.*] Was any arrangement made with you either at your interview with Dr. Alleyne or at any subsequent time with regard to the rate of remuneration you were to receive? I was to be paid liberally.
2208. But no definite arrangement was made as to the exact sum? No.
2209. And when were you informed that you were to be treated liberally? When I was engaged.
2210. But was that at the time you were engaged to visit reported cases of small-pox in Sydney, or when you went on board the "Pinafore"? When I was first engaged the arrangement was that I should be treated liberally.
2211. Was any subsequent arrangement made? No.
2212. *Captain Hixson.*] Then you were engaged for any duties upon which Dr. Alleyne might employ you? I was engaged purposely to go down with the sick, as Dr. Alleyne said it was necessary for a medical man to be on board, and I went up and returned many times, two or three times a week.
2213. *President.*] You have stated that you expressed a desire to be relieved from your duties on board the "Pinafore"? I stated several times that I was very ill.
2214. Did you apply to be relieved from your duties? I did not know whom to apply to; I had no opportunity of applying.
2215. Did you not see Dr. Alleyne again after that? No, I did not see him.
2216. What communication did you receive from him? I received a telegram to this effect—"Are you willing to attend to the sick in the enclosure, and take the duties of Dr. Clune"?
2217. What reply did you make to that? I said I was sick, that I was not able to attend to the duties.
2218. Did you send that reply back by telegram? I gave it to Carroll; he took it down and I believe he sent it.
2219. During the time you were on board the "Pinafore" from whom did you receive your orders as to matters connected with your duties? From Mr. Carroll. This would be the order to the engineer: "Get steam up and, Doctor, you will go with her." She generally went off at 6 in the morning.
2220. *Captain Hixson.*] Were those instructions given personally or by letter? Personally.
2221. So that you frequently saw Carroll? Yes, but I was not very near him; he spoke from a distance sometimes from the wharf, which was a long way off.
2222. *President.*] Are you still employed in the same capacity? I have just got my release to-day.
2223. Under what circumstances did you obtain your release from your duties? I had orders to attend here on a certain day, that is to-day.
2224. But did that terminate your agreement with the Government? No, I had twenty-one days in the healthy ground before I could be released.
2225. Did you receive any notice from the Government that your duties would terminate at any time? No.
2226. Then under what circumstances did you go into the healthy ground to undergo this period of preparation for release. Who instructed you to go into the healthy ground and remain there for twenty-one days? I have not the slightest remembrance.
2227. *Dr. Manning.*] Have you been employed by the Government on former occasions? Yes, I was five years visiting surgeon to H.M. Gaol at Port Macquarie.
2228. And when did your connection with that institution cease? About two years ago.
2229. When the gaol was disestablished? Yes.
2230. *President.*] Do you remember visiting Mrs. Bonnor's residence on one occasion? Yes, I went there I think on the Monday.
2231. Did you go there with the view of ascertaining whether Mrs. Bonnor had small-pox? I received a card with the name of a doctor on it, a qualified doctor, and I went and saw her; she mentioned that a doctor had been there, but that he was afraid to go near her.
2232. How close did you go to Mrs. Bonnor on that occasion? To the bedside.
2233. And you were able to ascertain that she was suffering from small-pox? My opinion was that she was suffering from small-pox.
2234. And you directed the police to take her into quarantine? Yes.
2235. Did you also see Mrs. Kelly? She was taken the night before I went to the "Pinafore."
2236. And did you make an examination of her? Yes; my opinion was that she was suffering from small-pox.
2237. And you ordered her to be removed also? I did not order these parties to go down, I reported them.
2238. *Captain Hixson.*] To whom did you report it? I wrote the report and left it with the police.
2239. Did you ask Mrs. Kelly to come out into the street? No, she was at the door.
2240. Did you go into her house? I did not, I remained outside.
2241. And you were sufficiently close to enable you to form the opinion that she was suffering from small-pox? I was.
2242. *President.*] During the time you were on board the "Pinafore" were any patients towed behind the steamer in open boats? No, there were not.
2243. *Dr. Jones.*] You accompanied Mrs. Kelly and Mrs. Bonnor, did you not? Yes, but I remained in the fore part of the vessel according to Dr. Alleyne's instructions.
2244. *President.*] And after that day did you have medical charge of the people who were being removed in the "Pinafore," and attend them during their passage down? Yes; on two occasions I carried children in my arms, holding them during the whole passage, because I thought it was not right to leave them as there was no convenience for them, and I nursed them myself the whole way.
2245. Do you consider that every precaution was taken and everything done to make their passage as comfortable as it was possible to do? I do.
2246. *Captain Hixson.*] Did you hear any complaints from them while they were being taken down? Not a syllable.
2247. *President.*] We have it in evidence—and are anxious that you should have an opportunity of knowing

- Dr. Spencer. knowing that it is in evidence—that while you were on board the “Pinafore” you declined to wash yourself; that you wore one shirt fifty-one days, and that when a Crimean shirt was given to you you took off the one you were wearing, put on the clean shirt and were about to put on the dirty one over it;—is that the case? It is quite untrue; I may mention that I had three shirts, a flannel one, a Crimean shirt, and another; I forgot that circumstance.
- 1 Nov., 1881. 2248. Did you hear the men complain that they declined to remain on board with you because you were in a dirty condition? No.
2249. You knew Maher on board the “Pinafore”? Yes.
2250. *Captain Hixson.*] Do you know under what circumstances he left the vessel? Yes, he was incapacitated for his duty; he jumped overboard under the influence of drink, and swam out to the “Faraway.” Carroll brought him back the next day. He came and said, “Where is Maher?” I said, “I have not seen him.” Mick was coming down the rocks, and Carroll said, “Haul the boat off and don’t go ashore any more.” The next morning he was ordered up, but he wanted to go to the wharf to get coals and water. Constable Sullivan said, “If you go on shore I have orders from the Inspector General of Police to put you in irons; I have got those instructions from the Inspector General of Police and not from Mr. Carroll.”
2251. Had you often seen Maher under the influence of drink? Yes; a telegram came down to me to report the state he was in.
2252. Where did Maher obtain the means of getting drunk? First of all he got some from Mr. Carroll; then he went to the “Faraway” and got some there; and then he got some from the enclosure.
2253. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] From whom did he get it in the enclosure? Well, it was said that he got it from Dr. Clune, but I did not know whether that was the case or not.
2254. *Captain Hixson.*] Had he such a craving for drink that he would go anywhere for it? He had a dreadful craving for it and would do anything for it. I may tell you that he knocked me down once and the policemen standing on the wharf saw it. Whenever he had to take a body ashore from the “Faraway” the “Pinafore” was employed for that purpose; he used to get spirits there, and then when he landed it he got spirits again.
2255. *Capt. Hixson.*] I suppose it was found necessary to fortify him with spirits before he would come in contact with the corpse;—is that the case? Yes. He was always ill or pretended to be ill, and a great deal of sympathy was extended to him. He seemed to want spirits.
2256. Then you give us to understand that he would take advantage of every opportunity to get drink? Yes.
2257. Did you often see him drunk? Well, he took it to excess.
2258. Did you see anybody else drink on board the “Pinafore”? There was a young man on board who used to drink with him, but I don’t think he drank to excess.
2259. *President.*] Were you allowed stimulants on board? I believe I was, but I never had them.
2260. *Capt. Hixson.*] Did stimulants come on board for you? I do not know whether they came for me, but I passed them.
2261. Can you tell us what quantity came on board, say during a week? None have come on board since Dr. Beattie came, except half a bottle, which was brought by Sergeant Logan on one occasion when the weather was very rough.
2262. *President.*] You were asked by Dr. Alleyne to report upon Maher’s condition? Yes. I said he had a cold. I did not like to say he was drinking in his presence. I was afraid to do that; he was a dangerous man.
2263. *Capt. Hixson.*] Can you say whether he left the “Pinafore” of his own accord or was turned away? When he had orders to haul off from the shore and was not allowed to go ashore when he liked, he could not get his grog then.
2264. *President.*] Did he then resign his situation? Yes. When he found he could not get these indulgences he resigned.
2265. During the time you were on board had you to take your meals with this man and his mate, or were arrangements made for your meals separately? There was no arrangement made at all. When the food was cooked he took three plates, gave one to me and one to his mate, and took one himself.
2266. Then you had to depend upon him entirely for your food on board? Yes, I had; but I could have done it myself.
2267. *Capt. Hixson.*] Did you have any altercations with the people on board the “Pinafore,” or did you live peaceably? Well, this man knocked me down one day; I gave him no provocation, and do not know what he did it for. I believe he did not know what he was doing.
2268. *President.*] Did you make any report to Carroll that this man was in the habit of getting drunk and becoming violent in his conduct? No. It was witnessed by everyone on the wharf, and I thought it was not necessary to say any more.
2269. Are you going back to the Station? No.

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Senior-constable James Sullivan sworn and examined:—

- Senior-constable Sullivan. 2270. *President.*] On what day did you go to the Quarantine Station? On the 24th of last June.
- 1 Nov., 1881. 2271. And you have been there ever since? Yes.
2272. Were you in charge of the police on the ground during the time you were there? Yes.
2273. Subsequently to the beginning of June last did you hear of any complaints among the people as to their treatment on the ground? There were a few.
2274. Were they complaints which were in your opinion of a reasonable character or otherwise? Some of them were.
2275. What do you consider the chief ground of complaint that appeared to you to be reasonable? Some of the women complained of a want of change of clothing. They did not appear to have enough.
2276. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] Did they complain to you? No. That is what I heard *en passant*.
2277. *President.*] Did you observe anything that appeared to you to be a hardship to the people there? No. It is the way the place is laid out, the way the houses are situated, and the rough state they are in—one large room without partitions for families. That was the main complaint, I think.
2278. During the time you were there was it a portion of your duty to see to the burials of the people who

who died? I did it, not because it was a portion of my duty but to assist Mr. Carroll more than anything else.

2279. It has been stated that the graves were not dug to the usual depth. Did you observe anything of that. No, sir. I think that is false. I saw them, everyone, except that of an infant, and they were all I think 5 or 6 feet. On one occasion I went down to see a grave and it was not deep enough, and I sent to the grave-diggers and told them to deepen it 2 feet. But there was one occasion when I was told that the grave of an infant had not been dug deep enough.

2280. Did you ever experience any disagreeable smell from the grave-yard? Never, and the police quarters are about 135 yards from the place.

2281. Did the grave-yard appear to you to be full, so that there was no room for more graves? No, but there had been no uniformity, and sometimes in digging a grave they would come across a coffin. In such cases we widened the grave so that the second coffin might be laid alongside the first. I noticed that in two instances only; they had been dug in a hurry.

2282. Was there any difficulty in sinking to the proper depth from the presence of rock or stone? No; it is sandy soil.

2283. Did you notice any intemperance on the ground while you were down there? Never, except on one occasion.

2284. Was there much breaking of bounds? No, sir; I never had occasion to report a case. I recollect Dr. Foucart remarking one day that he thought one of my men was intoxicated, but he was entirely mistaken; it was the man's manner; he was a total abstainer, but of a very excitable temperament.

2285. Dr. Foucart has stated that this man informed him that he had smuggled spirits on to the ground;—did you hear that? No; he could have done so, there are plenty of boats going by; I don't say it could not be done, but I never saw it.

2286. Did you attend the funerals personally? I did, every one, except one—that of an infant; as I have mentioned, either I or Senior-constable Mackay invariably attended.

2287. Was any burial service read at these funerals? No; we did not know to what denominations the people who were buried belonged to; in some cases we did not even know their names, and only got them the next day from the papers. Then I got their names and ages put up on wooden boards about 4 x 2 feet. We had them on stone at first, but we found that too tedious to continue, and we used wooden boards.

2288. You remember Hughes swimming ashore? Yes.

2289. Did you receive any instructions to put him in irons? Yes.

2290. From whom did you receive those instructions? From Dr. Alleyne, and also from the Inspector General of Police. The minute was sent by Dr. Alleyne to the Inspector General's Office, signed by him, and forwarded to me through Mr. Carroll.

2291. Did Hughes give much trouble down there. Was he violent at all? No, not while he was on shore, not at all.

2292. Did you ever see Maher of the "Pinafore" intoxicated? I did on one occasion.

2293. Was that on board or on shore? Well, both; he came ashore and was very abusive to Mr. Carroll; afterwards he went into the bush to sleep off his drunkenness, and we found him and sent him on board.

2294. Did you ever see him use any violence to Dr. Spencer? No.

2295. I suppose the "Pinafore" was in sight of the shore and you could pretty well see what took place on board? Yes, about 50 yards.

2296. Could you see her from the police station? No; that is 460 yards away up a steep hill; but we were always down on the beach. Some of the men would be there if I was not there myself.

2297. You had an opportunity of seeing the quality of the food sent down there. The police generally had the duty of cutting it up prior to its distribution? Yes.

2298. Did you consider the food to be generally of good quality? Yes, generally.

2299. And did you consider the distribution among the people down there was a fair one? Yes.

2300. Did the police get a better share than the others? We got ours separately; every other day a quantity of meat was sent down marked "police"; on one occasion the side of a bullock was sent down and we had to take our proportion of it, but generally the groceries and all other articles were sent down for us separately.

2301. You do not consider that any favouritism was shown in the distribution? No.

2302. And you do not think that when this side of beef was sent down the police got the best part? Not intentionally; but I had not a butcher among the men, and they were not skilled in cutting it up.

2303. On some occasions you had to carry the meat for a patient—Cook, for instance, and leave it on a stone at some little distance from his tent? Yes.

2304. Was it ever left in such a way that it remained there for some little time? No, I do not think so, because the board where it was laid was close to his tent.

2305. Did you know that the meat for the other patients was left on a stone at some distance from them? They used to come down for it themselves, and of course if they did not come it was left; we made a table afterwards.

2306. Was any notice given to the people that the meat would be cut up at a certain time, and that they had to come and get their supplies? Yes, directly the ration boat came in they knew they had to come soon.

2307. *Dr. Jones.*] But was not it the practice to cut up the meat and leave it on a stone, and then cooe to the people? Yes, there was a large smooth slab of rock where it was left, and then they came and took it away; but that was for some of the patients in the second-class quarters.

2308. *Capt. Hixson.*] Is this rock you speak of an objectionable place to put meat on? Oh, no; it is a large bald-faced rock, perfectly smooth, and it could not retain any dirt or sand.

2309. It was there, I suppose, because the people who took it could not go outside the boundary? Yes.

2310. *Dr. Jones.*] What means were used to inform the people that the meat was there? We would cooe to them, and they would answer and come and get it.

2311. You waited till they did answer? Yes; of course they might be engaged in getting firewood or something, and then it would remain on the rock.

2312. *Capt. Hixson.*] Did you notice any great scarcity of cooking utensils? Yes; there were not sufficient; it was more the places to cook in and the way they were fixed—three very rough galleys with large boilers in them.

Senior-  
constable  
Sullivan,  
Nov., 1881.

Senior-  
constable  
Sullivan.  
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2313. It appears then that there were certain articles deficient? Yes.
2314. *President.*] Did it ever come within your observation that Carroll was disinclined to give the people the articles they applied for? Well, he used to say he would give them the articles when he got them from Sydney.
2315. Are you aware whether he ever refused to give people articles they applied for that he had in the store? I do not know what he had in the store; it was a kind of sanctum; he objected to anyone going into it.
2316. *Capt. Hixson.*] He appeared to be unduly careful of the stores under his charge? Yes; he never left the door for an instant without locking it.
2317. Did you have any difficulty in getting what you wanted from Carroll in the way of stores? We never required any; our supplies were sent separately by Mr. Kidman.
2318. Did you ever want towels? No; we had to bring those ourselves.
2319. *President.*] You were not in the habit of obtaining your stores from Mr. Carroll then? No; they come direct from Mr. Kidman, and I signed for them when they came; the rations came the same every day.
2320. *Capt. Hixson.*] Did you hear many complaints on the ground to the effect that people could not get stores from Mr. Carroll? I did; I heard complaints all round, but I could not particularize one more than another; the people seemed dissatisfied and uncomfortable.
2321. Did you think those complaints were reasonable or unreasonable? Some of them were reasonable, and some were not; I believe they could have had more of the luxuries of life if Mr. Carroll had asked for them, such as eggs, cocoa, and so on; they seemed to have sufficient tea and sugar, butter, beef, and bread.
2322. *President.*] You had opportunities of seeing Dr. Caffyn during the time he was there? Yes.
2323. Did you consider that he did all in his power to make the people comfortable and provided with necessaries? I did; he was exceedingly attentive.
2324. *Capt. Hixson.*] If the people in his charge were uncomfortable, to whom do you attribute the fault? I should think it must be someone in Sydney; he had no medical comforts or medicine chest; nothing but what was in the store.
2325. Was there any sickness in that part of the Quarantine ground of which Dr. Caffyn had charge? There was not, with the exception of two cases that broke out, which were immediately removed to the hospital enclosure.
2326. Are you aware whether Dr. Caffyn was in the habit of requisitioning direct for such things as he required? No; I think he used to apply for them through Mr. Carroll; I am sure he did not requisition direct.
2327. Did Mr. Carroll's duties appear to you to be of a very onerous character? Well, he made them onerous himself; he would not allow anyone to help him; he took the whole responsibility upon himself; for instance, he would keep the mail-bag a long time without allowing one of us to help him to open it; the man who is there now appears to get through the duties easily enough.
2328. You think then he could have made better arrangements for the comfort of the people if he had not taken so much upon himself? Yes.
2329. Do you remember what was the greatest number of people he had to do for? About 112, I think, at one time.
2330. And what is about the number now? I suppose about forty; I don't think there are forty all told, doctors, policemen, and all.
2331. Is there a marked improvement now in the comfort of the place from what there was at first? Oh, yes.
2332. When did you notice that this improvement first came about? After Dr. Beattie came down; he appeared to get everything he asked for.
2333. Do you know whether Carroll could not get what he asked for? No, sir; I could not say; I know the things did not come.
2334. Did you find Dr. Beattie more accessible, in the way of procuring things, than Mr. Carroll? Yes; if people want things they go to the store and get them, and if they are not in the store they are sent for from Sydney.

THURSDAY, 3 NOVEMBER, 1881.

Present:—

DR. JONES,		DR. MANNING,
DR. MACLAURIN,		CAPT. HIXSON,
MR. STREET.		

JOHN RENDELL STREET, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Louis Joseph Coghlan, Telegraph Operator, sworn and examined:—

- Mr. L. J. Coghlan. 2335. *President.*] You are in charge of the telegraph office at the Quarantine Station? Yes.
2336. How long have you been there? Going on for five months, sir, but I have not been in charge five months yet.
- 8 Nov., 1881. 2337. How long have you been in charge? Since the 27th August.
2338. During the whole time you have been there you have had an opportunity of seeing the telegrams sent through the office? Yes.
2339. Were there many sent by the patients on the ground to their friends in Sydney? Yes.
2340. Did you receive any orders with reference to the withholding of telegrams sent by the people? Yes.
2341. Can you tell us the nature of those instructions? I received instructions from Mr. Carroll to show him all the telegrams that came from the patients on the ground, as he had instructions from the Under Secretary to see all telegrams passing through.
2342. Then it was your practice so show all telegrams to Mr. Carroll before they were despatched? Yes.

2343.

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2343. Were any of these telegrams withheld? There were some by Mr. Carroll's orders.
2344. Was Mr. Carroll in the habit of altering telegrams sometimes? Yes, sir.
2345. Do you remember the nature of the telegrams that were either withheld or altered? They were those concerning small-pox.
2346. Then, with that exception, the telegrams, went freely? Yes, sir.
2347. We should like to know a little more particularly of the telegrams concerning small-pox? Some telegrams came down out of the enclosure from persons stating that they had not got small-pox, and I showed them to Mr. Carroll, and he said, "This is not allowable." I said, "I have received no instructions from the head of my department to withhold telegrams"; and he said he had received instructions from the Under Secretary, but I never saw a telegram to that effect.
2348. But such a telegram may have been sent by the operator then in charge without your knowing it? Yes, sir.
2349. Was any telegram relating to small-pox sent after this? Yes.
2350. Can you tell us the nature of that telegram? One was sent by Mrs. Bonnor to her friends, stating that she had not small-pox. It was sent without being shown to Mr. Carroll.
2351. Did anything occur in consequence of that telegram being sent? Yes; there was a paragraph in the paper about it.
2352. Was it after that you received instructions not to send any more telegrams without showing them to him? No, before that.
2353. Did you receive any further instructions after that telegram appeared in the Sydney papers? No, nothing further, only Mr. Carroll told the other operator and myself to show them all to him.
2354. Then you never saw any telegram either altered or kept back, unless it was from patients regarding small-pox? No, only those.
2355. *Dr. Jones.*] Why was an exception made in the case of Mrs. Bonnor? Well, the other operator thought it was not right that patients not having small-pox—and the doctor saying so—should not send messages to their friends to say they were not sick. I was not in the office at the time that telegram was sent.
2356. Where is that operator now? In the Sydney office.
2357. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] That is, he told you that was his idea? Yes.
2358. *Dr. Jones.*] Were all the messages delivered to you in the first instance before Mr. Carroll saw them, or did Mr. Carroll see them first? In some cases I saw them first, and in others he did; the police used to take them from the enclosure and bring them to me and to Mr. Carroll, whichever was the nearest. Sometimes Mr. Carroll would be in the store and they would be brought to me, and I would take them to Mr. Carroll.
2359. Have you any idea of the number of telegrams that came from the patients every day? In those times there were about twenty-five.
2360. *President.*] Was there any other restriction placed on the sending of telegrams by the patients? Yes; they should not be too long, all repetitions should be avoided.
2361. Otherwise the patients were allowed to telegraph freely to their friends? Yes.
2362. *Capt. Hixson.*] Did you ever hear any complaints about not being allowed to telegraph? No, sir; except one from Dr. Clune.
2363. In reference to what telegram was that? I cannot remember the wording of it, but it was to Sir Henry Parkes, to get Dr. Clune out of the enclosure. He asked me to take the telegram down, and I did so, and then a few minutes after he asked me to tear it up.
2364. How did you get intercourse with Dr. Clune? He used to come to the fence.
2365. And speak to you from the inside of the enclosure when you were on the outside? Yes.
2366. He asked you not to send it? He asked me not to send it.
2367. Do you know anything of a telegram that was partially sent—a certain portion of it being erased and not sent? Yes.
2368. What part of it was rubbed out? That referring to the patients with small-pox.
2369. What was it? I do not remember it now. About seven or eight words were rubbed out.
2370. By whom? By Mr. Carroll.
2371. Do you know why Mr. Carroll rubbed those words out? The only reason he gave me was that he had received instructions from the Under Secretary to do so.
2372. To prevent information going up from the patients which he considered objectionable? Yes.
2373. *President.*] Do you remember any portion of a telegram from Dr. Clune worded as follows:—"All right, but still treated as a criminal." Do you remember a telegram to that effect? I remember a telegram in which he referred to himself as being kept like a prisoner.
2374. Was that telegram sent? No.
2375. Why was it not sent? Mr. Carroll ordered me not to send it.
2376. Did Dr. Clune ask you to withhold it? Yes, afterwards, either to tear it up or withhold it.
2377. *Dr. Jones.*] As far as you can remember, were there replies received to most of the telegrams sent to the patients? No; there were no replies at all, except in three or four cases.
2378. *Capt. Hixson.*] As a rule there were far more sent to Sydney than from Sydney to the Quarantine Station? Yes; about twenty telegrams more were sent to Sydney than were received at the station.
2379. *President.*] Was any charge made to the patients for sending these telegrams? No, they were free.
2380. When was the telegraph office first opened down there? On the 23rd June.
2381. And what hours was it kept open? From half-past 8 o'clock in the morning till 10 o'clock at night, and sometimes I used to keep it open all night.
2382. You had many opportunities, I suppose, of seeing Dr. Clune and talking to him across the fence? Yes, two or three times a day.
2383. How far were you from the fence when you used to talk to Dr. Clune? About 5 yards.
2384. Did he appear to be labouring under great excitement while he was there? Yes.
2385. Did he appear ill? He told me he was ill, but he did not seem ill at the time.
2386. What was the impression you formed from the state of Dr. Clune? I thought it was through his being confined, and being anxious to get away from the enclosure; sometimes he was nearly crying when he came down to the fence.
2387. And you thought the excitement arose entirely from his being detained in the enclosure? Yes; he said he was forced to go there, and was always talking about losing his practice in town.
2388. Did it ever occur to you that Dr. Clune was intemperate? No, sir, it did not; but after he came out of the enclosure I formed a slight idea, while he was on the flat in front of my office. 2389.

- Mr. L. J. Coghlan. 2389. Did you ever see him intemperate there? No; but he looked very much like it, though I could not say he was.
- 3 Nov., 1881. 2390. *Capt. Hixson.*] During your intercourse with Dr. Clune—and you say you saw him two or three times a day and talked to him across the fence—did it appear to you that he took an interest in the patients under his charge in the enclosure? I could not say.
2391. There has been a complaint that coffins have been unnecessarily exposed;—did you see anything of that? Yes.
2392. Will you tell us what you saw? I saw six large coffins leaning against the fence near the gate, and some small ones, I believe, inside of them.
2393. And how long were they there—do you remember? A good week, to my knowledge.
2394. I suppose they were passed into the enclosure from the outside? Yes, they were passed in there from the vessel that brought them from Sydney.
2395. Whose duty do you think it should have been to take them away? I believe it was Livesey and Cornelius who should have taken them away from the gate; they were the attendants inside.
2396. Can you tell us why they did not do so? No, I could not.
2397. Under whose orders would those men be? Under Dr. Clune's.
2398. And I suppose if Dr. Clune had given an order to the grave-diggers to remove them they could have been taken away at once? Yes.
2399. The people outside could not of course reach them? No; they would not be allowed to touch them on any pretence whatever.
2400. The responsibility rested entirely with the people inside the enclosure? Yes.
2401. *President.*] Was it made the subject of remark among the people outside that these coffins were left exposed to view in that way? Yes.
2402. *Capt. Hixson.*] What took place with reference to those remarks? Two or three of the men said it was a shame to see them lying there, and that they ought to be removed out of sight.
2403. Did they appeal to anyone to have that done? No, not to my knowledge.
2404. Then all you heard were complaints, and nothing was done? Well, they could not do anything, except through the people inside the enclosure.
2405. Did you see other coffins lying about, because we have it in evidence that when goods were sent down to the Quarantine Station, if there happened to be any spare room a coffin would be packed in. Did you see anything of coffins sent down indiscriminately in that way? No.
2406. And I take it that from your position you saw almost everything that came down? Yes; my office is opposite the stone jetty.
2407. *Dr. Jones.*] Did Mr. Carroll, or anyone else outside the enclosure, expostulate with Dr. Clune about these coffins lying about? Not to my knowledge.
2408. Who supplied you with your necessities? Mr. Carroll.
2409. *Dr. Jones.*] Did you have any trouble in getting what you wanted? No, sir.
2410. *Capt. Hixson.*] Do you know of anyone else who had difficulty in getting what he wanted? No; I was in the store a great part of the time.
2411. Do you know whether the people down there were prone to complain—whether they would complain at trifles or not? They would complain at the least trifle at all.
2412. Did it come under your personal observation that any great hardships were suffered by any of the people there? No.
2413. And you are about the healthy ground and all through it? Yes.
2414. Do you go into any other part? No, only the healthy ground and the cabin enclosure.
2415. *Dr. M'Laurin.*] In fact, all over the ground, except the hospital enclosure? Yes.
2416. *President.*] Did Dr. Clune send requisitions for articles for the patients through your office? Yes, through Mr. Carroll.
2417. Was he in the habit of sending them frequently? Yes, through Mr. Carroll.
2418. Did Dr. Caffyn send many? No, not many; I do not remember any requisitions from him; he may have sent them through the other operator.
2419. Was there much delay in sending these requisitions? No.
2420. How many do you suppose you sent for Dr. Clune? A great number; I cannot remember exactly how many.
2421. And were they for medicines? No.
2422. What were they for principally? The messages I took from him were generally to his wife; I never received any requisitions for medicines from him; they were signed by Mr. Carroll.
2423. But a large number of requisitions were sent on behalf of Dr. Clune by Mr. Carroll? Yes.
2424. And you say there was no delay in sending them? No.
2425. Did you ever notice whether these things came down promptly by the steamer? Yes, except on one or two occasions since Mr. Logan has been there.

Joseph Aloysius Beattie, Esq., L.K. and Q.C.P., and L.R.C.S., Ireland, 1878, Medical Superintendent, Quarantine Station, sworn and examined:—

- Dr. J. Beattie. 2426. *President.*] You are a legally qualified medical practitioner of New South Wales? Yes.
- 3 Nov., 1881. 2427. And you went to the Quarantine Station on the 9th September, I think, as Medical Superintendent? Yes, on the 9th September,
2428. From whom did you take the charge? From Dr. Alleyne.
2429. Was any local doctor on the ground? Dr. Foucart was there and Dr. Spencer, and Dr. Day in the hospital enclosure, and Dr. Robert Beattie in the "Faraway." I did not take over the charge then formally from Dr. Foucart. Dr. Alleyne instructed Dr. Foucart to show me round and make me acquainted with the routine of the station and the situation of the different people in the healthy ground, the cabin enclosure, and the hospital enclosure.
2430. Did you find much dissatisfaction among the people in the healthy ground at the time you took charge? There was considerable dissatisfaction.
2431. What did their principal complaints consist of? Well, they were so numerous and so diverse that they comprehended everything. Some of them were very frivolous, and such as persons would make who are anxious to find fault,

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2432. Did you take any steps to remedy these complaints? Yes.
2433. What was the nature of the more grave complaints made by the people there? That they could not get the necessary supply of underclothing, and with regard to certain articles of food.
2434. What steps did you take to have these complaints remedied? I supplied everything that was asked for, not being particular as to whether they were really necessities or luxuries.
2435. Did you find the means of supplying these things on the ground, or had you to procure them from Sydney? We obtained, of course, a daily supply on shore, but we sent to Sydney for clothing and underclothing as we required them.
2436. *Captain Hixson.*] Did you find the place reasonably well supplied? Yes, fairly supplied.
2437. *President.*] Were the articles, the want of which these people complained of, actually in the store? No, not all; that is to say, boot-laces, thread, and little things of that sort were not. I should not consider them essential, but the people down there were of a class that would never be satisfied; and when they saw the papers taking up their cause they asked for everything, and it was perfectly impossible to satisfy them.
2438. *Captain Hixson.*] You think then that the reports in the papers tended to make the people discontented? Certainly.
2439. From what you saw in the papers that came under your notice do you think those reports were exaggerated? I think they had a basis of truth, but for the most part they were exaggerated and absurd, and some of them utterly untrue. The statements with regard to the coffins and the inconvenience suffered by Dr. Clune and other people there were grossly exaggerated.
2440. In speaking of coffins, you allude to the statement that appeared in the public Press? Yes.
2441. Did that come under your observation? No. I am talking of what I heard from Dr. Day and others on the station.
2442. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] You mean that there was plenty of time to have removed the coffins and put them out of sight? Yes; the statement in the Press was entirely untrue. Of course I have no personal knowledge of matters connected with the enclosure, but I only give that as an example of the exaggerations.
2443. *President.*] How were you in the habit of obtaining the things you required for the people there? By sending the Superintendent of Stores round, or going round myself and ascertaining if anything was wanting; for instance, a woman might require a chemise, or a pair of stockings, or shoes, and then sending a requisition to Dr. Alleyne, who sent them up with all the despatch possible.
2444. Was there any delay in sending these things up? No, not an unreasonable delay; of course the weather and other things had to be taken into consideration; there might be a little delay from some unforeseen circumstance occasionally. So far with regard to clothing; then with regard to food, our rations are sent down every morning by Kidman in the ration boat.
2445. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] When you took charge did it seem to you that the provisions then supplied were abundant in quantity? Yes.
2446. Did they seem to be of good quality? Yes.
2447. *President.*] In your opinion were they distributed fairly among the people—the meat and other articles of food—since you have been there? Certainly. I believe there has been an ample supply of the necessities of life; of course a man might ask for pickles, or chutney, or things of that kind which would not be in the store; in fact they were continually asking for little things, some of which were not in stock.
2448. *Capt. Hixson.*] Then you formed the opinion when you went there that things were not so bad as they had been represented to be in the Press? Yes.
2449. *President.*] Did you find it necessary on your arrival to make any further regulations for the distribution of rations to the people in the enclosure? I did, not with a view to their more impartial distribution, but to obtain a more accurate record of what had been distributed; for instance, before that a bottle of brandy might be given between four or five patients, but now we measure it out, 2 ozs. of brandy for each patient, and this is entered in the issue book by the Superintendent of Stores, and checked and initialled by me each week.
2450. From what you saw of the distributions of provisions at the time you went down there, did you form the opinion that the people had been treated unfairly in the distribution of these articles? No, but I gave little credence to the representations of some of the people there.
2451. A large number of the buildings were occupied at the time you went down I suppose? Yes.
2452. And in some instances different families were occupying the same building, were they not? Yes, but of course in different rooms.
2453. Do you consider that a proper separation of these rooms was made for the purposes of decency and isolation? I do; there could be no reasonable complaint made of the arrangements in the cabin enclosure, and during my residence there I do not believe there were different families occupying the same building in the other portion of the healthy ground.
2454. Have you noticed any intemperance since you have been there? No, I have not myself seen anybody drunk, nor has the Sergeant of Police reported a case of that kind to me. I do not think anybody has been drunk from drink obtained from the store since I have been there, and I made very minute inquiries.
2455. Then you think if there had been any intemperance it would have come under your knowledge? Yes, either to my knowledge or that of the Sergeant of Police, Mr. Logan.
2456. *Dr. Jones.*] Was Mr. Carroll suspended prior to your going down to the Quarantine Station? I believe so.
2457. *President.*] Then he was not performing any official duties when you went down there? I saw him in the store for some time after I went down there.
2458. *Dr. Jones.*] But he was not acting officially then? He was suspended I believe, but I have always found him ready to supply any information that I asked for to the best of his power up to the present time.
2459. *Capt. Hixson.*] From what you saw of him, did he appear to take an interest in what he was doing? He appeared to take a very lively interest in it, but he acted upon some old-fashioned notion of placing an undue value upon the articles under his care.
2460. *President.*] Had you any previous knowledge of Mr. Carroll and the performance of his duties at the Quarantine Station? Yes; in 1878 I had a number of immigrants there under Mr. Carroll's care, and I saw how he treated them.



- Dr. J. Beattie. 2461. And what was the nature of his treatment? I thought it was very fair.
- 3 Nov., 1881. 2462. Can you tell us the circumstances under which your connection with the Quarantine Station commenced on this occasion? Yes. In answer to an advertisement which I saw in the papers I applied for the appointment of Medical Superintendent, and received it from the Government.
2463. You have had an opportunity of seeing the burial-ground at the Quarantine Station? Yes, every day.
2464. Have you seen any of the graves opened in the burial-ground? Not in the old burial-ground.
2465. You have in the new? Yes.
2466. To what depth were all the graves dug? To a depth of 10 feet in each case.
2467. Is there any rule as to the depth? Yes, and there is a policeman to measure it.
2468. Then it is one of the regulations that the graves should be 10 feet deep? Yes. I may mention that when the coffin is lowered into the grave chloride of lime and slack lime are used.
2469. The practice of burying in the old burial-ground has been discontinued, has it not? Yes. I may state for the information of the Commission that the number of burials since the present epidemic occurred, from 16 June to 27 September, has been seventeen; of these fourteen were in the old burial-ground and three in the new; I attended these three burials myself. Five of the persons died in Sydney, six died in the "Faraway," and six in the hospital enclosure. In the case of nine of them it was not ascertained whether they had been vaccinated or not, seven had never been vaccinated, and one, a child, Maud Hughes, was vaccinated on the ground a few days before her death.
2470. Did you ever notice any offensive smell from the old burial-ground, or anything objectionable in connection with it? Nothing whatever.
2471. At the funerals that have taken place since you have been there, has any funeral service been read? Yes, in all cases.
2472. By whom? By myself.
2473. When you went down to take charge of the Quarantine Station, did you receive a copy of the printed regulations for your guidance? Yes. I was told verbally by Dr. Alleyne how the place should be conducted, what I was to do as Medical Superintendent, and how I was to act generally. I received printed instructions afterwards, but in the beginning Dr. Alleyne told me that in an emergency of this kind he depended more upon the discretion of the officer in charge than upon the printed regulations.
2474. Do you know the date of those printed regulations;—were they of recent date? I received a recently published copy of an Act relating to the Quarantine laws, and also an old pamphlet from Dr. Alleyne's clerk. (*See Appendix.*)
2475. Are there any other copies of that pamphlet in existence at the Quarantine Station? I saw one with Carroll at the Station, and I saw one at Dr. Alleyne's house in Fort-street. He gave me half-a-dozen copies of the recently published Act of Parliament, and Logan and the other officers I believe have each one.
2476. What classification is made of the patients on the ground? The classification of the persons on the ground since I have been there, and I believe always, has been into healthy, convalescent, and those actually suffering from infectious disease.
2477. What arrangements are made for the separation of these people into classes? Those regarded as sick from infectious diseases are placed in the hospital enclosure under medical care, or in the hospital ship "Faraway," the males in the ship and the females and children in the enclosure, by which means in both cases perfect isolation is obtained. Then with regard to the convalescents, they are placed in the healthy ground or in the cabin enclosure, apart from those who have never been ill but who may be suspected, who are presumed healthy but are under observation.
2478. Since your time has the separation of these people been properly observed? Yes.
2479. Has there been any breaking of bounds to any extent? No, not to any considerable extent.

George Henry Livesey sworn and examined:—

- G. H. Livesey. 2480. *President.*] Under what circumstances did you first go down to the Quarantine Station? To remove Mr. Rout's body from Bellevue-street.
- 3 Nov., 1881. 2481. Did you accompany it to the Quarantine Ground? All I had to do was to take it to the pier.
2482. When did you first go to reside at the Quarantine Station? On the night of the 16th June.
2483. And how were you employed there? I was not employed there—I was engaged by Mr. Shying; I undertook to take Mr. Rout's body down to the ground; I did not undertake to bury it, but I had to do it at 1 o'clock in the morning.
2484. Had you any assistance? Yes, I had one man.
2485. And you two dug the grave? Yes.
2486. How deep did you dig it? About 3 feet 6 inches—as far as we could get with an old spade; we had no pick.
2487. From whom did you receive your instructions? From Mr. Shying, and afterwards, at about half-past 11 o'clock at night, from Mr. Carroll. I told Mr. Carroll I had nothing to do with burying the body, and that Mr. Shying told me there would be a grave already dug.
2488. Did Mr. Carroll come out and superintend the burial? No; Constable Maloney went up.
2489. Did any one else go near the grave while the burial was taking place? No. There was only me and my mate who came down with me from Mr. Shying.
2490. Were you supplied with stimulants? No.
2491. Did you not have anything to drink? No, sir.
2492. Did you take any down with you? I took nine-penny-worth of rum with me.
2493. At what time did you finish the burial? About 4 o'clock in the morning.
2494. Did you go down in the boat which contained Rout's body, or did you go down in the "Pinafore"? I sat on the coffin in the boat; there was no other place to sit.
2495. There was only one other man in the boat with you? There were two.
2496. Were they both sober at the time you went down? Yes, both of them.
2497. And were you sober? Well, I was not quite. Mr. Shying made a fool of me. I had to go up a garret to get Mr. Rout's body down, and he promised to give me two bottles of brandy to take with me; and when I got to Woolloomooloo Bay, and got the coffin into the long boat, and got out again and disinfected

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disinfected the cart in which the corpse came in, he brought me an empty brandy bottle and placed it on a log of wood. I took it up and asked him if that was what he promised to give me, and he said "It is full of brandy," and I threw it at him in the middle of the road. Then one of his partners, I think it was, went and brought me one, and I remained in the long boat till the steamer sailed.

2498. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] Then you had a bottle of brandy besides the ninepenny-worth of rum which you had before? Yes.

2499. *President.*] After that you remained at the Quarantine Station? Yes, that was on the Thursday night, and on Friday I remained at the Quarantine Station; and then on Saturday Dr. Alleyne asked me if I would go into the enclosure and attend upon Dr. Clune, and he promised me 12s. 6d. per week or something handsome if I would go.

2500. And how long did you remain there? Till the 9th September. On the 29th June I received Mrs Hughes and her infant into the enclosure.

2501. Had you any other duty to perform besides your attendance upon Dr. Clune? There was no other attendant but me. I had to draw the rations, carry wood and water, and attend upon the two nurses there. I did that to pass my time.

2502. Was there not another man named Cornelius there? Yes, but he did not come till five weeks after.

2503. Did you receive any instructions from Dr. Clune to remove the coffins that were left in the enclosure near the gate? Yes, sir.

2504. And did you remove them at once? I removed them as soon as I could get time to do it. When the patients were in the ward in the middle of the day I could not move them without their seeing them; I had to move them at night.

2505. How long were they left near the gate? Well, the first dozen were left about eight hours.

2506. Was there another lot left a longer time than that? Yes, there were two dozen that were left there about three days; there was no place to put them until we put up a tent for them; at least we did not put up the tent—it was the tent Mr. Guildford stopped in when he came out of the hospital.

2507. Then the only reason why they were left exposed was because you had no place to put them in? Yes, the dead-house was full of them.

2508. And was not it possible to have had another tent put up for them? We did not put up a tent for them—we put them in Mr. Guildford's tent the day he came out of it.

2509. *Captain Hixson.*] Could not you have covered them over? We had nothing to cover them with; even at the funerals we had no rope to lower the coffins with.

2510. *President.*] Did Dr. Clune request you to have these coffins removed? Yes, as soon as possible, and so did Dr. Day.

2511. Your principal duty then was to attend upon Dr. Clune? Yes.

2512. Was Dr. Clune out of health when he was there? Yes, after five weeks, when Mrs. Fisher came, his health failed him very fast; I could not get him to do anything.

2513. But up to that time was he attentive to his patients? Very attentive, but after that the nurses did not want him to go near the patients; they said they only wanted instructions from him.

2514. But before that time he used to attend them? Yes, he went to the doors and windows to see the patients.

2515. Did not he go inside? He did about four or five times; I had to beg and pray him to go inside.

2516. Had he a disinclination to go inside? Yes, he was failing in his head; every day he got worse.

2517. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] Was he getting thinner? He was getting thinner, so that he could not do anything.

2518. *President.*] Did he give you as his reason for not going inside to see the patients that he was afraid of getting small-pox himself? He was telling me day and night that he wanted to get away; he used to wake me up in the middle of the night and asked me to take a telegram to Mr. Carroll.

2519. But did he assign as a reason for not going inside to see the patients that he was afraid of getting small-pox? Well, I believe he was afraid.

2520. But did he tell you he was afraid? No, he never told me.

2521. Did Dr. Clune appear to be greatly excited at this time? Yes, about the latter end of July he began to get excited. I could not get him to do anything. I removed him out of the house into a tent; I thought that would be better for him; he was failing in his head.

2522. What allowance of wines, spirits, and beer did you receive every day? We got about eight or ten bottles altogether—one bottle of brandy, three of port wine, and about four of porter or ale, according to the number of the patients.

2523. Did you receive a liberal supply for your own use and the use of Dr. Clune? No, sir.

2524. Did you draw the supply for yourself? No, it was drawn for the enclosure.

2525. But did you receive it from the store? Yes, from Mr. Carroll; some days nothing, and others so many bottles; it was under my charge, and I gave it out under Dr. Clune's instructions.

2526. Did Dr. Clune make use of it himself to any extent? No, sir.

2527. From your observation of Dr. Clune, do you consider that he was always quite temperate during the time he was in the enclosure? He was, sir; I never knew Dr. Clune to taste a drop during the whole twelve or thirteen weeks he was in the enclosure. A gentleman sent him a dozen of different sorts of wines and spirits from Sydney, and they were left when we came away.

2528. *Captain Hixson.*] Is Dr. Clune a teetotaler? I could not tell you.

2529. Did the nurses work amicably with Dr. Clune? They did for about five weeks, and then they turned against him; they used to throw stones on to the verandah next his room.

2530. *President.*] How do you know that? Because I slept in the same room, and I chastised them for it.

2531. You mean that you reprimanded them? Yes, I told them if they wanted to see him to come to the door.

2532. *Captain Hixson.*] Then they threw stones on to the verandah because they wanted him? Yes. There is a verandah round the cottage, and they kept throwing stones on to it; I suppose they wanted the doctor and they would not come to the door; they would not speak to me for many a week after that.

2533. Why would not they speak to you? I cannot tell you any reason.

2534. *President.*] Did they appear to get on well with Dr. Clune for the first five weeks? Yes, for the first three weeks he used to go and get his meals with them.

2535. Do you know why that was discontinued? I do not, sir.

G. H. Livesey. 2536. *Captain Hixson.*] You say you had charge of the stimulants supplied for the enclosure;—how were they distributed? Mrs. Guildford used to have a bottle of port wine in the morning and a bottle at night; if the nurses wanted any for the patients they used to get it, a bottle in the morning and one at night; and if we had a death I used to take about half a bottle of brandy in my pocket for the grave-diggers.

2537. Did you ever see anybody drunk there? I did not.

2538. Not the whole time you were there? Not the whole time I was there.

2539. Have you any complaints to make of your treatment there? Yes, about being kept without trousers. The trousers given to me by Mr. Carroll were too small for me and I gave them to Cornelius, as Mr. Carroll would not take them back because they had been in the enclosure, and he kept me for a fortnight with an aboriginal blanket wrapped round me, and without a coat; and every time I went out to bury any one that died I jumped into the sea, and had no clothes to put on when I came out, because I had to burn what I had been wearing. Dr. Clune and Dr. Day insisted upon this, and refused to allow me to go near them until I had fresh clothing.

2540. *President.*] What clothes did you take down with you? I took three suits; the first suit which I wore when I took down Mr. Rout's body I burned at a quarter to 4 in the morning, after the burial was over.

2541. *Dr. Manning.*] Then after every burial you burned a suit of clothes? Yes.

2542. *Captain Hixson.*] Did you know of any order to take your clothes off after every burial and hang them up on a tree, in order that they might be used again? No, sir; they would not allow us to take them into the enclosure, but made us burn them at once.

2543. *President.*] Had you ever the digging of other graves besides Rout's? Yes.

2544. To what depth were they dug? They average from 12 feet to 6 feet; there were some as deep as 12 feet.

2545. Were any of them less than 6 feet? Nothing less, except Harris' and Rout's.

2546. Why were they not dug to the same depth? Because we had not the implements; we could not get down through the rock without a pick.

TUESDAY, 8 NOVEMBER, 1881.

Present:—

DR. JONES,  
DR. MACLAURIN,

DR. MANNING,  
CAPT. HIXSON,

MR. STREET.

JOHN RENDELL STREET, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Miss Mary Meyler, Nurse at the Quarantine Station, sworn and examined:—

Nurse Meyler. 2547. *President.*] You went to the Quarantine Station I think on the 18th June last? Yes.

8 Nov., 1881. 2548. How long after that was it before you took charge of the infected portion of the ground? I took charge when I went in.

2549. Was it not three or four days after your arrival that you took charge? Yes, before I went into the ward—it was more than three or four days, it was seven days; I went on the Saturday, and I went into the ward that day week; it was seven days.

2550. Why was it that you did not take charge at once? Dr. Clune advised me to remain out of the ward as the vaccine had not taken; I was vaccinated the morning I arrived; I wished to go in, but I was advised by the doctor not to do so as he said it was rather risky; but although I did not go into the ward I considered that I had charge of Mrs. Guildford, and attended to her wants by sending in what she required.

2551. How long did you remain on the ground altogether? I was in the enclosure not quite eighteen weeks—within a day or two of eighteen weeks.

2552. And during that time you had charge of the whole of the patients that were put into that ground? Yes.

2553. Did you find the place well provided with stores and provisions when you first went down there? Yes; not quite so well as I would have wished it to be; I took a great many things down with me, linen and stores, and Mr. Carroll supplied me afterwards; what he had not on the ground he sent to Sydney for.

2554. Had you any difficulty in getting the articles you required? No, none at all.

2555. How did you obtain the things that were necessary for the patients? I asked Mr. Carroll for them.

2556. And were they all supplied to you promptly? Oh yes.

2557. Did you make the requisitions to Mr. Carroll personally? Yes.

2558. How was it you did not make them to the doctor? Well there were some things that it was necessary that I should ask for; medicine and clothes and things of that kind were in the doctor's province.

2559. And what was the nature of the things that you considered it was in your province to apply for? Cooking utensils, crockery, linen, and things of that kind.

2560. Then for such things as medicine and clothing you considered it was only necessary to ask the doctor to make application for them? Yes, and wines and spirits.

2561. How was the food supplied to you? It was sent up every morning.

2562. On whose requisition? I gave the order for it; of course there was another nurse.

2563. Then it was supplied on the application of nurse Hollis and yourself? Yes, we took day and night duty by turns, a fortnight each, and whoever had the day duty gave the order for such provisions as were necessary.

2564. What was the quality of the provisions supplied to you;—was it generally good? Yes, very good.

2565. Did you ever hear any complaints among the patients about the provisions? On one or two occasions they complained of the bread not being very good, but there was an improvement in that shortly afterwards.

2566. In your opinion were the complaints of the bread at that time reasonable? Yes, they were. Nurse Maylor.
2567. I suppose there was no stint whatever in the supply? Oh, no.
2568. Had you all the proper appliances for nursing the sick? Oh, yes; if I asked Mr. Carroll for any things that were not in the store he sent to Sydney for them. 8 Nov., 1881.
2569. Were the bedsteads and beds and bedding of good quality? Yes.
2570. Were the houses for the patients watertight and of good construction? Yes; very good.
2571. And were the conveniences for cooking all that were required? Yes.
2572. Had you a good supply of medical comforts for the patients? Yes.
2573. Such as sago, arrowroot, beef-tea, and so on? Yes.
2574. Were these articles supplied on the ground, or were they sent down from Sydney? When the supply I took down was used up we got the things from Mr. Carroll.
2575. Were there any complaints from Mrs. Guildford about the quality of the sheets supplied to her? Yes; on one occasion she had some very poor sheets; they were coarse like canvass, and I made application for some finer ones.
2576. *Captain Hixson.*] How long were the coarse sheets in use? Only about a day, I think.
2577. Where were the coarse sheets obtained? I do not know; I got them from Mr. Carroll.
2578. Were the patients crowded in the hospital building at any time during your stay there? Oh, no; the hospital was not crowded.
2579. Never at any time? Never; when the patients were very sick they slept in the hospital, but when they became convalescent they were placed in tents by Dr. Clune's orders. I said I wished them to be placed in the larger or male hospital occupied by Dr. Clune, but he objected, and ordered them to be placed in tents.
2580. What was the largest number in the hospital at one time, do you remember? The hospital was partitioned into two rooms or wards; there may have been three bad cases in at one time—I mean three bad cases in each room; I don't think there were more than six at the most.
2581. Did you think there was sufficient space for sick people in the building? Yes, I did.
2582. *Dr. Jones.*] Had they as much space as they would have in a general hospital? Yes; a great deal more.
2583. *President.*] Were you in the habit of taking telegrams from the patients to be sent to their friends in Sydney at any time? I have done so.
2584. To whom did you give them? Sometimes the operator and sometimes a policeman came for them.
2585. And do you know whether those telegrams were sent? I think so, because they had answers to them.
2586. How did they receive the answers—by letter? Yes, their friends wrote to them.
2587. Did you ever hear that telegrams taken in that way from the patients were not sent? No.
2588. Do you know anything about coffins lying about the ground inside the hospital enclosure? Yes; they were left inside, but they were put into the house as soon as possible.
2589. How long do you think they were left there exposed to view? Some days, I think.
2590. Do you know why they were not put under cover and out of sight at once? I think the man who was supposed to carry them up was too lazy.
2591. Whose duty was it to carry them up? George Livesey's; he was sent in to wait upon Dr. Clune and make himself useful.
2592. Had you any other male attendant in the enclosure who could have done it? Not at that time; we had afterwards.
2593. But at that time there was no body else? No.
2594. Were these coffins in sight of the patients as they were being conveyed into the enclosure? Yes, they were not far from the gate, a little under the shadow of some rocks.
2595. Were any complaints made to you of their being exposed in that way? I never heard any one complain.
2596. Whose duty do you consider it was to order them to be put out of sight? Dr. Clune's.
2597. What quantity of wines and spirits were issued to you while you were in the enclosure? When we wanted wines and spirits we asked the doctor for them; there would be about a bottle of wine required every twenty-four hours and a bottle of brandy perhaps every third or fourth day.
2598. You are speaking of the wines and spirits issued to the patients? Yes.
2599. Do you know what quantity was sent to the enclosure altogether? No; I used to see great quantities carried up.
2600. Where did you obtain your own supply? From the doctor.
2601. *Dr. Manning.*] Did you receive any definite instructions from the doctor as to the quantity to be used for the patients? No, Dr. Clune did not give any instructions.
2602. Then was the quantity of wine or spirits to be given to each patient left entirely to your discretion? Yes.
2603. Did Dr. Clune order wine or spirits for each patient, or was that left to your own discretion? Yes.
2604. Then you exercised your own discretion as to the necessity of giving wine or spirits to the patients and as to the quantity to be given, and Dr. Clune exercised no control over it? Yes.
2605. Did you ever see anyone on the ground under the influence of liquor? I have seen Dr. Clune.
2606. On more than one occasion? Yes.
2607. Can you give us any reason for supposing that he was under the influence of drink? We have gone to him on one or two occasions to ask for wine and he had to hold on to the verandah-post and looked very stupid.
2608. *Captain Hixson.*] Did you ever see him drunk? I have on several occasions.
2609. Did not he mess with you at one time? Yes.
2610. Did he drink then? He used to take ale or porter.
2611. You have seen him take that? Yes.
2612. How long did you mess together? A week.
2613. Why was that arrangement broken up? The other nurse came and we had to take night and day duty and we wanted the cottage for her.
2614. *President.*] What terms were you on with Dr. Clune? Well, I considered that Dr. Clune neglected the patients and I told him so on several occasions; I had a great difficulty in getting the patients conveyed into the ward from the gate.

- Nurse Meyler- 2615. Were you aware that Dr. Clune's health was very much broken at that time? No sir, I was not.  
 2616. Did he appear to you to be suffering from illness? Not at all.  
 8 Nov., 1881. 2617. Did he at any subsequent period during his stay? No.  
 2618. Do you think he was suffering from mental excitement from being detained in the enclosure? Yes, he complained very much of being kept in the enclosure.  
 2619. *Capt. Hixson.*] Did he ever complain of ill health during that time? Not to me.  
 2620. *President.*] Did his health appear to be failing? Not at all.  
 2621. *Dr. Manning.*] You were in the habit of telegraphing to Miss Osborn, were you not? Yes.  
 2622. Did you mention to Miss Osborn in any of your telegrams that Dr. Clune was under the influence of drink? No.  
 2623. Did you complain in those telegrams that Dr. Clune did not take sufficient care of the patients? Yes.  
 2624. Why did you not also mention that he was under the influence of liquor? I did not like to do so.  
 2625. Had you any inquiries from Miss Osborn on this subject? No.  
 2626. *President.*] Did it occur to you that his indulgence in spirits incapacitated him from attending to the patients? I think so.  
 2627. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] How often did Dr. Clune visit the patients? Sometimes he came to the window.  
 2628. Did he go to the window daily? No, sometimes not for two or three days.  
 2629. How often did he go into the ward? Never to my knowledge.  
 2630. Did he ever make any examination of the patients? Not to my knowledge.  
 2631. Did you report to him the state of the patients every day? Yes.  
 2632. How often—once or twice a day? According as it was necessary; if I saw any change I told him.  
 2633. *President.*] Did you ever apply to the doctor to go into the ward to see the patients? Oh yes, I did on several occasions.  
 2634. And what did he say? That he did not feel well, or that he did not like to go in on an empty stomach.  
 2635. You have had a great deal of experience in seeing doctors attend upon patients, have you not? Yes.  
 2636. Can you give us any reason that occurred to your mind why Dr. Clune objected to go into these wards? I dare say he was frightened of the small-pox—that is the only reason that occurs to me.  
 2637. Did that occur to you at the time? Yes, I thought so.  
 2638. Did the patients ever wish to see the doctor? Yes, and wondered why he did not come in to see them.  
 2639. And did you let the doctor know it? Yes.  
 2640. What did he say to that? He said he could not do anything more for them if he did go in, everything was being done that could be done.  
 2641. Was it not of pressing importance during the illness of some of them, especially some of those who died, that he should go in and see them? Yes, I thought so, and I asked him to go in.  
 2642. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] How often did you see Dr. Clune make a personal examination of any patient there? I do not recollect seeing Dr. Clune make a personal examination of any patient; he used to come to the window.  
 2643. And as you were on duty half the time if he had gone to a patient's bedside you must have seen him? Yes.  
 2644. *Capt. Hixson.*] In your opinion he appears to have failed altogether in his duty as medical man in charge.  
 2645. *President.*] Did he ever complain to you of being detained in the hospital enclosure? Yes.  
 2646. And did he ever complain of being in want of the necessaries of life? No; his complaint was about his being kept in the enclosure like a prisoner. On one occasion he said to me that his expenses in Sydney were £60 a month, and that if the Government gave him £100 a month he would consider himself paid.  
 2647. Did you ever hear of his complaining to anyone about cooking utensils? He could not, because the girl, Louisa Wilson, cooked and washed for him all the time he was down there.  
 2648. Were you in the habit of taking the temperature of the patients? Yes.  
 2649. Did you make any report of that to Dr. Clune? Yes.  
 2650. *Dr. Jones.*] Did you make a daily report to Dr. Clune of the temperature, pulse, and general condition of the patients? Yes, of the temperature and state of the patients, but not of the pulse.  
 2651. And Dr. Clune then gave you directions as to the treatment to be carried out? Yes; he told me the dressings to put on, and prescribed the medicines.  
 2652. Is it not a fact that Dr. Clune was in a state of great mental excitement from anxiety? Yes.  
 2653. And may you not have mistaken that for inebriety? I may.  
 2654. *Capt. Hixson.*] How did he appear to spend his time? Sitting and lying about.  
 2655. And reading? Yes, sometimes.  
 2656. You say you saw great quantities of spirits carried into the enclosure;—have you any idea how they were used or by whom? No, I have not; there were a great many people there at one time.  
 2657. What has been the greatest number at any time;—do you know? There have been over thirty.  
 2658. Did you ever hear any persons inside the enclosure complain that they could not get stimulants? No.  
 2659. *President.*] Do you recollect anything about Dr. Clune complaining that you were interfering with his duties and usurping an authority to which you had no right over the patients and the hospital enclosure generally? No.  
 2660. Was that ever said to you? No.  
 2661. Were you always respectful in your manner to Dr. Clune? Yes, always. Sometimes, when he failed to attend to the patients, I was very cross to him, and I used to say it was a great shame that patients should be left down by the gate for nearly an hour.  
 2662. Did you ever speak disrespectfully to him? No, but I may have spoken sharply to him when he neglected his duty. I said I was sure Dr. Alleyne did not know how he neglected his duty, and that if he had a spark of manliness in him he should have helped to carry the patients up to the ward himself, instead of leaving them by the gate exposed to the sun and rain.  
 2663. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] Were they left for an hour by the gate exposed to the sun or rain? Yes, Mrs. Fisher and baby Fisher were, and on one occasion a girl named Hodgkinson came, and there was some difficulty in getting her up from the gate, and instead of taking her into the ward they left her on the verandah, and it was rather a damp morning.  
 2664. *President.*] If Dr. Clune had stated that you were grossly insolent to him, would that be correct? Not at all.

2665. Did you ever make use of the words—" You had put down many doctors before, and you would take care he should not be master, and that you had not come down there to be under him at all"? No. On one occasion he was speaking of Dr. Caffyn, who he said ought to have been in the enclosure instead of him, and remarked that Dr. Caffyn would have given his orders to the nurses and kept away from the patients himself. I told him that whatever doctor was in the enclosure I should see that he did his duty, and that I was not afraid of any doctor. Nurse Meyler.  
8 Nov., 1881.
2666. Were you frequently in communication with Mr. Carroll and down at the fence talking to him? Whenever I wanted him; sometimes I would not see him for three or four days, on some occasions for a week or ten days.
2667. But were you in the habit of going down to the fence and talking with Mr. Carroll more frequently than was necessary? I never went unless I wanted something.
2668. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] Would it be correct to say that you were always at the fence talking to Mr. Carroll? Not at all, sir.
2669. *President.*] On how many occasions did you consider it necessary to speak to Dr. Clune about neglecting his duties, and threaten to report him to Dr. Alleyne? It was only on one occasion that I threatened to report him to Dr. Alleyne, but I spoke to him about the neglect of his duty on several occasions.
2670. *Capt. Hixson.*] And I suppose when you did speak it was in the interest of your patients, and you thought they wanted looking after? Yes.
2671. *President.*] Did you ever ask distinctly to have the convalescing patients put into the building occupied by Dr. Clune? Yes; to allow them to sleep there and to have a dining-room made for them.
2672. *Capt. Hixson.*] Would they have been more comfortable there than in the tents? Yes; the tents are very uncomfortable, especially in stormy weather.
2673. *President.*] What reply did he make to your suggestion? He said he would have no place to go into himself.
2674. Who dispensed the medicines? Dr. Clune.
2675. *Dr. Manning.*] With reference to the two or three occasions on which you considered Dr. Clune to be intoxicated, did they occur within a few days or at long intervals? Not at long intervals.
2676. Were they during the earlier part of his stay at the Quarantine ground or towards the end of it? During the whole of his stay. I have thought on several occasions that he was under the influence of drink from his manner and appearance.
2677. *Capt. Hixson.*] Did you ever speak to any one about it? Only to the other nurse. Mr. Carroll asked me if I thought he drank, and I said I was sure he did.
2678. *President.*] Do you remember the occasion of which you spoke—about his holding on to the verandah-post? Yes.
2679. What time of the day was that? In the afternoon, I think.
2680. At that time Did Dr. Clune's health appear to you to be such as to render him weak? No, not at all; he could eat heartily, and if his health had been so bad he would not have been able to eat so much.
2681. *Dr. Jones.*] Did you know Dr. Clune by sight before he went down to the Quarantine Station? I fancied I had seen him at the Infirmary on one or two occasions.
2682. *President.*] Have you ever noticed any smell of spirits about him? No; I did not go sufficiently near him. He liked me to keep at a safe distance from him; he was afraid of infection.
2683. *Dr. Manning.*] When you wanted him at night were you in the habit of throwing stones to call him? Yes, I have done so.
2684. Why was that? Because I thought he did not like our coming near the house.
2685. Did he ever give you instructions not to come on to the verandah if you wanted him? No, he never did.
2686. Then you only suppose that he had that objection? Well, he always kept such a distance from me himself.
2687. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] He kept to windward of you, I suppose? Yes.
2688. You threw stones, I suppose, only when you wanted to see him on business connected with the hospital? Yes; once or twice at night.
2689. *President.*] What sort of a character did the doctor's attendant, George Livesey, bear? A bad character indeed.
2690. Was he ever under the influence of liquor? Well, I could not say that I have seen him tipsy.
2691. How was his conduct bad then? When he spoke to me on two or three occasions he was very rude, and he came once close to the hospital where he could see in, at a time when the female patients were getting in and out of bed; I asked him to go away, and he was very rude.
2692. Was it possible for any one outside to see into the ward? Yes; he could see very plainly from where he was.
2693. Then you consider that he was improperly in that portion of the ground? Yes.
2694. *Capt. Hixson.*] Did he ever make use of bad language? Yes.
2695. Did you hear him? Yes; I asked him on one or two occasions not to make such a noise.
2696. Do you believe the patients under your care were reasonably well attended to, as well as could be expected under the circumstances? Yes.
2697. *President.*] And did you always find Mr. Carroll attentive in supplying what they required? Yes, most attentive.
2698. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] Was there, at any time, any difficulty in getting the things you required? I have had to wait a couple of days while things were being sent from Sydney, when we first went down; there were a great many things we had to send for.
2699. Did Mr. Carroll afford you all reasonable assistance in carrying out your duties? Yes, always.
2700. *Dr. Jones.*] Do you consider that any of the patients suffered from Dr. Clune's so-called inattention? I do not know whether they suffered, but if medical skill could have done them any good they certainly did not get it.
2701. *President.*] Did you ever notice Mr. Carroll uncivil or rude to any one in the enclosure? No, never.
2702. Did you receive books and newspapers for the amusement of the convalescent patients, and the people in the infected enclosure? Yes.

- Nurse Meyler. 2703. And were you in the habit of reading the articles in the papers reflecting upon the management of the Quarantine Station? Yes.
- 8 Nov., 1881. 2704. Were you of opinion that those remarks were justifiable or not? Not at all; most unjustifiable.
2705. *Capt. Hixson.*] In what way? They were untruthful.
2706. Untruthful or exaggerated? Both.

Michael Joseph Clune, Esq., M.R.C.S., further examined:—

- Dr. Clune. 2707. *President.*] We understand that you are desirous of adding something to your previous evidence? Yes; I have here a copy of the telegrams I referred to. The first is one which I sent to Dr. Alleyne; it is in the handwriting of my attendant Cornelius:—
- 8 Nov., 1881.

I AM not able to see any more patients; my health is completely broken down; I feel quite exhausted.

The next was to Mr. Buckland as follows:—

SATURDAY.—Kindly telegraph to my father-in-law, and say I am well, but badly treated.

And the third was either to Mr. Garvan or Mr. Day, I forget which:—

SATURDAY.—I am quite well; still treated as criminal.

2708. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] Were they all three sent? No, they never arrived in that form at all. The second telegram was received in the following form:—

KINDLY telegraph to my father-in-law saying I am well.

I produce that telegram (*producing telegram as above*). Mr. Buckland kept it for me.

2709. Did you sanction that alteration? No, the telegrams were taken down by Cornelius. I was very unwell, and unable to write at the time.

2710. *President.*] Is there anything else you wish to state? I should like to satisfy the Commission as to my treatment if you will put a series of questions to me. I broke down after the second week, and was thoroughly unfit, and quite exhausted.

2711. With reference to the books you alluded to in your last examination as having been destroyed, have they been restored to you? No; this book from which I am quoting was one that was kept partly by myself, and partly by Cornelius, my servant, which I found was not destroyed with my other effects at the Quarantine Station; there was also another note-book, containing slips of telegrams, which I cannot find. With reference to my answer to question 1643—"Did you at any time consent to take charge of the people within that enclosure?" I wish to add that Dr. Caffyn called upon me one day, and said that Sir Henry Parkes demanded from him the daily bulletin as to the condition of the patients. He was in the habit of sending a report of the patients to the papers, in which my name was omitted, and I felt that as the burden of the work was put upon me I should like to let my friends know where I was, as the inference which would be drawn from the reports was that Dr. Caffyn was in the hospital enclosure instead of myself, and that I was in the healthy ground.

2712. Referring to these books that were destroyed did you ever make an offer to Mr. Carroll of a sum of money to preserve them from being destroyed? No, I have not the slightest recollection of such a thing, and I believe the books are there still. Carroll said to me when I was coming away: "I have treated you very indulgently, and I hope when you go back to Sydney you won't speak badly of me. You go and see Dr. Alleyne, and he will probably give you your books."

2713. Can you tell us on what occasions particularly Nurse Meyler was disrespectful to you? I think the first time was on the 6th July.

2714. Can you give us an instance of the language she used which you considered disrespectful? On the afternoon of the 10th July I asked Miss Hodgkinson if she had dined, and she said yes she had dined at 3 o'clock, which they considered late. I immediately went to the cook and asked her if she could not give the convalescent patients their dinner earlier. Immediately after that the nurse came up and told me I had nothing to do with the patients' food, and that I was a mean selfish fellow. I may say that I always looked upon her as being under the influence of Carroll, and whenever she left Carroll, after talking to him at the fence, I always expected her to return an answer not only displeasing but painful to me. One time when I spoke to her she said, "You ought to have an operation performed; your brain is too big for your skull." Those were the exact words she used. If I spoke to her and asked her if I could do anything for her she would turn round and say I was not a gentleman. On one occasion I went to the fence and saw her and Carroll in conversation, Mrs. Bonnor, Mrs. Kelly, and Mrs. Hughes, I think being present. I requested Carroll to give the kitchen for the use of the patients as they complained that they were exposed to the night air and to the sun during the day whilst cooking; and I happened to say in the course of my remarks, "these ladies," referring to Mrs. Bonnor, Mrs. Kelly, and Mrs. Hughes, whereupon Nurse Meyler turned round upon me and said in the most insolent way and with a grimace that after that I should not call her "lady," and that if I called her a lady she would consider herself insulted. She said some very hard words then and I appealed to Carroll; Carroll said nothing at the time, but the following day he told me to be careful of the nurse for she was "a regular nipper," and that I was "a softie, or too soft, as I allowed the nurse to have her own way at the outset"; those were his own words. He also said that a man in my position ought to take stimulants. I asked him to telegraph to Dr. Alleyne about her conduct towards me and he said he would. On one occasion I sent her a message after dark. I was walking with my attendant up and down the interior of the pavilion when the nurse burst open the door and asked me what I meant by sending orders by my attendant. She never came and delivered a message to me personally, she would always throw stones; my verandah was full of stones on one side; there were twenty or thirty stones lying on the verandah.

2715. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] You could have managed to get some one to sweep them off, could you not? I was too ill to do anything; they could have kicked me about as they liked.

2716. *President.*] Is it not a fact that about this time Nurse Meyler complained that you did not pay so much attention to the patients as they required? She never said that to me personally; she may have said it to others; she knew the struggles I made for what little I did. Nurse Hollis was extremely kind to me all through my illness. She said, "All we want you to do is to go to the window and tell us what to do," and I was not able to do much more.

2717. Do you remember patients lying at the gate for any length of time before being taken into the enclosure? Yes; Carroll did not send a man to take them up.

2718. Can you tell us why they were not carried at once into the ward? One of the men refused to carry them into the ward unless he had a new suit of clothes. Dr. Clune.
2719. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] Had you no men inside the enclosure who could have carried them up? Yes 8 Nov., 1881.  
there was Cornelius, and Livesey, and Guildford.
2720. Did you order them to carry them up? I ordered Livesey, and begged him to do it, and he said it was not his duty and gave it up that moment.
2721. *President.*] Did you give instructions to the men on one occasion that they were not to take a patient into the ward, but leave her on the verandah? No, I never said such a thing.
2722. Was it ever reported to you that one of the attendants was in the habit of going where he could see through the windows into the female ward? Never. I do not think he would care to look in, considering the smell there was there.
2723. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] We have it in evidence that you were seen on several occasions to be under the influence of spirits? I can hardly conceive any person accusing me of that; it is absolutely false. I received from a friend in Sydney, on the morning after my arrival, an assortment of wines and spirits, as follows:—One bottle of dark brandy, two bottles of whisky, two of Hennessy's brandy, two of old port, two of sherry, and a bottle of champagne.
2724. What did you do with them? I think during the first two or three days five bottles were used by Mrs. Guildford and other patients; the remainder I placed against the wall in my room, and they were there when I left.
2725. You did not drink any yourself? One day, when I felt very low, I took two glasses of port wine.
2726. Were you in the habit of drinking the wine supplied every day? No, I could not drink it.
2727. Were you in the habit of drinking the spirits supplied every day? No; the only thing I took on one or two occasions was a glass of ale at dinner, which made me very ill, and I never repeated it.
2728. *Capt. Hixson.*] Was that when you dined with the nurses? No; I only dined with the nurse for a week.
2729. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] We have it in evidence that on one occasion you were obliged to hold on to the verandah-post to prevent yourself from falling? I have not the remotest recollection of such an occurrence, and I deny the possibility of such a thing. I never was intoxicated in my life. I may state that up to the time I came home I do not believe I have taken a wine-glassful of brandy at one time in my whole life. If I took a teaspoonful of brandy I would have to lie down. I was never inclined to drink.
2730. *Capt. Hixson.*] How many bottles of your private supply did you leave there? About six or seven bottles, fully, were there when I left; I kept them in reserve, in case the supply on the ground should run short, which it frequently did.
2731. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] Do you remember the occasion on which Dr. Alleyne came down to the Quarantine Station and had an interview with you, shortly after your arrival there? Yes; I was annoyed with Dr. Alleyne, inasmuch as I heard from Carroll that he had locked me up.
2732. Did you hear what Dr. Alleyne said to you at the time? No; I was 40 yards away from him, and the wind was blowing from me to him.
2733. Did he appear to be speaking to you? Yes, he said something to me.
2734. Could you make any intelligible meaning out of what he said? No, not a word.
2735. Did you make any reply to him? Yes, I said to him "You ought to be here, and I in your place," or in the healthy ground.
2736. Had you any reason to suppose there was any person prepared to take your place if you had expressed an unwillingness to remain in the hospital enclosure? Not at that time, but I was told subsequently that if I had kept quiet probably Dr. Alleyne would have put Dr. Spencer in my place.
2737. When did you hear that from Mr. Carroll? I think it was almost immediately after the steamer had passed round the corner.
2738. Before Dr. Alleyne had left? No; he had gone at this time.
2739. When you were in charge of the hospital enclosure did anyone inform you that there was in existence a set of regulations for the Quarantine Station? I heard that there were printed regulations on the ground, but I was not aware of them until about a week after I was locked in.
2740. Did anyone explain to you the nature of those regulations? No.
2741. Were you ever supplied with a copy of them? There was a copy placed in the pavilion before I broke down. I do not know who placed them there.
2742. Did you read them? No; I was too unwell to read anything.
2743. Did you pay any attention to them whatever? No; I did not.

THURSDAY, 10 NOVEMBER, 1881.

Present:—

DR. JONES, DR. MACLAURIN,		DR. MANNING, CAPT. HIXSON, MR. STREET.
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JOHN RENDELL STREET, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

H. G. ALLEYNE, ESQ., M.D., HEALTH OFFICER, FURTHER EXAMINED:—

2744. *President.*] We have had a copy of the printed regulations for the guidance of the person in charge of the Quarantine station handed to us. Do you know whether these regulations are still in force or not? I have considered them almost obsolete for years past; they were intended for immigrant Dr. Alleyne.  
ships under conditions which never occurred; they were drawn up under the idea that certain buildings 10 Nov., 1881.  
would be erected and certain appointments made, which were never carried out. The only attempt towards making these appointments was the putting a sum of £18 on the Estimates for a nurse, but this sum was found totally inadequate to induce any one to apply for the situation.
2745. Have any printed rules been issued since the date of these regulations? No. I was always in favour of dealing with each ship upon its own merits, and in accordance with the conditions under which she



Dr. Alleyne. she arrived. The first thing I do upon the arrival of a ship is to make a written report stating when she arrived, who was her commander, how many people she had on board; the conditions of health during the voyage, and so on; and if I thought it necessary to put her in quarantine I give instructions as to what should be done with her, and I make a recommendation to the Minister that she should be detained in Quarantine until I can report further upon her. Each ship has been dealt with upon its own merits, and in accordance with the attendant circumstances by a written report to the Government.

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2746. Are your instructions to the medical officer on board conveyed in writing also? No, verbally.

2747. Then you have not thought it necessary to issue any further regulations for the management of the Quarantine Station? No, and I do not think it is advisable; I think it is better to deal with each ship that comes in upon its own merits.

2748. What arrangements have you made for the conveyance of patients from Sydney to the Quarantine Station? The only alterations I have made in the arrangements which were made while I was ill has been that a medical man should see each patient before he embarked, and accompany the patient to station, and that a nurse should also be with the patient.

2749. Did you make any arrangement for a doctor to accompany the patients in the "Pinafore"? I did as soon as I could.

2750. Did you ever give any instructions for patients to be sent down in open boats towed behind the "Pinafore"? I do not recollect doing anything of the kind; but I consider that such a thing may be necessary to-morrow. The "Pinafore" is a very inefficient mode of conveyance, and if there were half-a-dozen patients to be sent down to-morrow, three or four not being infected, and the others absolutely infected, I should consider it prudent, there being no other means of separating them, to have a boat towed behind the steamer, and to put the infected persons in the boat and the uninfected in the "Pinafore," or *vice versa*; the boat would be just as good for the infected persons as the "Pinafore"; I would separate them as far as I could; and a good boat would afford as much shelter as the "Pinafore."

2751. Do you remember sending instructions down to the Quarantine Station to send up a boat with the "Pinafore"? I do not recollect it; but it is possible I may have done so under certain circumstances.

2752. In the event of your sending such instructions who would be the person responsible for carrying them out? Mr. Carroll of course.

2753. Were you made aware that on one occasion two women (one very ill) and two children (one very sick) were sent down in an open boat towed behind the "Pinafore" across the Heads during the night? No; it may have been so; there are various conditions connected with the sending down people to the Quarantine Station which I know nothing about, such as the state of the weather, the tide, the difficulty in getting the patients down to the steamer, and the desirableness of avoiding this when people are about the streets.

2754. Was it reported to you that Verdich was taken down in an open boat towed behind the "Pinafore"? No; I do not remember that there was any reason for his being taken down so; his was a very mild case; and I do not remember having heard that he was so taken down.

2755. Did you give instructions that he should be taken down in an open boat towed behind the "Pinafore"? I do not remember the conditions of Verdich's removal.

2756. On the occasion that these women and children were towed down in a boat behind the "Pinafore," have you any recollection that you gave instruction to have a boat sent down purposely to take them? No.

2757. Are you aware that the whaleboat used for the purpose was in an old and leaky condition? No; I believe that boat was used for taking down the body of Route in the first place, but what her condition was I do not know.

2758. If it were a fact it was in a leaky condition whose duty was it to have reported that fact to you? Carroll's, because he was in charge of the Government property.

2759. Do you know whether on the arrival of the boat at the Woolloomooloo Wharf the police would have any option as to putting the patients in this open boat, or whether it would be left to the medical officer. Who would be in charge of the embarkation of the patients if no medical officer was present? The police, of course; there would be nobody else present. I directed the police to see Dr. Spencer and ask him to accompany the patients from their houses to Cowper's Wharf. The reason I pitched upon him was that I knew he was a hardworking person, and never objected to do whatever he was asked to do. I sent to him two or three days after the outbreak; he was the first person I sent to.

2760. Did you take him with you the first time you went down to the Quarantine Station? Yes.

2761. Did you take him down with the intention of replacing Dr. Clune? Yes; I was told that Dr. Clune would not engage with the Government as medical officer, and I instructed my clerk to find out Dr. Spencer and ask him to come down with me as early as possible the following morning; and when he came I said to him, "I want you to go down to the Quarantine Station with me and remain there if necessary, and if not I will bring you back."

2762. Can you tell us what took place at your interview with Dr. Clune that afternoon. How far apart were you? I am a bad judge of distance; I was standing in front of the store and he was within the fence of the enclosure. I was told that he did not wish to take charge of the patients, and I had a man in my launch who would have taken his place. But when I asked Dr. Clune he said, "I am doing all in my power for these people, and I do not want anybody." He said he was working most energetically and doing all he could, and that he would continue to do so.

2763. Was anyone with him at the time? Yes, Dr. Caffyn was near me and Mr. Carroll also, and I sang out to him as loud as I could. So I took Dr. Spencer back with me.

2764. Could you hear him distinctly? Oh yes.

2765. And do you think he could hear you also? From the answer he gave me he must have heard me. Then I asked him what he wanted, whether he wanted medicines or anything else, and he said, "I want a nurse." I told him I had arranged for that the previous evening. I expected that the nurse would have been down before me, but she was delayed. Then I asked him what more he wanted, and he began to tell me what medicines he wanted. I could not hear him very well, and I asked Dr. Caffyn to go up to him and ascertain what they were and what quantity he wanted.

2766. Dr. Manning.] Can you tell us any other things that he asked for? He did ask for other things, and I believe the medicines and all the things he asked for were sent down the afternoon of the same day.

2767.

2767. *President.*] Was the wind blowing strongly at the time? No; I think it was a fine forenoon.

2768. *Capt. Hixson.*] Did Dr. Clune say anything to this effect: That he thought you ought to be inside the enclosure and he outside? No, I heard nothing of the kind.

2769. *President.*] We have it in evidence that he called out that you ought to be inside and he outside? I never heard him say so, and if he had said it I think I must have heard it.

2770. Was he not very much excited at the time? Yes, he was excited; but I was not angry or annoyed at his excitement, because the man was in a very peculiar position, and he had enough to make him excited.

2771. *Capt. Hixson.*] If you had considered it better for the public interest, would you have taken Dr. Clune away and put Dr. Spencer in his place? I should have put Dr. Spencer in charge of the enclosure, but that Dr. Clune said he was doing all he could for the people and would continue to do so.

2772. *President.*] Did you make more than one visit to the hospital ground during the time Dr. Clune was there? I never had a second interview with Dr. Clune; I had with Dr. Caffyn.

2773. On that occasion did Dr. Clune make any direct request to you to be liberated? Not on that occasion.

2774. Afterwards did you send down to Dr. Clune any written or printed instructions respecting his duties? Not that I remember.

2775. Do you consider that Dr. Clune knew he was in charge of the patients in the hospital enclosure? Yes; and I consider it extraordinary that he should send me a message asking whether he was in charge of the nurses. I wrote back, as a matter of course, "You are in charge and responsible for the management of the enclosure," or words to that effect.

2776. Did you receive any telegram from Dr. Clune subsequently, stating that he was sick and wished to be relieved? A few days before he left I received a telegram to the effect that his health was much impaired.

2777. Did you hear from any other quarter that his health was improved? No. I did not reply to that telegram.

2778. Do you remember a telegram from him to this effect: That he was too unwell to attend to any more patients, and that another medical man would have to be sent down? I do not remember it; I recollect receiving a message to the effect that his health was much impaired.

2779. Was that the only telegram you received about his state of health and his desire to be relieved? That is the only one I remember.

2780. Were you ever informed that he was not attending to his duties in the enclosure? I did hear complaints from the nurses on more than one occasion that he did not attend to his duties, and that they were distressed about it; I remember Carroll telling me about it once, but I heard of it from other persons.

2781. I suppose you had some conversation with Miss Osborn occasionally about the Quarantine Station? Yes.

2782. Did she ever tell you that it was reported that Dr. Clune was not attending to his duties? I sent to her from time to time to know if she could supply articles which Dr. Clune had sent for; but the only time I recollect asking her anything about the behaviour of Dr. Clune and the nurses was on one occasion when some reference was made either in Parliament or in the papers to certain complaints on the part of the patients. I then sent to her and said the Treasurer was anxious to know whether these people had got all they required, and I should be glad if she would obtain the information for me, that I might submit it to the Minister, and she did so.

2783. Was anything stated in that report from Miss Osborn having reference to Dr. Clune's inattention to his duties? There may have been, but I do not remember.

2784. What was the nature of the report which Carroll gave you respecting Dr. Clune? Carroll reported, after the quarantine had been going on for some time, that Dr. Clune and the nurses did not get on, and that the nurses complained that he was not doing his duty.

2785. Did he make any other report to you respecting Dr. Clune's conduct; did he ever report that Dr. Clune was under the influence of liquor? I do not believe he ever made a report to that effect.

2786. Did he ever make a report to you that the consumption of liquor down there was very large? He did, and the fact was I thought so myself, and I inquired of certain friends, who I thought might know Dr. Clune, as to his habits; but from the representations they made, I came to the conclusion that the large consumption did not arise from Dr. Clune's consuming it, but that Dr. Clune, not being a man who was used to have a number of persons under his control, was in the habit of giving stimulants to the servants and others for the purpose of making things work smoothly.

2787. Did Mr. Carroll report to you then, or at any time while Dr. Clune was there, that he thought Dr. Clune was either drunk or mad, and that he thought he was out of his mind half the time? I do not think he reported that Dr. Clune was drunk, but I think he said he was off his head.

2788. Did Mr. Carroll ever suggest that some other medical man should be placed in charge? I do not remember that he did; but had he done so I could not have acted upon his suggestion, as I had no one else to send down.

2789. The following questions were put to Mr. Carroll when he was examined by the Commission:—

1815. *Capt. Hixson.*] How many bottles of spirits do you think were sent in every day? Generally three or four bottles of brandy every day went to the hospital enclosure.

1816. *President.*] Did you ever report this to Dr. Alleyne? Yes, frequently.

1817. Did you ever report to him that you thought Dr. Clune was under the influence of liquor? Yes, I did, and I told him I thought the consumption of liquor was very large.

1818. *Dr. Manning.*] You said that you considered Dr. Clune did not know what he was doing half the time he was there. Do you think he was drunk then? I believe he was either drunk or mad; I believe he was out of his mind half the time.

1819. Did you tell Dr. Alleyne this? I did.

1820. Did you suggest to Dr. Alleyne that somebody else should be placed in charge? I did, about a week or ten days after he went down.

1821. *Capt. Hixson.*] And what was the result of your suggestion? I never heard any more of it. I suppose Dr. Alleyne thought he could not help himself, and that he would have to keep him there if he could not get another doctor in his place; he was unfit to be looking after the people.

Have you any remarks to make upon that evidence beyond what you have stated—that you could not get anyone else to go down? I did not know of any suitable man at that time who would have gone down.

2790. Did Miss Osborn report to you, or have you been otherwise informed, that Dr. Clune never went to the bedside of a patient, or felt the pulse, or took the temperature of a patient during the whole time he was in the enclosure? I do not remember having heard that from Miss Osborn, but I have heard so from other quarters.

- Dr. Alleyne. 2791. Did you make any communication to Dr. Clune to the effect that you had been so informed? No; because I could not believe that any medical man could have so acted, and I would not take action upon what I considered an idle rumour.
- 10 Nov., 1881. 2792. In your former evidence I think you gave us your reason for not communicating directly with the doctors? Yes; I thought it was a serious consideration in the public interest that I should not run the risk of bringing infection into the city.
2793. Did not the reports which reached you respecting Dr. Clune induce you to reconsider your decision? No, I acted upon the same principle throughout.
2794. Did you not see Dr. Caffyn who was in charge of the healthy ground, as that consideration would not apply to him? My reason for not seeing him more frequently was that I knew his principal reason for wishing to see me was to communicate to me his private grievances, and though I pitied him much I had no time to indulge in sympathy which would have been useless.
2795. Can you give us any reason why both Dr. Caffyn and Dr. Clune were kept so long at the Quarantine Station? They had to stop there till somebody was sent to relieve them; as soon as I was able to obtain the services of other medical men they were relieved.
2796. Was Dr. Caffyn in the habit of sending you long telegrams about his release, and about family matters? Yes; I was particularly sorry for him, because he had got into this trouble through an act of kindness to me.
2797. Did he send you a telegram to say he was so ill that he could not attend to his duties? Yes; he wanted to get his wife down, and I could not listen to that because I was anxious not to make any further complications; I received several other distressing telegrams from Dr. Caffyn, which were distressing to me, because I had a great regard for him, but I was unable to help him.
2798. Do you remember receiving a telegram from Dr. Caffyn as follows: "The two grave-diggers require suits; are they to have them from the store, or will you send them? Mr. Carroll will not give them?" I do not remember it; but I am quite certain that I never received a telegram containing a requisition that I did not attend to at once. In fact it was a positive order that these men, after performing their duties of coffining and burying a corpse, should receive a new suit of clothes each; that was a condition of their work. That order was given to Carroll, and has been one of the ordinary rules of the ground.
2799. Were your instructions respecting the clothes to this effect: That the suits of clothes in which these men buried the dead were to be hung up on a tree and put on again when another burial took place, and that they were to wear their own clothes in the meantime? No, the orders were that the clothes were to be burned.
2800. Dr. Jones.] On each occasion? Yes.
2801. Captain Haxson.] You never gave an order that would lead to such a practice as that? No.
2802. President.] Did Carroll report to you that Dr. Caffyn had stolen two suits of clothes out of the store? He did not report to me the circumstances to which you allude in an insolent manner, or make use of such a term as stolen; but he did say that Dr. Caffyn had during his absence taken some clothing from the store for the use of the people at the Quarantine Station under his charge, and he asked me to interdict such a practice. On my return to Sydney I communicated with Dr. Caffyn to the effect that he must not go into the store without Carroll's knowledge and sanction.
2803. Upon what principle did you act in releasing people from Quarantine? My ordinary principle is this, that if I am satisfied that the healthy people have been separated from the sick for twenty-five days I recommend their release.
2804. Are you aware that a man named Jefferson was there for ten weeks, and that Hughes was there for twelve weeks? I am aware that people were there much longer than I consider necessary, the reason being that the houses which they had left in Sydney were not prepared for their reception.
2805. What do you mean by the houses not being prepared to receive them? The houses had to be washed and cleansed and disinfected and refurnished to a certain extent.
2806. Whose duty was it to carry that out? The Government, acting under the advice of the Board of Health, and by the officials of that board.
2807. We have it in evidence that Cook was at the Quarantine Station seventy-six days, and that he never had small-pox;—can you give any reason for that long detention? He was kept there on police duty.
2808. Can you give us any reason why he was kept so long in a tent on the beach? He was reported to be a very insubordinate man, and on that account I did not think it advisable that he should immediately be put among the other people; he was therefore kept in isolation until he was reported to be conducting himself in a more reasonable manner; he was then put on duty to keep guard over some Chinese.
2809. Do you know anything of a man named Keats who was there seventy days, and during the whole of that time, with the exception of three days, was in the healthy ground? He was kept there for the same reason as the others, until the house he had left in Sydney was prepared for his reception.
2810. Did the same reasons apply to the detention of Mrs. Kelly, Mrs. Bonnor, and Mrs. Rout? No; they had been in the hospital enclosure, and were compelled to remain there until the houses occupied by the presumed healthy people were vacated and ready for them.
2811. Are you aware that Verdich was nine weeks and four days on board the "Faraway," and was altogether in Quarantine eleven weeks and two days? The same reasons applied to him as to Mrs. Bonnor and Mrs. Kelly, except that he was on board the "Faraway" instead of in the hospital enclosure.
2812. Would it not have been possible to have provided tents for Mrs. Bonnor, Mrs. Kelly, and Mrs. Rout, at an earlier date, and placed them in the healthy ground? They could have been provided with tents, but if they had been placed on the healthy ground it would have been impossible to have prevented them mingling with the healthy people and thereby protracting their quarantine.
2813. Did you recommend the appointment of Dr. Walsh to the "Faraway"? He was on the "Faraway" before the outbreak of small-pox commenced. I received notice from Messrs. Bright Bros. and Co. that a ship was expected to arrive infected with small-pox, and it was necessary that I should get a doctor, and after communicating with two or three gentlemen I was obliged to take Mr. Walsh, failing to find anyone more suitable.
2814. Do you know whether Dr. Walsh was ever employed by the Government before? Yes; he was in quarantine before, and was also dispenser at the gaol and the Hyde Park Asylum.
2815. Were you aware that Dr. Walsh was an unqualified man? Yes.
2816. What arrangement was made respecting his payment? I do not know that there was any arrangement, but probably Bright Bros. and Co. were to give him one guinea a day for services on their account.
- 2817.

2817. Was any fresh arrangement made with Dr. Walsh when the outbreak of small-pox occurred in Sydney? No; it was left for future arrangement.

2818. What was the cause of the removal of Dr. Walsh? I heard that he was intemperate, and I set to work to get another man, and when I got another man I sent him in his place, and put Mr. Walsh in a tent on shore.

2819. What were Dr. Walsh's duties on board the "Faraway"? He was to take care of the people there. I have known him do very good work on former occasions; in fact he was a most valuable man to me formerly.

2820. Was Dr. Walsh provided with any attendants or nurses? At the time of the outbreak he was provided with four Chinese to attend on himself and one Chinese patient.

2821. Was any nurse sent down? No; he said he would not have a nurse there.

2822. Do you know whether these Chinamen were actually employed in the capacity of servants or nurses on board the "Faraway"? I have reason to believe so. Then Hughes was there, and as he was not sick I recommended that he should be employed as cook, and be paid for his services.

2823. Do you know that no other person was sent down as an attendant or nurse between the 17th June and the 13th August? Yes, I do; I think the first telegram I got from Mr. Walsh was on the 13th August, that he must have an attendant. I lost no time, and telegraphed to Carroll to ask him to see if there was anyone who would act in the mean time, and I got an answer that there was no one who would do the work. But the next day I got a man named Evans, and sent him down, and he is there now.

2824. Is it a fact that Dr. Walsh asked frequently that he might have further assistance? No; I think that was his first application on the 13th August, and I think it was on the 15th that I sent down the man I have mentioned (Evans). The first time I heard anything about it was when Hughes was put in irons; I imagined that he was paid from the commencement, and that the Chinamen were also paid.

2825. *Dr. Manning.*] Did you give any definite instructions either to Mr. Carroll or to Dr. Walsh to engage Hughes or the Chinamen? Yes, the rate of wages was not alluded to, but it was clearly understood they were all engaged.

2826. *President.*] Did Mr. Carroll report to you that Dr. Walsh had stated that he was very ill from anxiety and want of sleep, and that some assistance must be sent to him? I only recollect the occasion, the 13th August to which I have referred, and I sent him a man a day or two afterwards.

2827. Are you aware that there was an absence of commodes, feeding-glasses, and other appliances for the sick on board the "Faraway"? No, I never heard of any wants whatever. When Mr. Walsh came to Sydney I heard for the first time of his wants, and from my knowledge of what was on board the "Faraway" and on shore, I consider that there was an ample supply of everything.

2828. Did Mr. Carroll report to you that Dr. Walsh was often drunk, and that he had to stop his liquor? He reported it once, and said I had better get another man. He said to me one afternoon, "Walsh is drinking," and I said, "I am sorry for that, for he is a very useful man," and the moment I got back to Sydney I took measures to supply his place; that was the first time I heard of it.

2829. Did Mr. Carroll report to you that he had a great deal of trouble with Dr. Walsh? I knew very well that the men were not *en accord*.

2830. *Dr. Manning.*] Did Carroll report to you that he had stopped his grog regularly? No, but I told him to curtail his allowance of wines and spirits.

2831. Did you have any intercourse with Dr. Walsh or have any conversation with him when he was on board the "Faraway"? No, I had no *vivâ voce* communication with him.

2832. *Capt. Hixson.*] You frequently went down to the Quarantine Station? Yes.

2833. How often did you go? Two or three times a week.

2834. From whom did you take your reports about the "Faraway"? From Carroll, except that on two or three occasions I received telegrams from Mr. Walsh.

2835. *President.*] Was there any reason why Dr. Walsh should not have telegraphed freely to you—was any restriction placed upon his sending telegrams as he liked? None whatever.

2836. Was Hughes sent on board the "Faraway" with your knowledge? No.

2837. Do you know by whose orders he was sent on board? I do not know.

2838. When did you first discover that he was on board the "Faraway"? I think it was the Monday or Tuesday after he went down—about the 22nd or 23rd.

2839. Was it reported to you that Hughes had not small-pox at all? Yes, it was reported to me by Carroll that Dr. Walsh said he had not small-pox; and that was the first intimation I had that there was such a person on board the "Faraway" or at the Quarantine Station at all.

2840. We have it in evidence that Hughes was down there for twelve weeks;—can you tell us why he was there so long? We could not take him ashore until the healthy people had gone.

2841. Did you order him to be placed in irons? Yes, on one occasion I did.

2842. Can you tell us the reason? He had broken out, I think, on the 16th July; he swam ashore from the "Faraway," went into the enclosure, and frightened the women out of their lives. Carroll telegraphed to me, and I ordered him to be put back into the ship. The next day I received a telegram to this effect: "Hughes has disappeared; cannot be found anywhere; must have gone to Sydney." I at once got into a cab and went to the police office; saw Mr. Fosbery, and asked him to employ as many policemen as he could to find him and get him sent back. And some time the next day I got another telegram, to say that Hughes had appeared on the deck of the ship, and said that he had never been out of her. I heard nothing more of him until about the 25th, when I got a telegram stating that "Hughes had swam ashore again, and been up to the enclosure," and I telegraphed back, "Have him put back again," and received the reply, "He won't go on board; we have put him in a tent." When I got this telegram I was very much concerned; and of course it was necessary for the man's safety, and also for the safety of the other people, that he should not be allowed to do as he liked, and that he should be under control. It would have upset the whole discipline of the establishment and protracted the quarantine to an indefinite time if this man had been allowed to do as he liked. I now hand in a telegram, containing minutes from myself and the Inspector General of Police, in reference to this matter:—

Telegram from Superintendent Carroll, Quarantine Station, to Dr. Alleyne, on 25 July, 1881.

JOHN HUGHES swam ashore from the "Faraway" about 5 p.m., yesterday. Have put him into a tent on the beach with policeman in charge, as he refused to return on board. Awaiting instructions,

Dr. Alleyne.  
10 Nov., 1881.

Dr. Alleyne. I recommend as a matter of necessity that the man Hughes be put in leg-irons by the police, and taken on board the "Faraway" at once.—H. G. ALLEYNE. I wish the above recommendation to be acted on without delay.—H. G. A.  
 10 Nov., 1881. The senior constable in charge of the police at Quarantine will carry out Dr. Alleyne's instructions at once.—EDMUND FOSBERY, I.G.P., 25 July.

Carried out the foregoing instructions at 4:35 p.m. on the 26th of July, 1881.—JAMES J. SULLIVAN, Senr. Const.

2843. Was there any objection to Hughes' going to see his wife and child, they being in the infected ground, and he being in an infected ship? There was great objection; it was a matter of discipline; I could not have allowed such a thing for a moment. Moreover, there was no room for his accommodation in the hospital enclosure, and he would undoubtedly have gone into the healthy ground where his children were and thus protracted the quarantine indefinitely.

2844. *Capt. Hixson.*] Did he ask permission to do so? No, and if he had I could not have given it; it would have been subversive of all discipline to have allowed it.

TUESDAY, 15 NOVEMBER, 1881.

Present:—

DR. JONES,	DR. MANNING,
DR. MACLAURIN,	CAPTAIN HIXSON,
MR. STREET.	

JOHN RENDELL STREET, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

H. G. Alleyne, Esq., M.D., Health Officer, further examined:—

Dr. Alleyne. 2845. *President.*] Under what circumstances was Dr. Foucart sent down to the Quarantine Station? He was sent to relieve Dr. Caffyn.

15 Nov., 1881. 2846. Dr. Foucart considers that he was almost entrapped into remaining at the Station—that he was informed he was only to be detained there some two or three days, and that he was kept there for two months? I believe that I did say to him that his detention at the Quarantine station would probably only be a few days, but the necessities of the service rendered it longer, and being a Government Medical Officer and no other person to take his place, I do not see any reasonable grounds of complaint.

2847. Can you tell us why he was detained so long? He was detained there as long as I thought he was useful, and when I thought there was no further necessity for his services I wrote to the Government recommending that Dr. Foucart should be brought to Sydney, as his presence at the Quarantine Station was no longer needed; I should have kept him on there if I had considered that his services were required.

2848. Can you tell us why he was detained there a month after Dr. Beattie went down? I can only say that I thought it necessary, but the moment I became convinced that his services were no longer required I recommended that he should be withdrawn.

2849. Can you tell us the circumstances under which Dr. Spencer went down there? On its being necessary to send down two women who had no friends or relatives to accompany them, I thought it so desirable that a medical man should accompany them that I directed that Dr. Spencer should go down in the "Pinafore" with them, notwithstanding that this left me without any medical assistance in Sydney.

2850. Did Dr. Spencer consider that he was to come back to Sydney after that trip? I think he did but I did not intend him to come back. I think I got a telegram from Mr. Carroll stating that he had given Dr. Spencer a suit of clothes, and asking if he was to come back. To this I replied "No," because I thought it was the best thing he could do to remain in the boat so as to be able to go down with the patients every time. Finding that this difficulty—having to send down patients who had no friends to accompany them—a very serious matter, I did not intend to allow Dr. Spencer to come back. I never told him that but for the reason I have stated I determined not to relieve him from that duty.

2851. Can you tell us why he was detained for seventy-two days on board the "Pinafore"? He was there in the performance of the same duties for which he was engaged the very first night.

2852. Was he asked to go into the enclosure? He was—I forget by whom, whether it was Dr. Clune who made the proposition or who made it; but my answer to that was—first, that he was necessary where he was, and in the next place I thought, although I had a great regard for Dr. Spencer, and considered him a valuable man under certain conditions, that he was hardly the man to whom I should like to entrust the particular duties which devolved upon the officer in charge of the hospital enclosure. He was a good man to attend upon small-pox patients, as good a man as I knew, but I did not wish him to be in a position to undertake cases which might possibly occur in the enclosure. Afterwards Dr. Caffyn urged that Dr. Spencer should be sent to relieve him, but I could not consent to that, even if I had been able to find a man to take Dr. Spencer's place, which I was not, because he had been in the "Pinafore," within range of small-pox contagion, and ought not to be allowed to come in contact with the healthy people. Dr. Spencer was very anxious to go and relieve Dr. Caffyn, but I could not consent to that arrangement. In the first place I could not supply his place, and in the next place his presence among the healthy people would have commenced a new period of quarantine for the people in the healthy ground.

2853. Did you ever receive a message from Dr. Spencer that he was ill and wanted to be relieved? I did receive a message that he was ill, and I went down to make inquiries. If I had found him really ill and in want of medical attendance I should have had him transferred to a house on shore and attended to, but that was not the case. No doubt he was uncomfortable as any man must have been in such a position, but I could not on that account put him in charge in the place of Dr. Caffyn. I do not remember that he said that he wanted to be relieved; he said that his health would not then permit him to undertake Dr. Clune's duty.

2854. Did he make any application to be placed on shore in a tent? I do not remember that he did; all I can recollect his saying was that he was willing to undertake Dr. Caffyn's duties.

2855. Can you tell us why it was considered necessary to destroy Dr. Spencer's clothes? It is the regular rule from which I would not depart for any consideration; he had been within range of small-pox contagion.

2856. So long as he remained on board the "Pinafore" did you consider it necessary that his clothes should be destroyed? The clothes that he wore on board the "Pinafore" were taken away when he went on shore and destroyed.

2857. He states in evidence that his clothes were taken away from him when he went on board the "Pinafore"? Carroll destroyed his clothes when he went down to the Quarantine Station, thinking no doubt that he was to be employed there, and informed me by telegram that he had done so, and asked me what was to be done with Dr. Spencer, to which I replied, "Let him remain where he is." Dr. Alleyne.  
15 Nov., 1881.

2858. Then you did not give any orders to have his clothes destroyed? No, I did not.

2859. He states in evidence that when he first went down you gave him an order to get new clothes? I never gave him an order, but he did get new clothes from the store when he went down, from Carroll.

2860. He states that when he went down you gave him an order for a new suit of clothes? He is in error.

2861. This is what he states in evidence :—

2194. *Dr. Manning.*] Did this occur when you first went to the "Pinafore"? When I first went down early in the morning, I handed to Mr. Carroll the order from Dr. Alleyne to supply me with a new suit of clothes.

2195. Was any explanation made to you when this piece of paper was handed to you? Not a word, not a syllable was said.

2196. *Dr. Jones.*] Did Dr. Alleyne hand you the paper? Yes, he gave it to me at the Australian Club.

2197. *Dr. Manning.*] Then who told you to take off the clothes you had on and put on the new suit? Mr. Carroll must have done that, because he handed me the clothes.

2198. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] Did you ask for a new suit? No, I did not want a new suit; my clothes were very nice clothes.

2199. *Dr. Manning.*] And what became of your own clothes? They were taken away and burned.

I think he is altogether in error and must have been mixing up something else in his mind. I do not think I saw him before he went down. I had had a very fatiguing day, and had not been to bed the night before. All I can recollect is that when the inspector came to me about these women I decided that some doctor must accompany them, and directed him to tell Dr. Spencer to perform the duty.

2862. Was Dr. Spencer instructed to remain in the "Pinafore"? I did not instruct him personally, but Carroll thought that he should remain there.

2863. Were any orders given to see to his comfort on board? Yes; I told Carroll repeatedly to make him as comfortable as was possible under the circumstances. Every time I went to the Quarantine Station I asked Carroll how Dr. Spencer was getting on, and told him to make him as comfortable as he could.

2864. Was any definite arrangement made as to the remuneration he was to receive? No, none at all.

2865. Why was that not done? It was thought better to leave it for future arrangement; and I am certain that the doctors are much better off than they would have been if I had recommended anything definite at the time. I told him I was sure that he would be treated liberally by the Government, but I could not say what he would receive, and I advised him not to press me to say it.

2866. Dr. Spencer states in evidence that he received a telegram from you to this effect :—"Are you willing to attend to the sick in the enclosure, and take the duties of Dr. Clune?" I believe he did; and I believe I have a telegram from Dr. Spencer to the effect that his health would not admit of his taking Dr. Clune's duties.

2867. Was there any objection to Dr. Spencer's going ashore at that time, between the trips of the "Pinafore," and remaining on shore? Yes, the place was overcrowded, and there was no one to attend upon him. We could not put a man in a tent and isolate him without putting a guard over him, and that would have required three or four constables.

2868. Did Dr. Caffyn report to you, two days after Constable Cook went down, that Cook had not got small-pox? Yes, he did shortly after he went down.

2869. Was any action taken upon that report? Cook was moved ashore and put into a tent, and it was reported to me that he was inclined to be insubordinate, in fact he was very insubordinate. After a time I sent him to do police duty to look after some Chinamen. It was reported to me that he used to go down and mix with the other people, and I had to get the Inspector General of Police to write to the constable in charge at the Quarantine Station, to say that Cook had to live in the tent where his duties had to be performed, which were to look after some Chinamen.

2870. And but for the reasons stated he would have been sent up at an earlier date to the healthy ground where the other police were? Yes.

2871. In your former evidence you stated that you had been in the habit of visiting the Quarantine station two or three times a week. Have you continued that practice up to the present time? Yes; sometimes it is more than that and sometimes less. I was there on Sunday. I have been there to-day; and shall go again the day after to-morrow.

2872. Prior to the circumstances that have occurred since the outbreak of small-pox did you consider that Carroll discharged his duties satisfactorily? Yes. He is not a very bright man, but according to his ability he discharged his duties well.

2873. *Capt. Hixson.*] I suppose before this outbreak of small-pox he had never been accustomed to such duties as he has had since to perform? No, he never expected such a state of things, and no arrangements were made for it. There was an occasion on which a lot of people were sent down from Sydney when the "Brisbane" was sent to quarantine, which was in the latter end of 1876 or the beginning of 1877, but no sick people were sent down.

2874. *Dr. Manning.*] Is it the case that on a former occasion Carroll was suspended for neglect of duty? He was suspended a long time ago, but I did not think there was any ground for the charge made against him. Mr. Wise made some charge of disposing of some blankets in an unauthorized manner. A Board was appointed to inquire into it, and they came to the conclusion that he did dispose of the things, but that he did it under the impression that he had a right to dispose of them.

2875. And was it not part of the charge that some of the bedding so disposed of was infected? Yes; but I do not think that was the case, because I was in the habit of seeing the infected bedding burned.

2876. Do you consider the officials at the Quarantine Station bound by the regulations for the management of the ground, a copy of which we received the other day? They could not carry them out if they were; they were intended to apply to a condition of things which does not now exist and never has existed.

2877. *Dr. Jones.*] It would appear that some of those regulations are carried out? Yes, these comprise certain general regulations which do apply.

2878. *President.*] We do not know whether it has been made quite clear who gave the orders for patients to be towed down behind the steamer in open boats to the Quarantine Station;—can you tell us? I have a memorandum here containing some instructions I gave for the conveyance of the sick people (*Reads*): "Separate conveyances should be provided for the sick and suspected people; they should not be put on board in the same place."

- Dr. Alleyne. 2879. *Dr. Manning.*] Can you tell us when these people were embarked at Woolloomooloo Bay, who was responsible for their being put in the proper part of the steamer? The police undertook that duty.  
 15 Nov., 1881. 2880. But the police deny all responsibility after the patients have been taken to the wharf. We have the evidence of the master of the "Pinafore," that he received instructions from Carroll to have the people put into a small boat. This is what he has stated in evidence :—  
 1831. *Captain Hixson.*] What was the reason of Verdich's being towed behind the "Pinafore" in the whaleboat ;—why did you not take him on board? That was the order, and we had to obey it; we were ordered to get the long-boat up and tow Verdich down in it.  
 1833. From whom did you receive that order? From Carroll; we had a telegram to get the long-boat up and tow him down in it.  
 Probably Carroll received instructions from some one to do so. But I must say—although I do not remember Verdich's case—that if it were a fine afternoon, and there were two or three healthy people going down and one sick man, I should put the sick man in the boat, and the others in the "Pinafore," or *vice versa*, put the healthy persons in the boat and the sick man in the steamer.  
 2881. *Capt. Hixson.*] But the question we are now asking you is: Did you send orders to that effect? It is impossible for me to remember; I do not know whether I did or not. I should do that at this moment as the best thing to be done with the imperfect arrangements we have.  
 2882. *Dr. Manning.*] That is supposing the weather to be fine? Yes; I would not let them go otherwise.

Captain Francis Hixson, President of the Marine Board and member of the Commission, sworn and examined :—

- Capt. Hixson. 2883. *President.*] You were present, I believe, at the meeting at the Treasury at the first outbreak of small-pox, when arrangements were discussed? I was.  
 15 Nov., 1881. 2884. Can you tell us under what circumstances the "Pinafore" was engaged? I can. At the meeting at the Treasury to which you refer the outbreak of small-pox was under discussion, and the public mind being very much excited, it was felt that it was necessary to remove certain people out of the city as soon as possible. There was a report current that if the Government had removed On Chong's family in place of allowing them to remain in George-street the disease would not have been disseminated. There was therefore a great scare, and it was thought necessary to remove the people at once, and I was instructed to procure a steamer for that purpose. I went immediately in quest of a steamer, and I made arrangements with Mr. Halstead, the proprietor of certain steamers, to send a vessel called the "Britannia," which he offered at the rate of £5 per day. The vessel was wanted at once, and he said he was not quite sure that he could get her, but if not he would send the "Pinafore" at £3 a day. I told him I wanted the "Britannia," and that she was to be at the wharf at 2 o'clock that day. But at the time mentioned instead of the "Britannia" the "Pinafore" was there, and Mr. Halstead's excuse was that he had not had time to get the "Britannia," which was a much better boat, larger and more suitable for the purpose, in which the patients could have been made much more comfortable. However, the patients were brought to the wharf by the police, the "Pinafore" was there to receive them, and there was no help for it.  
 2885. *Dr. Manning.*] And the "Pinafore" having been once engaged no alteration could be made? No, the way to have relieved the "Pinafore" would have been to have engaged another boat, and to have kept the "Pinafore" in Quarantine some considerable time before she would have been considered clean by the Health Officer, and all that time, of course, her expense would have been going on.  
 2886. *President.*] Did you ever receive instructions from the Government to make some better arrangements for steam vessels to convey passengers after the "Pinafore" had been employed for some time? I once had a discussion with Mr. Eagar and Dr. Alleyne in reference to the matter, because when bad weather came on the "Pinafore" was unable to cross the Heads. We then made special arrangements for Mr. Halstead to send another and a large steamer, the "Defiance," but he wanted, I think, £10 a day for her services, and that was considered so great an expense that the arrangement was not closed. Then, as fine weather set in, the services of the "Pinafore" were retained.

WEDNESDAY, 16 NOVEMBER, 1881.

Present:—

DR. JONES,  
 DR. MACLAURIN,

CAPT. HIXSON.  
 MR. STREET.

JOHN RENDELL STREET, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

THE Commissioners met this day at the Treasury at 3 p.m., and the telegraph line having been placed at their disposal by the Hon. G. Eagar, the following evidence was wired to and fro :—

In anticipation of this mode of taking evidence the following telegrams had already been sent from the Quarantine Station to the Treasury, addressed to the Under Secretary, and were handed to the Commissioners on their arrival by that gentleman :—

- Dr. R. E. Beattie. "Sir,—I have the honor to request that you will have the goodness to favour me by bringing this communication under the notice of the Quarantine Commissioners, with a view to my being informed of their desire on the subject. Being aware that most of the sensational statements relating to quarantine which recently obtained currency through the Press were exaggerated and unreliable, and in many cases absolutely untrue, the possibility has occurred to me that similar statements relating to the period of my superintendence on board the 'Faraway,' may, through ignorance or less excusable cause, have been made during the progress of the inquiry. I feel sure that should any such assertions have been made, the Commissioners would, as a matter of course, under ordinary circumstances have required my evidence; fearing, however, lest the infectiousness and peculiarity of my situation on board the 'Faraway' may have been present to these gentlemen, and deterred them from following the usual course, I beg to state that should any such unfavourable assertions as I have indicated been made, I am most anxious that my evidence on such points at least be taken by telegraph, as I am fully confident of being able satisfactorily to show that  
 in
- 16 Nov., 1881.

in carrying out the comprehensive and efficient instructions of Dr. Alleyne, nothing was left undone to secure the well-being and comfort of those on board. Any suggestion which appeared likely to add to their comfort received at once that consideration and approval as will be manifest from his communications to me touching the welfare of those in my charge.—ROBT. E. BEATTIE, Medical Superintendent, Hospital-ship "Faraway."

Dr. R. E.  
Beattie.  
16 Nov., 1881.

"With due respect, permit me to request that the purport of this telegram be communicated to the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into and report upon matters and complaints connected with the quarantine enclosure. On the 12th of August I took charge of the enclosure, with special instructions from Dr. Alleyne to provide every comfort and supply every reasonable want which the inmates might require. The Under Secretary and Dr. Alleyne have responded promptly to every requisition forwarded by me. On one occasion I thought a patient would benefit by champagne; Dr. Alleyne at once complied with my request, and the same day sent the wine. Carroll, the late superintendent, I must say was praiseworthy in seconding my wishes; on all occasions was respectful and obliging; he particularly wished me not to send George Livesey for anything, as he had no confidence in him, as he often sent for things without the consent or knowledge of the doctors in charge of the enclosure. As regards myself, I accept the responsibility, and court every inquiry, and shall be happy to answer any questions the Commission may honor me by asking. I may remark that I was precluded from replying to charges made by the Press, and Dr. Clune's animadversions. Many of the charges were untrue and without any foundation, and matters misrepresented. I do not know whether the Commission will think as I do—that a latent or ulterior object is in view on the part of those bringing them. Two or three patients have consented to come down owing to the advice of those who have been under my care, and have gone home recovered. If I were afflicted with variola there is no place I could prefer coming to than the enclosure—picturesque, healthy, and every accommodation and comfort, attended by two excellent nurses selected by Miss Osborn. Result of cases under my charge, attributed to the advantages above named, is one death out of fifteen; many of them serious cases."—DR. DAY.

Dr. Day.  
16 Nov., 1881.

President to Robert E. Beattie, Esq., L.K. & Q.C.P.I., Medical Superintendent, Hospital-ship "Faraway":—

2887. In reply to your communication, the Commissioners desire to know from you, whether, on your taking charge of the "Faraway," you found her clean and well provided with the appliances and comforts considered necessary for sick people, or otherwise. And if, since you have been on board, all your requisitions have been fully and promptly attended to. And further, if the people on board are now provided with everything necessary for the comfort and well-being of people situated as they are? In reply to your questions, I have to state that on taking charge of the "Faraway" I did not find her quite clean, but it was explained to me that the irregularity of persons and things was in part due to the moving of articles during lime-washing, which was done shortly before, and the marked reluctance of those on board to do anything towards their own cleanliness, together with a horror of interfering with the compartment in which some deaths had very recently occurred. There was no one confined to bed when I arrived requiring such comforts as are understood as necessary for the sick; there was, however, a supply of medicines and stimulants sufficient, in the opinion of my predecessor, but which I thought well to enlarge. There were complaints of want of clothing, which was, I believe, on the way here. Since taking charge, all my requisitions have been fully and promptly attended to, and to the satisfaction of the patients, and all who have been on board since, as well as those at present here, are not only well but liberally provided for in every way, and, apart from their isolation, are better off and less restrained than, I believe, they could be in any hospital. I am aware of all on board being provided for regarding food, &c., exactly as I have been myself, and personally I have no fault to find.

Dr. R. E.  
Beattie.  
16 Nov., 1881.

2888. When you joined the ship, were the necessary appliances for nursing sick people to be found on board, and was there a sufficient number of attendants? The appliances essential for nursing sick people were to be found on board when I joined, but some articles affording facility and greater comfort in the treatment of sick persons were wanting. There were, as I have said, none actually requiring these at the time, and may add that the articles used by those who had been sick were destroyed on the recovery or death of the patient, including the patient Hughes, who was under pay as an attendant. The number of attendants was sufficient, and it has not been found necessary to increase them.

To Henry Day, Esq., M.R.C.S. in charge of the Hospital enclosure:—

2889. In reply to your communication the Commissioners desire to be informed whether, on taking charge of the hospital enclosure, you found dissatisfaction existing among patients and others therein, and, if so, what in your opinion was the cause of this dissatisfaction, and whether you consider it reasonable or otherwise? George Livesey was constantly endeavouring to cause dissatisfaction amongst the inmates of enclosure; upon one occasion upon remonstrating he was insolent, insubordinate, and threatening; I had to request the Police to be prepared for any emergency. So far from any complaint being made, Guildford leaving the enclosure with others wished to send telegram signed by all expressing their satisfaction at their treatment while in the enclosure with me.

Dr. Day.  
16 Nov., 1881.

2890. Are we to understand from your message that when you arrived in the hospital enclosure there was in your opinion no reasonable ground of complaint among the patients? No ground for complaint.

To Miss Louisa Hollis, Nurse, Hospital enclosure:—

2891. Are you in possession of any facts which would justify you in forming the opinion that the patients in the hospital enclosure during the time you have been there have been in any way neglected or improperly treated? In my opinion Dr. Clune did neglect the patients in not coming to see them when asked, but they were never improperly treated.

Nurse Hollis.  
16 Nov., 1881.

2892. Did Dr. Clune's neglect of the patients in your opinion arise from intemperance? Sometimes.

2893. How often have you known Dr. Clune to be the worse for liquor? Three times I am sure.

To



To C. E. Cornelius, Attendant, Hospital Enclosure :—

- Attendant  
Cornelius.  
16 Nov., 1881.
2894. Have you ever observed any instances of disrespect on the part of the nurses towards Dr. Clune ; if so, give particulars ? I have seen disrespect on part of Miss Meyler towards Dr. Clune, which arose from her opinion that he was neglecting the patients.
2895. Did you at any time refuse to carry patients up from the gate into the wards ; did you refuse to place coffins under cover when desired to do so ? I never refused to carry patients or coffins.
2896. Statements have been made reflecting upon Dr. Clune's sobriety. Have you ever observed him to be intemperate at the Quarantine Station ? I have seen him once the worse for liquor, but had not many opportunities of observing him.

THURSDAY, 17 NOVEMBER, 1881.

Present :—

DR. JONES,	CAPTAIN HIXSON,
DR. MACLAURIN,	MR. STREET.

JOHN RENDELL STREET, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Police Inspector Robert Anderson sworn and examined :—

- Inspector  
Anderson.  
17 Nov., 1881.
2897. *President.*] You were present, were you not, at the Woolloomooloo wharf on the 9th July last, when Mrs. Monahan was taken down to the Quarantine station ? No, Sub-Inspector M'Kay was present on that occasion.
2898. Were you present on the following day when Verdich was sent down ? Yes, I took him down to the wharf on the 10th July and Mr. Monahan and his family.
2899. Verdich was put into an open boat and towed down behind the steamer ? Yes.
2900. By whose directions was he put into the boat ? By Dr. Alleyne's.
2901. And how did you receive your instructions ? Verbally from Dr. Alleyne.
2902. To yourself personally ? Personally to myself.
2903. And where did he give you those instructions ? I am not sure whether it was at the Australian Club or at his own house.
2904. At any rate you knew from him that Verdich was to go down in an open boat ? Yes.
2905. Do you remember the exact terms in which those instructions were given to you by Dr. Alleyne ? I could not employ his language exactly, but it was that Mr. Monahan and his family were to go in the "Pinafore" and Verdich was to go in the boat to be towed behind the "Pinafore"; I did not know whether it was a whaleboat or not, I think it was.
2906. Were you present on any other occasion when anyone was sent down to the Quarantine station in an open boat towed behind the steamer ? No, I do not think so.
2907. Can you inform the Commission whether in all cases where the police were directed to remove patients the removals were carried out with the least injury to the patients and with every consideration for their comfort ? Yes, every kindness was shown to them. Superintendent Read was very particular about it, and he left it to our discretion to give them brandy or anything else they might require. In every case I went down to see whether they had sufficient covering, and I always sent them rugs or blankets, or anything that was necessary. In Verdich's case I remember that he had a rug and a blanket and there were several other cases ; a child named Woods had two blankets.
2908. *Capt. Hixson.*] Did you at the time understand the object in view in sending Verdich and Monahan in different boats ? I understood that it was to prevent contagion.
2909. It was not considered safe to put the sick patients and the healthy people in the same boat ? No, Dr. Alleyne said so. In Verdich's case the pustules were fully developed, and he said it would not be safe to put Verdich in the same boat with Monahan and his family.
2910. And that was the reason Verdich was put into a boat and towed behind the "Pinafore" ? Yes.
2911. *Dr. Jones.*] Was the weather bad on that occasion ? It was a cold morning.
2912. Was it wet ? There was just one slight shower before we got to the wharf.
2913. Had Verdich sufficient clothing ? Yes.
2914. But there was no covering over the boat to protect it from the weather ? No ; it was an open boat, but I don't think any rain fell after they left the wharf.
2915. *Captain Hixson.*] Did it appear to you that there was anything inhuman in sending Verdich down in an open boat in that manner ? Well, the boat was half full of water, and it took about twenty minutes to bale her out. I told Dr. Alleyne of it, and I think the Superintendent wrote a memo. about it.
2916. Was that with the view of condemning the boat ? To get a more suitable boat. I said the boat ought to be covered.
2917. Do you know whether the memorandum of the Superintendent had any effect ? Well, I never saw the boat employed again, I think.
2918. *President.*] You superintended the sending down of a number of persons to the Quarantine Station at different times, did you not ? Yes.
2919. Did those persons always go voluntarily ? Yes, always.
2920. Was there any case in which they refused to go ? In the case of Mrs. Woods, she refused at first to let her child go, and Dr. Alleyne requested me to go and reason with her and get her consent. At first she was very reluctant to part with the child, but I pointed out what Dr. Alleyne had told me that there were two experienced nurses at the Quarantine Station, and that she could not get medical attendance at her own house in Sydney, and by sending her child down to the station she would prevent contagion. I pointed this out to Mrs. Woods in the most considerate way, and she promised to let the child go the next morning. I promised to bring blankets for her and to make her as comfortable as possible.
2921. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] And then at last Mrs. Woods consented ? Yes, she consented quite cheerfully.
2922. Were your instructions to remove the patients against their wishes ? Oh no, and although the child died Mrs. Woods afterwards thanked me for the kindness I had shown her. There were other cases where  
the

the people did not consent at first. There was Mr. Moet, who would not consent to let his wife go down at first, but when I spoke to him he gave his consent principally on the ground that it was dangerous to the neighbourhood to allow her to remain where she was.

Inspector Anderson.

2923. *President.*] But in no case was anyone sent down without their consent having been obtained? Certainly not; none of the persons were sent without their consent. I did the same with a person at Croydon whose name I forget now.

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Sub-Inspector Alexander M'Kay sworn and examined :—

2924. *President.*] You were, I believe, at the Woolloomooloo wharf on the 9th July last when Mrs. Monahan and her child were sent down to the Quarantine Station? I was.

Sub-Inspector M'Kay.

2925. Were they put into an open boat and towed down behind the "Pinafore"? They were.

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2926. By whose directions? I understood that the boat came down for that purpose.

2927. Did you receive any instructions about it before you went there? I did not, sir; but I may remark that before they went into the boat—that is, Mrs. Fisher and the girl Monahan, and her mother—the boat had to be baled out.

2928. From whom did you ascertain that they were to be put into the open boat? From the hands on the "Pinafore." I had no instructions whatever with regard to their conveyance; I had simply to take them to the wharf.

2929. Did they object to go in that boat? No; there were no objections that I heard from anyone. Seeing that the boat wanted baling out, I sent a policeman down to the Woolloomooloo lock-up to get some blankets for them and put them into the boat before they got in; they had blankets besides, but these were for them to sit upon and to put under their feet.

2930. Were you present on any other occasion when people were sent down in a boat towed behind the steamer? I was present when the girl Hodgkinson was sent down; I removed her.

2931. What was the date of her removal? The 11th July, I think.

2932. Was she put into an open boat and towed behind the steamer? No; she was put on board the "Pinafore"; I do not know by whose direction that was, but the hands in the "Pinafore" told me she was to be set in the stern of the steamer.

2933. Was any doctor present on either of those occasions? No; there was no doctor on either occasion, that I know of.

2934. *Dr. Jones.*] There was no doctor on board the "Pinafore"? No, I did not see any doctor. I only saw two hands working the "Pinafore."

2935. *President.*] Did any of the people with whose removal you were connected make any objection to go to the Quarantine Station? No, they never refused to go, none of them.

2936. Did you accompany Mrs. Fisher and Mrs. Monahan in the omnibus down to the wharf? Yes, I walked down by the side of the omnibus the whole way.

2937. Did Mrs. Monahan make any objection to go in the same conveyance as Mrs. Fisher? No, I do not recollect that she did.

2938. *Capt. Hixson.*] If she had, would you have heard of it? I think so. I do not remember any objection being made. My instructions were to go from the Glebe round by Pyrmont Bridge Road.

2939. *President.*] When you went to their house for the Monahans did you tell Mr. Monahan to bring his wife out and not to keep you waiting all the day? Oh, no. He was in a low flat under the kitchen, and was very noisy and annoyed at his wife going away and leaving him with so many children, and I told him to let the child come, and his wife very kindly wrapped the child up and carried her to the 'bus.

2940. Then your manner was not rough on that occasion? No, sir; no more than it is at this moment.

2941. Mr. Monahan stated in his evidence that your manner was very rough; that you rapped on the palings with your whip, and told him not to keep you waiting there all day? No sir, he was very noisy and could be heard across the street, and I dare say I told him to be quiet, but I was no more rough than I am at this present moment.

2942. Is there anything else that you would like to state? Only that the morning we took the girl from Macquarie-street we had to wait at the wharf for more than half an hour before this little boat came to take her away.

2943. *Captain Hixson.*] Did you hear why the boat was late? No, I did not.

Mr. William Benson, tide-waiter, Customs Department, sworn and examined :—

2944. *President.*] We have been informed that you have some evidence you desire to give in reference to matters connected with the Quarantine station? Yes, relative to myself.

Mr. W. Benson.

2945. When did you first go to the Quarantine station? I was on board the steamer "Ocean" from China via the Eastern ports, on the 26th June until the following Saturday, the 2nd July, when the ship proceeded to Melbourne.

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2946. Where did you go then? I was then taken off the ship by Mr. Superintendent Carroll and placed in Quarantine ground.

2947. In what is known as the healthy ground? I was landed at the jetty and then taken to the healthy ground.

2948. Have you any complaints to make of your treatment on board the "Ocean"? Not at all, sir. I was treated with urbanity and civility by the captain in every respect, except that he did not like Government officials. There was a police constable named Glassington, who was taken in the boat with me, but he did not go on with me to the Quarantine station; he came with me from the ship to the jetty, and then a telegram came down that Glassington was to be isolated outside the Quarantine boundary, so Mr. Carroll told me while I was in the boat. I wished to accompany Glassington and remonstrated with Mr. Carroll about it, but he said his telegram had only reference to Glassington, and had no reference to me whatever. I protested against being placed in the Quarantine ground, as I considered that my health was in danger, and as a man who had been on board the same ship with me had been put outside, I thought it was an indignity to me and that it jeopardised my life to put me inside.

Mr.  
W. Benson.  
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2949. To whom did you make that protest? To Mr. Carroll in the boat at the time, before we landed; he said he had no alternative, and that his instructions were to land me there. I was taken up to the store, provided with a coir bed, a mattress, and three blankets; some provisions were given to me, and I was marched up to the police camp, where I remained in strict compliance with all Quarantine regulations until the day I was liberated.

2950. When was that? I was liberated on the 27th August, by the orders of the Colonial Treasurer, to whom I had telegraphed a week previously.

2951. *Captain Hixson.*] How long were you there? I was fifty-seven days at the Quarantine station, after having been six days doing duty on board the "Ocean." I was living with two senior constables and the telegraph operator; I slept in the same room with them.

2952. Do you happen to know on what day Glassington was liberated? On the same day that I was. He came up in the same steamer.

2953. Then what was the difference between your treatment and his;—was he not in Quarantine as well as you? He was not inside the Quarantine boundary.

2954. Was he allowed his liberty? No.

2955. Then the difference between you was this: You were in the police camp and he was living with Mr. Carroll's boatmen? He had a tent; I think he was living by himself.

2956. *President.*] Will you tell us what causes of complaint you had during the time that you were on the ground? I had to go down to the beach every day to get my provisions, and had to go in very close proximity to the hospital-ship "Faraway," which was about 160 yards off. The police constables as a matter of kindness cooked for me, which they had no right to do, but I had to go down to the beach every day in close proximity to where there were small-pox patients, and where they were burning clothes. I did not like it and did not feel very comfortable over it; I was not timid, but I felt that I was in a wrong position.

2957. You thought you were running an unnecessary risk? I did, and in fact I kept myself aloof from everyone as much as I could, so much so that I was considered unsocial, but I did it for protective purposes.

2958. Was any reason given for your long detention on the Quarantine ground? Dr. Caffyn said he had strict instructions from the authorities to vaccinate everyone on the ground. I told him I had been vaccinated three times before, and I refused as there was no law to make it compulsory, and I did not think it was necessary. I also telegraphed to the Health Officer to the same effect, and stated that I would only submit as a matter of discipline.

2959. And you attribute your long detention there to your refusal to be vaccinated? I thought it had a great deal to do with it.

2960. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] Did Glassington also refuse to be re-vaccinated? He was vaccinated before he left Sydney, I believe.

2961. Was he detained as long as you were? Yes, he left the same time that I did. He was not under the same restrictions.

2962. But if you, who refused to be vaccinated, and he who had been vaccinated, were kept there the same time, is it likely that that had anything to do with it? I was told so, and I was told that I should be kept there for an indefinite time if I refused to be vaccinated.

2963. *President.*] Who told you that? Dr. Caffyn.

2964. Were you well lodged. Had you a comfortable house to live in? The house was very comfortable; there was plenty of ventilation; the bedding was very rough; there was nothing but three blankets.

2965. Had you no sheets? No, Mr. Carroll said he had none.

2966. Did you not apply to Dr. Caffyn to get you some? I spoke very little to Dr. Caffyn.

2967. Why was that? I had my own private reasons. I thought that the least symptoms of illness on me would be diagnosed by Dr. Caffyn as small-pox, and then I should be put on board the "Faraway."

2968. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] And you kept away from him as much as you could? I saw him about once a day, but I was not on terms of social intimacy with him at all.

2969. *President.*] Were your provisions of good quality? They were the same as the police provisions, very rough; the bread was very bad and the meat was very coarse.

2970. Was there a sufficient supply of them? Oh yes, there was any quantity of them.

2971. Were you supplied with beer or spirits? No sir, I never required any stimulants all the time I was on the Quarantine ground. I had six tins of preserves, which Mr. Carroll gave me, and a little preserved milk.

2972. Is there any other subject of complaint which you wish to mention to the Commission? Dr. Caffyn told me he had strict orders to vaccinate everyone and threatened that if I did not submit he would use compulsion; he said it would be worse for me if I did not submit as it would detain me there for an unlimited time. My reply was that I did not consider myself a patient of his and I did not consider that I was in any way within the Quarantine regulations, and I thought it was a mistake my being placed in quarantine at all.

2973. Was there any case of small-pox on board the "Ocean" while you were there? No, there was not a single case on board of any disease whatever that I knew of.

2974. Were you provided with towels? No, I had towels of my own; I think Mr. Carroll gave me one that I asked for and I left it behind me. All my things were destroyed and my buttons, my watch and chain, and some coins that I had were put into carbolic acid. What I complain of most is that I was unjustly treated after doing my duty as a Customs official. Although the police were very kind it was an indignity for me to have to associate with these men and listen to their rough conversation. And not only that but these men were in daily communication with others who were infected. They had to go to the gate and take messages from persons inside the hospital enclosure. The grave-diggers too were not far off from me, only about twenty yards, and when any of them came near me I told him to keep as far off as he could.

2975. Did you ever represent this state of affairs to Dr. Caffyn? No, he knew how I was situated, but I begged Mr. Carroll as the Superintendent to apply to the Health Officer to get me released. He told me he had frequently represented my case; and at last after fifty-five days detention I telegraphed again to the Colonial Treasurer and begged him to release me, as I was still a healthy man, not knowing what day I might become a victim; he immediately replied that my case was under consideration and a week afterwards I was released.

2976. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] Did you ever ask Dr. Caffyn to remove you to a part of the ground where you would be less exposed to infection? I did not sir.

2977. *President.*] But you did ask Mr. Carroll? Yes, I asked him repeatedly to be allowed to go with Glassington and I believe if I had both Glassington and I would have been released in three or four days; but Mr. Carroll said he was acting under higher authority than his own and that he could not do it.

2978. But if that was your impression how do you account for Glassington being kept there so long? I cannot say, perhaps some persons higher in authority can tell you that.

2979. Was any opportunity afforded you of sending telegrams to your friends? Yes, I could have sent letters if I had wanted to send them. I was allowed to send telegrams, and I believe all I sent were forwarded.

2980. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] They were not altered in any way? No, there was no mutilation in any of my telegrams. I was offered an opportunity on one occasion if I wanted to correspond with any one in Sydney, and I know that not only one but numerous letters were sent, though not by officials, and I am not surprised that small-pox has disseminated through the city in the way it has.

2981. *President.*] What makes you think that? Well the letters alone would do that unless they were fumigated.

2982. Can you tell us how those letters were sent? I cannot say, but I know that numerous letters are sent.

2983. But you can surely account in some way for the way in which they are sent? If people will break the laws they can send letters; the persons who bring the patients down are in constant communication with Sydney; I do not say they take letters, but they can do so.

2984. Did you find Mr. Carroll at all times attentive and courteous in his manner to the people on the ground? To me he was always civil, and anything I asked for, such as tobacco, matches, or jam, or any little thing of that kind, he was always willing to give, and was very courteous to me.

2985. Have you any complaint to make of the conduct of any of the other officials on the ground? No, it is not a complaint I am making myself now, only I think that an injustice was done to me.

2986. Did you ever see any one drunk on the ground, either among the officials or the people in the healthy ground? I saw no one drunk, except once, but I know there was a large supply of drink sent there on different occasions.

Police constable Peter Robbins, sworn and examined:—

2987. *President.*] You were engaged for some time, were you not, in removing patients from their homes to the Woolloomooloo wharf? I was, sir.

2988. Do you consider that every care and consideration were shown for the comfort of the patients on the occasion of those removals? I do, on every occasion. I commenced on the 18th June with the removal of Mr. and Mrs. Guildford. I took them from their house at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and we got down to the wharf at 20 minutes past 4, and I was kept there with the 'bus and horses until 20 minutes to 8 o'clock before the boat came alongside. 'Twice I went to an hotel and got some brandy for Mr. Guildford; Mrs. Guildford would not take any.

2989. Did all the patients removed by you go voluntarily? They did, sir.

2990. You did not find any case of refusal? No; on the 9th July Mrs. Monahan went down in the 'bus and also Mrs. Fisher.

2991. Did you see them placed in the boat? Yes.

2992. Did any of them complain? There were complaints that the boat was half full of water; that was the boat that was towed behind the steamer.

2993. Were any blankets placed on the boat for the comfort of the patients? I did not see any.

2994. Did you hear any directions given to Mrs. Monahan to go in the boat, or to Mrs. Fisher? Yes.

2995. Who told them to go in the boat? I think it was Sub-inspector Mackay, or else one of the men belonging to the "Pinafore."

2996. Were you there when Verdich was taken down? Yes.

2997. Was any objection made to his going in the boat on that occasion? No, sir.

2998. What sort of weather was it when the Monahans went down? It was blowing stiffly.

2999. Was it raining? Yes. There were some blankets in the 'bus, and I offered them to Mrs. Monahan, but she refused them.

3000. You went down, I think you said, with the Guildfords? Yes.

3001. Did you see Mrs. Guildford put on board? I did.

3002. Did you hear Dr. Caffyn say to anyone, "Shove her under the seat"? No, sir, and I was standing within a yard or two of him; he ordered her to be put into the cabin with her husband.

3003. *Capt. Hixson.*] Was any roughness shown towards her? No; no one went near her, except her husband, from the time she left the house till she got on board.

3004. *President.*] Did you hear Mr. Guildford use any rough language towards Dr. Caffyn? No, he only spoke about being kept waiting so long, that was all.

3005. Do you think it is possible that such words as "Shove her under the seat" could have been used without your hearing them? I am certain they could not; I was nearer to Dr. Caffyn than either Mr. or Mrs. Guildford.

3006. Do you think the patients suffered from being kept waiting at the wharf? I believe Mrs. Guildford did; she appeared to be in a very weak and low condition, and the weather was very cold.

3007. *Capt. Hixson.*] Where was she during the time they had to wait? In the 'bus at the wharf.

3008. And I suppose she was made as comfortable as she could be in the 'bus? Yes, there were three blankets in the 'bus with her, I think.

3009. *President.*] Were you down at the wharf when Rout's body was taken down? No sir.

Mr.  
W. Benson.  
17 Nov., 1881.

Constable  
Robbins.  
17 Nov., 1881.

[Appendix A, plan of Quarantine Station.]

QUARANTINE COMMISSION.

APPENDIX B.

(No. 1.)

RETURN of sick persons sent to the Quarantine Station, from 1st June to 17th November, 1881.

Names.	Age.	Arrival.	Names.	Age.	Arrival.
Wong Ping .....	23	17/6/1881	Charles Hutton .....	30	13/8/1881
John Hughes .....	30	17/6/1881	J. Rogers .....	25	13/8/1881
Jane Guildford .....	34	17/6/1881	W. Clark .....	27	14/8/1881
Sue Chong .....	32	6/7/1881	Sarah Foster .....	67	14/8/1881
Gertrude Monaghan.....	11	9/7/1881	Elizabeth Moett .....	27	18/8/1881
Mary Annn Fisher .....	21	9/7/1881	E. Trevoe .....	20	19/8/1881
Edward Verdich .....	27	10/7/1881	J. Fitzpatrick .....	42	20/8/1881
Emma Hodgkinson .....	17	11/7/1881	Clement Lindsay .....	34	26/8/1881
Elizabeth Bonner .....	34	16/7/1881	Margaret Lindsay .....	13	26/8/1881
Mary Kelly .....	23	16/7/1881	Mary Ellen Lindsay .....	7	26/8/1881
Mary Allen .....	45	25/7/1881	Abigail Trevoe .....	13	31/8/1881
W. Douglas (or Forest) .....	17	25/7/1881	T. Caulfield .....	17	5/9/1881
Caroline Woods .....	6	27/7/1881	Annie Lindsay.....	5	7/9/1881
Annie Moore.....	9	29/7/1881	Emma Lindsay .....	10	7/9/1881
John Harris .....	30	29/7/1881	Selina Elliott .....	44	9/9/1881
Rebecca Gall.....	28	1/8/1881	Fred. Southcott .....	20	19/9/1881
George Parkes (or Doherty) .....	27	3/8/1881	"Jimmy" .....	...	19/9/1881
Wm. Ward .....	4	3/8/1881	Selina Sullivan .....	6	9/11/1881
Elizabeth Wyndrom.....	9	11/8/1881	Mary C. Seales .....	21	14/11/1881
Edward Wyndrom .....	7	11/8/1881			

(No. 2.)

RETURN of Persons, presumedly healthy, sent to the Quarantine Station, from 1st June to 17th November, 1881.

Name.	Age.	Arrival.	Name.	Age.	Arrival.
Wm. Keats .....	54	16/6/1881	Ah Home.....	35	17/6/1881
Alice Keats .....	47	16/6/1881	Fa Choy .....	31	17/6/1881
Emma Keats.....	14	16/6/1881	Ah You.....	26	17/6/1881
Alice Keats .....	12	16/6/1881	La Fey.....	19	17/6/1881
Thos. Dobel .....	46	16/6/1881	Isabella Fisher.....	...	9/7/1881
Fred. Jefferson .....	32	16/6/1881	Peter Fisher.....	...	9/7/1881
E. Williams .....	30	16/6/1881	Peter Fisher.....	...	9/7/1881
May Guildford .....	4	16/6/1881	James Fisher .....	...	9/7/1881
Eliza Rout.....	12	16/6/1881	Emily Fisher .....	...	9/7/1881
Thos. Rout.....	8	16/6/1881	James Fisher .....	...	9/7/1881
Maud Rout .....	6	16/6/1881	Samuel Fisher.....	...	9/7/1881
Lucy Keene.....	29	16/6/1881	Isabella Monaghan.....	...	9/7/1881
James Keene.....	8	16/6/1881	Patrick Monaghan .....	...	9/7/1881
Lucy Keene .....	6	16/6/1881	John Monaghan .....	...	10/7/1881
Ellen Keene .....	4	16/6/1881	Wm. Monaghan .....	...	10/7/1881
Thos. McKeown.....	21	16/6/1881	Catherine Monaghan .....	...	10/7/1881
Kate McKeown.....	23	16/6/1881	John Monaghan .....	...	10/7/1881
Thos. McKeown.....	6m.	16/6/1881	James Monaghan .....	...	10/7/1881
Sarah Hughes .....	30	16/6/1881	Sarah Wyndrom .....	...	11/8/1881
Emma Hughes .....	10	16/6/1881	Cora Trevoe.....	...	31/8/1881
John Hughes.....	8	16/6/1881	8 Chinese from Druitt Town.....	...	7/7/1881
Jane Hughes .....	6	16/6/1881	Samuel Denford .....	30	9/10/1881
Ernest Hughes .....	4	16/6/1881	Samuel Thomas Denford .....	15	9/10/1881
Maud Hughes .....	4	16/6/1881*	Martha Denford .....	11	9/10/1881
Wm. Hughes.....	3	16/6/1881	William Denford.....	5	9/10/1881
Norah Rout .....	31	17/6/1881	William Bell .....	14	28/10/1881
James Keene.....	43	17/6/1881	Sydney Bell.....	12	28/10/1881
George Guilford .....	34	17/6/1881	Esther Bell .....	11	28/10/1881
May Rout .....	4	16/6/1881	Mrs. Bell.....	25	8/11/1881

\* Sickened and died, 2/7/81.

(No. 3.)

(No. 3.)

RETURN of Persons who Died at the Quarantine Station from 1st June to 17th November, 1881.

Name.	Age.	Date of Death.	Name.	Age.	Date of Death.
Maud Hughes .....	4	2/7/1881	George Parkes or Doherty .....	27	12/8/1881
Mary Ann Fisher .....	21	14/7/1881	Charles Hutton .....	30	16/8/1881
Caroline Woods .....	6	5/8/1881	Clement Lindsay .....	34	31/8/1881
Annie Moore .....	9	5/8/1881	Selina Elliott .....	44	12/9/1881
Wm. Ward .....	4	6/8/1881	Fred. Southcott .....	20	27/9/1881
John Harris .....	30	7/8/1881	"Jimmy" .....	...	21/9/1881

(No. 4.)

RETURN of Persons released from the Quarantine Station from 1st June to 17th November, 1881.

Name.	Age.	Released.	Name.	Age.	Released.
Wm. Keats .....	54	25/8/1881	Fa Choy .....	31	17/9/1881
Alice Keats .....	47	25/8/1881	Ah You .....	26	17/9/1881
Emma Keats .....	14	25/8/1881	La Fey .....	19	17/9/1881
Alice Keats .....	12	25/8/1881	Wong Ping .....	23	17/9/1881
Thos. Dobel .....	46	25/8/1881	Sin Chong .....	32	17/9/1881
Fred. Jefferson .....	32	25/8/1881	Geo. Guildford .....	34	17/9/1881
Edw. Williams .....	30	25/8/1881	Jane Guildford .....	22	17/9/1881
May Guildford .....	4	25/8/1881	May Rout .....	4	17/9/1881
Norah Rout .....	31	26/8/1881	Gertrude Monaghan .....	11	17/9/1881
Eliza Rout .....	12	26/8/1881	Emma Hodgkinson .....	17	17/9/1881
Thos. Rout .....	8	26/8/1881	Elizabeth Bonner .....	34	17/9/1881
Maud Rout .....	6	26/8/1881	Mary Kelly .....	23	17/9/1881
James Keene .....	43	26/8/1881	Sarah Wyndrom .....	17	17/9/1881
Lucy Keene .....	29	26/8/1881	Elizabeth Moett .....	27	17/9/1881
James Keene .....	8	26/8/1881	Cora Trevoo .....	18	17/9/1881
Lucy Keene .....	6	26/8/1881	John Hughes .....	30	17/9/1881
Ellen Keene .....	4	26/8/1881	Sarah Hughes .....	30	17/9/1881
Thos. M'Keown .....	21	26/8/1881	Emma Hughes .....	10	17/9/1881
Kate M'Keown .....	23	26/8/1881	John Hughes .....	8	17/9/1881
Thos. M'Keown .....	months 6	26/8/1881	Jane Hughes .....	6	17/9/1881
John Monaghan .....	...	26/8/1881	Ernest Hughes .....	4	17/9/1881
Isabella Monaghan .....	...	26/8/1881	Wm. Hughes .....	3	17/9/1881
Wm. Monaghan .....	...	26/8/1881	William Clarke .....	27	27/9/1881
Catherine Monaghan .....	...	26/8/1881	William Douglas .....	18	27/9/1881
John Monaghan .....	...	26/8/1881	Joseph Rogers .....	32	27/9/1881
James Monaghan .....	...	26/8/1881	Edward Verdich .....	27	27/9/1881
Patrick Monaghan .....	...	26/8/1881	Isabella Fisher .....	24	7/10/1881
Eight Chinese from Druitt Town .....	...	27/8/1881	Mary Allen .....	30	7/10/1881
Peter Fisher .....	...	2/9/1881	Rebecca Gall .....	36	7/10/1881
James Fisher .....	...	2/9/1881	Peter Fisher .....	1	7/10/1881
Emily Fisher .....	...	2/9/1881	Elizabeth Wyndrom .....	9	29/10/1881
James Fisher .....	...	2/9/1881	Edward Wyndrom .....	8	29/10/1881
Samuel Fisher .....	...	2/9/1881	Margaret Lindsay .....	13	29/10/1881
Ah Home .....	35	17/9/1881	Sarah Foster .....	66	29/10/1881

Sydney, 17th November, 1881.

EDMUND SAGER,  
Health Officer's Clerk.

The Secretary, Quarantine Commission.

## APPENDIX C.

ARTICLES of Clothing, Bed-linen, &amp;c., supplied to requisition, Quarantine Station, by order of Dr. Alleyne, by L. Osborn, Lady Superintendent, Sydney Hospital.

18 June, 1881—

2 blue ponchos, for patients.  
4 white blankets.  
2 pillows.  
6 sheets.  
2 yards extra wide waterproofing.  
Teapot, cups and saucers.  
Tea, coffee, and sugar.  
Cocoa, groats, &c.

25 June—

Gauze and muslin, for curtains.  
1 suit of clothes.

28 June—

6 infants' night-dresses.  
6 " flannel gowns.  
6 child's (aged 8) night-dresses.  
6 " " flannel gowns.

2 July—

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>2 July—<br/>Boots and goloshes, convalescent patient.</p> <p>10 July—<br/>2 winsey dresses.<br/>2 pairs slippers.</p> <p>16 July—<br/>2 doz. twilled sheets.<br/>2 doz. pillow cases.</p> <p>24 July—<br/>Blue serge suit for child of 4 years.<br/>2 pairs slippers.</p> | <p>6 August—<br/>2 doz. twilled sheets.<br/>2 doz. pillow cases.</p> <p>11 August—<br/>Gauze for curtains.</p> <p>29 August—<br/>3 doz. twilled sheets.<br/>3 doz. pillow cases.</p> <p>6 September—<br/>3 doz. twilled sheets.<br/>3 doz. pillow cases.<br/>6 mosquito nets.</p> |
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APPENDIX D.

List of Articles supplied to the Quarantine Station from the Store Department, from the 16th June to the 16th September, 1881.

Date.	Article.	No.	Date.	Article.	No.
June 16 ...	Baths .....	3	June 23...	Pipes ..	6
	Blankets .....	50		Shirts .....	19
	Mattresses .....	50		"    under .....	6
	Pillows .....	50		Men's suits .....	1
	Towels .....	36		Boy's suits .....	1
"    16-21	Shirts, Scotch twill .....	12	"    25...	Socks, pairs .....	20
	Buckets .....	12		Boots, pairs .....	14
	Sheets .....	50		Coat .....	1
	Pillow-cases .....	50		Drawers, pair .....	1
	Plates, tin .....	4		Hats, men's .....	1
	Dishes, tin .....	6		Shirts.....	1
	Basins, washing .....	2		"    under .....	5
	Acid, carbolic, gallons .....	8		Socks, pairs .....	6
	Quicklime, lbs. ....	112		Trousers, pair .....	1
"    17 ...	Boots, men's, pairs .....	12	July 1...	Vests .....	1
	Outfit, women's and children's..	1		Candlesticks .....	12
	Drawers, pair .....	2		Buckets, galvanised iron .....	6
	Hose, pair .....	2		Tomahawks .....	6
	Petticoats .....	3		Choppers, meat.....	2
	Shawl .....	1	"    2...	Boots, pairs .....	7
	Slippers, pair.....	1		Outfits, women's and children's	2
"    18 ...	Cups and saucers .....	36		Chemises .....	11
	Hats .....	12		Combs .....	3
	Muslin, yards .....	12		Drawers, pairs .....	10
	Suits, men's .....	12		Hose, pairs .....	2
	Socks, pairs .....	12		Night-dresses .....	13
	Saucepans .....	12		Petticoats .....	13
	Knives and forks .....	36		Pinafore.....	1
	Frying-pans .....	6		Shirts.....	3
"    20 ...	Flags .....	2		Hats, women's and children's ...	1
	Trousers .....	2	"    4...	Jugs .....	6
	Foolscap-paper, quire .....	1		Mattresses.....	24
	Note-paper, quire .....	1		Pillows .....	24
	Envelopes, foolscap, quires.....	25		Saucepan .....	1
	"    post, quires.....	25		Boiler.....	1
	Ink, quart .....	1		Spoons, iron, large .....	24
"    21 ...	Bath, plunge .....	1	"    "    iron, small .....	24	
	Basins, washing .....	6	"    6...	Mattresses.....	12
	Camp oven .....	1		Pillows .....	12
	Firebars .....	4		Choppers, meat.....	2
	Basins, enamelled.....	6		Knife, butcher's .....	1
	Mugs, enamelled .....	6		Anchor, galvanised iron .....	1
	Lantern .....	1	"    7...	Coal, tons .....	2
	Gridiron.....	1		Saw, meat .....	1
	Clock .....	1	"    8...	Boots, pairs .....	27
	Dishes, pie.....	3		Carbolic acid, gallons ..	10
	Meat-safe .....	1		Outfit, women's and children's	1
	Irons, flat .....	2		Coat .....	1
	Corkscrew .....	1		Hats, men's .....	25
	Brushes, scrubbing .....	6		Handkerchiefs.....	2
"    23 ...	Outfits for women and children	7		Jumpers.....	24
	Coats .....	2		Shirts.....	6
	Hats, men's .....	7		"    under .....	32
	"    women's and children's ...	11		Sheets .....	24
	Handkerchiefs .....	28		Soap, lbs.....	18



D—continued.

Date.	Article.	No.	Date.	Article.	No.
July 8	Chain, fathoms	15	Aug. 10	Pillows	12
	Shackle	1		Pillow-slips	24
" 12	Castor oil, gallons	4½		Shirts	17
	Tallow, lbs.	14		" under	19
	Waste, lbs.	4		Shawls	7
" 12	Colza oil, gallons	2½		Men's suits	7
	Saucepans	6		Sheets	24
	Knives and forks	12		Socks	38
	Frying-pans	6		Trousers, pairs	24
	Kettles	6		Vests	17
" 8/12	Dishes, tin	2		Knives and forks	6
	Teapots	6		Camp-ovens	2
	Plates, tin	10		Pie dishes	2
	Pots, pint	12		Brushes, scrubbing	6
	Tubs, washing	12		Spoons, B.M.	6
	Carbolic soap, lbs.	18		Cups and saucers, enamelled	6
" 13	Boots, pairs	2		Boiler	1
	Outfits	7		Teapot	1
	Hose, pairs	2		Paint, lbs.	70
	Garters, pair	1		Oil, boiled, gallons	2
	Hood	1		Turpentine, gallons	2
	Pinafores	2		Rope, fathoms	60
	Shirts	13	" 16	Kegs, water	6
	" under	1		Boots	24
	Suits, boys'	3		Carbolic acid, gallons	5
	Socks, pairs	61		Outfits, women's and children's	2
	Stays	3		Coats	30
	Trousers, pairs	26		Comforters	24
	Towels	6		Hats, men's	30
	Vests	3		Shirts	36
	Coal, tons	5		Slippers, pairs	4
" 15	" "	5		Socks, pairs	36
" 22	Boots, pairs	12		Trousers, pairs	30
	Carbolic acid	5		Vests	30
" 23	Stove piping	1		Nails, lb.	1
" 25	Dishes, pie	6	" 18	Boots	21
" 27	Boots, pairs	19		Chemises	4
" 29	" "	14		Combs	2
" 30	Cups and saucers	24		Drawers	4
	Knives and forks	12		Hose, pairs	4
	Spoons, B.M.	12		Hats, men's	2
	Paper bags, gross	1		Petticoats	4
	Buckets, G.I.	6		Slippers	24
	Teapots	6		Sheets	42
" 31	Brooms	24		Socks, pairs	2
	Outfits, women's and children's	2	" 20	Soap, carbolic, lbs.	12
	Flags	2		Boots	43
	Hats, men's	6		Coats	10
	Jumpers	6		Chemises	15
	Shirts	6		Drawers	23
	Shawls	2		Ribbon and ruffling	18
	Trousers, pairs	6		Shirts	23
Aug. 3	Lantern	1		Sheets	2
" 5	Mops and handles	24		Trousers, pairs	10
" 9	Kerosene oil, gallons	4		Towels	24
	Boots, pairs	17		Vests	10
	Brushes	6		Knives and forks	6
	Hats, men's	1		Spoons, B.M.	6
	" women's and children's	1		" "	6
	Lamp	1	Aug. 22	Hooks, bagging	4
	Mattresses	12		Boots, pairs	2
	Pillows	12		Carbolic acid, gals.	12
	Brushes, hand and scrub	6		Outfits, women's and children's	6
" 10	Boots, pair	1		Coats	2
	Carbolic acid, gallons	10		Hats, men's	16
	Outfits, women's and children's	17		" women's and children's	11
	Coats	17		Jumpers	8
	Comforter	1		Jackets, women's	1
	Hose, pairs	10		Night-dresses	7
	Hats, men's	19		Shirts	16
	" women's and children's	14		" under	9
	Jumpers	7		Suits, men's	5
	Jackets	19		Socks	17
	Mattresses	12		Stays	11

D—continued.

Date.	Article.	No.	Date.	Article.	No.
Aug. 22 ...	Trousers, pair .....	11	Sept. 9 ...	Ink, quarts .....	1½
	Vests .....	3	" 10 ...	Quoits, sets .....	2
" 23 ...	Cups and saucers .....	18		Chessboards and men .....	2
	Plates .....	6		Draught do. do. ....	2
" 26 ...	Boots, pair .....	9		Dominoes, boxes .....	2
	Outfits, women's and children's .....	8	" 12 ...	Sketcher and straps .....	1
	Hats, men's .....	1		Handles, pick .....	2
	Shirt .....	1	" 13 ...	Blankets .....	100
	Suits, men's .....	1		Boots, pairs .....	23
	Coal, tons .....	3		Collars .....	36
" 30 ...	Boots, pairs .....	9		Drawers, pairs .....	24
	Carbolic acid, gals. ....	2		Hose .....	24
	Outfits, women's and children's .....	9		Jumpers .....	12
	Chemises .....	26		Lamps .....	6
	Collars .....	4		Slippers, pairs .....	23
	Hats, women's and children's .....	8		Trousers, pairs .....	12
	Matrasses .....	36		Padlocks, iron .....	2
	Night-dresses .....	2		Hasps and staples, lbs. ....	1½
	Neckties .....	2		Dishes, baking .....	12
	Pillows .....	36		Nails, wire, lbs. ....	14
	Shirts .....	48		Candlesticks .....	12
	"    Under .....	36	" 14 ...	Osnaburg, yards .....	4
	Sheets .....	22		Towline, feet .....	400
	Socks .....	48		Wicks, kerosene, gross .....	1
	Stays .....	8		Kerosene, gals. ....	8
	Trousers, pairs .....	9		Knives and forks .....	24
	Vests .....	9		Spoons, dessert .....	24
" 31 ...	Foolscap paper, ream .....	½		Cups and saucers .....	24
	Note do., ream .....	¼		Kettles .....	6
	Foolscap envelopes .....	100		Teapots .....	12
	Post do. ....	100		Toothbrushes .....	2
	Needles, sail .....	12	" 15 ...	Carvers, pairs .....	3
	Thimbles, do. ....	6		Boots, pairs .....	15
	Twine, lbs. ....	6		Outfits, women's and children's .....	14
	Pins, boxes .....	2		Combs .....	12
	Paper, blotting, quire .....	1		Gloves, pairs .....	8
Sept. 2 ...	Boots, pairs .....	6		Hats, women's and children's .....	23
	Outfits, women's and children's .....	2		Jackets, women's .....	9
	Chemises .....	8		Night-dresses .....	12
	Handkerchiefs .....	72		Ribbons, &c., yds. ....	22
	Matrasses .....	12		Shirts .....	4
	Night-dresses .....	20		Suits, boy's .....	3
	Shirts, under .....	24		Stays, pairs .....	12
	Saucepans .....	6	" 16 ...	Deed-box .....	1
	Buckets, galvanised iron .....	6		Boots, pairs .....	11
	Gridirons .....	2		Outfits, women's and children's .....	24
	Prayer Books .....	6		Gloves .....	4
	"    R. C. ....	6		Hats, men's .....	24
" 9 ...	Boots, pairs .....	8		"    women's and children's .....	8
	Petticoats .....	24		Hoods .....	2
	Towels .....	264		Jackets, women's .....	8
	Knives and forks .....	12		Night-dresses .....	24
	Foolscap paper, quires .....	25		Ribbons, &c., yards .....	5
	Ink, black, quart .....	1		Shirts .....	2
	Basins, washing .....	24		Suits, men's .....	26
	Tomahawks .....	3		Stays .....	10
	Tallow, lbs. ....	60		Cups and saucers .....	48
	Waste .....	60		Kettles .....	12
	Pots, pint .....	24		Teapots .....	12
	Spoons, B. M. ....	12		Deed-box .....	1
	Pencils, lead .....	24		Plates, dinner .....	24
	Pens, boxes .....	12		"    soup .....	24
	Scissors, pairs .....	6		Basins, slop .....	12
	Spoons, table .....	12		Plates, dessert .....	12
	Shovels, L. H. ....	3		Jugs .....	21
	Picks, American .....	2		Saucepans .....	12
	Books, foolscap .....	7		Frying-pans .....	12
	Inkstands .....	3		Paint, lbs. ....	4

D—continued.

TOTAL Quantities of Articles supplied from Store Department to the Quarantine Station, from 16th June to 16th September, 1881.

Article.	Quantity.	Article.	Quantity.	Article.	Quantity.
Baths .....	4	Cups and saucers .....	150	Paper bags, gross.....	1
Blankets .....	150	Saucepans .....	37	Mops and handles .....	24
Boots .....	298	Knives and forks .....	108	Kerosene, gallons.....	12
Buckets .....	42	Frying-pans .....	30	Spoons, dessert.....	48
Brooms .....	24	Coal, tons.....	17	Cups & saucers, enamelled	6
Brushes, hair .....	6	Foolscap paper, quires .....	31	Paint, lbs .....	74
"    scrubbing .....	18	Note-paper, quires .....	6	Oil, boiled, gallons .....	2
Carbolic acid, gallons .....	52	Envelopes, foolscap .....	125	Turpentine, gallons.....	2
Outfits, women's & children's	104	"    post .....	125	Rope coir, fathoms .....	60
Coats .....	74	Ink, pints.....	6	Nails, copper, lb. ....	1
Chemises .....	64	Plates, tin.....	4	Kegs .....	6
Combs .....	17	Dishes, tin .....	8	Hooks, bagging .....	4
Comforters .....	25	Basins, washing .....	32	Plates, small.....	6
Collars .....	40	Camp-ovens .....	3	Needles, sail.....	12
Drawers .....	63	Fire-bars .....	4	Thimbles, .....	6
Flags, quarantine .....	4	Basins, enamelled .....	6	Twine, seaming, lbs.....	6
Garters.....	16	Mugs, enamelled .....	6	Pencils, lead.....	28
Gloves .....	12	Lanterns .....	2	Pens, boxes .....	14
Hose .....	20	Gridirons .....	3	Paper, blotting, quire .....	1
Hats, men's .....	146	Clock .....	1	Prayer-books .....	12
"    women's & children's	85	Dishes, baking and pie.....	23	Scissors .....	6
Handkerchiefs.....	102	Meat-safe .....	1	Spoons, table.....	12
Hoods .....	3	Flat-irons .....	2	Shovels, L. H. ....	3
Jumpers .....	57	Corkscrew.....	1	Picks, American .....	2
Jackets, women's.....	37	Brushes, hand scrub .....	18	Books, foolscap .....	7
Lamps .....	7	Candlesticks.....	12	Inkstands .....	3
Muslin, yards .....	12	Tomahawks .....	9	Quoits, sets .....	2
Mattresses .....	158	Choppers, meat .....	4	Chess boards & men, sets	2
Night-dresses .....	82	Jugs .....	27	Draught boards and men, "	2
Neckties .....	2	Boilers .....	2	Quicklime, lbs.....	112
Pillows .....	146	Spoons, iron, large .....	24	Saw, meat .....	1
Pillow-cases .....	74	"    "    small .....	24	Dominoes, boxes .....	2
Petticoats .....	44	Knife, butchers' .....	1	Stretcher & straps .....	1
Pipes .....	6	Steel, butchers' .....	1	Handles, pick .....	2
Pinafores .....	3	Anchor .....	1	Padlocks, iron .....	2
Ribbon, &c., yards .....	45	Chain, fathoms.....	15	Hasps & staples, lb.....	1
Shirts .....	207	Shackle.....	1	Nails, wire, lbs.....	14
"    under .....	132	Castor-oil, gallons .....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Candlesticks.....	12
Shawls .....	10	Tallow, lbs.....	74	Osnaburg .....	4
Slippers .....	52	Waste .....	24	Towline, feet.....	100
Suits, men's .....	52	Colza oil, gallons.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Wicks, lamp.....	1
"    boys' .....	12	Kettles .....	24	Tooth-brushes .....	2
Sheets .....	164	Pots, tea .....	37	Carvers, pair.....	3
Socks .....	240	Plates, tin.....	10	Deed-boxes .....	2
Soap, carbolic .....	30	Pots, pint.....	36	Plates, dinner .....	34
Stays .....	44	Tubs, washing .....	12	"    soup .....	24
Trousers .....	131	Stove and piping.....	1	Basins, slop .....	12
Towels .....	330	Spoons, tea, B.M.....	18	Plates, dessert .....	12
Vests .....	73				

## APPENDIX E.

## QUARANTINE Regulations to be observed in the Harbour of Port Jackson, New South Wales.

1. There shall be three grades or classes of Quarantine which shall, as far as practicable, be comprised under the following heads, and the Health Officer or other person appointed for the purpose shall have the power, subject to the confirmation of the Governor General and Executive Council, to place any vessel (requiring the same), her crew, and passengers within any of the before-mentioned grades. And the course pointed out by the regulations applicable to each grade shall be carried out by the Superintendent of Quarantine, and shall also be adopted by the surgeon, master, officers, crew, and passengers of any vessel so placed in Quarantine.

(1st.) When virulent disease exists at the time of the arrival of the ship.

[Vessels placed in Quarantine under this clause will remain for an indefinite period, which will entirely depend on the continuance of disease and general health of the persons.]

(2nd.) When disease exists at the time of the arrival of the ship, which does not require a separation of the healthy from those diseased; or when there may not be any present existing disease, but from its recent occurrence precautionary measures are requisite for cleansing and purifying the vessel.

[Under this clause a vessel may be detained for a period not exceeding twenty-one days, unless fresh cases appear to render her longer detention necessary.]

(3rd.) When vessels may arrive from proclaimed ports or from places in which virulent disease has existed, but which has not made its appearance during the voyage.

[Under this clause vessels will not be detained for a period exceeding seven days, provided nothing which would render longer detention necessary occurs in the meantime, and that a satisfactory certificate is produced to the Superintendent of Quarantine, that all necessary measures for cleansing and purifying have been taken.]

*Regulations under the First Grade.*

2. On the arrival of the vessel at the usual anchorage in Spring Cove, the sick are immediately to be removed to the hospital-ship "Harmony," with such attendants only as may be requisite for the care of the patients.

3. If there shall be no surgeon in charge of the hospital-ship, the surgeon of the vessel must repair on board and remain in attendance on the sick.

4. Should there be no surgeon attached to the vessel one will be provided by the Government.

5. Should the surgeon of the vessel repair on board the hospital-ship in charge of the sick, a surgeon will be provided, if necessary, to take charge of those who may be free from disease, who will be located on the healthy ground.

6. As soon therefore as this surgeon shall have been appointed, or in the event of such appointment being unnecessary in consequence of the surgeon of the vessel not requiring to proceed on board the hospital-ship in charge of the sick, the healthy people shall be landed and shall occupy the buildings appropriated for their accommodation, the single females being placed in charge of the matron in the buildings situated on the Point, the married persons and the single males occupying the other buildings situated in the centre of the ground.

7. As soon as the passengers shall have been removed from the vessel, the master shall cause all the bed-fittings to be taken down and removed to the shore for the purpose of being cleansed, the tween decks to be washed with lime or other disinfecting agent, and every possible ventilation given to the hold and decks of the vessel by the use of swing stoves, &c., until a general purification of the ship shall have been made.

8. The crew and cabin passengers may, if healthy, remain on board the vessel, but in the event of the sickness of any one of them, he or she is at once to be conveyed on board the hospital-ship.

9. The clothes of all the cabin passengers, officers, and crew of the vessel must be landed and carefully cleansed, under the inspection of the Medical Officer, and the beds and bedding used during the voyage must be burned, the value thereof being first assessed by the Superintendent of the Station and the surgeon, or some officer of the vessel.

*Regulations under the Second Grade.*

10. On the arrival of the vessel at the usual anchorage the master shall cause the whole of the passengers with their luggage to be landed, and the people shall be placed in the buildings appropriated for their accommodation, separating the single females from the other persons, in the manner pointed out in clause 6.

11. The same course is to be pursued with reference to the cleansing and ventilating the vessel, and also in regard to the destruction of the beds and cleansing of the apparel, as is provided for in the preceding Regulations in respect to the first grade.

*Regulations under the Third Grade.*

12. On the arrival of the vessel at the usual anchorage, the master shall cause all the wearing apparel and beds belonging to the officers, passengers, and crew to be landed and cleansed. He will also see that the vessel is cleansed and fumigated.

13. In this case it will not be necessary for the passengers to occupy the buildings, as they can return on board the vessel each night; neither will it be requisite for the bed places to be taken down, or the beds and bedding destroyed.

*Hospital*

*Hospital-Ship.*

14. The surgeon in charge of the hospital-ship shall cause the patients labouring under different descriptions of disease to be placed in separate wards as far as practicable.
15. Whenever a patient is sent from the shore or from a vessel to the hospital-ship, he will be immediately examined and placed in the ward allotted to the disease under which he labours, his person being previously cleansed and his clothes changed.
16. The surgeon will appoint wardsmen and nurses, who may be allowed to come on board with the patients for that purpose.
17. He will see that order and cleanliness is observed by the patients and attendants.
18. He will not allow any communication to be made by any on board with any one outside the vessel.
19. He will cause morality to be observed on board.
20. The Superintendent of Quarantine will communicate with him twice in each day, morning and afternoon, when it will be expected that he will have his requisition prepared for any article he may require, as also his report to the Health Officer of the state of the patients.
21. He will take care to have a day's provisions always in advance, in case of a difficulty existing in the way of communicating with Sydney.
22. He will be responsible that all articles drawn for him from the stores are returned or satisfactorily accounted for.
23. Should he require to communicate with the Superintendent at any other time he will have the ship's bell rung as a signal.
24. He will keep a regular diary or log book, which must be written up daily.
25. Besides his daily journal or log, the surgeon will keep a medical register, to contain a detailed history of every case of disease, with the treatment employed, and a daily entry of the diet and extras prescribed.
26. On the admission of each patient his case is to be entered in this register, which is to be daily written up. Each subsequent report should refer to the symptoms of the preceding day, and the action of the remedies prescribed should be specially noted.
27. He will make a daily return in the form attached to these Regulations of the state of all the cases under his charge.
28. The surgeon will regularly visit the wards twice a day—in the morning at 8 o'clock in the summer, and at 9 o'clock in the winter; and in the evening between 8 and 9 o'clock, throughout the year; at which hours the patients are to be prescribed for, the prescriptions being written with ink in the "Daily Prescription Book" by the bedside of the patient.
29. He will make a requisition in a form that will be provided for him of all his requirements for the sick under his charge, either on account of medicines, medical comforts, fruit, or any other necessary, which requisition he will be required to have in readiness for the morning visit of the Superintendent of Quarantine.
30. Wines or spirits, if indispensably necessary in any case, may be administered under the vigilant superintendence of the medical officer, who will be held responsible for the due custody of these, as well as of all other articles in store, such as tea, sugar, &c.
31. He will see that the hospital clothing is carefully washed, and that no dirty or soiled clothes, particularly those belonging to deceased persons, are allowed to remain longer than may be absolutely necessary before being cleansed.
32. The wards are to be ventilated according to the state of the weather and the diseases of the patients; for this duty the surgeon is responsible—injudicious ventilation being hurtful.
33. The custom of washing floors and covering them with sand is positively forbidden. Dry rubbing with a brush mounted on a heavy block is to be substituted. The floors are never to be washed unless under the special direction of the medical officer. The sides of the ward may, however, be cleansed with soap and water.
34. The wards, whenever the surgeon may think necessary, are to be fumigated.
35. There shall be a clear space of 3 feet on either side of each bedstead.
36. Persons dying on board the hospital ship must be removed at daylight each morning to the Quarantine ground, and notice must be given to the Superintendent whenever a death takes place, so that persons may be warned not to interrupt the funeral party on the way to the burial-ground.
37. The surgeon will take care that no wilful destruction of the Government property takes place on board the hospital-ship, and that the foregoing regulations are strictly adhered to.
38. He will report the name of any person committing a breach of any of them.

*Duties of Wardsmen and Nurses.*

39. They are to take charge of the bedding and utensils, and other hospital stores, for which they are responsible to the surgeon, who is responsible to the Government for any damage or loss.
40. To take charge of and be responsible for the wearing apparel or other property of every patient admitted to the hospital.
41. To ticket the boxes or parcels thereof, and to prevent the patients having access to them without their permission.
42. To superintend the cleansing of the wards early every morning, and oftener when necessary, taking care that every nuisance be removed as soon as possible.
43. To see that every patient has his, or her, face and hands washed, and hair combed, and that they are otherwise properly cleansed, before the surgeon visits the hospital; that those patients who are able to sit up, fold up their beds every morning by 6 o'clock in the summer, and by 8 in winter; that they separate the bedding and air it every day for two hours in fine weather; and that they render every assistance to their sick companions, which the attending medical officer may think compatible with their state of health. By due attention to this rule a small number of sick attendants will suffice to afford every attention to the patients.
44. To go round at the hours fixed by the surgeon for administering medicine and nourishment.
45. To see that the patients punctually receive the same.

46. To see that order and regularity are preserved, and that no patient leaves his ward who has not received the surgeon's permission to do so.

47. As quietness is indispensable in hospitals, every duty should be performed with the least possible noise, more especially at night.

48. Every patient must be in bed by 8 o'clock in winter and by 9 in summer; and no conversation must be permitted after that time.

*Healthy Ground.*

49. Persons landed under the first or second grade of Quarantine Regulations will occupy the buildings as follows:—

Married men and their families—the houses situated in the centre ground.

Single men—in the same buildings if there is sufficient room; otherwise in tents on the open ground in front of the buildings.

Single females—will occupy the buildings on the Point, and the matron the small building overlooking those occupied by the single females.

50. The surgeon will direct the constables to enforce the same discipline as has been carried out on board the ship during the voyage.

51. He will make an inspection of the persons entrusted to his charge twice a day, taking care that, in calling over the roll, any person absenting himself is reported to the Superintendent.

52. At his daily examination he will carefully examine any person complaining, and, if he shall deem it advisable, remove him to the convalescent hospital, with a view of ascertaining whether such person may be afflicted with the prevailing epidemic. If he find such to be the case he will cause his removal to the hospital-ship.

53. He will make a daily requisition for provisions, and other necessaries for the use of the people; taking care that he is always provided with sufficient for one day in advance, in case of communication not being had with Sydney.

54. He will cause the rations to be served out daily at 7 a.m.

55. He will appoint persons to cook the meals, in the absence of the cook and cook's assistant who acted on the voyage.

56. He will see that the meals are cooked in a proper way, and that they are served at regular hours.

57. On receipt of the rations from Sydney, he will cause them to be divided, sending a proper quantity to the matron in the single females' ground for the use of herself and those under her charge, and removing the remainder to the store-room appointed for that purpose, to be ready for issue on the next morning.

58. He will see that, as soon as possible, all the clothes that have been worn, and those remaining in the boxes of the persons detained on the ground, are properly cleansed and washed, and repacked in the boxes after having been duly inspected by him.

59. He will be responsible that the matron makes an inspection, each day, of the persons entrusted to her charge, and that the female apartments are carefully locked before he retires to rest for the night.

60. He will in like manner be responsible that the cleansing of the clothes belonging to the single girls is carried out with the same strictness as is required in the centre ground.

61. He will not allow any communication to take place between the single women and the other immigrants.

62. He will caution the persons entrusted to his care not to stray beyond the boundaries of the ground appropriated to their use, which are marked by white stones.

63. He will allow no riotous conduct, quarrelling, or fighting, to take place, and he will report, for the information of the Superintendent, the names of any persons so offending.

64. He will not allow any wilful destruction of property, or any damage to be done to any of the buildings, and he will report the names of those persons who may so offend.

65. He will occupy the small building appropriated for his use, overlooking the buildings occupied by the persons under his charge.

66. He will make a daily report to the Health Officer, in the form appended to these regulations, and he will be careful to mention what cases are under his supervision in the convalescent hospital.

67. He will permit no communication whatever between the persons under his charge and their friends, unless in the presence or with the authority of the Superintendent of Quarantine.

68. He will make frequent visits to the vessel from which the people have been landed, and see that the ship is being cleansed and fumigated in a satisfactory manner, and that the persons remaining on board are not affected with the prevailing epidemic.

69. As soon as he shall receive an order for the embarkation of the people, he shall see that all the beds and bedding are destroyed, with the exception of those articles of bedding which may have been carefully washed under his inspection.

70. Before the embarkation of the persons entrusted to his charge, he will cause the whole of the buildings to be carefully cleansed and whitewashed, to the satisfaction of the Superintendent.

71. He will be called upon to give a receipt for any articles he may have drawn from the Superintendent, and as he will be held answerable for the due return of them, he must, before leaving, obtain a satisfactory certificate to that effect from the Superintendent, or account for the deficiency that may exist.

*Regulations for vessels which may arrive from places in which disease is prevalent, but which has not made its appearance during the voyage.*

72. Passengers landed under the third grade will be required to land their baggage and bedding, and commence washing every article, to the satisfaction of the surgeon, if there shall be one belonging to the ship on the ground, or in the absence of any one so appointed, to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Quarantine.

73. They will not, except under a special order, be permitted to occupy the buildings, but will return at night to their vessel.

74. They must not stray beyond the marked boundaries of the ground.

75. They must not hold communication with any one from the shore, unless in the presence and with the permission of the Superintendent.

*General*

*General Regulations.*

76. The boundaries of the Quarantine ground are distinguished as follows :—Those on the shore by white stone pillars, and those on the water by a line bearing N. 20° W. from the Flagstaff situated on the Rocky Point facing the southern boundary of Spring Cove, to the Rocky point facing the northern boundary of Little Manly Beach ; and also all that portion of the North Head bounded by the entrance to Port Jackson, situated between the Flagstaff Point and the *Obelisk*.

77. Any person found wilfully damaging any of the buildings, fences, or any other portion of the Government property, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £20.

78. The management of the Quarantine ground, and the disposal of the people subjected to the performance of quarantine, shall be vested in the Immigration Agent and Health Officer, subject to a reference to the Immigration Board in any case of difference of opinion.

79. Upon ordering a vessel into quarantine, the Health Officer shall give a notice, in duplicate, to the master of the vessel, in the form attached herunto, stating the grade or description of quarantine in which he has placed such vessel ; and unless the order of the Health Officer is cancelled by the Governor and Executive Council, the vessel, officers, crew, and her passengers shall be subject to the regulations applicable to such grade of quarantine, and the superintendent, master, crew, and passengers shall be bound to obey, and be held liable for any breach of the regulations so applicable as aforesaid, under a penalty, in each case, not exceeding £20.

80. The master of any vessel detained in quarantine shall cause a yellow flag of not less than six breadths of bunting to be hoisted at the main-top-mast head, which flag shall be kept flying between the hours of sunrise and sunset, but between the hours of sunset and sunrise a lantern shall be hoisted in the same place, and a light shall be kept burning until sunrise, under a penalty not exceeding £20.

81. The master of any vessel placed in quarantine shall warn all boats attempting to approach the vessel to keep off, and shall take care that no person holds communication with the passengers or crew of the vessel, except in the presence of and with the permission of the Superintendent of Quarantine, under a penalty not exceeding £20.

82. The master of any vessel placed in quarantine shall, as soon as practicable, deliver to the Superintendent of Quarantine his mails, under a penalty not exceeding £20.

83. Boats from vessels in quarantine shall go direct from the vessel to which they belong to the place appointed for them to land, and on their return they shall go direct to the ship. They shall not be allowed to pull about the harbour in any other direction, under a penalty not exceeding £20.

84. Should more than one vessel be placed in quarantine at the same time, the people of one vessel shall not be allowed to communicate with those of another, but they shall be restricted to the boundaries which shall have been allotted to each of them, under a penalty not exceeding £20.

85. Persons in quarantine must not communicate personally with any one from Sydney or elsewhere, except with the permission and in the presence of the Superintendent, under a penalty not exceeding £20.

86. Persons wishing to visit their friends in quarantine must, on their arrival at Spring Cove, report themselves to the sentry stationed on the nearest point ; or, in the absence of a guard, to the Superintendent, who will afford them every facility for seeing and communicating with their friends : but they must, on no pretence, attempt to hold communication with those in quarantine except in the presence of the Superintendent, under a penalty not exceeding £20. And anyone not already in quarantine who may pass within the boundaries will be detained in quarantine, and the circumstances reported to His Excellency the Governor General.

87. The hospital ship is not to be approached by anyone except in the presence and with the permission of the Superintendent, under a penalty not exceeding £20.

88. The Superintendent shall make a periodical visit every night and morning to the hospital ship, to any vessel detained, and also the boundaries of communication in the convalescent ground, for the purpose of receiving the several reports and requisitions of the persons in charge.

89. He shall attend at all other times in the event of signals for that purpose being made.

90. On the arrival of any vessel at the quarantine ground the Superintendent shall request the master to deliver to him the notice addressed to the Superintendent of Quarantine given to him by the Health Officer, which document shall be a sufficient authority for the Superintendent of Quarantine to carry out all the regulations applicable to the grade mentioned in said notice, without further instructions from the Government.

91. The Health Officer will report to the Government the course taken by him in respect to each vessel so detained.

92. The Superintendent of Quarantine shall not permit any spirits or other strong liquors to be landed at the quarantine ground, or taken on board the hospital-ship, except with the concurrence of the Health Officer.

93. On the arrival of a vessel at the quarantine ground, the Superintendent shall cause a copy of these regulations to be put on board, and also a copy of the several Acts of Council applicable to the performance of quarantine.

94. The Superintendent shall give notice to all persons in quarantine that any letters which they may wish to send to their friends must be delivered to him before noon of each day, or they will not be sent until the following day.

95. The Superintendent shall keep a regular diary, in which the occurrences of each day shall be carefully noticed.

96. He shall also keep a register of the deaths that may take place in the form herewith appended.

97. No release from quarantine will be granted until the master or medical officer shall give a certificate to the following effect, viz. :—That no new case of the prevailing epidemic, or of any other infectious or contagious disease, has occurred among the people under their charge since the one last reported, and that all the measures directed to be taken for the cleansing and purification of the vessel and her contents, and of the baggage and bedding of the passengers and crew, have been completed, and that the quarantine has been strictly kept.

*Form of Certificate to be given by the Surgeon in charge of Persons landed from the Ship at present in quarantine.*

I, \_\_\_\_\_, being the surgeon in charge of the persons now in quarantine, and previously landed from the ship \_\_\_\_\_, do certify that no new case of the prevailing epidemic or of any other infectious or contagious disease has occurred amongst the people now under my charge since the one last reported to me, and that all the measures directed by the regulations have been taken for cleansing and purifying the vessel and her contents, and also the wearing apparel of the crew and passengers; and that no communication has taken place between any other persons affected with disease and the persons under my charge; and that the quarantine regulations have been strictly upheld.

Spring Cove, \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_\_ Surgeon in charge of the ship \_\_\_\_\_

*Form of Sick Report.*

Sick Report.

FOR the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 18 \_\_\_\_\_, of the Immigrants per ship \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_ station at Quarantine.

Date.	Age.	Disease.	Date of Admission.	Date of Discharge.	State at present.

*General Remarks.*

To the Health Officer. \_\_\_\_\_ Surgeon Superintendent.

*Form of Requisition for Daily Rations from Sydney.*

RATIONS for the undermentioned Immigrants are required to be delivered at this place on the \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_ o'clock. \_\_\_\_\_ Quarantine, Spring Cove, \_\_\_\_\_, 18 \_\_\_\_\_.

Ship.	Adults.	Children.
Total .....		

To the Agent for Immigration, and Health Officer, &c., &c., &c. \_\_\_\_\_ Surgeon Superintendent.

*Form of Surgeon's Report of Expenditure of Medical Comforts.*

SURGEON'S daily expenditure of porter, wine, brandy, and rum, on account of the Immigrants per ship now in Quarantine.

Names of parties to whom issues were made.	Date _____ 18 _____			
	Stout.	Wine.	Brandy.	Rum.

(Signature) \_\_\_\_\_ Surgeon Superintendent.

To the Agent for Immigration, and the Health Officer, &c., &c., &c.



*Form of Requisition for Stores or Medical Comforts from Superintendent of Quarantine.*

Quarantine Station,  
Spring Cove, 18 .

THE following articles of medical comforts and other stores are required for the persons now under my charge :—

Names of articles.	Quantity now required.

Surgeon in charge of

To the Superintendent of Quarantine.

*Notice to the Master of the Ship.*

Sir,

You will immediately proceed, with all necessary despatch, with the vessel under your command to Spring Cove, and deliver the enclosed notice to the Superintendent of Quarantine whom you will find in charge there.

I am, Sir,  
Your obedient Servant,

Health Officer.

To the Master of the Ship

NOTICE REFERRED TO.

To the Superintendent of Quarantine at Spring Cove.

Sir,

I hereby give you notice that, subject to the approval of His Excellency the Governor General and the Executive Council, I have this day placed the ship \_\_\_\_\_, her officers, crew, and passengers in Quarantine, and this shall be sufficient authority for you to carry out the Regulations applicable to grade of your printed instructions.

I am, Sir,  
Your obedient Servant,

Health Officer.

Sydney Harbour,  
of \_\_\_\_\_, 185 .

No. XXIX.

An Act to Amend the Quarantine Laws in certain particulars. [Assented to, 24th October, 1853.]

**Preamble.** WHEREAS the laws relating to Quarantine require amendment, as hereinafter provided: Be it enacted by His Excellency the Governor of New South Wales, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows :—

Every Commander, Master, &c., of any vessel arriving from parts beyond seas truly to answer questions put to him by pilot, &c., as to health of crew and passengers.

I. Every Commander, Master, or other person having the charge of any vessel arriving at any Port in the said Colony, from parts beyond the seas, who shall neglect or refuse to give to the Pilot, Health Officer, or person boarding or conducting any such vessel as aforesaid, such written paper as is required by the fourth section of the Quarantine Act, passed in the third year of the Reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, or who shall deliver any such written paper as is required by the said enactments with any false statement contained therein, or who shall wilfully omit to make therein any statement required by the said Act, or who shall make any false answer to any such questions which may be put to him by such pilot or person boarding or conducting such vessel as aforesaid, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall on conviction be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding two years, or fined in any sum not exceeding three hundred pounds at the discretion of the Court or Judge before whom he shall be convicted.

and failing so to do to be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour.

Surgeon, dispenser, &c., truly to answer all such questions as to health of crew and passengers.

II. The surgeon, dispenser, or other medical officer of every such vessel, shall truly answer all such questions as shall be put to him by such pilot, health officer, or other person as aforesaid, touching the health of the crew and passengers of such vessel during the voyage, and the cause or causes of the death of any person who may have died on board, or of any of the passengers or crew who may have died on shore in the course of the voyage, and touching the existence of any infectious or contagious disease at any port or place from which such vessel shall have come, or at which it shall have touched.

and failing so to do to be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour.

III. Any such surgeon, dispenser, or other medical officer who shall refuse to answer such questions as shall be put to him, or shall make any false answer to any question put to him as aforesaid, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall on conviction be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding two years, or fined in any sum not exceeding three hundred pounds, at the discretion of the Court or Judge before whom he shall be convicted.

Words "person boarding any such vessel" to be held to apply to the health officer, &c.

IV. The words "person boarding any such vessel," as the same are used in the said in part recited Act, shall be held to apply to any health officer appointed by the said Governor, and to any other person appointed by the said Governor to board any vessel arriving in any port in the said Colony, whether such health officer or other person shall actually board such vessel or shall only go alongside the same, and demand such written paper, or put such questions as aforesaid, without such actual boarding.

V.

## APPENDIX.

V. The provisions of the seventh section of the Quarantine Act, passed in the third year of the reign of His Majesty King William the Fourth, shall be deemed to apply to all vessels and persons liable to perform quarantine, notwithstanding that no such proclamation as is mentioned in the sixth section of that Act shall have been issued. Amending provisions of 3 WILL. IV, No. 1, as to arrest of persons liable to perform quarantine.

VI. No vessel arriving in the Harbour of Port Jackson, from parts beyond the seas, except as provided by the next section hereof, in respect of vessels from the Australian Colonies, shall be brought higher up the Harbour than Pinchgut Island, nor shall any person whatsoever quit such vessel until the same shall have been boarded by the Health Officer, and admitted to pratique; and if any person shall offend against the provisions of this enactment, he shall, on conviction of such offence before any two Justices of the Peace, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred pounds. Vessels not to pass Pinchgut Island, and persons not to quit vessels until boarded by Health Officer.

VII. The provisions contained in the last preceding clause shall not, nor shall the provision contained in the eighth section of the Harbour Act, passed in the seventh year of Her present Majesty's reign, requiring a blue flag to be hoisted and kept flying, apply to vessels arriving from any of the Australian Colonies, including New Zealand, unless at the time of the arrival of any such vessel, or within fourteen days previously thereto, there shall be or shall have been an infectious or contagious disease on board thereof; or unless a proclamation shall have been issued by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, under the first section of the said recited Act, requiring in consequence of the existence of any infectious or contagious diseases in any one or more of the Australasian Colonies, that vessels arriving therefrom should be placed in Quarantine; in either of which cases the said provisions respectively shall apply to such vessels and to all persons on board thereof, in the same manner as to vessels not arriving from any of the Australian Colonies. Exemption of vessels arriving from any Australian Colony. Unless contagious or infectious disease on board at time of or shortly before arrival, or when Proclamation issued under 3 Will. IV, No. 1, s. 1.

VIII. No person shall with any boat whatever, other than the boat belonging to the Pilots, the Post Office, the Police, and the Customs, board or go alongside of any vessel arriving in the Harbour of Port Jackson from any place, other than those coming within the exemption contained in the last preceding clause, until such vessel shall have been boarded by the Health Officer, and the visiting flag shall have been hauled down; and no person other than a Pilot shall go on board such vessel from any Post Office, Police, or Customs boat which shall have gone alongside, until such time as aforesaid; and if any person shall offend against the provisions hereof, or if any master of a merchant vessel in harbour shall order, or permit, or suffer any of his boats or crew to board or go alongside any such vessel so arriving as aforesaid, for the purpose of communicating with the persons in any such vessel as last-mentioned, whilst the visiting flag shall continue to be flying at the mast thereof, every such master or other person shall for every such offence, on conviction thereof before any two Justices of the Peace, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty pounds. Prohibiting boats from communicating with vessels until visited by Health Officer.

IX. In case it shall be deemed necessary by the Governor, with the advice of his Executive Council, to appoint any Medical Officer to take charge of any of the crew and passengers of a vessel placed in Quarantine, it shall be competent to the said Governor, with such advice, to fix the amount of remuneration to be paid to such Medical Officer for his services, and to cause the same to be paid by the Colonial Treasurer; and the amount so paid shall be repaid to the said Colonial Treasurer, by the owners or agents of such vessel, before she shall be permitted to clear out and leave the port in which she shall then be: Provided that this enactment shall not apply to any vessel chartered by the Government for the conveyance of immigrants. Medical Officer may be appointed for persons in Quarantine at the cost of the owners of vessel.

X. It shall be the duty of the owners and agents of any vessel placed in Quarantine to supply the crew and passengers thereof with such wholesome and suitable provisions and medicines as shall be required by the Medical Practitioner in charge; and if such provisions and medicines are not forthwith supplied accordingly, the same may be provided under the order of the Governor, and the cost thereof, including the conveyance of the same, shall be paid by the said owners or agents into the hands of the Colonial Treasurer, before such vessel shall be permitted to clear out or leave the port in which she shall then be: Provided that nothing herein contained shall apply to or in respect of Immigrants conveyed at the charge of the Government, under Charters by which the owners are exempted from liability for the maintenance and care of such Immigrants whilst under Quarantine. Proper provisions and medicines to be supplied for persons in Quarantine.

XI. It shall be lawful for the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, to make such Rules and Regulations as to His Excellency and the said Council shall seem meet for observance by the Masters, officers, and crews of vessels in Quarantine, and by the passengers and all other persons whomsoever, whilst performing Quarantine on board such vessels or on shore; and by such Rules and Regulations to impose such fines or penalties not exceeding twenty pounds, in any case, as the said Governor and Executive Council shall think fit; and all such fines and penalties shall be recoverable before any two Justices of the Peace, at any time within two months after the offenders shall have been released from Quarantine. Governor and Executive Council to make regulations for observance by persons in Quarantine.

XII. A copy of this Act, and of the said recited Act, and of the Act for amending the same, passed in the fifth year of Her present Majesty's reign, shall be given by the Pilot or person boarding any such vessel to the master thereof, immediately on her arrival in any such port. Copy of this Act and of 3 Will. IV, No. 1, and of 5 Vic., No. 12, to be given to Master on arrival.

Passed the Legislative Council, this fifth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three,—

CHARLES NICHOLSON,  
Speaker.

WM. MACPHERSON,  
Clerk of the Council.

In the name and on behalf of Her Majesty I assent to this Act.

CHAS. A. FITZROY,  
Governor General.

Government House, Sydney, 24 October, 1853.

ANNO TERTIO GULIELMI QUARTI REGIS.  
(No. 1.)

By His Excellency Major-General RICHARD BOURKE, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, with the advice of the Legislative Council.

An Act for subjecting Vessels coming to New South Wales, from certain places, to the performance of Quarantine.

WHEREAS it is expedient that Regulations should be made to prevent the introduction of the disease called the Malignant Cholera, or any other infectious disease, highly dangerous to the health of His Majesty's subjects,

subjects, into the Colony of New South Wales: Be it therefore enacted, by His Excellency the Governor of New South Wales, with the advice of the Legislative Council of the same, That as often as the Governor of New South Wales for the time being, with the advice of the Executive Council, shall by Proclamation notify that any place or places beyond the seas is or are infected with the Cholera, or other such infectious disease as aforesaid, and that it is probable such disease may be brought from such place or places to the said Colony, then and immediately from and after such notification, all ships and vessels whatever arriving from, or having touched at, any such place or places; and all vessels and boats receiving any person, goods, wares, and merchandise, packets, packages, baggage, wearing apparel, books, letters, or any other articles whatsoever, from or out of any vessel so coming from, or having touched at, such infected place or places as aforesaid, whether such persons, goods, wares, and merchandise, packets, packages, baggage, wearing apparel, books, letters, or other articles, shall have come or been brought in such vessels; or such person shall have gone, or articles have been put on board the same, either before or after the arrival of such vessels at any port or place in the Colony of New South Wales, and whether such vessels were or were not bound to any port or place in New South Wales; and all persons, goods, wares, and merchandize, packets, packages, baggage, wearing apparel, books, letters, or any other article whatsoever, on board of any vessel so coming from, or having touched at, such infected place as aforesaid, or on board of any such receiving vessels or boats as aforesaid, shall be, and be considered to be, liable to quarantine within the meaning of this Act, and of any order made by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, and notified by proclamation, concerning quarantine, and the prevention of infection from the time of the departure of such vessels from such infected place as aforesaid, or from the time such persons, goods, wares, merchandize, packets, packages, baggage, wearing apparel, books, letters, or other articles, shall have been received on board respectively; and all such vessels and boats as aforesaid, and all persons (as well pilots as others), goods, wares, and merchandize, and all other articles as aforesaid, whether coming or brought in such vessels or boats from such infected place as aforesaid, or going or being put on board the same, either before or after the arrival of such vessels or boats at any port or place in New South Wales, and all persons, goods, wares, and merchandize, and other articles as aforesaid, on board such receiving vessel or boat as aforesaid, shall, upon their arrival at any such port or place, be obliged to perform quarantine, in such place or places, for such time and in such manner as shall be from time to time directed by the Governor for the time being, by any such order made, with the advice of the Executive Council, and notified by proclamation as aforesaid; and that until such vessels and boats, persons, goods, wares, and merchandize, or other articles as aforesaid, or any of them, shall have respectively performed, and shall be duly discharged from quarantine, no such person, goods, wares, or merchandize, or other articles as aforesaid, or any of them, shall, either before or after the arrival of such vessels or boats at any port or place in New South Wales, come or be brought on shore, or go or be put on board any other vessel or boat, in order to come or be brought on shore in any such port or place (unless in such manner, and in such cases, and by such license, as shall be directed or permitted by any such order as aforesaid); and all such vessels and boats, whether coming from such infected place as aforesaid, or being otherwise liable to quarantine as aforesaid; and all persons (as well pilots as others), goods, wares, and merchandize, and other articles as aforesaid, whether coming or brought in such vessels or boats, or going or being put on board the same, either before or after the arrival of such vessels or boats at any port or place in New South Wales; and all commanders, masters, or other persons having the charge or command of any such vessels or boats, whether coming from any infected place, or being otherwise liable to quarantine as aforesaid, shall be subject to all the provisions, rules, regulations, and restrictions contained in this Act, or in any order or orders which shall be made by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council as aforesaid, concerning quarantine, and prevention of infection, and to all the pains, penalties, forfeitures, and punishments contained in this Act or Ordinance for any breach or disobedience thereof, or of any order or orders of the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council as aforesaid, made under the authority thereof.

II. And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, to make such order as shall be deemed necessary and expedient upon any unforeseen emergency, or in any particular case or cases, with respect to any vessel arriving and having any such infectious disease on board, or on board of which any such infectious disease may have appeared in the course of the voyage, or arriving under any other alarming or suspicious circumstances as to infection, although such vessels shall not have arrived from any place from which the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, may have adjudged and declared it probable that any such infectious disease may be brought, and also with respect to persons, goods, wares, and merchandize, and other articles as aforesaid on board the same; and in case of any such infectious disease appearing or breaking out in the Colony of New South Wales or its dependencies, to make such orders and give such directions in order to cut off all communication between any persons infected with any such disease and the rest of His Majesty's subjects as shall appear to the said Governor and the said Council to be necessary and expedient for that purpose; and likewise to make such orders as the said Governor, with the advice of the said Council, shall see fit for shortening the time of quarantine, to be performed by particular vessels, or particular persons, goods, wares, merchandize, or any other articles, or for absolutely or conditionally releasing them or any of them from quarantine; and all such orders so made as aforesaid shall be as good, valid, and effectual, to all intents and purposes, as well with respect to the commander, master, or other person having charge of any vessel, and all other persons on board the same, as with respect to any other persons having any intercourse or communication with them, and to the penalties, forfeitures, and punishments to which they may respectively become liable, as any order or orders concerning quarantine made by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, and notified by proclamation as aforesaid.

III. And be it further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, from time to time as he may think fit and expedient, by any order or orders, notified by proclamation, to appoint certain stations or places within the harbour of Port Jackson, or within or near any other harbour or place within the said Colony, for the performance of quarantine under this Act or Ordinance, where all vessels liable to quarantine, and the crews, passengers, and persons on board thereof shall perform the same; and also, if necessary, to appoint lazarets and other places, where the crews, passengers, and other persons, and the goods, wares, merchandize, which shall or may be on board the said vessels, shall and may be detained and kept for the performance of quarantine.

IV. And be it further enacted, that from and after the passing of this Ordinance, every commander, master, or other person having the charge of any vessel coming from ports beyond the seas, shall give the pilot or person boarding or conducting any such vessel a written paper, containing a true account of the names of the place and country at which such vessel shall have loaded, and also of the places at which any such vessel shall have touched on the voyage out of the said Colony; and shall truly answer all such questions as shall be put to him by such pilot or other person touching the health of the crew and passengers of such vessel during the voyage, and the cause or causes of the death of any person or persons, should such have taken place on board, on pain of forfeiting the sum of one hundred pounds for any neglect or refusal to give any such paper, or for any false representation or wilful omission therein, or false answer to such questions; and if such vessel shall have arrived or come from any place which shall be notified by any proclamation or order of the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, as being infected as aforesaid, such pilot shall immediately give notice thereof to the commander or other person in charge of such vessel, on pain of forfeiting the sum of one hundred pounds for any neglect therein; and such commander or other person shall, immediately after such notice, hoist a signal to denote that such vessel is liable to the performance of quarantine; which signal shall be, in the day-time, a yellow flag of six breadths of bunting at the main-top-mast head, and, in the night-time, the signal shall be a large signal lanthorn, such as is commonly used on board His Majesty's ships of war, at the same mast head; and such commander, master, or other person, shall keep such signal hoisted until such time as the said vessel shall be legally discharged from the performance of quarantine; and on failure thereof such commander, master, or other person having the charge of such vessel, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence the sum of one hundred pounds; and in case any pilot shall bring, or cause to be brought or conducted, any vessel liable to the performance of quarantine, into any place which is not or shall not be specially appointed for the reception of vessels so liable, after receiving such paper as aforesaid, whereby it shall have been made to appear that such vessel was liable to the performance of quarantine, or without requiring and receiving such paper as aforesaid, unless compelled thereto by stress of weather, adverse winds, or accidents of the sea, such pilots shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of two hundred pounds.

V. And be it further enacted, That every commander, master, or other person having charge of any vessel which shall be liable to perform quarantine as aforesaid, shall forthwith after his arrival at the place appointed for the performance of quarantine, deliver on demand to the Superintendent of Quarantine, or his assistant, or other officer authorized to act in that behalf (and which superintendent, assistant, or other officer as aforesaid, is hereby required to make such demand) his bill of health and manifest, together with his log-book and journal, under pain of forfeiting the sum of one hundred pounds if he shall wilfully refuse or neglect to do so.

VI. And be it further enacted, That if any commander, master, or other person, being in charge of any vessel liable to perform quarantine, shall himself quit, or shall knowingly permit or suffer any seamen or passenger or other person to quit such vessel by going on shore, or by going on board any other vessel or boat before such quarantine shall be fully performed (unless by such license as shall be granted by virtue of any orders made by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council as aforesaid), or in case any commander or other person having charge of such ship, shall not, within a convenient time after due notice given for that purpose, cause such vessel, and the lading thereof, to be conveyed in the place or places appointed for such vessel and lading to perform quarantine, then, and in every such case, every such commander, master, or other person as aforesaid, for every such offence shall forfeit and pay the sum of four hundred pounds; and if any such person coming in any such vessel liable to quarantine (or any pilot or other person going on board the same either before or after the arrival of such vessel at any port or place within the said colony), shall either before or after such arrival quit such vessel, unless by such license as aforesaid, by going on shore, or by going on board any other vessel or boat with intent to go on shore as aforesaid, before such vessel so liable to quarantine as aforesaid shall be regularly discharged from the performance thereof, it shall and may be lawful for any person whatsoever, by any kind of necessary force, to compel such pilot or other person so quitting such vessel so liable to quarantine, to return on board the same; and every such pilot or other person so quitting such vessel so liable to quarantine, shall, for every such offence, suffer imprisonment for the space of six months, and shall forfeit the sum of three hundred pounds.

VII. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for any constable or other peace officer, or any other person, to seize and apprehend any person that shall, contrary to the provisions of this Act, have quitted or come on shore from any vessel liable to perform quarantine, or who shall have escaped from or quitted any vessel under quarantine, or from any lazaret, vessel, or place appointed in that behalf, for the purpose of carrying such person or persons before any Justice of the Peace.

And it shall be lawful for any such Justice of the Peace to grant his warrant for the apprehending and conveying of any such person to the vessel from which he or she shall have come on shore, or to any vessel performing quarantine, or lazaret from which he or she shall have escaped, or for confining any such person in any such place of safe custody (not being a public gaol) and under such restrictions as to having communication with any other persons as may in the discretion of any such Justice of the Peace appear to be proper, until such person can safely and securely be conveyed to some place appointed for the performance of quarantine, or until directions can be obtained from the Governor of the said Colony for the time being as to the disposal of any such person, and to make any further order that may be necessary in that behalf.

VIII. And whereas it may be necessary for the public security to prevent all communication whatever with stations or places appointed as hereinbefore directed for performing quarantine: Be it therefore further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the Governor of the said Colony, with the advice of the Executive Council, by order notified by proclamation, to prohibit all persons, vessels, and boats whatsoever, from going under any pretence whatsoever within the limits of any station which, by any order or orders of the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council as aforesaid, has been or may be assigned for the performance of quarantine; and if any person whatsoever, after such notification of any such order or orders of the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, shall presume, under any pretence whatsoever, to go within the limits of any such station, he or she shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of two hundred pounds.

IX. And be it further enacted, That if any officer or person whatsoever, to whom it shall appertain to execute any order or orders made or to be made concerning quarantine, and notified as aforesaid, or to

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see the same put in execution, shall knowingly and wilfully be guilty of any breach or neglect of his duty in respect of the vessels, persons, goods, or chattels performing quarantine, every such officer or person so offending shall forfeit and pay the sum of two hundred pounds; and if any such officer shall desert from his duty when employed as aforesaid, or shall knowingly and willingly permit any person, vessel, goods, or merchandize to depart or be conveyed out of the said lazaret, vessel, or other place as aforesaid, unless by permission under the order of the Governor of the said Colony, with the advice of the Executive Council, or if any person whereby authorized and directed to give a certificate of a vessel having duly performed quarantine or airing, shall knowingly give a false certificate thereof, every such person so offending shall be guilty of felony; and if any such officer or person shall knowingly or wilfully damage any goods performing quarantine under his direction, he shall be liable to pay one hundred pounds damage and full costs of suit to the owner of the same.

X. And be it further enacted, That after quarantine shall have been duly performed by any vessel, person or persons, obliged to perform quarantine as aforesaid according to this law or ordinance, and to such order or orders made as aforesaid, the chief officer who superintended the quarantine of the said vessel, or person acting for him, shall, and he is hereby required to give a certificate thereof under his hand, and upon the same being approved and allowed by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, then every such vessel, and all and every such person or persons so having performed quarantine, shall be liable to no further restraint or detention upon the same account for which such vessel, person, or persons shall have performed quarantine as aforesaid.

XI. And be it further enacted, That all goods, wares, and merchandize, and other articles liable to quarantine as aforesaid, shall be opened and aired, in such place or places, and for such time and in such manner as shall be directed by the Governor of the said Colony for the time being, with the advice of the Executive Council, by any such order or orders, to be made as aforesaid; and after such orders shall have been duly complied with, then, and in every such case, the officer or person in charge of the lazaret, or vessel, or other place in which the goods, wares, and merchandize, and all other articles shall have been opened and aired, shall grant a certificate to such effect under his hand; and upon the same being approved and allowed by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, then such goods, wares, and merchandize, and other articles, shall be liable to no further restraint or detention either at the port or place where such quarantine shall have been performed, or at any other place within the said Colony and its Dependencies, whereto they may be afterwards conveyed.

XII. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall knowingly or wilfully forge or counterfeit, interline, erase, or alter, or procure to be forged or counterfeited, interlined, erased, or altered, any certificate directed or required to be granted by an order of the Governor of the said Colony for the time being, with the advice of the Executive Council, hereafter to be made touching quarantine, or shall publish any such forged or counterfeited, interlined, erased, or altered certificate, knowing the same to be forged or counterfeited, interlined, erased, or altered, or shall knowingly or wilfully utter and publish any such certificate with intent to obtain the effect of a true certificate to be given thereto, knowing the contents of such certificate to be false, he or she shall be guilty of felony.

XIII. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall land or unship, or shall move in order to the landing or unshipping thereof, any goods, wares, or merchandize, packets, packages, baggage, wearing apparel, books, letters, or other articles, from on board any vessel liable to perform quarantine as aforesaid, or shall knowingly receive the same after they have been so landed or unshipped, every such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred pounds; and if any person or person shall clandestinely convey, or secrete, or conceal, for the purpose of conveying any letters, goods, wares, or merchandize, or other article as aforesaid, from any vessel actually performing quarantine, or from the lazaret, or other place where such goods, wares, merchandize, or other articles as aforesaid, shall be performing quarantine, every such person so offending as last aforesaid, shall forfeit the sum of one hundred pounds.

XIV. And be it further enacted, That all forfeitures and penalties that shall be incurred by reason of any offence committed against this Act, shall and may be recovered by suit in the Supreme Court in this Colony, in which no assign or wager of law, or more than one imparlance shall be granted; and every such forfeiture and penalty shall belong and be given, two-thirds to the person who shall inform and sue for the same, and the remainder to His Majesty, his heirs, and successors.

XV. And be it further enacted, That in any prosecution, suit, or other proceeding against any person or persons whatsoever, for any offence against this Act, or any Act which may hereafter be passed concerning quarantine, or for any breach or disobedience of any order or orders which shall be made by the Governor of the said Colony for the time being, with the advice of the Executive Council, concerning quarantine and the prevention of infection, and notified as aforesaid, the statement or statements, answer or answers of the commander, master, or other person having charge of any vessel, made as hereinbefore, is directed to the pilot or person boarding or conducting such vessel, shall be given and received as evidence so far as the same relates or relate to the place from which such vessel shall arrive or come, or to the place or places at which such vessel touched in the course of the voyage, and that such vessel was liable to quarantine, unless satisfactory proof shall be produced by the defendant in any such prosecution, suit, or other proceeding; to show that the vessel did not arrive from or touch at any such place or places as is or are mentioned in the said statement or statements, answer or answers, or that such vessel, although directed to perform quarantine, was not liable to the performance thereof; and where any such vessel shall have in fact been put under quarantine at any port or place by the Superintendent of Quarantine or his assistant or other officer of the Customs authorized as aforesaid to act in that behalf, and shall actually be performing the same, such vessel shall in any prosecution, suit, or other proceeding against any person or persons whatever for any offence against this Act, or any other Act which may hereafter be passed concerning quarantine and the prevention of infection, or any order or orders which shall be made by the Governor of the said Colony for the time being, with the advice of the Executive Council as aforesaid, be deemed and taken to be liable to quarantine without proving in what manner or from what circumstances such vessel became liable to the performance thereof.

XVI. And be it further enacted, That if any action, suit, or other proceeding shall be brought or prosecuted against any pilot, superintendent, constable, or other person or persons for any matter or thing done since the twentieth day of this instant July, in pursuance of any order of the Governor of the said Colony made for preventing the introduction of any such infectious disease as aforesaid, or which shall at any time hereafter be done during the continuance of this Act or Ordinance, in pursuance of the provisions thereof,

thereof, the defendant or defendants in any such action, suit, or other proceeding, may plead the general issue, and may give this Act, and the special matter in evidence in any trial to be had thereupon, and if the verdict shall be for the defendant or defendants in any such action, suit, or other proceeding, or if the plaintiff or plaintiffs be non-suited, or discontinue his, her, or their action or suit after the defendant or defendants shall have appeared, or if upon demurrer judgment shall be given against such plaintiff or plaintiffs, the defendant or defendants shall have treble costs, and shall have the like remedy for the same as any other defendant or defendants hath or have in any other case to recover costs by law, and that no such action, suit, or other proceeding shall be brought against any person for any matter or thing done since the said twentieth day of July as aforesaid, or which shall hereafter be done in pursuance of this Act or Ordinance, but within the space of six months after such matter or thing shall have been done.

RICHARD BOURKE.

Passed the Legislative Council this twenty-eighth day of July, }  
one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two.

E. DEAS THOMSON,  
Clerk of the Council.

ANNO QUINTO  
VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

No. 12

By His Excellency SIR GEORGE GIPPS, Knight, Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of the Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, with the advice of the Legislative Council.

An Act to amend an Act, intituled "An Act For subjecting vessels coming to New South Wales, from certain places, to the performance of Quarantine."

WHEREAS an Act was passed in the third year of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act for subjecting vessels coming to New South Wales, from certain places, to the performance of quarantine;" and whereas it is expedient to amend the said recited Act in manner hereinafter mentioned: Be it therefore enacted, by His Excellency the Governor of New South Wales, with the advice of the Legislative Council thereof, That it shall be lawful for the health officers duly appointed for the harbours of Port Jackson and Port Phillip, respectively, to order any ship or vessel arriving in the said harbours, from parts beyond seas, into quarantine, provided there be at the time, or shall have been during the voyage, any infectious or contagious disease on board such ship or vessel; or provided such ship or vessel shall have touched at any port or place, during the voyage, where any such infectious or contagious disease shall have prevailed, or shall have communicated with any other ship or vessel on board which any such disease may have existed, in consequence of which danger may reasonably be apprehended to the public health, from the immediate admission of any such ship or vessel to entry: Provided that every such case be immediately reported by such Health Officer to His Excellency the Governor, at Sydney, or his honor the Superintendent, at Melbourne, as the case may be, in order that further measures may be taken, according to law, for the continuance of such ship or vessel in quarantine, or the release thereof, as may be judged expedient; and every such ship or vessel so placed in quarantine, with the contents thereof, and every person on board, whether any such person shall belong to, or have come as a passenger by such ship or vessel, or shall have gone on board the same after the arrival thereof in either of the said ports, shall be subject to the same laws, rules, and penalties, in all respects, as are in force with respect to ships, goods, or persons placed in quarantine, under the provisions of the said recited Act.

Preamble.  
3 William IV.,  
No. 1.

Power given to  
health officers at  
Port Jackson  
and Port Phillip  
to place vessels  
in quarantine.

II. And whereas it is expedient to vest in his honor the Superintendent of Port Phillip, or the chief officer resident in, and administering the Government of the said district, such and the like powers in respect to matters of quarantine, as are by the said recited Act vested in His Excellency the Governor of New South Wales, with the advice of the Executive Council thereof: Be it therefore enacted, That within the limits of the district of Port Phillip, the same powers and authority in respect to the performance of quarantine by any ships or vessels, persons, goods, wares, merchandise, packets, packages, baggage, wearing apparel, books, letters, or any other article or thing whatsoever, or in respect to the prevention of infectious or contagious disease prevailing on shore, in any part of the said district, shall be vested in his Honor the Superintendent of Port Phillip, or the chief officer resident in, and administering the Government of, the said district, as fully and effectually, and to all intents and purposes, as are now vested in His Excellency the Governor of New South Wales, with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, under the provisions of the said recited Act.

Certain powers  
vested in the  
Superintendent  
of Port Phillip.

GEORGE GIPPS,  
Governor.

Passed the Legislative Council, this fourteenth day of December, }  
one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

WM. MACPHERSON,  
Clerk of Council.

## APPENDIX F.

MEMORANDUM of the quantities of Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c., delivered by Mr. James Kidman at the Quarantine Station, from 15th June to the 31st October, 1881 :—

26 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	Port Wine, quarts	650 dozen	Eggs
21 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Sherry "	78 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Jams
31 "	Hennessy's Brandy, quarts	122 "	Oranges
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	Krug Champagne, "	3 "	Lemons
2 "	Shiraz, "	3 "	tins Preserved Chicken
73 "	Foster's Ale, "	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Ox Tongues
87 "	"Pig" Porter, "	1,601 lbs.	Bacon
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Limejuice, "	48 "	Ham
12 "	Pickles	95 "	Cheese
5 "	Sardines	7 tins	Sheep Tongues
8 "	L. & P. Sauce	43 lbs.	Biscuits
14 lbs.	Lozenges	10 dressed	Fowls
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	tins Salmon	31 pecks	Green Peas.





1882.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES

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SECOND REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL COMMISSION,

APPOINTED ON THE 13TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1881, TO MAKE A FULL, DILIGENT,  
AND SEARCHING INQUIRY INTO THE MANAGEMENT OF THE  
ESTABLISHMENT KNOWN AS THE

QUARANTINE STATION AT THE NORTH HEAD,

AND THE

HULK "FARAWAY";

AND ON THE 20TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1881,

TO INQUIRE INTO AND REPORT UPON THE GENERAL MANAGEMENT

OF THE

QUARANTINE STATION,

FROM 1 JANUARY, 1876, TO 1 JUNE, 1881;

TOGETHER WITH THE

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

AND

APPENDIX.

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ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED.

30 August, 1882.

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SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

5—A

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1882.



## REPORT.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, Knight, Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

We, Her Majesty's Commissioners, appointed by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the Colony, dated the 13th day of September, 1881, to make a full, diligent, and searching inquiry into the management of the establishment known as the Quarantine Station at the North Head and the hulk "Faraway," having, on the 20th December, 1881, been commissioned to extend the scope of such inquiry so as to include the general management of the said establishment from 1st January, 1876, to 1st June, 1881, have the honor to submit to your Excellency our second Report:—

1. We have daily and continuously, by advertisement in the Sydney papers, invited evidence from the general public on the subject under inquiry, and only two witnesses have come forward, viz., Dr. C. H. Gibson (formerly Surgeon-Superintendent of immigrant ships arriving in this port), and Mr. W. G. Murray (representing the firm of Gibbs, Bright, & Co., of Sydney).

2. In submitting the evidence of these gentlemen to your Excellency, we do not consider it necessary to make any recommendations upon it, the suggestions which it embodies having apparently been largely anticipated by the action of the Government in their reorganization of the Quarantine Department.

Given under our hands and seals, this eighth day of March, 1882.

J. R. STREET. (L.S.)  
P. S. JONES, M.D. (L.S.)  
H. N. MACLAURIN, M.D. (L.S.)  
FRANCIS HIXSON. (L.S.)

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## WITNESSES.

*FRIDAY, 10 FEBRUARY, 1882.*

C. H. Gibson, Esq., medical practitioner (formerly in charge of immigrant vessels) .....	PAGE 5
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*FRIDAY, 24 FEBRUARY, 1882.*

W. G. Murray, Esq. (representing the firm of Gibbs, Bright, & Co., of Sydney) .....	10
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## APPENDIX.

Return of Quarantined Vessels from 1 January, 1876, to 1 June, 1881 .....	13
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QUARANTINE COMMISSION.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

FRIDAY, 10 FEBRUARY, 1882.

Present:—

DR. MACLAURIN,

DR. JONES.

CAPTAIN HIXSON IN THE CHAIR.

Charles Henry Gibson, Medical Practitioner, sworn and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] You are a medical man, and have come to this Colony with several immigrant ships, I believe? Yes, four.

Dr. Gibson.

2. And you have had considerable experience at the Quarantine Station? Yes, about sixty days altogether.

10 Feb., 1882.

3. I presume that you come forward in response to an advertisement which appeared in the papers soliciting information on the subject? No, I have not seen the advertisement. I saw Mr. Street, the President of the Commission, and told him I should be glad to make a statement embodying my experience, and to answer any questions which he might like to put to me.

4. Will you be kind enough to make that statement now? In August, 1878, I arrived in Sydney in the ship "Smyrna" as Surgeon-Superintendent, in charge of about 460 immigrants. We had prior to our arrival several cases of scarlet and typhoid fever and diphtheria, and were consequently placed in quarantine. In the book handed to me there were certain printed regulations, but the Superintendent of the Quarantine Station informed me that many were in abeyance, and no suggestions were made by the authorities under which I could enforce what I considered effective and necessary quarantine, nor was I consulted as to the propriety of releasing the people from or continuing their detention. I found that at the station there was neither the means nor attempt to enforce the isolation of the sick from the convalescent. I inquired of the police, and was informed that they had no instructions to prevent this intermingling. While the ship was in quarantine, on Sundays, holidays, and indeed every day, boats were permitted to row round and come alongside the vessel, parcels and letters were sent on board, and the whole object of quarantine was thus prevented. During our detention I had to complain to the authorities of irregularities on the part of the contractor in sending the necessary provisions, and of deficiencies in quantities. My letters were so long unheeded that the people in actual anxiety and apprehension for themselves and their children, threatened to break all quarantine bounds to procure food, a fact which I intimated to the Agent for Immigration. The berthing arrangements in the Quarantine ground were inconsistent with decency—there were no blinds to the windows, no divisions in the rooms—men and women (that is of course amongst the married people) all sleeping in the same large compartment. There was absolutely no preparation whatever for the reception of quarantined people. There was neither disinfectant, soaps, candles, lanterns—no furniture (except bare bedsteads), no library, no means of appliances for their comfort or amusement. At last the ship was released by the health officer without consulting me as to whether it was prudent then to terminate the quarantine. Shortly afterwards the public Press reported scarlet fever at Orange, and attributed it entirely to the "Smyrna" immigrants. In June, 1880, I arrived in the ship "Camperdown" with about 400 immigrants, and the vessel was placed in quarantine, several cases of measles having occurred during the passage. Substantially the same state of things obtained throughout the period of our detention, but it is right to add that the steamship "Java" from China, with small-pox on board, was brought into Spring Cove and anchored to windward of the "Camperdown" and about a ship's length from us. Three days after this the "Camperdown" was removed to Watson's Bay (owing to the "Java" incident), and there the Sundays and holidays' visiting ensued, and the health officer's crew on more than one occasion came on board the ship and mixed with the people. Public attention was directed to this through the Press by Mr. Close, an intelligent immigrant. From Watson's Bay I had continually to make requisitions for medicines and medical comforts. These were not promptly complied with, and lives of patients were unnecessarily risked by the delay which in every aspect was inexcusable; and it certainly appeared from the attitude as well of the quarantine authorities as of the Agent for Immigration, that I was regarded as having other than the public interests, which alone I was bound to and did study. My requisitions were cavilled at, and only partially complied with, and the Agent for Immigration referred them to the health officer, and in one instance especially where I required a certain and moderate quantity of sugar a half only was sent, and the children really wanted all that was requisitioned—and I had actually to caution the Agent for Immigration that if any death occurred in consequence of the neglect to supply the necessary comforts I should advise a Coroner's enquiry. The day after I had called the attention of the medical officer to a case of scarlatina the health officer released the ship from quarantine without consulting me in any way whatever. Subsequently there was an attempt made by the Agent for Immigration to mix me up with some alleged breach of Quarantine regulations. I was informed that a Board would sit to conduct an enquiry, and I at once wrote to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, begging that the scope of the proposed enquiry might be enlarged and embrace the whole quarantine and Immigration Regulations. From that day to this I have heard no more of the attempt to break regulations, and till now no inquiry has been held. So far I have dealt with my experiences, and now I beg permission to suggest:—1. That to ensure efficiency the quarantine must be strict and comprehensive—no intercourse whatever should be allowed with the ship while the people are on board, and directly they disembark the vessel should be well fumigated and disinfected. 2. On shore there should be proper accommodation to permit of the perfect isolation of sick from convalescent, and the buildings should be sufficient for the purpose

- Dr. Gibson. purpose, and police enforce observance of the regulations, which should be published and available to every person in quarantine. 3. The whole of the bedding of those who have been sick should invariably be destroyed—not used again. 4. The clothing should be passed through a hot air disinfectant apparatus, one of which is invariably found in every hospital of repute in Great Britain. 5. It is an absolute necessity essential to health that the buildings should be well ventilated, always kept in thorough order and readiness to receive quarantined people, that they should be cheerfully furnished and supplied with the means of intellectual and physical occupation and amusement, and beyond all things it is most important that the lavatory arrangements should be complete. 6. I am prepared to answer any questions the Commissioners may desire to put to me arising out of my statement, or incidental to the inquiry they are conducting. My whole and sole anxiety is and has been to improve the arrangements and prevent the repetition of what in my judgment have been, to say the least, great mistakes.
- 10 Feb., 1882.
5. With regard to your stay on board the "Smyrna," were your people all landed out of the ship? The married people were, and out of the single persons six or seven men were sent on board the hulk "Faraway," and five or six women accommodated on shore.
6. Then all the sick were taken ashore and the majority remained on board? All the sick and all the married people were taken ashore.
7. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] And the female sick were put into the hospital enclosure? No, there was not sufficient accommodation for them.
8. Where were they put then? In a house by themselves in the open ground, where the married people were.
9. *Dr. Jones.*] Were the male sick taken into the hospital enclosure? No; the male sick (single men) were taken to the hulk "Faraway"; but the children who were sick were taken with their mothers and fathers into the hospital enclosure.
10. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] Have you any idea how many were taken to the hospital enclosure? About fifty souls; but I have no memorandum of it.
11. And that was as many as the hospital enclosure would accommodate? No; but the building used for the sick was greatly overcrowded.
12. And the rest were put into the second class enclosure? Seven or eight convalescents were drafted from the hospital enclosure to the second cabin enclosure—the overcrowding was so great.
13. Do you think it would have been possible to distribute the patients in a better way? Yes, there were other large buildings unoccupied; I never could understand why they were not utilized. I heard that there had been some cases of small-pox in one of them, which was given as a reason for not opening it.
14. Can you point out on this plan the building into which your patients were put (*producing plan of Quarantine Ground*); whether it was the building marked "Male Hospital," or that marked "Female Hospital"? No, I cannot say from that plan; there must have been other buildings put up since.
15. Then, there was an empty building, which was left empty, which might have been used only that, as you heard, there had been cases of small-pox in it? Yes; I heard it said in a discussion between Dr. Alleyne and Mr. Carroll. I think, however, that one of the unoccupied buildings was opened to accommodate a female patient.
16. I understood you to say that some of the sick people were put into the second class enclosure? A few married convalescents from the hospital enclosure I know were put there.
17. Where were you lodged at this time? In the ship, and for the first seven days I did the duty both on board and ashore; then I represented to Dr. Alleyne that I could not do all the work, and requested him to send me some assistance, which he did. He sent some of the sick men to the "Faraway" under the care of a doctor, whose name I do not remember, and sent Dr. McNish ashore, leaving me to attend the people on board.
18. In fact, your personal observation of the people on shore did not extend over a week? Yes, it did, because Dr. McNish was taken ill, and I had to go ashore and do his duty for about forty-eight hours, and subsequently I visited the shore, to see cases with Dr. McNish.
19. And then you observed that there was communication between the people inside the Quarantine Ground and those outside? Then, and previously, I noticed that the people went out of the enclosure, and that there was no one to prevent them.
20. Were there no police there? Yes, there were two, I think; I questioned one of them, and he said it was no part of his duty—his duty, he said, was to prevent boats from coming too near.
21. Did you speak to Mr. Carroll about it? I think so. The Health Officer must have known it; indeed it would, in my judgment, be absurd to expect people of the immigrant class to remain isolated, unless compelled either by police supervision, fencing, or the fear of punishment. In New Zealand police boards are exhibited in the quarantine enclosure, setting forth that people breaking bounds will be liable to an extra month of quarantine.
22. *Chairman.*] How long were you quarantined in the "Smyrna"? About thirty-three days, within a day, I think.
23. And you say that you only saw one policeman? Two—one on board and one on shore.
24. The tenor of your complaint, then, in respect to the "Smyrna" is, that the quarantine was not strict enough? That is one complaint; the other is that I did not get a proper supply of provisions for the people. They had a meeting on shore, and threatened to break bounds to buy bread if they did not receive a proper quantity on one occasion; there was a deficiency of ninety-six loaves of bread. I wrote a letter to the Agent for Immigration, pointing out the discontent that was created among the people on this score, and telling him that they had threatened to break bounds. The Agent for Immigration acknowledged that, and several other letters complaining of deficiencies from me in the same letter, and expressed his inability to understand my statement as to the deficiency of provisions, as the contractor held the steam-boatman's receipt for the proper quantity. The deficiencies in the provisions continued notwithstanding.
25. To whom did the steam-boat man deliver the provisions? He delivered them to the second officer, the storekeeper, and sometimes to me; the bread was thrown out of the ship's boat, and the other provisions were taken ashore and weighed. The boatman, when told of the deficiencies, said "I can't help it," on almost every occasion, and that was almost daily.
26. Was the Quarantine Station in telegraphic communication with Sydney at that time? No, there was only telegraph communication between Sydney and Manly Beach.
27. *Dr. Jones.*] Was the Health Officer made acquainted with these facts at the time? Yes; I mentioned these

these matters on two or three occasions to Dr. Alleyne, and he agreed with me that they were wrong and ought to be remedied, but nothing was done. Dr. Gibson.

28. *Chairman.*] You mean that your complaints were not attended to? Practically they were not. The deficiencies in the food continued almost from day to day. 10 Feb., 1882.

29. Did you take any steps when you were released from quarantine to bring the matter before the Government? Yes, when the "Camperdown" was released I wrote to the Colonial Secretary, asking him to have the whole of the correspondence between myself and the Agent for Immigration produced, and requested twice that he would give a decision on the matter. This he has not done.

30. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] Did you keep a journal on board? Yes, and most of the facts will be found in that journal.

31. What did you do with it? I handed it over to the Immigration Agent when we got in. I have here some copies of letters which I wrote to Mr. Wise, but I think you will find most of them in the journal.

32. At all events we shall find that on such and such a day you made certain complaints, and the nature of those complaints? Yes; I had also to complain of the want of punctuality on the part of the man who brought the provisions. On one occasion I informed Mr. Wise that "all hands," the healthy and the sick, of whom a large number were children, had to wait eighteen hours, from 5 o'clock p.m. until 12 the next day, for their food, but that irregularity did not occur often.

33. *Chairman.*] Had the weather anything to do with the delay in that instance? No, the weather was fine; there was no reasonable excuse.

34. Then what you have stated with regard to the "Smyrna" you say again, to a certain extent, in respect to the "Camperdown"? Yes, to a large extent; we had no contagious sickness when we came in with the "Camperdown," or for twelve or fourteen days before.

35. Do you remember how long you were there with the "Camperdown"? We were about seven days at Spring Cove.

36. The "Java" came in while you were there with the "Camperdown," did she not? Yes, she came in in the night while we were there, and anchored about a ship's length from us, and dead to windward.

37. What provision was made for nursing the sick at the Quarantine Station at that time? No provision whatever, the mothers looked after their children.

38. The Government did not provide nurses? My instructions from the Agent General gave me the right of appointing a nurse or two for the voyage, and these continued their duties in quarantine.

39. So that there was no difficulty on that score? No.

40. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] Did the captain of the ship supply cooking utensils or things of that kind to the immigrants? Yes, but I believe he is not actually obliged to do so after the lapse of the lay days.

41. In fact, the captain is not bound under the provisions of the charter-party to supply anything after the lay days have expired? No; it is quite competent for the captain to refuse to allow the ship to provide even water or coal to cook provisions with. Even the use of the medicine-chest he has a right to refuse.

42. *Chairman.*] In the case of the "Camperdown," the people were not taken ashore? Yes, the married people only.

43. How long did they remain on shore? Six or seven days; and then the ship was released by Dr. Foucart under the authority, I presume, of the Health Officer. And when I was on shore superintending the re-embarking of these people, Dr. Alleyne appeared in his launch, and noticed a connection between our ship and the "Java"—from our bow to the "Java's" cable. After that we were sent to Watson's Bay.

44. Instead of coming up to Sydney? Yes, we did not get pratique; the quarantine was prolonged.

45. That would appear as if there was a laxity in one case, and an undue strictness in the other? I did not object to go to Watson's Bay, although it was very unpleasant for the people on board, as I think it was the right thing to do. We left two cases in quarantine when we went to Watson's Bay—a typhoid case and a case of diphtheria.

46. Had you charge on this occasion of the people who were landed as well as those left on board the ship? I had.

47. Then there were two people left behind at the Quarantine Station? Yes. I do not know what happened after we left, except that the child who had diphtheria died, and that child was one of those for whom I did not receive the nourishment I applied for until five days after the requisition was sent in. I wrote some very strong letters to the Agent for Immigration on this subject.

48. Did you get any answer to those letters from Mr. Wise? I believe not; Mr. Wise very seldom acknowledged receipt of my letters. I got Dr. Foucart, who was in attendance on the ship at the time, to countersign my requisitions in order that they might be more promptly attended to. There were some critical cases of pneumonia, kidney affections, and eye cases among the people. On one occasion I told Mr. Wise that if one of those people died for want of medical necessaries I would not give a medical certificate, but would require the Coroner to make an inquiry.

49. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] Are your complaints in respect to the "Camperdown" to be found in the journal to which you have referred? Probably they are not; but if not, they will be found in the correspondence at the time between the Immigration Agent and myself. There is one other matter I should like to mention, and that is about the beds. The "Camperdown" was released immediately after a case of scarlet fever had been detected, and some beds were some time previously sent by Mr. Wise while we were in Watson's Bay for the single women, whose beds had been thrown overboard by the matron without consulting me. The women refused to use these beds because they had been used before, and some of them were soiled. They were stored by me in the Single Women's Hospital, to be handed over to Mr. Wise when we got back. I had, however, to clear that hospital out hurriedly for the reception of the scarlet fever patient, and I put them outside, where the scarlet fever case probably came in contact with them, and I recommended to the Health Officer that for fear of infection they should be sent to the Quarantine Station and destroyed. The value of the beds would be somewhere about £2 10s. But Mr. Wise, the very morning we got in, told the chief officer—behind my back, as I considered it—to send them back at 6 o'clock the next morning. I mention this to show the interference on the part of the Immigration Agent with quarantine matters. The beds were not sent back, because I countermanded the order and told the chief officer, telling him that I would take the responsibility on myself. The next day Mr. Wise attacked me, and wanted to know why I had not sent them back. I said, "For an excellent reason; it is a medical question entirely, and I have spoken to Dr. Alleyne about it. The beds probably have been infected, and it is a mere chance that they have not been scattered all over Sydney." I believe they were sent to the Quarantine Station and destroyed.

The

Dr. Gibson. The other matters to which I have to allude before completing my evidence are the non-compliance with my requisitions for necessaries for the sick in quarantine. For instance, the sugar supplied by the contractor was moist, and having a great number of cases of diarrhoea, I wrote for loaf-sugar to the extent of 40 lbs. In reply I got a letter from Mr. Wise stating that my requisition had been supplied to the extent of 20 lbs. only, and that the Health Officer had stated the quantity applied for to be excessive, and asking for an explanation. I wrote to the effect that I was not bound by my agreement to refer to him in matters of a professional nature, but at the same time I gave him the required explanation. Dr. Alleyne told me afterwards that he had never made any such statement; and then I saw Dr. Foucart, who said that when he handed in my letter to Mr. Wise that gentleman cavilled at the quantity of sugar, and asked his opinion, which he declined to give, saying that he knew nothing about the matter. I look upon it, therefore, as a case of wilful misrepresentation on the part of the Agent for Immigration. My whole experience of the quarantine of this Colony is: That there was a total absence of system, the management (so-called) was in my judgment a muddle, the arrangements for berthing the people indecent, the isolation of the sick defective, and the quarantine inefficient and practically useless.

10 Feb., 1882.

*I now hand in the correspondence between the Immigration Agent and myself to which I have referred:—*

The Agent for Immigration to The Surgeon-Superintendent, ship "Camperdown."

Sir, Immigration Office, 19 June, 1880.  
I enclose the scale showing the daily quantity of provisions to be delivered, which will enable you to check the provisions supplied by the contractor.

There is no time now to discuss the extraordinary claims made for the first time by the captain of the ship as to the supply of coals, candles, and water. Coals and water have been ordered to be sent by special steamer this afternoon. A box of candles is now sent (40 lbs.)

You must necessarily obtain your requirements of medicines from your medicine-chest as heretofore. Surely the captain will not refuse leaving the matter for future settlement.

I am, &c.,  
G. F. WISE.

The Surgeon-Superintendent, ship "Camperdown," to The Agent for Immigration.

Sir, Ship "Camperdown," Watson's Bay, 19 June, 1880.

I this morning received the cod oil, ordered on the 15th, but *not the eggs* requisitioned for at the same time.

You have omitted to furnish me with a scale by which to check the provisions supplied daily by the contractor.

By referring to my journal, ship "Smyrna," you will, I trust, see the necessity of at once sending me a scale. On my last visit here in that ship I had occasion almost daily to call your attention to glaring deficiencies in the stores—on one occasion to the extent of ninety-six loaves in the bread item alone.

The captain informs me that he does not consider himself responsible for supplying coals, candles, or water, or the use of the medicine-chest for the immigrants now that the lay-days have expired. If his opinion be correct will you be good enough to send supplies of the above?

As there appears to be some "hitch" in the postal arrangements I must ask you to be good enough to acknowledge receipt of this communication at your earliest convenience, and when doing so I shall be glad to learn the fate of my *two* letters containing "nominal lists of death," you were so anxious about.

I am, &c.,  
C. H. GIBSON,  
Surgeon-Superintendent.

The Agent for Immigration to The Surgeon-Superintendent, ship "Camperdown."

Sir, Immigration Office, 21 June, 1880.

Your requisition for 40 lbs. loaf-sugar for the infants and children is complied with to the extent of 20 lbs., and the Health Officer, Dr. Alleyne, desires me to request you to inform him why so large a quantity as 40 lbs. is required for the young children.

I am, &c.,  
G. F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

N.B.—See Surgeon's evidence re this matter.

The Surgeon-Superintendent, ship "Camperdown," to The Agent for Immigration.

Sir, Ship "Camperdown," 25 June, 1880.  
I have to inform you that there were the following deficiencies in the provisions this morning:—Meat, 10 lbs.; Milk, 2½ gallons.

The boat (provision) arrived in good time.

I ordered Swiss Milkmaid brand in my requisition of yesterday; instead of this, the Contractor sent the American Eagle brand, which I do not consider good. This variety is regarded by the profession in England to be the poorest in the market.

The child I require the condensed milk for will take no other nourishment, and its life may be said to "hang on a thread." I enclose two papers taken out of a letter by mistake; also a letter for a Plimsoll immigrant.

I am, &c.,  
C. H. GIBSON.

The Surgeon-Superintendent, ship "Camperdown" to The Agent for Immigration.

Sir, Ship "Camperdown," Watson's Bay, 28 June, 1880.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 26th instant.

Referring to the enclosure contained therein from Mr. Kidman, I have to inform you that the Contractor's *representative on board here is daily present* when the weights are checked, and that he is satisfied the deficiencies reported by me are correctly stated.

I consider that it is no part of my duty a theory as to the causes which have to do with the short weights, or to explain why provisions should lose weight in the transport between the "Ice-house," Sydney, and the ship "Camperdown." The provisions to-day were of proper weight, the meat being 20 lbs. in excess of the scale.

I am, &c.,  
C. H. GIBSON.  
The



The Surgeon-Superintendent, ship "Camperdown," to The Agent for Immigration.

Dr. Gibson.  
10 Feb., 1882

Sir, Ship "Camperdown," Watson's Bay, 29 June, 1880.  
I beg to inform you that the vegetables to-day were deficient to the extent of 25 lbs. I received in answer to requisition dated 28 June—Brandy, 2 bottles; arrowroot, 2 lbs.; 3 tins condensed milk.  
The castor oil and spirit of juniper did not, however, reach me. The absence of the latter medicine is a serious matter, and may prejudice the life of the patient it was ordered for, his state being so critical that I asked Dr. Foucart to consult.

No mutton came to-day, the entire ration consisting of beef.

I am, &c.,  
CHAS. H. GIBSON,  
Surgeon-Superintendent.

The Surgeon-Superintendent, ship "Camperdown," to The Agent for Immigration.

Ship "Camperdown," Watson's Bay, 30 June, 1880.

Sir, I beg to inform you that the castor oil and juniper arrived this morning.  
I have called Dr. Foucart's attention to the importance of my requests for medicine being more promptly attended to in future.  
If I have a case, and I honestly believe that life has been prejudiced by the non-arrival of medicines requisitioned for, I shall decline to give a certificate, and advise the Coroner to hold an inquiry.  
For the future Dr. Foucart will countersign all my requisitions.  
Vegetables again deficient to-day—25 lbs. Sixty lbs. of potatoes, to-day's supply, were rotten and unfit for food.

I am, &c.,  
C. H. GIBSON.

Memo.—Ship "Camperdown."

Deficiencies and irregularities in the food supply—and medicines, &c., requisitioned for—after expiration of lay-days.  
June.—Cod oil, ordered on 15th June, arrived 19th June; eggs for sick child (who died), ordered 15th, arrived 20th June; 40 lbs. loaf sugar, ordered 20th June, only 20 lbs. sent; Swiss milk, ordered 24th June, Eagle brand sent 25th June.  
Deficiencies—Meat, 10 lbs.; milk, 24 gallons; 29th June, vegetables deficient, 25 lbs.; 30th June, vegetables deficient, 25 lbs., and 60 lbs. potatoes—rotten, decomposed, and unfit for food.

CHAS. H. GIBSON.

The Agent for Immigration to The Surgeon-Superintendent, ship "Smyrna."

Sir, August 27, 1878.  
Henceforth rations for the immigrants will be forwarded daily similar in quantity to that this day for 378 adults, viz.:—Beef, 378 lbs.; butter, 189 ozs.; bread, 576 lbs.; potatoes, 378 lbs.; salt, 189 ozs.; sugar, 567 ozs.; soap, 189 ozs.; tea, 94½ ozs.—also vegetables, onions, turnips, and cabbage, &c.

In addition to the above, supplies will be forwarded in a separate package, addressed to Dr. McNish; also, in another package, rations for the assistant surgeon and the two police.

Should extra supplies be required for the sick or for children, you will be pleased to forward me a requisition for the same, and state whether, in consequence of such extra quantities being sent, any and what deduction should be made from the daily rations. Dr. Alleyne informs me that he has arranged with Mr. Carroll, the Superintendent of the Quarantine Station, for the supply upon your requisition of milk of the best quality for the children. Should any of the supplies forwarded be found to be of inferior quality you will be pleased to inform me thereof without delay.

The steamer is engaged to deliver the rations each day at the Quarantine Station between 8 and 9 o'clock a.m.

Should there be any delay you are requested to communicate with me by letter, and to make a specific complaint.

I am, &c.,  
G. F. WISE.

The Surgeon-Superintendent, ship "Smyrna," to The Agent for Immigration.

Sir, Ship "Smyrna," Spring Cove, 9 September, 1878.  
I have the honor to inform you that the provision boat did not reach Quarantine wharf until 11 a.m. this morning.

You will see by the enclosed list that the deficiencies are daily becoming greater \* \* \* \* \*  
Complaints to-day were both loud and numerous amongst the immigrants, and as they naturally expect me to remedy the insufficient food supply, my position is in the highest degree unpleasant.

Several openly announced their intention of breaking bounds to buy bread.

In my judgment the stores supplied yesterday and to-day are inadequate, and I can understand active hunger being the result.

I may add that yesterday I called Dr. Alleyne's attention to the facts stated above.

I am, &c.;  
C. H. GIBSON,  
Surgeon-Superintendent.

The Agent for Immigration to The Surgeon-Superintendent, ship "Smyrna."

Sir, 10 September.  
In reply to your letter of the 5th instant stating that on many occasions the rations forwarded to the immigrants have been deficient in quantity—I herewith annex for your information a memo. of the rations ordered to be forwarded each day, for which several quantities the contractor holds the receipt of the man in charge of the special steamer, and by whom the rations are delivered to the Superintendent of the Quarantine Station. A counterpart of this order is now sent to the Superintendent of the Quarantine Station.

Under the circumstances I am at a loss to reconcile the statement that on one particular day no tea was received, and on another day ninety-six loaves of bread were deficient.

As to the meat being of inferior quality, the full price is paid to the contractor, and he is required to supply accordingly. In future, should there be any less quantity of provisions than what is stated, as per account herewith, to be the daily supply, I would request you to refer to Mr. Carroll, the Superintendent, that he may refer to his own letter and note where the deficiencies exist.

I am, &c.,  
G. F. WISE.

The Surgeon-Superintendent, ship "Smyrna," to The Agent for Immigration.

Sir, Ship "Smyrna," Spring Cove, 10 September, 1878.  
I have to inform you that the provisions did not arrive this morning at the Station till 9:15, thereby delaying the breakfast hour until 10 a.m.

In company with Mr. Carroll I saw the provisions weighed, with the following results:—

Sugar, 74 lbs.; soap, 2 lbs.; butter, 1 lb.

The amount of tea was correct per scale for the first time since the Government undertook the rationing of the immigrants.

I am, &c.,  
C. H. GIBSON,  
Surgeon-Superintendent.

The

Dr. Gibson.

10 Feb., 1882.

The Agent for Immigration to The Surgeon-Superintendent, ship "Smyrna."

Sir,

11 September, 1878.

I thank you for your letter of the 9th instant, this day received.

I cannot account for the extraordinary deficiencies in the rations of which you have given me a detailed account. I will look into the matter at once, and will write you to-morrow. In the meantime, as I have now furnished you with a memo. of daily supplies ordered, and as Mr. Carroll has each day a counterpart of such order, an error should be at once detected and rectified. I have now forwarded, addressed to yourself, an extra supply of such rations as were deficient in quantity on Monday last, as per memo. in margin.

As to any deficiencies in meat, the contractor assures me that he invariably gives 10 per cent. of weight additional to that ordered.

It might perhaps be well to notify to the immigrants that if they break bounds of the Quarantine Station as some of them have intimated to you their intention of so doing, they will be liable to imprisonment for one or more months.

Porter, wine, and candles have been also this day forwarded for the use of sick on shore, addressed to Mr. Carroll.

I am, &c.,  
G. F. WISE.

The Surgeon-Superintendent, ship "Smyrna," to The Agent for Immigration.

Sir,

11 September.

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter bearing date 10 September, one paragraph of which directs that for the future Mr. Carroll is to be referred to should there be less quantity of provisions than what is stated as per scale to be the daily supply. I know nothing of the business arrangements of the contractor and steamboat man, nor do I attach the least importance to the former holding the latter's receipt for stores; one is the servant of the other, and probably gives the receipt as a matter of course.

With regard to the ninety-six loaves of bread reported by me as deficient, there will be forthcoming proof that will satisfy you. I am not in the habit of making assertions without having ample proof of their soundness.

Your letter of 27 August instructs me to inform you without delay should any of the provisions be found of inferior quality. This I have done in the case of meat only, which I reported to be of the poorest description. Your assertion, in reply to such a report, that the contractor is paid the full price and is required to supply accordingly, is not an answer to a medical officer previously instructed to report on the quality of provisions.

I have again to report that the meat is very poor and bony—the sheep being almost skeletons. I shall, of course, continue, in the interests of the Government, to see to the weighing of the provisions.

I am, &c.,  
C. H. GIBSON.

Memoranda of deficiencies in the food supply during ship "Smyrna's" detention in Quarantine—of which Mr. Wise was advised by letter almost from day to day.

August 27.—No tea.

September 3, 4, and 5.—2 lbs. tea short each day.

" 6.—2 lbs. tea short. No vegetables.

" 7.—2 " " Bread, 6 loaves short.

" 8.—2 " " " 96 "

" 9.—2 " " " 23 "

Also on the 9th—Meat, 19 lbs. Potatoes, 70 lbs. Sugar, 20 lbs.

September 10.—Meat, 60 lbs. Sugar, 7½ lbs. Potatoes, 47 lbs.

" 11.—" 61 " " 5 " " 45 "

" 12.—Correct for first time since Government undertook victualling the ship.

C. H. GIBSON,  
Surgeon-Superintendent.

FRIDAY, 24 FEBRUARY, 1882.

Present:—

DR. JONES,  
CAPT. HIXSON,DR. MACLAURIN,  
MR. STREET.

JOHN RENDELL STREET, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

William Gilmore Murray, Esq., representing the firm of Gibbs, Bright, & Co., formerly Bright Brothers & Co., sworn and examined:—

W. G. Murray, Esq. Yes.

24 Feb., 1882.

50. *President.*] Your firm were agents for the steamer "Brisbane" when she arrived here in April last year?

51. Can you tell us the circumstances connected with the placing of that vessel in quarantine? I am sorry that in consequence of having mislaid the notice I received of this meeting I am not prepared with the figures I should otherwise have brought with me; but my letter to the President, written in October last, gives the particulars required, and if I may be permitted I will put it in as evidence.

Sydney, 17 October, 1881.

J. R. Street, Esq., President of the Commission appointed to inquire into the management of the Quarantine Station,—

Sir,

The importance to shipping firms and to the public of certain occurrences in connection with the Quarantine Station which transpired prior to 1 June, 1881, the date from which your Board's inquiries are directed to commence, will, we trust, sufficiently vindicate our present application for the Board's consideration of the following facts. Briefly stated they are as follows:—

On 29 April, 1881, the s.s. "Brisbane" was placed in quarantine on arrival in Sydney harbour, on account of having on board a case of reputed small-pox.

Some days after the steamer was quarantined, from information considered reliable, we doubted the capability of the medical man in charge of the "Brisbane" to decide upon a doubtful case, and concluded that the supposed case of small-pox might be merely one of skin disease or other ailment.

It being of great importance that all doubt should be dispelled and the real nature of the malady ascertained, we urged a request for a medical examination of the patient by a medical commission named by the Government, and at the Company's expense.

We beg to direct the Board's attention to the fact that fifteen days elapsed before the Health Officer of Sydney made an examination of the patient. The placing of a vessel in quarantine and keeping her there for fifteen days on a mere suspicion shows great apathy on the part of those who are responsible. It is further to be noted that after the "Brisbane" had been seventeen days in quarantine the Health Officer of Sydney wrote to the Health Officer of Cooktown requesting to be informed of his reason for refusing pratique to the steamer. The latter replied on 2nd June that he had found "two quite decided cases of small-pox," notwithstanding which, not one word has been heard in Sydney of the "Brisbane's" second case. This is a remarkable fact, and suggests certain reflections.

If there was not a second case (and if there had been it would certainly have declared itself), was there any case at all?

It

It is quite notorious that certain men and women, the victims of erroneous diagnosis, have recently been sent from their own homes in Sydney into quarantine, and we abide by our early formed opinion that there was no case of small-pox on board the s.s. "Brisbane" on her arrival in April last.

In view of these facts, we think we are justified in requesting the Board to consider whether it is not in their province to make such representations to Government as shall in future prevent any vessel being placed in quarantine without an effort on the part of the Health Officers to ascertain whether any cause for detention exists; and further, whether it is necessary and in accordance with enlightened usage to retain patients in quarantine periods of time similar to that which the suspected case of the "Brisbane's" was kept,—viz., from April to September.

We had trusted that the matters herein dealt with would have come under the notice of your Board by means of the correspondence ordered to be printed by the Legislative Assembly on 15 September, 1881; but inasmuch as the dates preclude this, we have thought it expedient to acquaint your Board in an informal manner of matters of vital importance to great interests.

We have, &c.,

GIBBS, BRIGHT, & CO.,

Agents,

Eastern and Australian Steamship Co. (Limited).

W. G. Murray, Esq.  
24 Feb., 1882.

With reference to the paragraph in this letter which states that "fifteen days elapsed before the Health Officer of Sydney made an examination of the patient," I may say that when I wrote that I believed it to be absolutely true, having obtained my impressions from the printed correspondence laid before Parliament. Since then, during a casual conversation with Dr. Foucart, I was informed by him that he examined the patients immediately after their arrival. I wish, therefore, to qualify that statement.

52. You state in this letter that the steamer "Brisbane" on her arrival in Sydney harbour was placed in quarantine on account of her having on board a case of reputed small-pox? Yes.

53. Do you know by whom that case was reported? It was reported to us by our agent in Cooktown—he telegraphed to us.

54. Had you a medical man on board? Yes, but I do not remember his name at the present moment.

55. Are you aware that this doctor reported to the Health Officer on the arrival of the vessel that there was a case of reputed small-pox on board? I do not remember it. Now I recollect, it was Dr. Spencer who was on board.

56. Do you remember what the captain's report was to the Health Officer? I do not, but I know what the captain told me afterwards; he said he had always protested it was not small-pox at all.

57. And you did not consider the medical man in charge of the "Brisbane" a competent man to decide upon a doubtful case? No, I did not, for this reason—that two officers on board the vessel whom I had known for many years as intelligent, truthful men gave me an account of his behaviour on board, which disclosed such filthy habits that all my confidence in him was destroyed.

58. Is it true that this vessel had been seventeen days in quarantine before the Health Officer of Sydney wrote to the Health Officer of Cooktown, asking why pratique had been refused? It is, if the information conveyed in the printed papers laid before Parliament is correct.

59. I suppose you obtained your information that the Health Officer at Cooktown replied on the 2nd of June that he had found "two quite decided cases of small-pox" from the same quarter? Yes.

60. You stated just now that since writing the statement you have handed in you had been informed by Dr. Foucart that he examined the persons on board immediately on their arrival? Yes.

61. Are you aware of the nature of his report? No, but he told me he had no doubt that the boy had had small-pox recently. I would like to draw your attention to the answer of the Health Officer at Cooktown on the 2nd June, that he had found "two quite decided cases of small-pox." Now, the second case has never been heard of; that destroyed my confidence in the report from Cooktown altogether, and convinced me that there had been no proper examination.

62. Could the vessel have put into any intermediate port? No.

63. *Captain Hixson.*] Had you any conversation with the captain or the doctor of the ship? Not with the doctor; I had with the captain.

64. And what was his explanation? He asserted that there was no small-pox on board at all, and only one case of sickness instead of two, and he was a man of great experience.

65. *President.*] Did you know anything yourself as to the nature of the sickness which this man was suffering at Cooktown? I did not.

66. Did the captain make any report to you as to the nature of his sickness? No written report, and I forget what he said; I think he said it was scabies.

67. There was a man sick at Cooktown? Yes.

68. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] He was so sick that the Health Officer's attention was drawn to him? By this Dr. Spencer. In the printed papers laid before Parliament there is a report given by a doctor whom we sent down with the sanction of the Government to supersede Dr. Spencer and take charge of the ship, and he said that after a searching examination he found no traces of small-pox in the ship.

69. What was the date of that report? I think it was dated about seventeen or eighteen days after the ship had been placed in quarantine.

70. And how long would she be coming from Cooktown to Sydney? Five or six days; I cannot give you the precise date, but it is given in the printed papers laid before Parliament.

71. *Captain Hixson.*] Who was the medical man you sent down from Sydney? Dr. Leonard; a gentleman who had evidently had small-pox severely at one time, and had the marks all over his face.

72. *President.*] Can you state the reason of the long detention of the man who was taken from the "Brisbane" and placed in quarantine from April to September? I cannot explain it; it has always been a mystery to me.

73. Was there any failure on the part of your firm to comply with the quarantine regulations in supplying food or the treatment of the passengers? Not that I am aware of; we sent everything down that was wanted.

74. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] But was there any failure to carry out the quarantine regulations? No, unless it was the detention.

75. Was there any failure on the part of the agents of the ship to carry out any of the regulations of the Quarantine Station? Certainly not; we were anxious to do everything we could, as the correspondence will show; in fact, we were continually urging the authorities and seeing Dr. Alleyne, the detention being a continual expense to us; and not only that, but the men were imprisoned all this time.

76. *Captain Hixson.*] Who were the men? Two Chinamen, one of whom was reported to be sick. It was always a mystery to me why they were kept so long in quarantine.

- W. G. Murray, Esq.  
24 Feb., 1882.
77. *President.*] When was the vessel released? On 23rd May; she was kept in quarantine twenty-four days, which we thought was monstrous, seeing that she had to call at Cooktown.
78. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] Then, while these men were on board the "Faraway" the outbreak of small-pox in Sydney took place? I believe the outbreak of small-pox in Sydney occurred the day after the vessel was placed in quarantine; it was within a day or two.
79. I was referring more particularly to the sending of patients from Sydney to the "Faraway"? No doubt that was the reason they were put on board the "Faraway."
80. While four men were on board the "Faraway" a fresh batch of patients were sent from Sydney to the Quarantine Station? Yes.
81. Might not that have had something to do with it? I cannot see it.
82. *Captain Hixson.*] As a fresh set of patients were sent down while you were on board, would it have been right to release your men, who were infected? Well, I can tell you a worse case than that, which occurred in 1876, when two men were detained for 108 days. The same steamer "Brisbane" was put into quarantine on 13th December, 1876, and seven men were kept in quarantine for 108 days.
83. Was there small-pox on board at the time? I believe there was; I had no doubt at all about it on that occasion. Again, there was another case on the 24th January, 1881, when she was placed in quarantine and three men were kept there for about eighty days, and at that time there was no talk of small-pox being in any part of Sydney. Captain Hixson may have given a reason for the detention of the men on board the "Faraway" on the last occasion, but there was no reason for keeping these men so long in quarantine on the other occasions.
84. *Dr. MacLaurin.*] Then the three occasions on which the steamer "Brisbane" was quarantined, in which you say there was extreme detention, were the 13th December, 1876, 24th January, 1881, and 29th April, 1881? Yes.
85. *President.*] I see you were also agents for the steamer "Normanby," quarantined on the 18th July, 1877; have you anything to remark about that vessel? No; because we thought the detention was not an unreasonable one; but there was one occasion on which the s.s. "Somerset," for which we were also agents, was detained thirty days; that was in January, 1879.
86. We have a statement before us that she was quarantined in March, 1879? Yes, but I have nothing to say about that occasion. I may state that what I have most to complain of is the extraordinary detention of passengers on certain occasions. I have made it my business to make inquiries as to the usages in respect to quarantine in different parts of the world, and nowhere have I heard of a detention for 108 days. I think such a detention is monstrous, and I cannot conceive anything to justify it, or even eighty days. And then the extreme uncertainty, when a vessel is put in quarantine, and every one is landed, as to the time of her detention, and the mystery that is kept up, are absurd, vexatious, and annoying.
87. *Captain Hixson.*] Have you been watching the telegrams from Victoria lately: is not the same mystery kept up there? No; they seem anxious to release every one at the earliest possible moment; I do not think any one is detained there over twenty-one days.
88. Have you not seen one or two notices lately complaining of the uncertainty as to when vessels placed in quarantine obtain pratique? I did see two, but even then the people were released very quickly. You can very well understand that a large steamer lying in quarantine involves a very heavy and daily expense, and it is of great importance to the owners to know about the time she will get out.
89. *President.*] Can you tell us the longest time that any of your vessels have been detained in quarantine after the last suspected cases had been removed from on board? I believe it was twenty-four days—the "Brisbane" on two occasions was detained twenty-four days. I do not know whether it is within the province of this Commission to make such a recommendation, but I think it would be a good thing and conduce to the health and safety of the passengers generally if all the Australian Colonies were to agree in allowing infected persons to be landed at the first port at which a vessel may call. The expense would in all cases fall upon the owners of the vessel, with the exception of the act of supervision, which the Governments, for the sake of the people in their own Colonies, would carry out. I believe that infection could be entirely prevented if proper precautions were used. Two or three cases have occurred recently in which, if that plan had been adopted, a great deal of trouble and inconvenience would have been avoided. The case of the "Garrone" is one for instance; if she had landed a few passengers at Capetown much delay and expense would have been saved. Of course they cannot be compelled to receive patients of this kind, but if the Commission were to make the recommendation, seeing that the expense would fall upon the ship, I think it would be a great advantage to all persons concerned. It seems a cruel thing to keep a single sick person cooped up among the passengers when he might be put on shore, where there would be plenty of room to isolate him, and that might be the means of saving a number of lives. Then, again, if the "Mirzapore" had landed a few patients in Western Australia it would have been a good thing for all persons on board. With reference to the period of detention, you will see that it has on several occasions been twenty-four days; formerly twenty-one days used to be considered the correct thing, and I think in Queensland sixteen days is all that is required. I think people should know the time of their release, and have some confidence that, except under some extraordinary circumstances, it will not be exceeded.

QUARANTINE COMMISSION.

APPENDIX.

RETURN of Vessels placed in Quarantine, from 1 January, 1876, to 1 June, 1881.

Names.	Date of Arrival.	Names of Consignees.	Names of Medical Superintendents.	No. of Buildings erected.	Remarks.
S.S. Australia	16 Aug., 1876...	Gilchrist, Watt, & Co.	Dr. Smith, ship's.	Three build- ings for first - class passengers, two pre- viously erected. Total, 5.	
Samuel Plimsoll	20 Aug., 1876...	Do.	Mr. Walsh on shore.		
Nineveh	10 Nov., 1876...	Do.	Dr. Hughes, ship's doctor. Dr. Clarke on shore.		
S.S. Brisbane	12 Dec., 1876...	Bright Bros. & Co.	Dr. Campbell, ship's doc- tor. Drs. Clarke and Parsons on shore.		
S.S. Australia	4 Jan., 1877...	Gilchrist, Watt, & Co.	Dr. Smith.		
H.M.S.S. Sappho	25 Jan., 1877...	Do.	Do.		
H.M.S.S. Wolverene	31 Jan., 1877...	Do.	Dr. Parsons on shore.		
Conflict	31 Jan., 1877...	Do.	Do.		
Portia	16 June, 1877...	Captain	No doctor.		
Commonwealth	22 June, 1877...	Frazer & Co.	Dr. M'Culloch.		
Annie H. Smith	12 July, 1877...	Captain	Dr. Markham, ship's doc- tor.		
S.S. Normanby	18 July, 1877...	Bright Bros.	No doctor on board.		
S.S. Somerset	23 Oct., 1877...	Do.	Mr. Walsh on shore.		
Star of India	5 Nov., 1877...	Captain	No doctor. Dr. Brady, ship's doctor.		
Trevelyan	30 Dec., 1877...	Gilchrist, Watt, & Co.			
Tyburnia	20 Feb., 1878...	Frazer & Co.	Dr. Goold on shore.		
Lochee	24 Feb., 1878...	Do.	Dr. Harrison.		
City of Sydney	9 Mar., 1878...	Gilchrist, Watt, & Co.	Dr. Brown.		
Northbrook	10 Mar., 1878...	Do.	Dr. Gayland.		
S.S. Bowen	22 Mar., 1878...	Do.	Dr. Garrett.		
S.S. Atjeh	4 June, 1878...	Eldred & Co.	Do.		
Brig Iserbrook	2 Aug., 1878...	Captain	No doctor on board. Dr. Spencer on shore.		
Smyrna	19 Aug., 1878...	Gilchrist, Watt, & Co.	Dr. M'Naach on shore. Dr Spencer on "Faraway."		
City of Sydney	29 Sept., 1878...	Do.			
Hawkesbury	18 Sept., 1878...	Frazer & Co.	Dr. Harrison, ship's.		
La Hague	21 Oct., 1878...	Lamb & Co.	Dr. Beattie, ship.		
S.S. Hankow	9 Nov., 1878...	Frazer & Co.	No doctor on board.		
S.S. Somerset	4 Mar., 1879...	Bright Bros.	Dr. Garrett.		
Barque Marie Louise	8 July, 1879...	Captain	No doctor.		
Samuel Plimsoll	12 June, 1879...	Gilchrist, Watt, & Co.	Dr. Lacey on shore.		
S.S. Crusader	18 Feb., 1880...	Do.	No doctor on board.		
Norval	2 Mar., 1880...	Do.	Dr. Harrison ship's doctor.		
Ship Pericles	14 Nov., 1879...	Do.	Dr. Harrison ship's doctor. Dr. Tarrant on shore.		
Bargomeister Von- Middleberg	11 April, 1880...	Captain	No doctor on board.		
Camperdown	9 June, 1880...	Frazer & Co.	Dr. Gibson ship's doctor.		
S.S. Java	16 June, 1880...	F. Jackson	Dr. Tarrant on shore		Dr. Caffyn— steamer.
S.S. Brisbane	24 Jan., 1881...	Bright Bros. & Co.	Dr. Moore ship's doctor, Dr. Duigan in charge of sick.		
Barque Asia	11 Mar., 1881...	Captain	Dr. Foucart used to visit sick daily.		No doctor on board.
S.S. Brisbane	29 April, 1881...	Bright Bros.	Dr. Spencer on shore. Dr. Walsh in charge of "Faraway."		Dr. Leonard appointed by Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, & Co. to take Medical charge of S.S. "Brisbane" in place of Dr. Spencer.
S.S. Ocean	14 July, 1881...	Captain & F. Jackson			In conformity with proclama- tion.
S.S. Ocean	26 June, 1881...	Do.			Do.

H. G. ALLYNE, Esq., M.D.,  
Health Officer, &c., &c., Sydney.

JOHN CARROLL.

1302



6. Your Petitioners therefore telegraphed to their agents at Hong Kong, and in consequence of such telegram the Colonial Secretary at Hong Kong sent the following telegram to the Colonial Secretary in this Colony :—

“ Hong Kong, 20 June, 1881.

“ Health Officer reports Hong Kong free from any epidemic of infectious or contagious diseases, and that, out of 3,588 Chinese he examined this month as emigrants, none were suffering from small-pox. The Governor, therefore, hopes quarantine will not be enforced against Hong Kong.”

7. Your Petitioners hired a steamer at considerable expense to intercept the said steamship “ Ocean” at the Sydney Heads and order to proceed direct to Melbourne, but owing to the supply of coal and water on board being insufficient she was obliged to enter Port Jackson.

8. On the twenty-sixth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one the said steamer entered Port Jackson with four hundred and forty-two persons on board, principally Chinese. The said steamer left Hong Kong on the twenty-second day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, having been previously examined by the Government Health Officer at that place, and arrived at Port Darwin, in the Territory of South Australia, on the third day of June, where she was examined by the proper Health Officer and found to be free from disease of any kind. The said steamer arrived at Thursday Island, in the Colony of Queensland, on the ninth day of June, and after being again duly examined by the proper Health Officer was admitted to pratique. The said steamer arrived at Cooktown, in the Colony of Queensland, on the twelfth day of June, was again examined by the proper Health Officer and admitted to pratique. The said steamer arrived at Townsville, in the Colony of Queensland, on the sixteenth day of June, was again examined by the proper Health Officer and admitted to pratique. The said steamer arrived at Brisbane on the nineteenth day of June, and was rigidly examined by the proper Health Officer at that place and duly admitted to pratique, the captain of the said steamer being complimented by the medical officer at the last-named place on the clean appearance of his ship and passengers. At none of the above-mentioned ports was any epidemic disease existing at the time of the said steamer’s visit. On arrival at Port Jackson the said steamer was at once boarded by the Health Officer, and found to be free from disease of any kind. Notwithstanding the facts above-mentioned, the said steamer was placed in quarantine for an indefinite time, and the crew and passengers were forbidden to land.

9. An application was then made to the Government for permission to coal. After a delay of three days, such application was granted, subject to the following conditions :—

- (1.) That only sufficient coal to take the steamer to Melbourne should be supplied.
- (2.) A hulk or lighter containing the coal should be towed to a place just outside the boundary of the Quarantine Ground, there anchored and left by her crew. The steamer to go alongside this hulk and get the coal out as best they could between sunrise and sunset.

10. In consequence of these restrictions the coaling was not completed till late in the afternoon of the second day of July. The said steamer immediately thereupon sailed for Melbourne, and arrived there on the fifth day of July. On arrival at the said port the said steamer was duly examined by the properly constituted Health Officer, and having been found free from disease immediately received pratique. Such pratique was granted in due course, and not through the negligence of any public servant or misunderstanding of any kind.

11. Some of the Chinese passengers on the said steamer travelled by railway from Melbourne to Sydney without any interference from any Government Officer. The remainder of the said passengers, two hundred and twenty-eight in number, insisted on being brought to Sydney, in accordance with the contract entered into with them at Hong Kong. The said steamer left Melbourne on the ninth day of July, and arrived at Port Jackson on the twelfth day of July. The persons on board the said steamer were thereupon again examined by the Health Officer of the Government and found to be free from disease.

12. The said steamer was, notwithstanding, again placed in quarantine on the said twelfth day of July, and detained in quarantine until the twenty-third day of the same month. The said steamer was only released from quarantine on condition that the bedding and clothing and personal effects of all Chinese passengers should be destroyed, and that, in lieu thereof, a suit of clothes and a blanket should be supplied to each Chinese passenger by your Petitioners. In order to obtain the release of the said steamer your Petitioners were obliged to comply with such order, and incurred great expense in so doing. A considerable part of the bedding and clothing, so ordered to be destroyed, had been purchased at Melbourne a few days previously.

13. In consequence of the action of the Government as aforesaid, your Petitioners have incurred an actual loss of (£1,585 16s.) one thousand five hundred and eighty-five pounds sixteen shillings, made up as follows, being moneys actually paid by your Petitioners :—

“ Ocean” arrived in Sydney, June 26 ; would have finished discharge and been in Newcastle, June 29 ; did arrive in Newcastle, July 29 ; delay thirty days.

Thirty days hire of steamer...	£1,000	0	0
Extra coal to take her to Melbourne and back, 160 tons at 20s.	160	0	0
Cost of provisions as supplied by T. Claydon	80	15	1
Cost of water supplied	14	5	0
Cost of clothing supplied to Chinese in lieu of clothing destroyed	217	15	11
Costs of docking and cleaning	113	0	0

£1,585 16 0

14. Notwithstanding repeated applications by your Petitioners, the Government have refused to make any compensation to your Petitioners in respect to the matters above stated.

15. Whether or not your Petitioners are legally entitled to compensation, they submit to your Honorable House that they have a just and equitable claim to compensation, on the following grounds :—

- (1.) That your Petitioners were carrying on a lawful business in contracting to bring Chinese passengers to this country, and all proper precautions were taken by your Petitioners to keep the said passengers in good health. The said proclamation was issued a few days before the arrival of the said steamer at Sydney, at a time when it was impossible for your Petitioners to meet its requirements.

(2.)



- (2.) That, in consequence of the great public alarm existing in Sydney at that date, unusual measures of precaution were taken, which would not have been adopted at any other time, and were under the circumstances unnecessary.
- (3.) That there is no provision in the Quarantine Act authorizing the destruction of clothing and bedding and personal effects at the expense of the owners or charterers of a ship.
16. Your Petitioners submit to your Honorable House that the said steamer would not have been placed in quarantine at any other time, for the following reasons, viz. :—
- (1.) That, at the date of the said proclamation, the said port of Hong Kong was not in fact an infected port.
- (2.) The said steamer had undergone six examinations by the duly constituted medical authorities, viz., at Hong Kong, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, and Brisbane, and had in each case been found to be free from disease.
- (3.) That the said steamer was entitled, as regards pratique, to be treated as coming from a colonial coasting voyage, inasmuch as twenty-three days had elapsed since her departure from Port Darwin aforesaid, and she had called at four ports in the Colony of Queensland.
- (4.) That thirty-eight days had elapsed since the departure of the said steamer from Hong Kong, during which time there had been no case of small-pox on board, and, according to the rule of the Board of Health, even an infected ship is entitled to receive pratique after the expiration of twenty-one days from the last known case of small-pox breaking out.
17. Your Petitioners in the same year chartered the steamer "Charlton" to carry Chinese passengers from Hong Kong. The said steamer cleared Hong Kong on the eighteenth day of June aforesaid, before the issue of the said proclamation was known in Hong Kong. Immediately on the issue of the said proclamation your Petitioners telegraphed to their agents in Hong Kong to prevent the Chinese passengers from coming to Sydney, but such telegram arrived too late for that purpose, the said steamer having already cleared for Sydney with twenty-three Chinese passengers on board for Sydney. The said Chinese passengers had been previously examined and passed by the Emigration Officers and the proper Health Officer of the said port. Your Petitioners offered the said passengers a large bonus if they would cancel their tickets and remain in Hong Kong. This they positively refused to do, and insisted on being brought to Sydney according to the contract made with them.
18. The said steamer arrived at Port Darwin aforesaid on the ninth day of July, and after being duly examined by the proper Health Officer was at once admitted to pratique. The said steamer arrived at Cooktown aforesaid on the twenty-sixth day of July, and after being duly examined by the proper Health Officer was at once admitted to pratique. The said steamer arrived at Brisbane aforesaid on the fifth day of August, and after being duly examined by the proper Health Officer was at once admitted to pratique. In response to an inquiry by your Petitioners on the twenty-eighth day of July, they were informed by the Colonial Treasurer that the said steamer would be placed in quarantine on her arrival in Sydney, and, in consequence of the treatment received by the said steamer "Ocean," the said steamer "Charlton" was ordered by your Petitioners to proceed direct to Melbourne, which she accordingly did, although the machinery of the said steamer was partially disabled.
19. In consequence of the destination of the said steamer being thus altered, your Petitioners sustained heavy losses amounting to eight hundred and twenty-eight pounds nine shillings and four pence, being moneys actually paid by your Petitioners, made up as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Time occupied in going to Melbourne and back, from Sydney Heads to Sydney, the steamer being in a partially disabled condition; 13 days at £1,000 per month	425	0	0
Cost of coal consumed, 120 tons at 18s. ... ..	96	0	0
Time occupied in taking coal in Brisbane, two days ... ..	66	13	4
Cost of victualling passengers ... ..	6	18	0
Paid for vaccinating passengers in Brisbane, to satisfy the requirements of the Victorian authorities ... ..	37	16	0
Tonnage dues in Melbourne ... ..	39	6	0
Pilotage in Melbourne ... ..	29	9	6
Customs agency fee, Melbourne ... ..	6	6	0
Amount paid to passengers in Melbourne to pay their fare by railway to Sydney, and bonus to induce them to do so ... ..	56	0	0
Freight on passengers' baggage ... ..	1	0	0
Cost of telegrams ... ..	10	0	0
Insurance on Sydney cargo to and from Melbourne ... ..	49	0	6
Water supplied ... ..	5	0	0
Total... ..	£828	9	4

20. Your Petitioners therefore submit to your Honorable House that they have suffered great hardship. Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to appoint a Committee to consider the prayer of this their humble petition, and to report to your Honorable House whether or not your Petitioners are entitled to any and what compensation for the unmerited losses that they have suffered through the quarantining of the steamship "Ocean," and the other expenses incurred thereby, and through the destroying the bedding, clothing, and personal effects of the passengers on the steamship "Ocean," and through the determination of the Government expressed to your Petitioners as hereinbefore stated to quarantine the said steamship "Charlton," and the expenses incurred by your Petitioners in consequence thereof, and that your Honorable House may be pleased to take this case into their favourable consideration under the circumstances and for the reasons set forth in the above petition, and, if necessary, that your Petitioners may be at liberty to give evidence before such Committee in support of their claims, either at the Bar of your Honorable House or before such Committee.

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

Dated this eighteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.

GEO. R. STEVENS & CO.



1882.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LICENSING ACT OF 1882.

(PETITION OF CHAIRMAN OF MEETING AT DENILIQVIN RESPECTING.)

*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 7 November, 1882.*

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

The humble Petition of the undersigned, residents of Deniliquin and Hay, in the District of Riverina, in the Colony of New South Wales,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

1. That your Petitioners are, and for many years past have been, interested as owners, lessees, or licensees of hotels and hotel property in the Districts of Hay and Deniliquin aforesaid.
2. That your petitioners' interest in the said properties first accrued under and subject to the privileges and responsibilities conferred and imposed by the "Sale of Liquors Licensing Act of 1862."
3. That many of the requirements of the Licensing Act of 1882, and in particular those in reference to the size of the room accommodation to be provided in each licensed house, will, unless the statute be declared to be a non-retroactive statute, have the effect of destroying those rights and privileges which became vested in your Petitioners under the Act of 1862.
4. That the Licensing Act of 1882 draws no distinction whatever between hotels in the metropolis and those in country towns and along the high roads of the Colony, but requires that each house shall have the same accommodation both as regards number and the size of rooms set apart for the public.
5. That your Petitioners respectfully submit that the requirements and uses of hotels in the metropolis and in the country are widely separate, and that in enforcing a strict compliance with the uniform standard a great injustice is inflicted upon the hotel-keepers and owners of hotel property in the country.
6. That in reference to the matter which appears to affect most seriously your Petitioners, viz., that of compelling the owners of houses licensed under the Act of 1862 to meet the requirements of the new Act in regard to accommodation, your Petitioners would point out that, in order to comply therewith, a very heavy outlay will at once be inflicted, for which no return can be looked, an expense which in many cases will involve the owners in debt, and in a good number of instances result in the closing of the houses, and the consequent loss of the means of livelihood to those interested.
7. Your Petitioners would also point out that under the present law no distinction has been drawn between hotels in cities and those along the country roads in respect even to the license fees payable to the Crown, although as regards the trade carried on in the houses of the two classes no parallel can be drawn.
8. Your Petitioners would respectfully submit to the consideration of your Honorable House the question as to whether the hotels in cities and in the country cannot without injury to the State and the well-being of the public be placed upon totally different footings, and as to whether the question as to the accommodation to be provided by each hotel in the country cannot with safety be left to the discretion and determination of the Licensing Magistrates or Licensing Bench appointed by the Government for the district in which such hotel is situate.

Your Petitioners, in respectfully submitting this Petition to your Honorable House, pray that the matters referred to may receive due consideration at your hands, and that upon realizing the great hardships and injustice inflicted by the present law in the violation of vested interests acquired under the earlier Statute you may cause amendments in respect of the matters complained of, and afford your Petitioners, and the hotel-keepers in the country generally, such relief as you in your wisdom may deem fit.

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

For and on behalf of the Hotel-keepers in the Districts of Deniliquin and Hay,—

JOHN O. ATKINSON,

Chairman at a Meeting of Hotel-keepers held at the Globe Hotel,  
South Deniliquin, on Tuesday, the 24th day of October, 1882.



1882.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LICENSING DISTRICTS OF FORBES, PARKES, AND CONDOBOLIN.  
(CORRESPONDENCE, &c., RESPECTING.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 25 October, 1882.*

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 20th October, 1882, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all papers, correspondence, and minutes in connection with the forming of the Licensing District of Forbes, Parkes, and Condobolin; and also copies of like papers in reference to the appointment of Licensing Magistrates to these districts.”

(*Mr. Cooke.*)

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LICENSING DISTRICTS OF FORBES, PARKES, AND CONDOBOLIN.

No. 1.

Under-Secretary of Justice to Police Magistrate, Forbes.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 5 January, 1882.

I am directed by the Minister of Justice to invite your special attention to the provisions of the Licensing Act of 1882, 45 Vic. No. 14, which was duly published in a supplement to the Government Gazette of 23rd December last, and came into operation on the 1st January instant, and more particularly to section 4 (a copy of which is hereunder given), from which it will be seen that Police Magistrates are empowered, pending the proclamation of Licensing Districts, to exercise all the powers and authorities of a Licensing Court. The following is a copy of the section referred to :—

4. All applications for licenses and all other matters which under this Act may be heard determined and dealt with by a Licensing Court or by a Licensing Magistrate shall be heard determined and dealt with by a Police Magistrate sitting at the Court of Petty Sessions nearest to the place where the applicant resides or where the matter arises whenever and so long as such place shall not be comprised within the boundaries of a Licensing District proclaimed under this Act. And such Magistrate while so sitting shall have and may exercise all the powers and authorities of a Licensing Court.

You will observe that under the concluding portion of section 2, *existing licenses are to be held in all respects under and subject to the provisions of the new Act*, unless otherwise therein specially provided for.

Mr. Foster thinks that, unless in cases of offences against the Act, you would do well, as far as possible, to defer action under the provisions of this Act until the Licensing Courts shall have been appointed.

I am at the same time to request that you will have the goodness to convene by circular, with the least possible delay, a special meeting of all the Magistrates resident within the Police District of Forbes, for the purpose of assisting the Minister of Justice by suggesting the names of suitable gentlemen, whether Justices of the Peace or not, as members of the Licensing Court, under section 6 of the said Act, subject to the restrictions imposed by sub-section 4 of the last-named section, which is in the following terms, viz. :—

- (rv.) Every person shall be disqualified from holding office as the member of a Licensing Court who is interested beneficially in the manufacture or sale of fermented or spirituous liquors or in any premises licensed or proposed to be licensed under this Act or who holds any license whatsoever within the meaning of this Act or is beneficially interested in any trade or calling exercised under any such license. And any person so disqualified who shall knowingly and wilfully act as a member of such Court shall be guilty of a misdemeanour.

I am to add that as the appointment of the members of the Courts is vested in the Governor and Executive Council, you will please to report, for the information of the Minister of Justice, should you see any reason to disapprove of any of the gentlemen whose names may be suggested.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,  
Under-Secretary.

45 Vic. No. 14,  
section 6.

No. 2.

Magistrates and Residents of Parkes to the Minister of Justice.

Sir,

Parkes, 11 January, 1882.

We have the honor to most respectfully request you will proclaim Parkes a separate Licensing District under the Licensing Act of 1882, and that you cause Thomas Tom, Esq., J.P., Chairman of the Local Bench, to be gazetted Chairman of the Licensing Court, with any two other J.'sP. whom you may choose out of the Local Justices of the Peace attending this Court.

We have, &c.,

R. Burney, J.P.,  
Wm. C. Weston, J.P.,  
John Ward, J.P.,  
R. S. Treweeke, J.P.,  
B. Tarrant, storekeeper,  
W. H. Brigstocke, Manager, Commercial Bank,

F. Stevenson, Back Creek,  
David M'Millan, publican,  
R. H. Webb, storekeeper,  
Jas. M'Intyre, butcher,  
Thomas & Foster, storekeepers.

Inform Mr. Cooke, M.P., that steps are now being taken to proclaim Parkes and Condobolin Licensing Districts.—W.J.F., 28/4/82. Mr. Cooke, M.P., informed.—2/5/82.

No. 3.

The Under-Secretary of Justice to H. H. Cooke, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 2 May, 1882.

Referring to letter received from certain Magistrates and residents of Parkes requesting that Parkes should be proclaimed a separate Licensing District, under the Licensing Act of 1882, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to inform you that steps are now being taken to gazette new districts, and Parkes and Condobolin will probably be proclaimed Licensing Districts.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,  
Under-Secretary.

No. 4.

No. 4.

Telegram from Police Magistrate, Forbes, to Under-Secretary of Justice.

23 January, 1882.

REFERRING to meeting to be held here to-morrow to suggest suitable gentlemen as members of the Licensing Board, please inform if names should be suggested for Parkes and Condobolin as well as Forbes.

Request Mr. Sharpe, P.M., Forbes, to submit names for Forbes Licensing District.—W.E.P., 23/1/82. Telegram to P.M., 23/1/82.

No. 5.

Telegram from Under-Secretary of Justice to Police Magistrate, Forbes.

[Urgent]

23/1/82.

In reply to telegram of this day, please submit names of two suitable members for Licensing Court for Forbes District, to act in conjunction with you as Licensing Magistrate, in terms of circular of 5th instant. Court to be for Forbes for the present.

No. 6.

Police Magistrate, Forbes, to Under-Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Court-house, Forbes, 24 January, 1882.

In reply to your circular letter of the 5th instant, requesting me to convene by circular a special meeting of all the Magistrates resident within the Police District of Forbes, for the purpose of assisting the Minister of Justice by suggesting the names of suitable gentlemen as members of Licensing Court for the Forbes District. I have the honor to inform you that such meeting was duly convened for this day, and it was unanimously agreed by the Magistrates present to submit the following names, as members of the Licensing Court for this district, viz. :—

Ernest A. L. Sharpe, Police Magistrate (official member), and William Brooke of Forbes, and James Twaddell, of near Forbes, as members of the said Court.

I have, &c.,  
ERNEST A. L. SHARPE,  
Police Magistrate.

No. 7.

Clerk of Petty Sessions, Parkes, to Under-Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Police Office, Parkes, 24 January, 1882.

I have the honor, by direction of the Bench of Magistrates at Parkes, to inform you, that at a meeting held by them at Parkes, on the 24th instant, to suggest the names of three gentlemen to form the Licensing Court for the Parkes District under the new act, that the gentlemen named as per margin were chosen to be submitted to you as fit and proper persons to hold such Courts.

I have, &c.,  
WM. C. WESTON.

No. 8.

Bench of Magistrates, Condobolin, to The Minister of Justice.

Sir,

Court-house, Condobolin, 3rd February, 1882.

We have the honor to request, in the interest of Justice and the public generally residing in this locality, that you will be pleased as soon as time will permit, to take the necessary steps for the appointment of a Licensing Board under the new act, intituled, the "Licensing Act of 1882," at Condobolin.

There are about twenty licensed publicans whose business in respect to licensing, &c., is transacted at Condobolin, as also wine and spirit merchants and proprietors of billiard-rooms, whose journeys to Forbes would vary from 60 to 160 miles, unless the required appointment is made. We mention these facts, considering that under present circumstances much unnecessary loss of time and expense must necessarily be incurred by all parties concerned, and which under altered conditions may be easily avoided.

We have, &c.,  
CHARLES BURCHER, J.P.  
MATTHEW BOULTON, J.P.  
HUGH E. STEVENSON, J.P.  
For the Bench of Magistrates in Petty Sessions assembled.

Will Bench be asked to submit names of two eligible gentlemen to act as members of Licensing Court, Condobolin, in conjunction with Mr. Sharpe, the visiting Police Magistrate, who it is presumed will be the Licensing Magistrate, &c., of the said Court. Submitted.—31/3/82. No.—W. J. F.

No. 9.

Minute of Minister of Justice.

ASK Reginald Dowling Esq., J.P., if he will act for Forbes District?—W.J.F., 25/2/82.

Telegram accordingly, 25/2/82.

No. 10.

## No. 10.

Telegram from Reginald Dowling, Esq., Forbes, to Under-Secretary of Justice.

27 February, 1882.

WILL accept seat on Licensing Board, but should like to know my colleagues.

## No. 11.

H. H. Cooke, Esq., M.P., to The Minister of Justice.

Dear sir,

Forbes, 11 March, 1882.

For your information I beg to send you the newspaper extract *re* the Licensing Magistrates at Forbes. It is as near as can be what the public think, myself among them.

I expect to be in Sydney next week, and will have to see you on the subject.

Believe me, &c.,

HENRY H. COOKE.

## [Enclosure.]

Extract from the "Forbes and Parkes Gazette, Lachlan and Bogan Advertiser," Friday, 10 March, 1882.

Nor long ago the Magistrates of the Forbes District, in accordance with instructions received from the Minister of Justice, met for the purpose of electing two of their members to occupy the position of Licensing Magistrates for the year. Messrs. Twaddell and Brooke were unanimously recommended, and their names in due course were submitted to the powers that be. The gazettement of these gentlemen was naturally regarded merely as a matter of time, it being confidently anticipated that the decision of the Local Magistrates would be endorsed without questioning. Alas for the vanity of human hopes, and the futility of mundane schemes, these anticipations were not borne out, and last Friday's Gazette contained the official intimation that Messrs. W. Brooke and Reginald Dowling were duly appointed Licensing Magistrates for the (to be defined) Licensing District of Forbes. Now, we have no objection to either of these gentlemen, though some folks will say that, considering his position, the former would do well gracefully to retire; but it cannot be denied that the action of the Department in declining to appoint Mr. Twaddell, after his having been unanimously chosen by his brother Magistrates, is an insult alike to him and to the whole of the Forbes Bench. Mr. Twaddell is a gentleman of sterling worth and unblemished reputation, has lived over forty years in the district, and it is to his honor that it can be said that no more popular man lives in the neighbourhood. During all the time he has been a settler on the Lachlan he has proved himself an intelligent, upright, shrewd man, and for the position to which he was chosen none better could have been found. Why, then, we would simply ask, has the nomination of the Forbes Bench been thrown aside, whereas, in nearly every other instance, the recommendations of the Local Magistrates have been endorsed?

We have every confidence in Mr. Dowling, who is a good, worthy, sensible, man; but, in the interests of justice, we would ask why such a slight should have been cast, first upon Mr. Twaddell, and secondly upon the whole Bench. Had the other proposed gentleman's name been left out instead of Mr. Twaddell's, we should not have been surprised. Then we should have had two disinterested gentlemen altogether outside the influence of the trade. Depend upon it, some backstairs influence has been at work, and it would not be difficult to discover whence it arises.

## No. 12.

H. H. Cooke, Esq., M.P., to The Minister of Justice.

*Re* the Licensing Court at Forbes.

Sir,

Forbes, 5 April, 1882.

I am pressed by a number of my constituents at Forbes to ascertain particulars in reference to the above Licensing Court.

In compliance with a circular request from the Police Magistrate, of Forbes, the Magistrates of the district met in the Court-house on the 24th January last, "for the purpose of assisting the Minister for Justice by suggesting the names of suitable gentlemen as members of the Licensing Court, under the new Act, 45 Vic. No. 14."

There was an unusually large number of Magistrates present, the Police Magistrate in the chair. The names of Mr. James Twaddell and Mr. William Brooke were, by unanimous consent, recommended, and the Police Magistrate, Mr. Sharpe, spoke his hearty concurrence. No other names were suggested by any one for the position.

Much to the surprise of the people of the district, and without any intimation or notice whatever to Mr. Twaddell or other of the Justices, or any other person, official or otherwise, so far as I am aware, Mr. Twaddell's name was omitted in the appointment, and Mr. Reginald Dowling, J.P., was appointed instead.

Now there is no objection whatever to Mr. Dowling, he is a gentleman deservedly held in esteem; but Mr. Twaddell and his many friends feel that a most unwarrantable insult has been offered him, and the Magistrates have, to put it mildly, been made the subject of a gratuitous slight; and they have been the means of casting an indignity which not one of them would wittingly do upon that gentleman, and which I am sure, sir, you could never have intended. I question if there is a single Magistrate in the Forbes district who is more highly esteemed than Mr. James Twaddell, who has been a resident here for about forty years, and against whom, so far as I am aware, not a single word is spoken. I have the honor, as the representative of the district, to ask you to be good enough to inform me the reason why Mr. Twaddell was not appointed, after having been unanimously recommended by his brother Magistrates. Perhaps you have been made the victim of false report; if so, it is only fair to all concerned that the matter should be put right.

I may here remark that if such a course is continued with regard to the Magistracy generally, it will not be difficult to foretell the mischief which will be sure to result from such a procedure.

Awaiting your reply,

I am, &c.,

HENRY H. COOKE.



## No. 13.

Minister of Justice to H. H. Cooke, Esq., M.P.

My Dear Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 17 April, 1882.

I have received your letter of the 5th instant, the complaint you urge is this,—I asked the magistrates at Forbes to suggest for my assistance the names of gentlemen suitable to act as members of the Licensing Court in that district. I acted upon their suggestion as to one gentleman whose name was given me, but not as to the other. As to this other whom I appointed you say "there is no objection whatever to him, he is a gentleman deservedly held in esteem." The whole complaint then is that having asked suggestions of these gentlemen, I ventured to ask and receive other suggestions also, and that although in acting upon all the information available I selected an unobjectionable man, I did not fix upon *both* the names suggested by the Magistrates. To this I must plead guilty to the fullest extent, and can only plead in extenuation that it has been an old failing of mine to judge for myself and act for myself where I had an important duty to perform.

I greatly regret that any friend of the gentleman whom I did not appoint should feel that a most unwarrantable insult had been offered him. Such a supposition appears to me itself most unwarrantable, and not the less so is the idea that the Magistrates have been made the subjects of a gratuitous slight,—nor can I agree with you that because two of three gentlemen are chosen to a position, where two only can be appointed an indignity is thereby cast upon the third. I at any rate had no such intention,—I simply thought, rightly or wrongly, from the information which was then available that I was selecting the two best men, and whenever I am of that opinion I fear my old failing of judging for myself and acting for myself is likely to stick to me, at the same time I must beg of you to express to any of those gentlemen who have taken umbrage my real regret that any conduct of mine should have offended them.

You can scarcely suppose that acting as a Minister of the Crown I should give you my reasons in detail for appointing one gentleman in preference to another, but I feel it due to the gentleman who was not appointed to say that had I not fixed upon the gentleman I did I should in all probability have appointed him.

With regard to the last paragraph of your letter I cannot refrain from saying that if Magistrates generally were inclined to take umbrage whenever their advice was not followed to the fullest extent, the result would be that Ministers would not feel justified in asking their advice at all, and so the country would lose much that might be valuable and useful, a result however, which from my knowledge of the general good common sense of Magistrates I am not inclined to fear.

I am, &c.,  
W. J. FOSTER.

## No. 14.

H. H. Cooke, Esq., M.P., to The Minister of Justice.

My dear Sir,

Forbes, 30 June, 1882.

I have just returned from a long trip into the back west country, and find on my return your favour *re* the Parkes and Condobolin Licensing Courts. I regret I was not at home to answer your letter, and hope if you thought I wilfully neglected you will not now think so.

I see by the Government Gazette you have made the appointments of each Licensing Court, and I am sure you have done wisely. Mr. Lachlan M'Lean would be a very good member of the Court for Condobolin, but he lives twenty miles out of the town. Mr. Stevenson is, as I told you when in Sydney, an aerated water manufacturer, but he is a thoroughly honest, sober, and conscientious man.

There is a slight error in spelling. Tom is printed *Thom*, and Stevenson printed *Stevens* in the Government Gazette. It should be Thomas Tom and Hugh Espie Stevenson. I hope to see you in Sydney on or about the 12th of July.

With best wishes for your health and happiness,

I am, &c.,  
HENRY H. COOKE.

Necessary errata published in Gazette of 11th instant. Copy herewith.—T. E. M'N., 12/7/82.

## No. 15.

H. E. Stevenson, Esq., J.P., to The Under-Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Condobolin, 4 July, 1882.

In the Gazette notifying my appointment as a member of the Condobolin Licensing Court there is a mistake in the name, it should be Hugh Espie Stevenson.

I have, &c.,  
HUGH E. STEVENSON.

The necessary steps have been taken to correct mistake in name, and the usual notice will be published in this day's Government Gazette, of which Mr. Stevenson may be informed. 7/7/82. Seen.—W.J.F., 7/7/82. Mr. Stevenson informed. 12/7/82.

## No. 16.

Thomas Tom, Esq., J.P., to The Under-Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Parkes, 4 July, 1882.

Adverting to your circular letter of the 28th ultimo, No. as margin, appointing me Chairman <sup>82-7,441.</sup> of the Parkes Licensing District, under the new Act, I have the honor to inform you I shall be glad to accept the same, but beg you will please have my name Gazetted correctly, viz., Thomas Tom, J.P.

I shall at once communicate with the other gentlemen appointed, and inform you, in due course, of their acceptance of the office. The instructions for necessary arrangements for the opening of the Court for dispatch of business have been given to Mr. Weston, C.P.S.

I have, &c.,  
THOMAS TOM.

The necessary steps are being taken to correct name in early issue of Gazette. Subd., 6/7/82. Seen.—W.J.F., 7/7/82. Inform Mr. Tom of errata. 7/7/82. Mr. Tom informed, 12/7/82.

No. 17.

## No. 17.

Messrs. A. Cleve &amp; Co. to The Minister for Justice.

Sir,

Condobolin, 7 July, 1882.

We beg to draw your attention to the appointment made by the Government to the Condobolin Licensing Bench.

We notice the name of a gentleman, Mr. H. E. Stevenson of this town, whose living is made entirely out of publicans, his trade being a manufacturer of aerated water and cordials.

We cannot for one moment think that the Government can have been aware of this fact when making this appointment, as no more unsuitable person could have been selected.

Of course an appointment like this enables him to more successfully compete with others engaged in the trade, who, moreover, pay a heavy license fee as wine and spirit merchants.

Trusting you will take steps to remedy this injustice,

We have, &amp;c.,

ALFRED CLEVE &amp; CO.

Acknowledge.—W.J.F., 13/7/82.

Messrs. Cleve &amp; Co.—14/7/82.

## No. 18.

The Under-Secretary of Justice to Thomas Tom, Esq., J.P.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 12 July, 1882.

Referring to your letter of the 4th instant, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to invite your attention to errata published in the Government Gazette of 7th instant, notifying that in the Supplement to the Government Gazette of 27th June, 1882, the name "Thomas Thom" should read "Thomas Tom, Esq., J.P."

I am, &amp;c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under-Secretary.

## No. 19.

The Under-Secretary of Justice to H. E. Stevenson, Esq., J.P.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 12 July, 1882.

In reply to your letter of the 7th instant, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to invite your attention to *errata*, published in the Government Gazette of 7th instant, notifying that in the Proclamation published in the Supplement to the Government Gazette of 27th June, 1882, the name "Hugh E. Stevens," should read "Hugh Espie Stevenson, Esq., J.P."

I have, &amp;c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under-Secretary.

## No. 20.

Thomas Tom, Esq., J.P., to The Under-Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Bartley's Creek, Parkes, 13 July, 1882.

Referring to your circular of the 28th June last, and numbered as above, I have the honor to inform you that I have ascertained from Mr. J. G. Lackey, his willingness to act as member of the Licensing Court for the Licensing District of Parkes, but Mr. S. Smith declines to take any part in it, and has up to the present time refused to be sworn in as a Magistrate, although Gazetted as one long since. I have much pleasure in submitting for your consideration the name of Mr. Benjamin Talbot of Parkes, draper, as a gentleman in every way fitted to take Mr. Samuel Smith's place, being steady, intelligent, of good business habits, and one who does not hold extreme views, and moreover is a resident of the Town. If I may judge from the past, I would say there is but little use in appointing any person living any great distance from the town, as such seldom attend Court.

If Mr. Talbot be appointed one of the Court, perhaps it would be well to send a writ of *dedimus potestatem* addressed to Mr. W. C. Weston empowering him to administer the usual oaths at once.

I have, &amp;c.,

THOMAS TOM,

P.S.—I forgot to mention that I have spoken to Mr. Talbot, and he is willing to give me all the assistance he can, if appointed a Member of the Licensing Court.

T. T.

Ask Mr. Smith if I am correctly informed that he declines to act or to be sworn in as member of the Licensing Court, as if this be so, it would be more convenient for him to resign, so as to have the place filled.—W.J.F., 17/7/82.

Mr. S. Smith.—17/7/82.

## No. 21.

The Under-Secretary of Justice to Messrs. A. Cleve &amp; Co., Condobolin.

Gentlemen,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 14 July, 1882.

I am directed by the Minister of Justice to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, making certain observations with reference to the appointment of Mr. H. E. Stevenson as a member of the Licensing Court at Condobolin.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under-Secretary.

No. 22.

## No. 22.

The Under-Secretary of Justice to S. Smith, Esq., J.P., Parkes.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 17 July, 1882.

Representations having been made that you decline to act or to be sworn in as a member of the Licensing Court at Parkes, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to inquire whether he has been correctly informed on this point, as if this be so, it would be more convenient for you to resign so as to have the place filled up.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,  
Under-Secretary.

## No. 23.

Telegram from H. H. Cooke, Esq., M.P., Parkes, to The Under-Secretary of Justice.

Mr. Benjamin Talbot has been nominated for Licensing Bench, Parkes. I heartily concur; this appointment will be appreciated here; see you Friday.—17/7/82.

Let Mr. Talbot be appointed on Mr. Smith resigning.—W.J.F., 18/7/82.

## No. 24.

Mr. S. H. Smith, J.P., to The Minister of Justice.

Sir,

Parkes, 25 July, 1882.

I have the honor to reply to yours of the 17th instant, in reference to my appointment of Magistrate to the Licensing Bench at Parkes, I beg to request that you will accept my resignation, as it is very probable that I will be leaving the district shortly, and would not be able to give my services.

I have, &amp;c.,

SAMUEL H. SMITH.

Inform Mr. Smith in terms of the circular of 6th May last.—W.J.F., 27/7/82. Mr. S. H. Smith informed, 31/7/82. Prepare Minute Paper to appoint Mr. Talbot, 7/8/82. Minute herewith, 8/8/82.

## No. 25.

The Under-Secretary for Justice to S. H. Smith, Esq., J.P.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 31 July, 1882.

Referring to your letter of the 25th instant, tendering your resignation of the appointment of Magistrate to the Licensing Bench at Parkes, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to invite your attention to section 6, subsection 8 of the Licensing Act, which requires the resignation of an appointed member to be in writing under his hand, addressed to the Governor; any resignation may, however, be sent, under cover, to the "Under-Secretary of Justice," for transmission to His Excellency in due course.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under-Secretary.

## No. 26.

Minute-Paper for the Executive Council.

*Subject*:—Appointment of Member of Licensing Court at Parkes, *vice* Smith, resigned.

Department of Justice, Sydney, 8 August, 1882.

I RECOMMEND that Benjamin Talbot, Esquire, be appointed to be an appointed Member of the Licensing Court at Parkes, *vice* Samuel H. Smith, Esquire, J.P., resigned.

W. J. FOSTER.

The Executive Council approve of the appointment herein recommended.—ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council. Min. 82/36.—9/8/82. Confirmed.—15/8/82. Approved.—A.L. 9/8/82. Gazetted.—10/8/82. Mr. Talbot, Inspector-General of Police, and Treasury informed.—10/8/82.

## No. 27.

Telegram from R. Talbot, Esq., J.P., to Under-Secretary of Justice.

10/8/82.

*Re* your telegram, please have *dedimus potestatem* sent to Mr. Weston, J.P., Parkes, to swear me in. The Prothonotary for usual action.—11/8/82.

## No. 28.

The Under-Secretary of Justice to The Prothonotary of the Supreme Court.

[Urgent.]

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 11 August, 1882.

I am directed by the Minister of Justice to request that you will have the goodness to cause a writ of *dedimus potestatem* to be forwarded to William Clifton Weston, Esq., J.P., Parkes, to empower him to administer the necessary oath to Benjamin Talbot, Esquire, as an appointed Member of the Parkes Licensing Court.

I am to add that as this application is made for the public convenience, the writ should be issued without charge.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under-Secretary.

No. 29.

## No. 29.

H. H. Cooke, Esq., M.P., to The Minister of Justice.

Dear Sir,

Forbes, 24 August, 1882.

For several reasons I must once more beg leave to trouble you in the matter of the Forbes Licensing Court.

Do not, Sir, for a moment suppose that I fail to appreciate the force of your objection. That as a Minister of the Crown you should be expected to give your reasons in detail for your action in this case, and among my constituents I have so expressed myself; but notwithstanding these representations, I am sorry to say, a great deal of dissatisfaction still exists.

The recommendation made by the full Bench was unanimous, and with the full knowledge of the parties, and as no third person was nominated, I must with all deference to you, repeat, that I think the nomination of the Bench, under the circumstances, should have been respected to the full. Of the two, Mr. Twaddell's appointment would have been the most fitting, and had the name of the other (whose nomination by the way, I seconded) been omitted, the surprise would not have been so great.

The non-appointed nominee feels that he is materially prejudiced as to his good name and position in being thus, without any ostensible reason, refused the appointment after the publicity attending the recommendation of the Bench.

The action of the Magistrates was open and above board, and I am quite sure you personally desire nothing otherwise; but that your subsequent advisers have so acted, I have some difficulty in believing.

My addressing you on this occasion gives me an opportunity of asking you to be good enough to place me in a position of dealing with this difficulty; that Mr. Twaddell's name among his fellow magistrates, townsmen, and friends, may remain as before that unfortunate nomination—untarnished.

I have, &amp;c.,

HENRY H. COOKE.

## No. 30.

The Minister of Justice to H. H. Cooke, Esq., M.P.

Dear Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 28 August, 1882.

I regret much that my former answer was not satisfactory to you and your friends at Forbes. It is impossible for me to say more or do more. If I had the inclination I could not remove these gentlemen, who have been appointed to the Licensing Court, without any fault on their part, and this you do not appear to desire.

The Bench think their nomination ought to have been had regard to and acted upon, although I was of opinion that the gentleman I recommended was the fittest to be appointed. I may be wrong, and they may be right; but it appears to be admitted on both sides that the gentlemen appointed, as well as the one who was not, are each valuable and respectable gentlemen, who would have been fitted for the position. From the information I was able to obtain at the time I made the appointment, including the recommendation of the Bench, I thought the one I appointed was the best fitted for the office; and, if I have been wrong, no one can be more sorry than I should be, for I will not yield to any man in this Colony as to the interest I take in having upon the Licensing Courts the gentlemen who will best carry out the Act.

I have taken the advice of Benches of Magistrates, in common with that of gentlemen whom I believed to be trustworthy in other positions, including a large number of Members of Parliament, and I have never allowed the recommendations of one to prevail over the other, except when I have been convinced that they were the more correct. I can never allow the recommendation of a Bench of Magistrates, even of a man I believe to be qualified, to induce me to recommend to His Excellency for appointment that person, even though qualified, in preference to another whom I believe to be more qualified; and this principle I must act upon whether the suggestion of the Magistrates has been asked by me or not; and I am quite sure that gentlemen of honor and intelligence in their position will upon deliberate consideration see that the principle I contend for is right.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. J. FOSTER.

## No. 31.

R. Dowling, Esq., J.P., Forbes, to The Minister of Justice.

Sir,

Wandary, Forbes, 2 October, 1882.

I have the honor to tender you my resignation as a Member of the Licensing Bench of Forbes. I should have done so long since had I not hoped to see an alteration in the Act on the re-assembling of Parliament. Seeing no prospect of such being the case, I can no longer assist in administering an Act in so many ways opposed to my views.

The Act may be of some good in Sydney or other large towns, but I consider very detrimental to the comfort and convenience of the travelling public in the interior, a class, I think, entitled to much consideration, as well as tending much to increase the number of shanties.

I have, &amp;c.,

REGINALD DOWLING.

The resignation should be addressed to the Governor, as required by the Act, but may be placed under cover to U.S. of this Department.—W.J.F., 5th October, 1882. Mr. Dowling informed, 6/10/82.

## No. 32.

The Under-Secretary of Justice to R. Dowling, Esq., J.P., Forbes.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 6 October, 1882. ¶

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant, tendering your resignation as a Member of the Licensing Court at Forbes, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to inform you that your resignation should be addressed to His Excellency the Governor in terms of the Act, but may be placed under cover to the Under-Secretary of Justice.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

1882.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## LICENSING MAGISTRATES AT ARMIDALE.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING APPOINTMENT OF.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 29 September, 1882.*

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated the 25th August, 1882, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all Papers and Correspondence in connection with the appointment of Licensing Magistrates at Armidale.”

*(Mr. Copeland.)*

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## LICENSING MAGISTRATES AT ARMIDALE.

### No. 1.

Under-Secretary of Justice to Police Magistrate, Armidale.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 5 January, 1882.

I am directed by the Minister of Justice to invite your special attention to the provisions of the Licensing Act of 1882, 45 Vic. No. 14, which was duly published in a supplement to the Government Gazette of 23rd December last, and came into operation on the 1st January instant, and more particularly to section 4 (a copy of which is hereunder given), from which it will be seen that Police Magistrates are empowered, pending the proclamation of Licensing Districts, to exercise all the powers and authorities of a Licensing Court. The following is a copy of the section referred to:—

4. All applications for licenses and all other matters which under this Act may be heard determined and dealt with by a Licensing Court or by a Licensing Magistrate shall be heard determined and dealt with by a Police Magistrate sitting at the Court of Petty Sessions nearest to the place where the applicant resides or where the matter arises whenever and so long as such place shall not be comprised within the boundaries of a Licensing District proclaimed under this Act. And such Magistrate while so sitting shall have and may exercise all the powers and authorities of a Licensing Court.

You will observe that under the concluding portion of section 2, *existing licenses are to be held in all respects under and subject to the provisions of the new Act*, unless otherwise therein specially provided for.

Mr. Foster thinks that, unless in cases of offences against the Act, you would do well, as far as possible, to defer action under the provisions of this Act until the Licensing Courts shall have been appointed.

I am at the same time to request that you will have the goodness to convene by circular, with the least possible delay, a special meeting of all the Magistrates resident within the Police District of Armidale, for the purpose of assisting the Minister of Justice by suggesting the names of suitable gentlemen, whether Justices of the Peace or not, as members of the Licensing Court, under section 6 of the said Act, subject to the restrictions imposed by sub-section 4 of the last-named section, which is in the following terms, viz:—

- (iv.) Every person shall be disqualified from holding office as the member of a Licensing Court who is interested beneficially in the manufacture or sale of fermented or spirituous liquors or in any premises licensed or proposed to be licensed under this Act or who holds any license whatsoever within the meaning of this Act or is beneficially interested in any trade or calling exercised under any such license. And any person so disqualified who shall knowingly and wilfully act as a member of such Court shall be guilty of a misdemeanour.

I am to add that as the appointment of the members of the Courts is vested in the Governor and Executive Council, you will please to report, for the information of the Minister of Justice, should you see any reason to disapprove of any of the gentlemen whose names may be suggested.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under-Secretary.

### No. 2.

Telegram from Police Magistrate, Armidale, to Under-Secretary of Justice.

*Re* your letter of 5th instant, instructing me to convene meeting of Magistrates at Armidale for nomination of members of Licensing Court, should not meetings be convened also at Walcha and Bendemeer, as, I presume, Licensing Courts will be established at those places, and as the Magistrates there are not likely to attend at Armidale. 11 Jan., 1882.

Ask Police Magistrate to comply with terms of circular, and submit names of two members for Licensing Court, Armidale district. No decision in reference to Walcha and Bendemeer. Information should be furnished without further delay. Most urgent.—W.E.P. Telegram to P.M., 20/1/82.

### No. 3.

Telegram from Under-Secretary of Justice to Police Magistrate, Armidale.

20 January, 1882.

In reply to telegram of 11th instant, you should comply with terms of circular letter, and submit names of two members for Licensing Court, Armidale District. No decision in reference to Walcha and Bendemeer. Information should be furnished without further delay. Most urgent.

### No. 4.

Telegram from Police Magistrate, Armidale, to Under-Secretary of Justice.

20/1/82.

MEETING of Magistrates convened at Armidale, agreed to recommend Messrs. Richard Hargrave, of Armidale, grazier, and Barnard Aaron Moses, of Armidale, tanner, as members of the Licensing Court.

### No. 5.

Telegram from Police Magistrate, Armidale, to Under-Secretary of Justice.

21/1/82.

MEMBER of Licensing Court nominated is Barnett Aaron Moses, not Barnard Aaron Moses.

No. 6.

## No. 6.

## The Police Magistrate, Armidale, to Under-Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Police Office, Armidale, 26 January, 1882.

I have the honor to report that, in compliance with the instructions contained in your circular letter of the 5th instant, I convened a meeting of all the Magistrates in the district of Armidale, for the purpose of suggesting to the Minister of Justice the names of suitable gentlemen to act as members of the Licensing Court here.

The meeting was held at noon on the 20th instant, and the result was immediately afterwards communicated to you by telegram. I thought at the time that to forward by letter, as well as by telegram, the names of the gentlemen nominated was unnecessary. I now, however, write this letter in view of the possibility that my telegram may have been overlooked or have gone astray.

The gentlemen nominated by a majority of the Magistrates present were Mr. Richard Hargrave, of Armidale, grazier, and Mr. Barnett Aaron Moses, of Armidale, tanner and manufacturer. I may add, that I see no reason to disapprove of either of the gentlemen whose names have been suggested by the Magistrates.

I have, &amp;c.,

J. MAIR, P.M.

## No. 7.

## Telegram from Mr. T. J. Kearney, Armidale, to Minister of Justice.

1/2/82.

RESOLUTION passed last evening.—Good Templars Lodge, representing members this district—three hundred, respectfully protesting against appointment of Charles Graham Wilson to Licensing Board, Armidale. Approving two gentlemen recommended by local Bench, and inviting your earnest consideration.

## No. 8.

## Telegram from Mayor of Armidale to Under-Secretary of Justice.

9 February, 1882.

As a further protest against appointment of Charles Wilson to the Licensing Board, at one of the largest public meetings held in Armidale last night, resolution was unanimously and enthusiastically carried, approving recommendation of Messrs. Hargrave and Moses by local Bench. Objections raised to Wilson: his connection as a relative with John Moore, one of the largest wine and spirit merchants in district, and his interest as auctioneer and agent in public-house property, some of which he is at present valuing, with view to transfer of license. I have been authorized to forward above to you.

## No. 9.

## R. Hargrave, Esq., to Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Harewood, Armidale, 8 March, 1882.

It being, I suppose, the proper course for me to forward through you for His Excellency the Governor, my resignation of the office of a member of the Licensing Board for Armidale, I beg now to enclose the same to you for presentation.

I have, &amp;c.,

RICHD. HARGRAVE.

[Enclosure.]

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Augustus William Frederick Spencer Loftus, K.G., C.B., &c., Governor of the Colony of New South Wales.

May it please your Excellency,—

Harewood, Armidale, 8 March, 1882.

Under Gazette notice, 1st March, 1882, No. 89, I observe that I am appointed a member of the Licensing Board for the district of Armidale.

In accordance with sub-section XIII of section No. 6, 45 Victoria No. 14, I have now the honor to resign the office to which I have been appointed.

I have, &amp;c.,

RICHD. HARGRAVE.

The Minister of Justice.—JOHN R., 13/3/82.  
13/3/82. His Excellency.—W.J.F., 15/3/82.  
17/3/82. May be filed.—W.J.F., 20/3/82.

The Under-Secretary of Justice.—C.W., B.C.,  
Colonial Secretary, for Executive Council.—A.L.,

## No. 10.

## The Bench of Magistrates, Armidale, to Under-Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Armidale, 14 March, 1882.

With reference to circular letter to Police Magistrates of 5 January last, requesting meeting of Magistrates to be convened for the purpose of suggesting names of suitable gentlemen as members of the Licensing Court, we do ourselves the honor to point out what appears to us the extraordinary course adopted in the appointment of the members of the Licensing Court for Armidale.

The names of the gentlemen we suggested appeared to the majority the most suitable. In accordance with the circular, it was not necessary that they should be Justices of the Peace, and we confess to a feeling of very great surprise when we saw by Gazette notice that one of our nominees had been struck off and the name of another gentleman, whom the majority of the Bench did not deem suitable, substituted.

We

We are perfectly aware the appointment rests with the Government and Executive Council, but it does appear to us to have been rather unnecessary that the opinion of the Magistrates should have been asked, and then probably from some political motive ignored. We think it due to ourselves to enter our respectful protest at such treatment.

We have, &c.,

Franklin Jackes, J.P.  
Geo. Allingham, J.P.  
A. Richardson, J.P.  
Edwin C. Blomfield, J.P.  
John Rogerson, J.P.  
W. Sheldon, J.P.

J. Mackenzie, J.P.  
Edwin Everett, J.P.  
Christopher Byrne, J.P.  
J. H. Kemp, J.P.  
P. M'Kinlay, J.P.  
John Gill, J.P.

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No. 11.

Telegram from Police Magistrate, Armidale, to Under-Secretary of Justice.

16/3/82.  
MR. Richard Hargrave, in reply to notice to attend Court for dispatch of business under Licensing Act, informs me that he has resigned his appointment as a member of the Licensing Court. Awaiting instructions.

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No. 12.

W. C. Proctor, Esq., M.P., to The Minister of Justice.

Sir,

Pitt-street, Sydney, 18 March, 1882.  
Mr. Richard Hargrave having resigned his position as a member of the Licensing Court, Armidale, I have the honor to suggest the name of Mr. Benjamin John Thomas Bray Warner, J.P., of Tilbuster, Armidale, as Mr. Hargrave's successor. Mr. Warner is a squatter, the owner of Tilbuster Station, and from his education and social standing I think he is eminently qualified for the position. Having inquired, I have every reason to believe that Mr. Warner will accept the appointment, and that it will meet with general approval.

I have, &c.,

W. C. PROCTOR.

Telegraph to Mr. Warner to ask whether he will accept.—W.J.F., 18/3/82.  
Telegram accordingly, 18/3/82.

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No. 13.

Telegram from B. J. T. B. Warner, Esq., to Minister of Justice.

21/3/82.  
HAVE much pleasure in accepting office as a Licensing Magistrate for the Armidale District.

Seen.—W.J.F., 25/3/82. Prepare Minute.—W.J.F., 4/4/82. Minute Paper.—5/4/82.

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No. 14.

Minute Paper for the Executive Council.

Subject: Appointment of Member of Licensing Court at Armidale, vice Hargrave, resigned.

Department of Justice, Sydney, 5 April, 1882.  
I recommend, in pursuance of the provisions of the Licensing Act of 1882, that Benjamin John Thomas Bray Warner, Esq., J.P., be appointed to be an appointed member of the Licensing Court for the Licensing District of Armidale, vice Richard Hargrave, Esq., J.P., resigned.

W. J. FOSTER.

The Executive Council advise that the appointment herein recommended be approved.

EDWD. W. M'KENNY,  
Acting Clerk of the Council.

Min. 82-18, 12/4/82. Approved.—A.L., 12/4/82. Confirmed, 20/4/82.  
Mr. Warner and I.G. Police informed, 22/4/82. Gazetted, 25/4/82.

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No. 15.

Under-Secretary of Justice to B. J. T. B. Warner, Esq., J.P., Armidale.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 22 April, 1882.  
I am directed by the Minister of Justice to inform you that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to appoint you to be an appointed member of the Licensing Court for the Licensing District of Armidale, vice Richard Hargrave, Esq., J.P., resigned.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,  
Under-Secretary.



## No. 16.

## Under-Secretary of Justice to Inspector-General of Police.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 22 April, 1882.

I am directed by the Minister of Justice to state, for your information, that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to appoint Benjamin John Thomas Bray Warner, Esq., J.P., to be an appointed member of the Licensing Court for the Licensing District of Armidale, vice Richard Hargrave, Esq., J.P., resigned. *Vide Government Gazette, 25 April, 1882.*

I have, &amp;c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under-Secretary.

## No. 17.

## Minute of Minister of Justice.

WITH regard to the letter of Magistrates, bearing date March 11th, but apparently received into this office April 21st, inform the writers that I regret that the gentlemen signing that letter feel aggrieved at my taking the course which, under all the circumstances, I thought best in respect to the appointment of a Licensing Court at Armidale, and still more that they should think it due to themselves to protest against the treatment they have received in not having their advice acted upon after it was asked. I can assure them that no disrespect was meant to them collectively or individually. I never meant by the circular sent to them in the first instance to delegate to them directly or indirectly the authority vested by the law and Constitution in the Minister to recommend to the Governor the persons to be appointed members of the Licensing Court, but simply to ask their assistance by suggesting the names of suitable persons for my consideration. Upon consideration of all the circumstances and information attainable, I acted upon their suggestion as to one gentleman, not merely because they had suggested him, but because on the whole I thought it best for the public interest, and I recommended another who had not been suggested by them, for exactly the same reason.

I think the expression in their letter that their opinion was "probably for some political motive ignored," is unfortunate; for although the acts of the Government are generally *political*, in the original sense of the word,—that is to say, pertaining to the general government of the State,—yet *political motives* are frequently understood to mean *unworthy party purposes*, a sense in which I feel assured the Magistrates have too much respect for themselves, while holding Her Majesty's Commission of the Peace, to attribute to the action of Her Majesty's Ministers for the time being.—W.J.F., 2/5/82.—The Bench of Magistrates, Armidale, 2/5/82.

## No. 18.

## Under-Secretary of Justice to Bench of Magistrates, Armidale.

Gentlemen,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 2 May, 1882.

With reference to your letter of the 14th March last (received at this Department on the 21st ultimo), respecting nominations made by you of members of Licensing Court at Armidale, I am directed to inform you that the Minister of Justice has written a Minute thereon, of which the following is a copy, viz. :—

"I regret that the gentlemen signing this letter feel aggrieved at my taking the course which under all the circumstances I thought best in respect to the appointment of a Licensing Court at Armidale, and still more that they should think it due to themselves to protest against the treatment they have received in not having their advice acted upon after it was asked. I can assure them that no disrespect was meant to them collectively or individually. I never meant by the circular sent to them in the first instance to delegate to them, directly or indirectly, the authority vested by the law and Constitution in the Minister to recommend to the Governor the persons to be appointed members of the Licensing Court, but simply to ask their assistance by suggesting the names of suitable persons for my consideration.

"Upon consideration of all the circumstances and information attainable, I acted upon their suggestion as to one gentleman, not merely because they had suggested him, but because on the whole I thought it best for the public interest, and I recommended another who had not been suggested by them, for exactly the same reason. I think the expression in their letter that their opinion was 'probably from some political motive ignored,' is unfortunate; for although the acts of the Government are generally *political* in the original sense of the word—that is to say, pertaining to the general government of the State—yet *political motives* are frequently understood to mean *unworthy party purposes*—a sense in which I feel assured the Magistrates have too much respect for themselves, while holding Her Majesty's Commission of the Peace, to attribute to the action of Her Majesty's Ministers for the time being."

I have, &amp;c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under-Secretary.

## No. 19.

## Franklin Jackes, Esq., J.P., to The Minister of Justice.

Sir,

Armidale, 16 June, 1882.

I wish to state, for your information, that the person you have appointed a member of the Licensing Board at Armidale, Benjamin John Thomas Bray Warner, Esq., in lieu of Richard Hargrave, Esq., is a free selector at Moree, having selected 640 acres in that district in February last. I am aware

he

he has a small station near Armidale, Tilbuster, where his family reside, but I fail to see how he can possibly comply with the conditions of the Land Act as a selector in Moree and also attend the duties of the Licensing Bench at Armidale.

I have, &c.,  
FRANKLIN JACKES.

Inform Mr. Jackes that his letter has been received, but that I have no possible interest in Mr. Warner's private pursuits, so long as they are respectable and unconnected with the sale of liquor, and that I have every reason to expect that he will properly attend to his public duties, and that it is only in case of failure in this respect that I can interfere.—W.J.F., 21/6/82. Mr. Jackes informed.—22/6/82.

No. 20.

Under-Secretary of Justice to F. Jackes, Esq., J.P.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 22 June, 1882.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, respecting the appointment of Mr. J. T. B. Warner as a member of the Licensing Court, Armidale, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to inform you that he has no possible interest in Mr. Warner's private pursuits, so long as they are respectable and unconnected with the sale of liquor, and Mr. Foster has every reason to expect that he will properly attend to his public duties, and it is only in case of failure in this respect that he can interfere.

I have, &c.,  
W. E. PLUNKETT,  
Under-Secretary.

1882.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## LICENSING BENCH, QUEANBEYAN.

(CORRESPONDENCE, &amp;c., RESPECTING THE RESIGNATION OF A. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 26 September, 1882.*

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated the 5th September, 1882, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ All of the Correspondence between Mr. Cunningham, late Chairman  
“ of the Queanbeyan Licensing Board, and the Department of Justice, in  
“ May and June last, in regard to the Licensing Court Business, and of all  
“ the Papers connected with his resignation.”

*(Mr. W. R. Campbell.)*

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LICENSING BENCH, QUEANBEYAN.

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No. 1.

A. Cunningham, Esq., to The Minister of Justice.

Sir,

Lanyon, Queanbeyan, 19 May, 1882.

At a meeting of the Licensing Court held at Queanbeyan on the 17th instant, the Court was adjourned until Wednesday, the 14th June, for the dealing with applications for licenses and renewals. The Court at Queanbeyan is composed of the Police Magistrate (Col. Russell), Mr. Thos. Rutledge, and myself. The former gentleman is at present absent on sick leave, and not likely to be in attendance on the 14th June. Will you be good enough to inform me what course should be adopted on that day in the event of Col. Russell not being in attendance, and also if any preliminary steps are necessary in the interval, in anticipation of such a contingency.

I have, &c.,

A. CUNNINGHAM.

Inquire of Colonel Russell whether he can attend to this Court on the 14th proximo, as it cannot be held without him unless he resigns his appointment as Licensing Magistrate.—W.J.F., 23/5/82. Telegram to P.M., 23/5/82.

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No. 2.

Telegram from Under-Secretary of Justice to Police Magistrate, Queanbeyan.

23 May, 1882.

MINISTER of Justice would be glad to know whether you can attend Licensing Court on 14th proximo, as it cannot be held without you unless you resign your appointment as Licensing Magistrate. Please reply by wire. Urgent.

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No. 3.

Telegram from Police Magistrate, Queanbeyan, to Under-Secretary of Justice.

24/5/82.

IN reply to your telegram of to-night, it is with deep regret I beg to tender my resignation as Chairman and Licensing Magistrate of the Licensing Court, my health not admitting of attending Court-house. Please appoint Andrew Cunningham, Esq., J.P., senior, in my place for 14th of June. \* \* \* \*

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No. 4.

Minute Paper for the Executive Council.

*Subject*:—Appointment of Andrew Cunningham, Esq., J.P., to act as Licensing Magistrate at Queanbeyan. Department of Justice, Sydney, 6 June, 1882.

I RECOMMEND that Andrew Cunningham, Esquire, J.P., be appointed to act as Licensing Magistrate for the District of Queanbeyan.

W. J. FOSTER.

The Executive Council advise that the appointment herein recommended be approved.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,

Clerk of the Council.

Min. 82/27, 6/6/82. Approved.—A.L., 6/6/82. Gazetted, 9/6/82. Confirmed.—13/6/82.  
Mr. Cunningham informed by telegrams of 9 and 10/6/82. The Inspector-General of Police and Treasury informed, 16/6/82.

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No. 5.

Telegram from A. Cunningham, Esq., Queanbeyan, to Minister of Justice.

7/6/82.

At the request of the Magistrates assembled here to-day, I have the honor to call your attention to my letter of the 19th ultimo.

Mr. Cunningham's letter has been attended to. He is appointed Licensing Magistrate, Mr. G. De Salis is a member of the Court, and Mr. Rutledge's place will soon be supplied.—W.J.F., 8/6/82. Telegram to Mr. Cunningham, 9/6/82.

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No. 6.

Telegram from Under-Secretary of Justice to A. Cunningham, Esq.

9/6/82.

IN reply to your telegram, 7th instant, your letter 19th ultimo has been attended to. You are appointed Licensing Magistrate, Mr. De Salis, a member of the Court, and Mr. Rutledge's place will soon be supplied.

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No. 7.

## No. 7.

## A. Cunningham, Esq., to The Minister of Justice.

Sir, Lanyon, Queanbeyan, 8 June, 1882.

I do myself the honor to remind you that my letter to you of the 19th ultimo, on business connected with the Licensing Court, remains unanswered, and that the 14th June is close at hand. I believe you are aware that the Police Magistrate is still absent from duty, and also that Mr. Rutledge has resigned his office as a member of the Licensing Court.

A meeting of Magistrates was convened last Tuesday to consider this matter, and I communicated the above by wire, but unfortunately marked the telegram "to collect," which has prevented it being delivered to you, thus causing further delay at a most inconvenient time. If it were not so, I should much prefer sending in my resignation to the Governor and being relieved of these duties.

I have, &c.,

A. CUNNINGHAM.

Has not Mr. Cunningham been fully apprised, and other necessary steps taken in this matter? Note precise action already taken.—W.E.P., 10/6/82. Yes, Mr. Cunningham, J.P., was advised by telegram yesterday (9th), of action taken, and is now in full possession of information. This letter is dated 8th instant, and was posted before receipt of above telegram. Mr. Cunningham's appointment was notified in yesterday's Gazette herewith.—T.M.N., 10/6/82. Acknowledge, and repeat the action taken as above.—W.E.P., 10/6/82. Telegram to Mr. Cunningham.—10/6/82.

## No. 8.

## Telegram from A. Cunningham, Esq., to Under-Secretary of Justice.

9/6/82.

REFER to my letter, 19th May; another just posted.

## No. 9.

## Telegram from Under-Secretary of Justice to A. Cunningham, Esq.

10/6/82.

IN reply to your letter of 8th instant, telegram was sent you yesterday, apprising you of your appointment as Licensing Magistrate, Queanbeyan, and also of Mr. G. F. De Salis as a member of the Court. Urgent.

## No. 10.

## A. Cunningham, Esq., to The Minister of Justice.

Sir, Court-house, Queanbeyan, 26 June, 1882.

Having completed all the business connected with the first meeting of the Licensing Court of this district, and, in conjunction with my coadjutor, fixed on 26th July as the day for holding the first quarterly meeting, I consider it now advisable that I should tender my resignation of the office of Licensing Magistrate, and have accordingly done so in a letter to His Excellency the Governor, which I send herewith.

I have, &c.,

A. CUNNINGHAM.

P.S.—This letter has been purposely held over since the above date, that I might attend the Court yesterday.—A.C., 4th July, 1882.

[Enclosure.]

## A. Cunningham, Esq., to His Excellency the Governor.

Sir, Court-house, Queanbeyan, 26 June, 1882.

Having intimated to the Honorable the Minister of Justice that I am desirous to retire from the office of Licensing Magistrate for this district, I have the honor to request that your Excellency will be pleased to accept of my resignation of that appointment.

I have, &c.,

A. CUNNINGHAM.

His Excellency.—W.J.F., 6/7/82. For Executive Council.—A.L., 7/7/82. It appears to be necessary to appoint Mr. Willans, Clerk of Petty Sessions. The appointment will last only until the return of a Police Magistrate, when Mr. Willans will have to resign. Let Mr. Willans be appointed Licensing Magistrate for Queanbeyan.—W.J.F., 19/7/82.

## No. 11.

## Telegram from A. Cunningham, Esq., to Under-Secretary of Justice.

21/7/82.

I AM without an acknowledgment of my letter of 4th instant.

## No. 12.

## Telegram from Under-Secretary of Justice to A. Cunningham, Esq.

21/7/82.

WITH reference to your telegram of to-day, no letter of 4th instant apparently to hand. Minister of Justice would be glad if you would kindly furnish copy of same.

No. 13.

## No. 13.

Telegram from A. Cunningham, Esq., to Under-Secretary of Justice.

Mr letter referred to enclosed letter to the Governor. Was dispatched on 4th instant, but dated 26th June, I think. Molonglo, 22 July, 1882.

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## No. 14.

Telegram from Under-Secretary of Justice to A. Cunningham, Esq.

MINISTER of Justice desires me to acknowledge receipt of your letter, 26th June, received 6th July instant, and forwarded to His Excellency at once, when resignation became complete on reaching the Governor. Mr. Foster very much regrets the loss of your valuable services as Licensing Magistrate at Queanbeyan. 22/7/82.

1882.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

WINES, BEERS, AND SPIRITS.  
(ALLEGED ADULTERATION OF.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 19 September, 1882.*

SCHEDULE.

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## WINES, BEERS, AND SPIRITS.

No. 1.

Mr. J. K. Waters, Inspector of Liquors, &c., Melbourne, to The Chief Inspector of Distilleries, Sydney.

Sir, Distilleries and Excise Office, Custom House, Melbourne, 9 September, 1881.

I have the honor to inform you that I visited Sydney last week on leave of absence, with a view of making a personal application for an inspectorship under the new Licensing Act.

I presented to the Under-Secretary (Mr. Walker) my application, with letters of recommendation from the heads of this Department and approved of by the Hon. the Commissioner of Trade and Customs, in support of my application; but I was informed that the Act was still before Parliament and nothing could be done in the matter for the present.

As I am most anxious to get an appointment in New South Wales, in consequence of my wife's health (being advised to go to a warmer climate than Victoria), I beg to apply for some appointment in your Department connected with the liquor traffic. I am an expert in distillation and brewing, and in the examination of liquors; and I am of opinion, from my own inspection, that you require a person of my class to look after the liquors now vended in your city.

For the sake of curiosity I examined samples of spirits and beer, with the following results, on the 5th instant:—

Brandies—(Two samples). Consists of colonial low wines, produced by first distillation of vineyard wash; cleaned apparently by animal charcoal; coloured and flavoured by essence of cognac.

Whiskey—(Three samples). All contained a solution of sulphate of copper (bluestone); highly deleterious.

Rum—(Two samples). Contained vitriol and bluestone.

Beer—(Two samples). Contained an infusion of tobacco juice in one place, and aloe in another.

If a person of my class is required in your Department I would be glad of an appointment. I am thirty-three years of age, and can be well recommended. A reply will oblige.

I have, &c.,

J. K. WATERS,  
Inspector of Liquors, &c.

Forwarded at the written request of Mr. Waters. The employment sought by him is not within the province of this Department, but his analyses of spirits and beer show that stricter supervision is much needed for the protection of the public from deleterious mixtures.—G.H.B., C.I.D., 14/9/81. B.C., The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade.

No. 2.

## Minute of the Colonial Treasurer.

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 17 September, 1881.

*Subject:—Adulteration of spirits.*

THE accompanying letter from Mr. Waters, addressed to the Chief Inspector of Distilleries, discloses a state of affairs, as regards the drink traffic of the city, of a most unsatisfactory character, and one which, if true, requires immediate legislation to put a stop to, in the interests of the public health.

I shall therefore be glad if Mr. Barney will procure a sample of brandy, rum, geneva, wine, whisky, ale and porter, from the various wholesale and retail establishments in the city and suburbs, with a view to having the same analysed.

Mr. Barney must be very careful, as well as particular, in acting in this matter, and the strictest confidence and secrecy must be observed. A sample of the articles named should be obtained first, as far as such can be obtained, from each wholesale merchant, spirit dealer, and brewer in the city and suburbs, and having each sample carefully marked and numbered, and from whence obtained, and then like samples of the same articles should be obtained from a number of hotels, in different parts of the city and suburbs, ascertaining, as far as possible, by whom such goods were supplied, and the various brands (whether colonial or otherwise), and let the same be carefully marked for future reference.

I am anxious to legislate on this subject, and shall be glad if the Chief Inspector will enter into the matter fully, *and at once*, and procure as many samples as possible, with a view to submitting the same for analysis.

JAMES WATSON.

The Chief Inspector of Distilleries, &c.—G.E., B.C., 20/9/81.

No. 3.



## No. 3.

## The Government Analyst to The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

28 September, 1881.

I have the honor to report that on the 23rd inst. I received from Mr. Barney, Chief Inspector of Distilleries, six samples of spirituous liquors. At the same time I was furnished with extracts from a letter, sent by Mr. J. K. Waters, of Victoria, to Mr. Barney, in which the former stated that he had detected a variety of deleterious substances in spirituous liquors obtained by himself in this Colony. I cannot help expressing strong regret that he did not hand over the remaining portions of his samples to Mr. Barney, or inform that gentleman where he obtained them, so that the matter might have been followed up.

I take this opportunity of stating that some time ago I examined a great many samples of spirituous liquors obtained through the police, and, if water and burnt sugar be excepted, only one sample was found to contain any foreign ingredient; and even in that case I could not obtain a reliable medical authority who would have sworn in a Court of Justice that the article added was injurious or pernicious. The conclusion which I then arrived at—which has since been fully confirmed both in this Colony and Victoria—is that a large portion of the spirituous liquors retailed here is of very inferior quality, being *made up articles*, but that, as a rule, they do not contain anything which would enable me to support prosecutions under the Adulteration Act.

I attach hereto the results, so far obtained, with reference to the six samples before mentioned.

I have, &amp;c.,

CHAS. WATT,

Government Analyst.

## Samples of spirituous liquors received 23 September, 1881 :—

- No. 1. Rum.—This article was found to be of low quality; strongly acid (acetic acid); no sulphuric acid; a small trace of lead; no other metals.  
 No. 2. Pale brandy.—Contained sugar and a notable quantity of tannin. Evidently a made up article; no sulphuric acid; no metals.  
 No. 3. Whisky.—This fluid appears to have been gin turned into whisky; an inferior article; no sulphuric acid; no metals.  
 No. 4. Dark brandy.—Contained tannin and burnt sugar; no sulphuric acid; no metals.  
 No. 5. Pale brandy.—Strongly acid (acetic acid); contained sugar and tannin; no sulphuric acid; no metals.  
 No. 6. Rum.—Much burnt sugar; lead in minute traces; no other metal; no sulphuric acid.

CHAS. WATT,

Government Analyst.

## No. 4.

## The Government Analyst to The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

4 October, 1881.

I have the honor to attach hereto the results of the examination of six samples of spirituous liquors furnished to me by Mr. Barney, Chief Inspector of Distilleries, on the 27th ultimo.

I have, &amp;c.,

CHAS. WATT,

Government Analyst.

Seen.—J.W., 5/10/81.

## Six samples of spirituous liquors received 27th September, 1881 :—

- No. 7. Rum.—Absolute alcohol, 66 per cent. = 128.5 proof spirit. Contained burnt sugar; strongly acid (acetic acid); no tobacco, picrotoxia (*Cocculus indicus*), mineral acids, or metals.  
 No. 8. Pale brandy.—Absolute alcohol 42.7 per cent. = 86.7 proof spirit. Contained sugar and tannin; possessed a disagreeable odour, and appears to have been made up from spirit obtained from colonial wine. Slight trace of copper; no other metals or mineral acids.  
 No. 9. Whisky.—Absolute alcohol 54.5 per cent. = 109 proof spirit. Contained fusel-oil; no metals or mineral acids.  
 No. 10. Whisky.—Absolute alcohol 54 per cent. = 108 proof spirit. No metals or mineral acids.  
 No. 11. Whisky.—Absolute alcohol 50.5 per cent. = 102 proof spirit. Contains fusel-oil; no metals or mineral acids.  
 No. 12. Dark brandy.—Absolute alcohol 40 per cent. = 82.9 proof spirit. Contained sugar and burnt sugar; no tobacco or picrotoxia; no metals or mineral acids.

## Alcoholic strength of samples previously reported upon :—

- No. 1. Rum.—Alcohol 35.5 per cent. = 74 proof spirit.  
 No. 2. Pale brandy.—Alcohol 41 per cent. = 84.86 proof spirit.  
 No. 3. Whisky.—Alcohol 46 per cent. = 94.15 "  
 No. 4. Dark brandy.—Alcohol 51 per cent. = 103.14 "  
 No. 5. Pale brandy.—Alcohol 52 per cent. = 105 "  
 No. 6. Rum.—Alcohol 69 per cent. = 133.2 "

Alcohol by weight.

CHAS. WATT.

## No. 5.

## The Government Analyst to The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

7 October, 1881.

I have the honor to report that, on the 3rd instant, I received from the Chief Inspector of Distilleries six samples of spirituous liquors, forwarded to me for the purpose of examination, the results of which I attach hereto.

I have, &amp;c.,

CHAS. WATT,

Government Analyst.

Seen.—J.W.

## Results of the examination of six samples of spirituous liquors, received October 3rd, 1881 :—

- No. 13. Rum.—Alcohol, 46.5 per cent. = 95 proof spirit; flavoured with decoction of prunes; strongly acid (acetic acid, &c.); no mineral acids, metals, tobacco, or picrotoxia.  
 No. 14. Pale brandy.—Alcohol, 33 per cent. = 69.5 proof spirit; contained tannin and much sugar; disagreeable odour; apparently made from colonial wine; also contained traces of copper and zinc (probably derived from brass taps, &c.)  
 No. 15. Dark brandy.—Alcohol, 39 per cent. = 81 proof spirit; contained burnt sugar and acetic acid; no mineral acids, tobacco, or picrotoxia; strong trace of copper.

Alcohol by weight.

No.

- No. 16. Rum.—Alcohol, 35 per cent. = 73·4 proof spirit ; contained burnt sugar ; no mineral acids, metals, tobacco, or picrotoxia.  
 No. 17. ale brandy.—Alcohol, 42 per cent. = 86·8 proof spirit ; contained much tannin ; no mineral acids ; slight traces of zinc and copper (see No. 14).  
 No. 18. Rum.—Alcohol, 34·5 = 72·4 proof spirit ; flavoured with decoction of prunes ; strongly acid (acetic and tartaric) ; slight trace of copper ; no tobacco or picrotoxia.

Alcohol by weight.

CHAS. WATT,  
Government Analyst.

### No. 6.

#### The Government Analyst to The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

13 October, 1881.

I have the honor to report that, on the instant, I received six samples of spirituous liquors from the Chief Inspector of Distilleries, for examination, the results of which I affix hereto.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. WATT,  
Government Analyst.

#### Results of the examination of six samples of spirituous liquors :—

- No. 19. Rum.—Alcohol, 45 per cent. = 92·32 proof spirit ; no metals ; mineral acids ; no tobacco or picrotoxia ; contained acetic acid.  
 No. 20. Whisky.—Alcohol, 36 per cent. = 75·27 proof spirit ; no mineral acids, or metals ; contained fusel-oil.  
 No. 21. Pale brandy.—Alcohol, 39·5 = 82·03 proof spirit ; no mineral acids or metals ; contained much sugar and tannin ; made up article.  
 No. 22. Dark brandy.—Alcohol, 33·5 = 72·37 proof spirit ; no mineral acids or metals ; contained less burnt sugar than most samples, probably due to its dilution (much water has been added) ; no tobacco or picrotoxia.  
 No. 23. Pale brandy.—Alcohol, 38·5 = 80·12 proof spirit ; no mineral acids or metals.  
 No. 24. Whisky.—Alcohol, 51 per cent. = 103·15 proof spirit ; no mineral acids or metals ; slight trace of fusel-oil.

Alcohol by weight.

CHAS. WATT,  
Government Analyst.

Put with other Reports.—J.W., 17/10/81.

### No. 7.

#### The Government Analyst to The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

18 October, 1881.

I have the honor to report that, on the 11th instant, I received from the Chief Inspector of Distilleries six samples of spirituous liquors for examination, the results of which I enclose herewith.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. WATT,  
Government Analyst.

Seen.—J.W., 20/10/81.

#### Results of the examination of six samples of spirituous liquors :—

- No. 25. Rum.—Alcohol, 41·5 per cent. = 85·7 proof spirit ; flavoured with decoction of prunes ; contained rum fusel-oil ; strongly acid (acetic and fixed organic acids) ; no mineral acids, metals, tobacco, or picrotoxia ; a fairly good rum, except a slight trace of copper.  
 No. 26. Dark brandy.—Alcohol, 39 per cent. = 81·08 proof spirit ; coloured with burnt sugar ; no mineral acids, metals, tobacco, or picrotoxia.  
 No. 27. Whisky.—Alcohol, 49·5 per cent. = 100·40 proof spirit ; contained a small quantity of fusel-oil ; no mineral acids or metals.  
 No. 28. Whisky.—Alcohol, 53 per cent. = 106·64 proof spirit ; contained a small quantity of fusel-oil ; no mineral acids or metals.  
 No. 29. Pale brandy.—Alcohol, 39·5 per cent. = 82·03 proof spirit ; contained tannin and sugar ; a made-up article. No mineral acids or metals.  
 No. 30. Dark brandy.—Alcohol, 36 per cent. = 75·27 proof spirit ; contained sugar and burnt sugar ; strongly acid (acetic acid) ; no mineral acids, metals, tobacco, or picrotoxia.

Alcohol by weight.

CHAS. WATT,  
Government Analyst.

### No. 8.

#### The Chief Inspector of Distilleries to The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Distilleries Department, Sydney, 20 October, 1881.

Adverting to the Honorable the Finance Minister's T. M., No. 52, of 19th September, 1881, on the subject of the adulteration of spirits, instructing me to obtain certain samples for the purpose of analysis, I have now the honor to enclose the result of experiments made by Mr. Charles Watt, Government Analyst, upon thirty (30) samples of spirits procured from different parts of the city and suburbs, and forwarded by me to him.

It will be perceived that this analysis does not in any way bear out the results of the experiments made by Mr. Waters, of the Excise Department, Melbourne, on some Sydney liquors, on 5th September last, a copy of which is enclosed.

I have endeavoured to ascertain the names of the places whence the samples came, but Mr. Waters is unable to furnish any further information than that to the best of his belief they were procured either in Clarence or King street.

There

There seems to be nothing absolutely injurious to health in any of the samples analysed by Mr. Watt, no traces of mineral acids, tobacco, or picrotoxia (*Cocculus indicus*) being found in any of them, and but slight traces of lead and copper, which may perhaps be accounted for by the nature of the worm through which the spirits were run.

It will now be my duty to obtain samples of wine, beer, and porter, to be submitted to a like examination as the spirit, the results of which will be furnished as soon as the analysis is completed.

The names of the different spirit stores and hotels from which the spirit was obtained can be furnished if required.

I have, &c.,

G. H. BARNEY, C.I.D.

This report is so far satisfactory, but it would be much more so if Mr. Watt would give a fuller description of each sample, and say whether the same would be injurious to health. The names of the parties from whom the samples were obtained should be given, if only for private information, and not necessarily for publication, unless deemed advisable.—J.W., 24/10/81. The Chief Inspector of Distilleries, &c.—G.E., 25/10/81, B.C.

Mr. Watt informed. Names of persons, &c., now added, as well as the strength, by Sykes' hydro-meter, of the different samples.—G.H.B., 27/10/81, B.C. The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

[Enclosure.]

Analysis of Spirit.

No.	Description.	Analysis.
1	Rum, 25·7 u.p.	Alcohol 35·5 % = 74 proof spirit. Small traces of lead, also burnt sugar and acetic acid; no mineral acids or metals (except the trace of lead), tobacco, or picrotoxia ( <i>Cocculus indicus</i> ).
2	Pale brandy, 15·2 u.p.	Alcohol 41 % = 84·8 proof spirit. Contained sugar, much tannin, and acetic acid; no mineral acids or metals. Evidently a made-up article.
3	Whisky, 5·9 u.p.	Alcohol 46 % = 94·15 proof spirit. Appears to have been gin converted into whisky. Contained tannin and small quantity of sugar; no metals or mineral acids.
4	Dark brandy, 3·1 o.p.	Alcohol 51 % = 103·14 proof spirit. Contained tannin and burnt sugar; no metals, mineral acids, tobacco, or picrotoxia.
5	Pale brandy, 5·7 o.p.	Alcohol 51 % = 105 proof spirit. Contained sugar, tannin, and acetic acid; no metals or mineral acids; made-up article.
6	Rum, 33·2 o.p.	Alcohol 69 % = 133 proof spirit. Lead in traces, and much burnt sugar; no mineral acids or metals (other than the trace of lead).
7	Rum, 28·5 o.p.	Alcohol 66 % = 128·5 proof spirit. Much burnt sugar; no metals, mineral acids, tobacco, or picrotoxia.
8	Pale brandy, 13·2 u.p.	Alcohol 42 % = 86 proof spirit. Contained sugar and tannin; possessed a disagreeable odour, and appears to have been made up from spirit obtained from colonial wine; slight trace of copper, no other metal; no mineral acids.
9	Whisky, 9·2 o.p.	Alcohol 54·5 % = 108 proof spirit. Contained fusel-oil; no metals or mineral acids.
10	Whisky, 8·4 o.p.	Alcohol 54 % = 108 proof spirit. No metals or mineral acids.
11	Whisky, 2·2 o.p.	Alcohol 50·5 % = 102 proof spirit. Contains fusel-oil; no metals or mineral acids.
12	Dark brandy, 17 u.p.	Alcohol 40 % = 82·9 proof spirit. Contained sugar and burnt sugar; no tobacco, picrotoxia, metals, or mineral acids.
13	Rum, 6 u.p. ...	Alcohol 46·5 % = 95 proof spirit. Contained decoction of prunes, strongly acid (acetic acid and fixed organic acid); no mineral acids, metals, tobacco, or picrotoxia.
14	Pale brandy, 30·5 u.p.	Alcohol 33 % = 69·5 proof spirit. Contained tannin and burnt sugar, bad odour, traces of zinc and copper. Apparently made from colonial wine.
15	Dark brandy, 19 u.p.	Alcohol 39 % = 84 proof spirit. Contained burnt sugar and acetic acid; no mineral acids, tobacco, or picrotoxia; strong traces of copper.
16	Rum, 26·6 u.p.	Alcohol 35 % = 73·4 proof spirit. Contained burnt sugar; no mineral acids, tobacco, or picrotoxia.
17	Pale brandy, 13·2 u.p.	Alcohol 42 % = 86·8 proof spirit. Large quantity tannin; no mineral acids; slight traces of zinc and copper.
18	Rum, 27·6 u.p.	Alcohol 34·5 % = 72·4 proof spirit. Contained decoction of prunes; strongly acid (acetic and fixed organic acids); no mineral acids, tobacco, or picrotoxia; slight trace of copper.
19	Rum, 7·7 u.p.	Alcohol 45 % = 92·33 proof spirit. No metals or mineral acids; no tobacco or picrotoxia; acetic acid.
20	Pale brandy, 18 u.p.	Alcohol 39·5 % = 82·3 proof spirit. No mineral acids or metals; contained much sugar and tannin; made-up article.
21	Whisky, 24·3 u.p.	Alcohol 36 % = 75·2 proof spirit. No mineral acids or metals; contained fusel-oil.
22	Dark brandy, 29·6 u.p.	Alcohol 33·5 % = 70·4 proof spirit. No mineral acids or metals; contained less burnt sugar than most samples, probably owing to its dilution, much water having been added; no tobacco or picrotoxia.
23	Pale brandy, 19·9 u.p.	Alcohol 38·5 % = 80·12 proof spirit. No mineral acids or metals.
24	Whisky, 3·1 o.p.	Alcohol 51 % = 103·15 proof spirit. No mineral acids or metals; slight trace of fusel-oil.
25	Rum, 14·3 u.p.	Alcohol 41·5 % = 85·7 proof spirit. Flavoured with a decoction of prunes, contained fusel-oil, strongly acid (acetic and organic acids); no mineral acids, metals, tobacco, or picrotoxia; a fairly good rum, except a slight trace of copper.
26	Dark brandy, 19·0 u.p.	Alcohol 39 % = 81·08 proof spirit. Coloured with burnt sugar; no mineral acids, metals, tobacco, or picrotoxia.

Analysis of Spirit—*continued.*

No.	Description.	Analysis.
27	Whisky, 0.5 o.p.	Alcohol, 49.5 % = 81.48 proof spirit. Contained a small quantity of fusel-oil; no mineral acids or metals.
28	Whisky, 6.6 o.p.	Alcohol, 53 % = 106.64 proof spirit. Contained a small quantity of fusel-oil; no mineral acids or metals.
29	Pale brandy, 18.0 u.p.	Alcohol, 39.5 % = 82.03 proof spirit. Contained tannin and sugar; no mineral acids or metals; a made-up article.
30	Dark brandy, 24.8 u.p.	Alcohol, 36 % = 75.27 proof spirit. Contained sugar and burnt sugar, strongly acid (acetic acid); no mineral acids, metals, tobacco, or picrotoxia.

Alcohol by weight.

CHAS. WATT,  
Government Analyst.

EXTRACT of letter from J. K. Waters, Inspector of Liquors, Melbourne. Results of Experiments on Sydney Liquors, made on 5th September, 1881.

Description.	No. of samples.	Analysis.
Brandy .....	Two samples.....	Consists of colonial low wines produced by first distillation of vineyard wash, cleaned apparently by animal charcoal, coloured and flavoured by essence of cognac. All contained a solution of sulphate of copper (bluestone), highly deleterious. Contained vitriol and bluestone.
Whisky .....	Three samples .....	
Rum .....	Two samples.....	

Melbourne, 9th September, 1881.

J. K. WATERS,  
Inspector of Liquors, &c.

## No. 9.

## The Government Analyst to The Chief Inspector of Distilleries.

Sir,

31 October, 1881.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th instant, containing a copy of a memo. from the Hon. the Treasurer, having reference to my analytical report respecting the thirty samples of spirituous liquors received from you.

It was my intention to submit a few observations upon the reports as soon as the entire work was completed, but it is perhaps better that I should do so now. In the first place, I have to state that in no case has any article been detected so obviously "injurious to health" as to enable me to recommend a prosecution under the Act of 1879. At the same time the construction of that Act, and the remote effects of made-up and inferior liquors, may be regarded more as legal and medical questions than chemical ones. In the second place, I have to observe that by far the greater portion of the samples were inferior and made-up liquors, and some of them may even be described as bad—made from imperfectly rectified spirits, &c., &c.; in fact some of them would disagree with the digestive organs like "turned beer," rancid butter, badly-prepared cocoa, and the like. The examination of the samples now under consideration has confirmed the results which I obtained some time ago in an investigation for the Police Department—namely, that as regards spirituous liquors this market is largely supplied with inferior and badly made-up compounds, but that—with the possible exception of some particular case—"noxious" or "pernicious" substances are not added either by the wholesale or retail dealers. And this is quite compatible with the statement that it is not easy to obtain even fairly good wines and spirits at the various public-houses and at the bars of hotels in this Colony. It is, perhaps, as well that I should mention that, in the extract from a letter furnished to me with your first communication upon this subject, certain persons unknown were charged with mixing with spirituous liquors, &c., certain well-known and highly-noxious substances, and this examination has had for its main object the determination whether or not any evidence could be obtained of such practices.

I have, &amp;c.,

CHAS. WATT,  
Government Analyst.

The Government Analyst. To be returned.—B.C., G.E., 9/8/82. Forwarded for the information of the Hon. the Finance Minister.—G.H.B., C.I.D., 1/11/81. B.C., The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade.

## No. 10.

## The Chief Inspector of Distilleries to The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Distilleries Department, Sydney, 1 November, 1881.

I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of an analysis by Mr. Watt of twelve samples of wine, particulars as to where obtained, &c., having been added.

Samples of beer and porter will now be submitted to him for examination.

I have, &amp;c.,

G. H. BARNEY, C.I.D.

RESULT

RESULT of an analysis by Mr. Chas. Watt on twelve samples of Wine submitted for examination by the Chief Inspector of Distilleries, &c.

No.	Description.	Spec. grav. of wine.	Spec. grav. of alcohol yielded.	Per-centage of absolute alcohol, by weight.	Per-centage of proof spirit.	Per-centage of acid.	Grains of acid per gallon.	Total of extract.	Remarks.
31	Port wine ..	1·0115	·9760	16·42	35·46	·48	326·0	9·70	Inferior articles; appear to have been made up.
32	do. ..	1·0084	·9780	14·75	31·99	·50	350·0	8·34	
33	Sherry ..	1·0183	·9780	14·77	25·50	·52	364·0	7·08	
34	do. ..	·9912	·9797	13·39	28·95	·67	469·0	8·10	Fairly good colonial sherry.
35	Port wine ..	1·0044	·9829	10·91	23·76	1·99	1,393·0	4·34	This article contained much acetic acid, and was more a vinegar than a wine. Inferior article; appears to have been made up.
36	do. ..	1·0102	·9784	14·42	31·22	·53	371·0	7·98	
37	Madeira ..	·9970	·9806	12·69	27·48	·48	336·0	5·62	These are all good sound wines.
38	Vin ordinaire ..	·9974	·9818	11·77	25·60	·75	525·0	4·48	
39	Claret ..	1·0052	·9828	11·00	23·87	·61	427·0	4·60	
40	Port wine ..	1·0031	·9753	17·00	36·61	·62	433·0	7·50	Very good.
41	Muscate ..	1·0102	·9798	14·00	30·26	·65	455·0	4·30	
42	do. ..	·9945	·9770	15·58	33·78	·52	364·0	4·10	

No foreign colouring matter or anything noxious was detected in any of these samples.

CHAS. WATT,  
Government Analyst.

No. 11.

The Chief Inspector of Distilleries to The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Distilleries Department, Sydney, 10 August, 1882.

In submitting for the information of the Honorable the Finance Minister, in a collected form, the accompanying returns, showing the result of examinations by the Government Analyst of certain liquors submitted to him by me, I avail myself of the occasion to set out the causes which led to the action taken.

In September of last year I received a letter from a gentleman who had been employed in the Excise Department, Melbourne, seeking an engagement under the Licensing Act of 1882, and enclosing an analysis made by him during a visit to Sydney of certain liquors—alleged to have been purchased here—showing highly deleterious ingredients. I immediately laid the matter before the Honorable the Treasurer, and, acting upon instructions, took steps to procure from various parts of the city and suburbs samples of spirits, wines, ales, and porter, for analysis by Mr. Watt.

It will be perceived that the analysis does not bear out the prevalent idea that the spirit sold in Sydney is adulterated with drugs, &c., injurious to public health; some objectionable properties are no doubt contained in certain of the samples, but those really deleterious appear in such small quantities—as far as these experiments go—that injury to health by their consumption is reduced to a minimum. No traces of mineral acids, tobacco, or picrotoxia (*Cocculus indicus*) have been found in any of the samples, the principal foreign agents used in sophistication being burnt sugar, tannin, and water.

The imported wines present a not very creditable analysis, being principally made-up articles; nothing noxious, however, was detected in any of them. The colonial wines show excellent qualities, all being reported by Mr. Watt as "good sound wines."

The ales and porter speak for themselves; the percentage of absolute alcohol in these liquors assimilates very closely to that contained in the ordinary English beers, namely, from 5% to 6%.

Before concluding my report, I desire to point out that the comparatively limited number of samples operated upon is due to the fact that, owing to incessant and urgent calls made upon him by other Departments, Mr. Watt was not able to devote as much time to my requirements as I could have wished.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE H. BARNEY,  
C.I.D., &c.

RETURN showing the results of an examination of thirty samples of spirits submitted to the Government Analyst by the Chief Inspector of Distilleries and Refineries.

No. of Sample.	Description.	Whence obtained—locality.	Mr. C. Watt's Analysis.
1	Rum .....	Market-street .....	Alcohol 35·5 % = 74 proof spirit; small traces of lead, also burnt sugar and acetic acid; no mineral acids or metals (except the trace of lead); no tobacco or picrotoxia ( <i>Cocculus indicus</i> ).
2	Pale brandy ...	George-street .....	Alcohol 41· % = 84·8 proof spirit; contains sugar, much tannin and acetic acid, evidently a made-up article; no mineral acids or metals.
3	Whisky .....	Park-street .....	Alcohol 46 % = 94·15 proof spirit. Appears to have been converted into whisky. Contained tannin and small quantity of sugar; no metals or mineral acids.
4	Dark brandy ...	Pitt-street .....	Alcohol 51 % = 103·14 proof spirit. Contained tannin and burnt sugar; no metals, mineral acids, tobacco, or picrotoxia.
5	Pale brandy ...	George-street North .....	Alcohol 51 % = 103·14 proof spirit. Contained sugar, tannin, and acetic acid; no metals or mineral acids; made-up article.

No. of Sample.	Description.	Whence obtained—locality.	Mr. C. Watt's Analysis.
6	Rum .....	George-street South .....	Alcohol 69 % = 133 proof spirit. Lead in traces, and much burnt sugar. No mineral acids or metals (other than the trace of lead).
7	Rum .....	Barrack-street .....	Alcohol 66 % = 128.5 proof spirit; much burnt sugar; no metals; mineral acids; tobacco or picrotoxia.
8	Pale brandy ...	Harris-street, Pyrmont ...	Alcohol 42 % = 86 proof spirit; contained sugar and tannin; possessed a disagreeable odour and appears to have been made up from spirit obtained from Colonial wine; slight trace of copper; no other metal; no mineral acids.
9	Whisky .....	George-street .....	Alcohol 54.5 % = 109 proof spirit; contained fusel-oil; no metals or mineral acids.
10	Whisky .....	Clarence-street .....	Alcohol 54 % = 108 proof spirit; no metals or mineral acids.
11	Whisky .....	Waterview Bay .....	Alcohol 50.5 % = 102 proof spirit; contains fusel-oil; no metals or mineral acids.
12	Dark brandy ...	Newtown .....	Alcohol 40 % = 82.9 proof spirit; contained sugar and burnt sugar; no tobacco; picrotoxia; metals or mineral acids.
13	Rum .....	Castlereagh-street .....	Alcohol 46.5 % = 95 proof spirit; contained decoction of prunes; strongly acid; acetic acid and fixed organic acid; no mineral acids, metals, tobacco, or picrotoxia.
14	Pale brandy ...	Bourke-street North .....	Alcohol 33 % = 69.5 proof spirit; contained tannin and burnt sugar; bad odour; traces of zinc and copper; apparently made from Colonial wine.
15	Dark brandy ..	King-street .....	Alcohol 39 % = 81.0 proof spirit; contained burnt sugar and acetic acid; no mineral acids, tobacco, or picrotoxia; strong traces of copper.
16	Rum .....	Margaret-street .....	Alcohol 35 % = 73.4 proof spirit; contained burnt sugar; no mineral acids, tobacco, or picrotoxia.
17	Pale brandy ...	Sussex-street .....	Alcohol 42 % = 86.8 proof spirit; a large quantity of tannin; no mineral acids; slight traces of zinc and copper.
18	Rum .....	Sussex-street .....	Alcohol 34.5 % = 72.4 proof spirit; contained decoction of prunes; strongly acid; acetic and fixed organic acid; no mineral acids, tobacco, or picrotoxia; slight trace of copper.
19	Rum .....	Haymarket .....	Alcohol 45 % = 92.33 proof spirit; no metals or mineral acids; no tobacco or picrotoxia; acetic acid.
20	Whisky .....	Glebe Road .....	Alcohol 36 % = 75.2 proof spirit; no mineral acids or metals; contained fusel-oil.
21	Pale brandy ...	Marrickville .....	Alcohol 39.5 % = 82.3 proof spirit; no mineral acids or metals; contained much sugar and tannin; made up article.
22	Dark brandy ..	Waterloo .....	Alcohol 33.5 % = 70.4 proof spirit; no mineral acids or metals; contained less burnt sugar than most samples, probably owing to its dilution, much water having been added; no tobacco or picrotoxia.
23	Pale brandy ...	Miller's Point .....	Alcohol 38.5 % = 80.12 proof spirit; no mineral acids or metals.
24	Whisky .....	George-street North .....	Alcohol 51 % = 103.15 proof spirit; no mineral acids or metals; slight trace of fusel-oil.
25	Rum .....	Castlereagh-street .....	Alcohol 41.5 % = 85.7 proof spirit; flavoured with decoction of prunes; contained rum fusel-oil; strongly acid (acetic and organic acids); no mineral acids, metals, tobacco, or picrotoxia. A fairly good rum, except a slight trace of copper.
26	Dark brandy ...	York-street .....	Alcohol 39 % = 81.08 proof spirit; coloured with burnt sugar; no mineral acids, metals, tobacco, or picrotoxia.
27	Whisky .....	Princes-street .....	Alcohol 39.5 % = 81.48 proof spirit; contained a small quantity of fusel-oil; no metals or mineral acids.
28	Whisky .....	Erskine-street .....	Alcohol 53 % = 106.64 proof spirit; contained a small quantity of fusel-oil; no mineral acids or metals.
29	Pale brandy ...	Clarence-street .....	Alcohol 39.5 % = 82.03 proof spirit; contained tannin and sugar; a made-up article; no mineral acids or metals.
30	Dark brandy ...	King-street .....	Alcohol 36 % = 75.27 proof spirit; contained sugar and burnt sugar; strongly acid (acetic acid); no mineral acids, metals, tobacco, or picrotoxia.

Alcohol by weight.]

RETURN showing the results of an examination of twelve samples of Wines submitted to the Government Analyst by the Chief Inspector of Distilleries and Refineries.

No. of Sample.	Description.	Whence obtained. Locality.	Specific gravity of wine.	Specific gravity of alcohol yielded.	Percentage of absolute alcohol by weight.	Percentage of proof spirit.	Percentage of acid.	Grains of acid per gallon.	Total percentage of extract.	Mr. C. Watt's remarks.
31	Port wine .....	George-street .....	1.0115	.9760	16.42	35.46	.48	326.0	9.70	} Inferior articles. Appear to have been made up.
32	" .....	Market-street .....	1.0084	.9780	14.75	31.99	.50	350.0	8.34	
33	Sherry .....	King-street .....	1.0183	.9818	11.77	25.50	.52	364.0	7.03	
34	" .....	Castlereagh-street .....	.9912	.9797	13.39	28.95	.67	469.0	3.10	} Fairly good Colonial sherry. This article contains much acetic acid. More a vinegar than a wine.
35	Port wine .....	King-street .....	1.0044	.9829	10.91	23.76	1.99	1393.0	4.34	
36	" .....	" .....	1.0102	.9784	14.42	31.22	.53	371.0	7.98	} Inferior article. Appears to have been made up.
37	Colonial wine ...	Market-street .....	1.0028	.9806	12.69	27.48	.48	336.0	5.62	} These are all good sound wines.
38	" .....	Oxford-street .....	.9979	.9818	11.77	25.50	.75	525.0	4.48	
39	" .....	King-street .....	.9974	.9828	11.00	23.87	.61	427.0	4.60	
40	" .....	Circular Quay ...	1.0052	.9753	17.00	36.61	.62	433.0	7.50	
41	" .....	Pitt-street .....	1.0031	.9798	14.00	30.26	.65	455.0	4.30	
42	" .....	" .....	.9945	.9770	15.58	33.78	.52	364.0	4.10	} Very good.

No foreign colouring matter nor anything noxious was detected in any of these samples.

RETURN showing the results of an examination of eleven samples of Ale and Porter submitted to the Government Analyst by the Chief Inspector of Distilleries and Refineries.

No.	Description.	Whence obtained— locality.	Specific gravity of its own bulk of spirit yielded by distillation.	Absolute alcohol by weight.	Total extract.	Total ash.	Remarks.
43	Porter .....	Surry Hills.....	·9940	3·61 %	5·70 %	0·92 %	These samples have been examined for all ordinary metals, picROTOXIA, nicotine, and other injurious substances; also for salt, which it has been asserted is sometimes added in sufficient quantities to produce thirst. In no case has any article been detected which can be described as injurious or pernicious. All the beers have been brewed from mixtures of malt and artificial sugar, such as glucose or saccharum, and may be described as fairly good beverages. In samples 49 and 50 a small quantity of salicylic acid has been added to preserve the beers. This article is used in small quantities in Europe, and no exception (so far as I can learn) has been taken to it by medical authorities.
44	Ale .....	" .....	·9892	6·62 "	5·30 "	0·20 "	
45	" .....	Paddington .....	·9930	4·00 "	3·54 "	0·133 "	
46	Porter .....	" .....	·9890	6·57 "	9·82 "	0·279 "	
47	Ale .....	Elizabeth-street .....	·9890	6·57 "	3·17 "	0·17 "	
48	Porter .....	" .....	·9906	5·50 "	6·80 "	0·274 "	
49	" .....	Castlereagh-street ...	·9920	4·63 "	5·05 "	0·265 "	
50	Ale .....	Waverley .....	·9893	7·03 "	4·82 "	0·218 "	
51	Porter .....	" .....	·9890	6·57 "	6·83 "	0·336 "	
52	Ale .....	Pyrmont .....	·9887	6·80 "	5·66 "	0·239 "	
53	" .....	George-street West...	·9890	6·57 "	2·95 "	0·143 "	

### No. 12.

The Government Analyst to The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

14 August, 1882.

As I have examined a considerable number of samples of wine, spirits, and beer, forwarded to me by the Chief Inspector of Distilleries, in consequence of instructions received from the Honorable the Treasurer, I now do myself the honor to submit a few observations partly based upon the results which I have from time to time furnished to your Department. I should state that I had previously examined many samples of "spirituous liquors" for the Inspector-General of Police, and that during the time that the samples were being examined for the Treasury Department I was also being furnished with samples by Sub-Inspector Lenthal for the Department of Justice. These examinations have had for their chief object the determination whether or not certain poisonous, noxious, or deleterious substances are contained in the various liquors supplied by publicans.

The public statements with reference to this subject are of two kinds:—

1st.—That the dealers *add* to the liquors they sell matters which are poisonous, noxious, or deleterious.

2nd.—That a considerable portion of the fluids sold consists of "white spirit" flavoured, with the addition in the cases of brandy and rum of burnt sugar as a colouring agent.

The first statement I have satisfied myself is, so far as Sydney and its suburbs are concerned, without foundation. Nevertheless it is probable that there may be isolated cases of such practices. The second statement is fact, not only here but in every other country. Alcoholic spirit is naturally colourless; and all the "grog" sold is "white spirit" flavoured, and, as before stated, with reference to brandy and rum, coloured.

Again, referring to the first statement, I should mention that I have not found a single case in which any one of the matters prohibited by the Act of 1881, and others not named in that Act, have been added. I have occasionally detected traces of copper and lead, but only such as might easily be derived from the utensils through which the spirit had passed.

It is my duty to state that a large proportion of the articles which I have examined were of inferior quality—and some very inferior; and in this remark I do not exclude some which I believe to have been imported, and which I am informed have secured public confidence. By these remarks I mean that some of the "spirituous liquors" have been prepared from badly rectified spirit, have not been properly "matured," have had an excessive quantity of burnt sugar as a colouring agent added to them, and the flavouring matters have not been skilfully applied. The articles have also, as a general rule, been liberally watered. I am often asked whether the articles supplied by publicans in this Colony contain anything "injurious to health." A little consideration will show that this is a very wide question, and one which I very much doubt whether I am justified in answering in any authoritative way; especially when that answer may be used in a legal sense as connected with the construction to be put upon the words employed in an Act of Parliament. I know from an experience of many years that few persons can take any notable quantity of alcoholic fluids with impunity, and a less number with advantage; and that those numbers are much diminished when the articles partaken of have been recently and carelessly prepared from crude alcoholic spirit, even though the fluids may not have had anything added to them which I could in a Court of Justice describe as poisonous, noxious, or deleterious. From a somewhat intimate knowledge of the character of the "spirituous liquors" generally retailed here—both home-made and imported—I would strongly recommend their use to be avoided as much as possible, and that they be regarded more as things of limited use than as articles of daily, and I fear often of hourly, consumption.

As regards the various samples of beer which have been supplied to me by the Chief Inspector of Distilleries, I have to state that they were all of fair quality—perhaps as good as can be expected, now that these fluids are brewed from malt and some other saccharine substance, such as glucose, &c.

In conclusion, I think that I ought to state that I have had the honor to submit a memo. to the Department of Justice upon the subject of this letter, as I have been informed that since the Act of 1881 the question of the quality of articles supplied by publicans is in charge of that Department.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. WATT,

Government Analyst.

Read. Have all papers in this matter prepared, with a view to their being laid before Parliament.—  
J.W., 15/8/82.





1882.

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

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**LANDS GRANTED TO AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY.**  
(PETITION—RESIDENTS OF LIVERPOOL PLAINS AND NORTHERN DISTRICTS.)

*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 24 August, 1882.*

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

The humble Petition of the undersigned Residents of Liverpool Plains and the Northern Districts,—  
SHOWETH :—

1. That your Petitioners are deeply interested in the opening of roads through the lands granted to the Australian Agricultural Company known as Warrah and as the Goonoo Goonoo Station.

2. That your Petitioners have heard that a Select Committee of your Honorable House, appointed on the 8th day of July last to inquire into and report upon the necessity for opening roads through and making reserves on the lands granted to the Australian Agricultural Company in New South Wales, have reported to your Honorable House in favour of making such roads and reserves.

3. That your Petitioners believe that the roads recommended to be opened by Mr. District-Surveyor Dewhurst, and the reserves to be made, are urgently required in the interests of the public.

4. That your Petitioners believe that the making of such roads will promote settlement and greatly benefit all settlers in the Northern Districts.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will take into your consideration the Report of your Select Committee and adopt the same.

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

[ *Here follow 97 signatures* ]

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A similar Petition was received :—

On 25th August, from Residents of Liverpool Plains and Northern Districts; 42 signatures.

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1882.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## LANDS GRANTED TO THE AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY.

(PETITION OF JESSE GREGSON AGAINST ADOPTION OF REPORT FROM SELECT COMMITTEE ON.)

*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 30 August, 1882.*

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

The humble Petition of Jesse Gregson, of Newcastle, General Superintendent of the Australian Agricultural Company,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

1. That your Petitioner is the Agent and Attorney for the Australian Agricultural Company, and their representative in this Colony.

2. That a Select Committee of your Honorable House was recently appointed with power to send for persons, papers, and plans, to inquire into and report upon, the necessity for opening roads through, and making reserves on, the lands granted to the Australian Agricultural Company in the Colony of New South Wales.

3. That the Committee, after taking evidence, agreed to the following report, viz. :—

“Your Committee would direct your attention to the fact that by a Crown grant, dated the 20th of November, 1847, under the hand of Sir Charles Augustus Fitzroy, then Governor of the Colony, 464,640 acres of land situated in the county of Gloucester, 249,600 acres situated in the county of Buckland, and 313,298 acres situated in the county of Parry, were granted to the Australian Agricultural Company, free of all conditions and reservations.

“Your Committee having examined the witnesses named in the list (whose evidence will be found appended hereto) have come to the conclusion that the Government should open up the several roads through the lands of the Australian Agricultural Company, known as Warrah, situated in the county of Buckland, and also through the lands of the Peel River Land and Mineral Company, known as Goonoo Goonoo (and formerly granted to the A. A. Company), situated in the county of Parry, as recommended by Mr. District Surveyor Dewhurst, in the evidence given by him.

“Your Committee think it desirable that in opening up the roads so recommended by Mr. Dewhurst, the Government should also resume sufficient land for the purpose of reserves for camping, and for the purpose of allowing stock to pass on such roads, as suggested by Mr. Dewhurst.

“(Signed)

JOSEPH P. ABBOTT,

Chairman.

No. 3 Committee Room, Sydney, 12th December, 1881.”

4. That the recommendation of Mr. District Surveyor Dewhurst, referred to in the report, so far as it applies to the Australian Agricultural Company's Warrah Estate, was to the effect that the following roads are required through the estate, viz. :—

- Evid. p. 43  
App. A 2  
Evid. p. 20  
Ans. 670.  
Evid. p. 48  
App. A 2
- No. 1.—Black Creek to Willow-tree Railway Station; distance, 33 miles; width, 1.50 chains; (subsequently Mr. Dewhurst proposes width 3.00 chains). Sidings, 33 in number, each 5.00 x 1.00 chains.
- No. 2.—From proposed road No. 1 to Doughboy Village, &c.; distance, 9 miles; width, 1.00 chain.
- No. 3.—From reserve No. 499 to Black Creek; distance, 7 miles; width, 1.50 chains. Sidings, 6 in number, each 5.00 x 1.00 chains.
- No. 4.—Yarramanbah Creek to proposed road No 1; distance, 4½ miles; width, 1.00 chain. Reserve, 5 acres, at junction of Roads.
- No. 5.—Macdonald's Creek to proposed road, No. 1; distance, 4 miles; width, 1.00 chain. Reserve, 5 acres, at junction of roads.
- No. 6.—Warrah Creek to proposed road No. 2; distance, 7½ miles; width, 1.50 chains. Sidings, 6 in number, each 5.00 x 1.00 chains.
- No. 7.—From junction of proposed roads, Nos. 6 and 2, to the Company's north boundary; distance, 8 miles; width, 1.50 chains. Sidings, 7 in number, each 5.00 x 1.00 chains.
- No. 8.—Road from Miller's Creek to parish of Telford. Sidings, 13 in number, each 5.00 x 2.00 chains. Reserve, 5 acres, at intersection of this road with proposed road No. 1.

App. A 2  
Nos. 9 & 10.  
Evid. p. 4  
a. 141

5. That Mr. District Surveyor Dewhurst estimates the cost of these proposals at upwards of £18,000, which estimate he explains, does not include any claim the Company may have for compensation for damage caused by severance.

6. That your Petitioner humbly prays for the attention of your Honorable House to the following comparisons of evidence taken before the Committee :—

FIRST—As to the advisability of the proposed resumptions.

Promoters' Witnesses.

Evid. p. 1  
a. 7 Mr. Dewhurst appears to have some doubts on this part of the subject, for he says, "I have come to the conclusion that there ought to be roads through it (the A. A. Company's Warrah grant), and reserves also, *only for the expense.*"

a. 9 "I should not like to say exactly where they should be taken, I know where they should have been taken."

p. 4.  
a. 130 Asked by a member of the Committee: "Do you think, as a general thing, that the necessity for opening these roads would justify the expenditure you say it would entail?" He replies, "I could not answer that question."

Evid. p. 9 Mr. Chas. Ivory, with special means of knowledge, appears to be fairly satisfied with present arrangements, for he says as to proposed road No. 1, "I think there is great necessity for a road there. There is a road on sufferance now."

a. 337  
a. 356 As to proposed roads Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, "I cannot say I have heard any complaints, we always had a road through the Company's land, and always made use of it in my time."

a. 347  
to  
a. 352 As to road No. 8, he thinks the road not wide enough, and that the proposed sidings are needed.

Evid. p. 12 Mr. UNDERWOOD thinks the proposed roads necessary, but although he has heard of complaints as to the necessity for them, he does not know if there is any truth in the complaints.

Evid. p. 16 Mr. A. LODER has heard frequent demands for these roads, and agrees with Mr. Dewhurst's suggestions as to proposed roads Nos. 1, 6, 7, and 8; has no knowledge, and cannot speak as to Nos. 3, 4, and 5.

a. 519  
a. 528  
a. 560 He thinks it would be convenient to the public to have roads established through the estate.

Evid. p. 19 Mr. R. WEAVER also thinks the roads are required, and gives instances of hardships having occurred for want of them. These statements are, however, flatly contradicted.

Compare—

Mr. Weaver p. 19, Ans. 624—628.	} {	Mr. Craik p. 32, Ans. 1120—1124.
		Mr. Craik p. 32, Ans. 1118—1119.
Mr. Weaver p. 19, Ans. 639—641.	} {	Mr. Fairbairn p. 36, Ans. 1281, 1282, 1283.

Evid. p. 42 Mr. A. J. STOPPS, in charge of the Roads Branch, Survey Office, produced a petition dated December, 1872, from the residents of the town of Murrurundi and Liverpool Plains praying that a road from Doughboy Hollow to the Company's west boundary, and one or more roads from south boundary to intersect the said road, should be resumed and proclaimed.

Evid. p. 36  
a. 1276 It is remarkable that with the single exception of Mr. Richard Weaver, not one of the persons who signed the petition came forward to give evidence before the Select Committee. There is evidence however that the extension of the Great Northern Railway, subsequent to the date of the petition, has entirely altered the circumstances.

Evid. p. 5  
a. 168 And Mr. Dewhurst seems to acknowledge the existence of a general state of apathy about the question.

SECOND—As to the necessity for taking these roads for the purpose of providing access for the Settlers between the Company's South Boundary and Liverpool Range.

Promoters' Witnesses.

Evid. p. 4  
a. 151  
a. 153  
a. 179 Mr. DEWHURST says it would not be easy to make a cattle road outside the Company's land along their south boundary. Cattle could be taken that way. There is a reserved road round the greater portion of the estate.

A. A. Companys' Witnesses.

Evid. p. 29 Mr. Jas. Rixon, while admitting roads to be necessary, says, "I believe they all use these roads now. If they were fenced it would take a great deal of money to keep them in repair. No amount of money the Government could give would keep these roads in repair."

Evid. p. 20 Mr. Daniel M'Grath, a selector, says, "I would rather have it as it is," and asked by the Chairman, "Would you still prefer having the road as it is?" replies: "Yes, rather than have it fenced in."

Evid. p. 31 Mr. E. C. Merewether, formerly General Superintendent for the Company, asked: "If these roads were fenced, would the public be any better off than they are now?" replies: "I am sure they would not;" and asked: "If the public requirements will be considered by the present arrangements?" replies: "Yes; as I know them."

Evid. p. 33 Mr. S. A. CRAIK, formerly the Company's Stock Superintendent, residing at Warrah, admitting that there should be a road from Black Creek towards the eastern boundary (equivalent to Mr. Dewhurst's proposal No. 2) says: "There is no need for any other road," and that if the proposed roads were fenced, the public would be in a great deal worse position than they are now. "There is no positive necessity for the branch roads proposed, looking at the small number of settlers there, the game would not be worth the candle."

Evid. p. 37 Mr. GEO. FAIRBAIRN, now Stock Superintendent for the Company, residing at Warrah, says: "I do not think the public would be any better off if the proposed roads were given and fenced." See also his answer, No. 1348; again, he says—"the road from Doughboy Hollow to Blackville will not be a benefit to the public if it is fenced, the only benefit they get from it now is the grass they get for their stock."

Evid. p. 24 Mr. S. M. SWIFT, part owner of Coomeo Coomeo Station, says, that the proposed roads Nos. 1 and 2 would be no service to him.

a. 814  
a. 843  
a. 851  
a. 852 All through his evidence he denies that any of the proposed roads would be of benefit for travelling stock purposes.

A. A. Company's Witnesses.

Evid. p. 33 M. S. A. CRAIK says there is no necessity for the proposed roads.

a. 1155  
a. 1169 Drays have gone over Warrah Creek Gap towards Scone.

He

Evid. p. 4  
a. 182 He is asked: "Bearing in mind that the A. A. Company are willing to give this track right through from Black Creek to Willow Tree, which would get rid of any claims for severance of any kind; if a cattle track was taken along outside of the estate, this road, the one the Company are willing to give, would be sufficient for the other traffic, would it not?" And replies:  
a. 182 "Quite sufficient for the other traffic; but you  
a. 183 cannot take the cattle the other way, because the country is too rough. Cattle can cross the range at Miller's Creek Gap. They can get down the country, but cannot get to Murrurundi. There  
a. 192 are three gaps, one or other of which is open to  
a. 193 all cattle on the south boundary."  
a. 194  
a. 197

a. 204 As to the road proposed up Warrah Creek (proposals Nos. 6 and 7), the people affected by it have not a great distance to go, either to get to the cattle track on the one hand, or to the Willow Tree on the other.

a. 305 It is possible for stock or horsemen to get round from Mr. Manchee's Station to Quirindi by existing tracks without going through the Company's estate; but the route indicated is not available for fat stock, because of the roughness of the country for about three miles at the south-west corner of the estate. These three miles pass through Government land almost wholly.

Evid. p. 21  
a. 689 The road proposed from Clarke's Creek to Blackville (No. 3) would not be required if you could get round the south-west corner. The country there is not accessible.  
a. 690

Evid. p. 49  
App. C. 6 Compare with above evidence Mr. District Surveyor Dewhurst's letter to the Surveyor-General, dated 15th June, 1880, in which he states that a route indicated by the Stock Inspector from Moan Gap to Black Creek is suitable for travelling stock. After describing the course the route follows, he says the road proposed will do little damage to the portions, and a "capital stock road can be opened" for the public benefit.

Evid. p. 53  
a. 1160 Further to the westward Miller's Creek Gap is available.

a. 1162 The people living on Phillip's Creek could get round the south-west corner. [See also Mr. Craik's evidence, answers 1185 to 1196, p. 34.]

Evid. p. 38  
a. 1378  
to  
a. 1384 MR. GEORGE FAIRBAIRN also speaks of Warrah Creek Gap and Miller's Creek Gaps as outlets, though scarcely passable for drays.

Evid. p. 25  
a. 831 MR. S. M. SWIFT, part owner of Coomoo Coomoo, applied for a travelling stock road round the A. A. Company's south-west corner, which he thinks would prove a most practicable route over the Moan Rock Gap. This road has been reported on favourably by the District Surveyor after inspection. [See also Report, Appendix C.]  
a. 843  
a. 859

Evid. p. 33  
a. 1162 MR. S. A. CRAIK, speaking of the same part of the district, says: "People could go round the south-west corner without trouble," although he admits it is steep—for about a mile, very steep—but it would not be an impracticable road for stock.  
a. 1163  
a. 1166

Evid. p. 38  
a. 1388  
a. 1390  
a. 1391 MR. GEORGE FAIRBAIRN states that though it would not be easy to make a road for a buggy round the south-west corner, sheep could be taken that way at the present time.

THIRD—As to the number of persons and the value of the traffic interested in the Roads proposed.

Promoters' Witnesses.

Evid. p. 2 & 3 MR. DEWHURST details the number of settlers, resident landholders, living between the Company's south boundary and Liverpool Rangs, as follows:—

a. 78	Parish of Moan	...	...	51
a. 84	„ Yarramanbah	...	...	23
a. 91	„ Towarri	...	...	18
	Total, resident landholders	...	...	92

App. A. 2  
p. 46

Or say 276 persons.

In the same Appendix MR. DEWHURST gives an estimate of the traffic anticipated for the different proposed roads.

p. 43	No. 1. Station supplies	...	300 tons
	Wool	...	400 „
p. 45	No. 4. Produce of Parish of Moan—		
	Wool	...	28 tons
	Fat Sheep	...	1,000
	Wheat	...	4,000 bushels
	Merchandise and Stores	...	15 tons
p. 45	No. 5. Produce of Parish of Yarramanbah—		
	Wool	...	30 tons
	Fat Sheep	...	1,000
	Wheat	...	2,400 bushels
p. 45	No. 6. Produce of Parish of Towarri—		
	Wool	...	50 tons
	Sheep	...	1,000
	Wheat	...	2,000 bushels

A. A. Company's Witnesses.

Evid. p. 26  
and 27. MR. JAMES RIXON, who knows Liverpool Plains intimately, and has for three successive years collected the Electoral Rolls and Stock and Crop returns, states the population of the whole of the district lying between the Company's south boundary and Liverpool Range as follows:—

	Families.	Persons.
a. 875 a. 876 a. 888 a. 889 a. 899, 900	Cattle Creek, Phillip's Creek, and Yarramanbah Creek	11 50 to 60
	Yarramanbah Creek and Miller's Creek	10 60
	Jack's Creek and Warrah Creek	5 17
	Total	26 137

Total, 137 persons, including servants and children.

This witness has known the district for thirteen years, and is confident that all the wheat grown there during the last ten years has not been more than one crop from 5 acres. "No wheat at all has been grown this year on the south side of Warrah."

Evid. p. 29  
a. 1010  
a. 1011 MR. DANIEL M'GRATH, a selector, living for the last twelve or thirteen years in the head of Warrah Creek (i.e., parish of Towarri), states that he once grew wheat, less than an acre. His neighbours, Bree and Montgomery, have also grown a "little," but none this year. No.

## No. 7. Estimated traffic—

App. A. 2  
p. 46

Sheep	...	...	...	15,000
Cattle	...	...	...	5,000
Horsemen	...	...	...	100

Compare with figures above quoted. Mr. Dewhurst's note at foot of Schedule No. 1, Appendix, A 2.

The above figures amount to a total yield of wheat from the three parishes named, of 8,400 bushels per annum.

Yet in the note to Schedule No. 1, he says, "Moan, Yarramanbah, and Towarri produce about 3,000 bushels of wheat."

Evid. p. 31 MR. E. C. MEREWETHER says that old Mr. Sevil cultivated when he first selected, "but of late it has been one year a crop, and the next year nothing." "There has been little cultivation carried on so far as my knowledge goes."

Evid. p. 33 MR. S. A. CRAIK had never heard of any wheat being grown on the ground between the Company's south boundary and the range.

Evid. p. 36 MR. GEORGE FAIRBAIRN never heard of a bushel of wheat being grown between the Company's south boundary and the top of the range.

Evid. p. 35 As to the dray traffic on the Sufferance track, Black Creek to Doughboy Hollow, Mr. Fairbairn, the Company's Stock Superintendent, arrives at its extent from the numbers of camping tickets issued. He states it as follows:—During 1877, 210 teams passed to and fro. At the end of 1877, the Great Northern Railway was extended to Quirindi, and the traffic on the Black Creek track began to fall off.

Evid. p. 35	In 1878	...	...	92 teams passed
a. 1264	In 1879	...	...	62 do.
a. 1267	In 1880	...	...	60 do.
a. 1268				

a. 1271 These figures include the traffic to and from the country lying between the Company's south boundary and Liverpool Range, which traffic he estimates at 20 teams in a year. The remainder of the traffic comes from settlers about Blackville and Yarraman. Since 1877, the traffic from and to stations west of Blackville, goes to Quirindi Railway Station.

Evid. p. 39 As to traffic other than dray traffic, he states a. 1424 "there are perhaps fifty buggies and spring carts a year" using the track.

## FOURTH—As to the facilities afforded by the Company to the public.

## Promoters' Witnesses.

Evid. p. 4 MR. DEWHURST understands that the ninety-two a. 159 people for whom these roads are to be made are now allowed to come across the Warrah estate under certain conditions.

Evid. p. 9 MR. CHAS. IVORY says "We always had a road a. 360 through the Company's land, and always made use of it, in my time. I could not say that I heard any complaints."

Evid. p. 17 MR. A. LODER says the road from Blackville to a. 563 Murrurundi has been in existence for 35 years, though not always open. He believes that when a. 564 an application was made it was usually granted, a. 565 but there were times when it was not granted.

## A. A. Company's Witnesses.

Evid. p. 29 MR. RIXON, being asked "If such roads were a. 987 made, would it not afford much greater facilities for getting produce to market than the people have now?" replies: "I believe they all use these roads now."

a. 991 Again, "I have always understood that they (the settlers) passed through," with their drays.

Evid. p. 29 MR. D. McGRATH has "never had any difficulty a. 1003 in getting backwards and forwards with his cattle, a. 1006 by asking permission." Had declined to sign a a. 1008 petition to get roads opened because he prefers to have the roads as they are. "Prefers to have the road as it is rather than have it fenced in."

Evid. p. 30 MR. E. C. MEREWETHER says that in his time a. 1044 wheeled vehicles, or persons riding, could use the Black Creek track. As to teams—a nominal a. 1046 charge was made for permission to camp and turn a. 1047 out. The teamsters were permitted to turn out a. 1048 their cattle unrestrictedly at points where there was water. Their convenience was considered.

a. 1055 Had upon one occasion called upon Mr. Farnell, then Minister for Lands, and offered to give the a. 1056 public a road along the Black Creek track conditionally that it was fenced; also offered to give a road down each of the Creeks to intersect the a. 1057 Black Creek road, but only the main Black Creek road was to be fenced.

p. 31 The extension of the railway northwards has a. 1090 since rendered these roads less necessary. There a. 1091 is less need for them now than there was. The a. 1093 people are well considered by present arrangements.

MR.

vid. p. 32  
a. 1125 to  
a. 1150  
Evid. p. 32  
MR. S. A. CRAIK states that when the company fenced the Warrah estate, an accommodation paddock was provided for the teamsters using the Black Creek track. The public, however, never used it because a nominal charge was sought to be imposed, and they were allowed to camp elsewhere on the estate free of charge.

a. 1152  
"Supposing that the officers of the Company treat the public as at the time I was there under Mr. Merewether, the public would be better off without the proposed roads, better off with the roads as they are."

a. 1154  
As to the road from Black Creek to Doughboy Hollow, the public would require it to be fenced for travelling stock.

a. 1173  
The Company have, I consider, given them (the settlers between the Company's south boundary and Liverpool Range) great consideration.

a. 1180  
a. 1181  
"My practice when at Warrah was to allow small settlers to bring both cattle and sheep through on sufferance."

p. 4  
a. 1203  
The reason the settlers have not reached their market at Scone is that the Company has been very lenient with them and allowed them to do pretty much as they liked. They would be nearer Maitland and Newcastle at Scone than at Doughboy Hollow by 20 miles.

Evid. p. 35  
a. 1248 to  
a. 1250  
a. 1249  
MR. GEORGE FAIRBAIRN explains that the system at present in force for issuing camping tickets. The teamsters have expressed satisfaction with the arrangement.

a. 1270  
Since the railway was extended to Quirindi the greater part of the traffic from and to places west of Blackville goes to Quirindi by preference.

a. 1305  
a. 1308  
a. 1310  
a. 1311  
a. 1314  
a. 1315  
a. 1316  
The people living between the Company's south boundary and Liverpool Range are permitted to take their stock to market through the Company's estate on making application. Permission has frequently been sent by letter through the post. I never refused permission to one of these people when they applied for it, and before I took charge I do not remember hearing of any person living near the range being refused permission to take stock through the run. With drays, they are allowed to travel down the creeks to the Black Creek track, and along it on the terms on which carriers use that track. If they require to camp they obtain tickets from the gatekeeper, or, where there is no gatekeeper living near, special facilities for getting tickets have been afforded.

FIFTH—As to complaints of ill-treatment imposed by the Company upon persons using the accommodation roads.

Promoters' Witnesses.

Evid. p. 11  
a. 378  
a. 381  
a. 383  
Mr. J. P. ABBOTT, Chairman of the Committee, states an instance of hardship which occurred to a man named Montgomery. He does not know the facts to be as he states them, but believes what he is told.

Evid. p. 11  
a. 390  
Mr. ABBOTT also mentions the case of a Mr. Swift, of Coomoo Coomoo, whom the Company prevented taking stock through the estate.

Evid. p. 13  
a. 433  
Mr. UNDERWOOD says he has heard people complaining about their stock, but does not know if there is any truth in the complaints. He is then asked, "Living where you do you would have been in the way of hearing of cases of the kind if they existed?" and replies, "I have heard of people being summonsed for not shutting the gates and so on, and of their being brought back again."

A. A. Company's Witnesses.

Evid. p. 37  
a. 1318 to  
a. 1325  
MR. GEORGE FAIRBAIRN explains this case, and it will be seen on reading his evidence that whatever inconvenience there was, was occasioned by Montgomery's failing to obtain the usual permission for the team to pass through the estate, a permission he knew he could have obtained.

a. 1321  
a. 1408 to  
a. 1420  
Montgomery admitted to Mr. Fairbairn that he had made use of the case to bring pressure to bear on the Government.

Evid. p. 24  
a. 701  
a. 702  
MR. S. M. SWIFT, of Coomoo Coomoo, denies that this occurred. He never applied to the Company for permission, and the Company never refused it.

Evid. p. 17  
a. 555 Mr. A. LODER says: "I have heard of instances of people being refused permission to pass through, but I am not aware of any from my own knowledge."

Evid. p. 19  
a. 613 Mr. RICHARD WEAVER has heard innumerable complaints as to the necessity for roads through the estate.

a. 624 Was himself threatened by one of the managers (Mr. Craik) to be pulled out of his buggy.

Evid. p. 19  
a. 630 When asked, "How do these people, the draymen, manage to get there now?" he says: "They have to chain their bullocks up at night, so that they shall not trespass. If they get off the road the Company's men will take them to the pound. I have known them to be chained up to the dray."

a. 640

Evid. p. 32  
a. 1124 Mr. CRAIK says he never stopped Mr. Weaver, and never thought of stopping him.

Evid. p. 32  
a. 1113 Mr. CRAIK does not believe that this alleged occurrence ever took place. He would have been likely to hear of it if it had.

Evid. p. 36  
a. 1261 Mr. FAIRBAIRN never heard of it, and does not believe it ever occurred. "I do not think it could have occurred during the last eleven years without my knowledge."

a. 1232

SIXTH—As to the damage the proposed roads would cause to the A. A. Company.

Promoters' Witnesses.

A. A. Company's Witnesses.

Evid. p. 3  
a. 110 Mr. DEWHURST says: "The opening of these roads would do the A. A. Company's estate a vast injury—immense injury. They would be very injurious to the interests of the Company," and he a. 121 explains his reason for so thinking.  
a. 138 to 140

Evid. p. 10  
a. 303 Mr. ABBOTT says: "I think the cross roads would injure the Company, but I do not think the main road from Blackville to the Willow Tree would in any way injure the estate. The other roads would of course injure the Company's property."

Evid. p. 13  
a. 580 Mr. A. LODER says: "I do not think it would be a very serious loss to the Company. It would be a loss no doubt, rather an inconvenience than a loss, but it would be a great gain to the public."

Evid. p. 30  
a. 1053 Mr. MEREWETHER being asked: "Supposing these roads were granted and fenced, would it not greatly damage the property?" replies: "I have no doubt about it. It would cut the stock off from water. It would cost a large sum of money to make water. There are few springs about, and they cannot be relied on in dry seasons."

Evid. p. 32  
a. 1140 to Mr. CRAIK says the roads proposed down the a. 1143 creeks would be ruinous to the paddocks adjoining them, as they would cut off the water.

Evid. p. 37  
a. 1320 Mr. GEO. FAIRBAIRN thinks if these proposed a. 1332 to roads down the creeks were opened they would do a. 1340 the estate very great injury, and explains in what a. 1357 to way the injury would be most felt. He is cross-examined as to this.  
a. 1361

SEVENTH—As to the advantage to the public estate.

Promoters' Witnesses.

A. A. Company's Witnesses.

Evid. p. 3  
a. 119 Mr. DEWHURST says: "The opening of these roads would not promote settlement to any great extent now."

a. 120 Mr. Dewhurst continues, "All the best of the land has been sold."

App. A. 2  
No. 1. p. 44 In the Appendix to his evidence, Mr. Dewhurst states the area of land unalienated between the Company's south boundary and Liverpool Range.

	Unalienated Acres.
Parish of Moan ... ..	24,115
" Yarramambah ... ..	10,454
" Towarri ... ..	7,942

None of which is classed as agricultural.

Evid. p. 12  
a. 427 Mr. UNDERWOOD is asked whether he thinks the want of these roads has had a prejudicial effect upon the settlement of the Crown Lands in the vicinity of the Warrah estate, and replies, "No, I do not think so." Further asked, "Do you not think good roads would induce people to take up land?" he says: "If there were good land I think they would go for it, and chance the roads."  
a. 428

7. Your Petitioner submits to your Honorable House that the evidence completely fails to support the conclusion of the Committee that these proposed roads are either advisable or necessary. That the demand for them is not made, or even supported, by the people supposed to be principally interested in them; and that it rests on an entire misapprehension as to the value of the public interests concerned, or on vague and trumped up stories and complaints, of which the only instances particularly specified are shown to be untrue.

Your Petitioner therefore humbly prays that your Honorable House will be pleased to take the circumstances into consideration before adopting the Report of your Select Committee, and to grant your Petitioner leave to be heard by counsel at the Bar of the House in opposition to the adoption of the said Report.

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

JESSE GREGSON,  
General Superintendent A. A. Company.

Newcastle, 29th June, 1882.



1882.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LANDS GRANTED TO AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY.  
(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING PROPOSED ROADS.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 13 October, 1882.*

The Hon. Sir John Robertson, K.C.M.G., to J. Gregson, Esq.

*Re Roads through the A. A. Company's Estate, Warrah.*

Dear Mr. Gregson,

Sydney, 13 September, 1882.

I am willing to submit to Parliament an amendment on Mr. Abbott's motion for the adoption of the report on these roads to the effect that,—The road from Black Creek to Willow-tree, about 33 miles (1½ chains wide)—the road known as the cattle track, about 18 miles (1½ chains wide)—the road up Phillip Creek (from the road from Black Creek to Willow-tree) towards Moam Rock Gap, about 6 miles (1 chain wide), together with the Great Northern and the Cuerindi branch Roads as at present in use,—be conveyed by the Company to the Government free of compensation for severance or for the fee. The intent being that with respect to the necessary fencing the Government shall act with regard to these roads in the same way as they do with roads through other alienated lands of the Colony, that is to say, where the road passes through ground fenced then the Government pay for the erection of any necessary fence, but that when the land is unfenced the Government pay nothing.

The Company also to agree that in the event of other roads being required the Company shall be placed with regard to the creation of such roads in the same position as the holders of ordinary grants with regard to the powers given to the Government under the 2nd clause of the Act 4th William 4th No. 11.

I feel that the Company may rest assured that neither this Government nor any Government following it will use the power required from the Company to make roads, &c., as above in any way adverse to its interests, except upon the clearest demonstration of their desirability or necessity in the public interest.

I am, &c.,

JOHN ROBERTSON.

J. Gregson, Esq., to The Hon. Sir John Robertson, K.C.M.G.

Australian Agricultural Company, Newcastle, 19 September, 1882.

Dear Sir John Robertson,

I am duly in receipt of your letter of 13th instant received, stating the terms and conditions of the amendment you are willing to move in the Assembly upon the further consideration of Mr. J. P. Abbott's motion for adoption of the report of the Select Committee on lands granted to the Australian Agricultural Company.

2. With reference to the road from Blackville to Willow-tree, I would wish to remark that my consent to it was on the understanding that it was to be in lieu of the existing sufferance track from Blackville to Doughboy Hollow, and it will follow as a matter of course that as soon as the new line is fenced and open for traffic no further permission to use the sufferance track will be given.

3. Subject to this explanation I have much pleasure in assenting to the arrangement proposed as stated in your letter, presuming that in the fencing of the roads the necessary gates for the Company's use are to be provided at the expense of the Government.

4. If your amendment be adopted by the Assembly, and the Government should thereupon decide upon giving effect to it, I would respectfully beg that you will cause instructions to be given to the surveyor in whose hands the marking out of the lines may be placed, to consult as far as possible the wishes of the Company in regard to the same. They are of considerable length and will to a great degree involve modifications of the Company's existing subdivision fences, and it is for this reason that I should be glad if the interests of the Company as well as the public could be concurrently considered.

5. In reference to the conditions, that for the future the Company should agree to be dealt with under the provisions of 4 William 4 No. 11, the Government will I am sure have no difficulty in consenting to a stipulation, that in the event of the Act being exercised for the purpose of deviating or substituting other roads in lieu thereof, the original road in portion of road shall revert to the Company free of charge.

6. May I be permitted to suggest, that perhaps after all the easiest and best method of dealing with the matter would be for the Government to introduce a short Bill before Parliament to carry out the arrangement now agreed to.

I am, &c.,

JESSE GREGSON,

General Supt., A. A. Co.

The Hon. Sir John Robertson, K.C.M.G., to J. Gregson, Esq.

Sydney, 22 September, 1882.

My Dear Mr. Gregson,

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 19th instant, on the subject of roads through the A. A. Company's Estate (Warrah).

1. With reference to the road from Blackville to Willow-tree, what you write in your second paragraph is what I understood in our conversation previous to my writing to you on the 13th instant.

2. As to the Government providing gates for the Company's use, when the fencing off of the road (the opening of which you agree to) takes place, I must state that this would be going further than the Government have ever yet gone, and on reference to my letter before alluded to it will be seen that I referred to the practice in similar cases and suggested the same, and do not now consent to more.

3. As to your request, that the surveyor trusted with the marking out of the roads may be instructed to consult as far as possible the wishes of the Company in regard to the same, I may say that it is always the practice when taking a road through freehold land to do so, but of course though endeavouring to meet the views of freeholders, the Government reserve the right of final determination thereof.

With regard to the suggestion that the Government should introduce to Parliament a short Bill to carry out the arrangements which I suggested and which you have now agreed to, I prefer the arrangement I have suggested, and consider that the introduction or not of a Bill must be optional with the Government.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN ROBERTSON.

J. Gregson, Esq., to The Hon. Sir John Robertson, K.C.M.G.

Australian Agricultural Company, Newcastle, 26 September, 1882.

Dear Sir John Robertson,

Acknowledging your letter of 22nd instant, I would remind you, in reference to my request that gates may be allowed, that the practice adopted in similar cases involves I presume payment of compensation to the owners of the land taken for roads. In the present instance the Company are paid nothing, but are giving the land free of charge, on account of a resumption which cannot but be of damage to them, and for which they would be entitled, both legally and morally, to claim heavy compensation. Surely then the Government will do what in them lies, to prevent the roads being more than is unavoidable, a source of expense and inconvenience to the Company arising from the severance.

I am entirely in the hands of the Government as to the suggested Act of Parliament. My intention was to limit myself to throwing out a suggestion which the Government might adopt or not as they thought proper.

I am, &c.,

JESSE GREGSON,

General Supt., A. A. Co.

The Hon. Sir John Robertson, K.C.M.G., to J. Gregson, Esq.

Sydney, 28 September, 1882.

My Dear Mr. Gregson,

Your letter of the 26th instant is to hand. You are in error in supposing that compensation is given in similar cases of road proclamation through freehold land. To make a difference in favour of your Company would involve trouble, and I believe failure in obtaining a settlement. I feel sure therefore that you will waive further objection.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN ROBERTSON.

J. Gregson, Esq., to The Hon. Sir John Robertson, K.C.M.G.

Australian Agricultural Company, Newcastle, 30 September, 1882.

Dear Sir John Robertson,

On your assurance given, in your letter of 28th instant, that I am in error in supposing that compensation is given in similar cases of road proclamation through freehold land, I must waive my claim to have the gates provided at the expense of Government along the lines of road to which I have assented, on behalf of this Company. I therefore withdraw the claim accordingly.

I remain, &c.,

JESSE GREGSON,

General Supt., A. A. Co

1882.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

**ROAD TRUST ACCOUNTS.**

(FOR HALF-YEARS ENDED 30 JUNE AND 31 DECEMBER, 1881.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to the various Acts.

**SCHEDULE.**

NOS.		PAGE.
1 & 2.	South Head Roads ..... 11 Vict. No. 49, clause 6 .....	2
3 & 4.	Parramatta ..... 13 " " 41, " 19 .....	3
5 & 6.	Windsor ..... 18 " " 16 .....	4
7 & 8.	Richmond ..... 18 " " 16 .....	4 & 5
9 & 10.	Maitland ..... 17 " " 16, clause 23 .....	5

## ROAD TRUST ACCOUNTS.

## No. 1.

## COMMISSIONERS OF THE SOUTH HEAD ROADS TRUST.

Half-year ending 30th June, 1881.

Dr.

Cr.

RECEIPTS.				DISBURSEMENTS.			
1881.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 Jan.	To Balance last half-year .....		256 19 3	30 June	Salaries—		
31 Mar.	„ 3 months toll rents to date... 900 0 0				By Secretary and Surveyor, 6		
30 April	„ 1 „ „ ... 260 0 0				months.....		50 0 0
30 June	„ 2 „ „ ... 500 0 0				Miscellaneous—		
			1,660 0 0		„ Interest on debts, tools, and		
					sundries .....		235 18 8
					Old South Head Road—		
					„ Blue metal .....	331 2 9	
					„ Barrack reserve.....	6 0 2	
					„ Wages, ballast, &c. ....	501 15 6	
							838 18 5
					New South Head Road—		
					„ Blue metal .....	174 1 3	
					„ Wages, ballast, &c. ....	363 11 7	
							537 12 10
					„ Balance .....		254 9 4
			£ 1,916 19 3				£ 1,916 19 3

MEMO. :—Amount of debt due on mortgage of Tolls ..... £5,500 0 0

For the Commissioners, South Head Roads Trust,—

WM. WALLIS, Hon. Treasurer.

GERARD PHILLIPS, Secretary.

## No. 2.

## COMMISSIONERS OF THE SOUTH HEAD ROADS TRUST.

Half-year ending 31st December, 1881.

Dr.

Cr.

RECEIPTS.				DISBURSEMENTS.			
1881.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 July	To Balance last half-year .....		254 9 4	31 Dec.	Salaries—		
10 Aug.	„ Government grant towards				By Secretary and Surveyor .....		250 0 0
	roads .....	325 0 0			Miscellaneous—		
31 Dec.	„ Six months rents of tolls... 1,440 0 0				„ Interest on debt, tools, and		
			1,765 0 0		sundries .....		241 7 6
					Old South Head Road—		
					„ Blue metal .....	306 8 1	
					„ Wages, ballast, &c. ....	422 6 6	
							728 14 7
					New South Head Road—		
					„ Blue metal .....	302 17 10	
					„ Wages, ballast, &c. ....	470 18 4	
							773 16 2
					Watson's Bay Road—		
					„ Wages, ballast, &c. ....		17 7 7
					Balance .....		8 3 6
			£ 2,019 9 4				£ 2,019 9 4

For the Commissioners, South Head Roads Trust,—

WM. WALLIS, Hon. Treasurer.

GERARD PHILLIPS, Secretary.



## No. 5.

## WINDSOR ROAD TRUST.

THE Receipts and Expenditure of the Commissioners of the Windsor Road Trust, for the Half-year ended 30th June, 1881.

Dr.			Cr.		
1881.		£ s. d.	1881.	V	£ s. d.
1 Jan.	To Balance on hand, 31 December ultimo ...	46 12 2	9 Feb.	By paid W. Butler, repairs, Windsor Road 1	0 5 0
3 "	" Rent of Fitzroy Bridge tolls for December	12 11 8	9 "	" M. Neilson, advertising .....	1 8 6
8 Feb.	" " " January	26 15 0	9 "	" Spencer Bros., printing .....	0 6 0
8 Mar.	" " " February	26 15 0	31 Mar.	" Secretary, quarter's salary, &c. ....	6 12 6
8 April	" " " March ...	26 15 0	4 Apl.	" J. Holden, repairs, Bridge-street,	
9 May	" " " April ...	26 15 0		Windsor .....	7 4 0
8 June	" " " May .....	26 15 0	6 "	" " " .....	5 8 0
			6 "	" A. Turnbull, erecting toll-gate, &c. 7	16 10 0
			30 June	" Secretary, quarter's salary, &c. ....	6 10 0
				Balance on hand .....	148 14 10
		£ 192 18 10			£ 192 18 10

RICH. RIDGE,  
W. LINSLEY,  
THOMAS PRIMROSE,  
JOHN WOOD, } Commissioners.

## No. 6.

## WINDSOR ROAD TRUST.

ACCOUNT of Receipts and Expenditure of the Commissioners of the Windsor Road Trust, for the Half-year ended

Dr.			Cr.		
1881.		£ s. d.	1881.	V	£ s. d.
1 July	To Balance on hand .....	148 14 10	1 Aug.	By paid J. Hough, repairs to Windsor Road	
7 "	" Rent of Fitzroy Bridge tolls for June .....	26 15 0		and Richmond Road .....	3 15 0
9 Aug.	" " " July ...	26 15 0	30 Sept.	" Secretary, quarter's salary, &c. ....	6 12 6
8 Sept.	" " " August ...	26 15 0	11 Oct.	" A. W. Hobbs, sticking bills .....	0 2 6
10 Oct.	" " " September ...	26 15 0	11 "	" Fuller & Co. ....	0 7 6
7 Nov.	" " " October ...	26 15 0	11 "	" J. Maskey, repairs, Windsor and	
10 Dec.	" " " November	26 15 0		Richmond Road .....	2 0 0
			7 Nov.	" J. Teale, gravelling Windsor Road ...	3 7 0
			5 Dec.	" " on account .....	10 0 0
			5 "	" J. Hough, " " .....	5 0 0
			31 "	" J. Teale, " balance ...	14 3 1
			31 "	" J. Hough, " " .....	19 11 6
			31 "	" Fuller & Co., advertising .....	1 4 0
			31 "	" Geo. Pye, gravelling Richmond Road	25 16 8
			31 "	" Secretary, quarter's salary, &c. ....	6 10 0
				Balance on hand .....	210 15 1
		£ 309 4 10			£ 309 4 10

RICH. RIDGE,  
THOMAS PRIMROSE,  
W. LINSLEY,  
JOHN WOOD, } Commissioners.

WM. WALKER, Secretary.

## No. 7.

## RICHMOND ROAD TRUST.

THE Receipts and Expenditure of the Commissioners of the Richmond Road Trust for the Half-year ended

Dr.			Cr.		
1881.		£ s. d.	1881.	V	£ s. d.
1 Jan...	To Balance in hand, 31st December ult. ....	77 3 0	3 Feb...	By paid D. Handley, repairs Windsor and	
5 " ...	" Rent of Blacktown Road tolls for December	14 1 8		Richmond Road .....	9 14 0
2 Feb...	" " " January ..	16 15 0		" M. Power, do. and Cox's-lane 2	5 1 0
2 Mar...	" " " February	16 15 0		" J. Cashell, repairs Windsor-street,	
6 Apr...	" " " March ...	16 15 0		Richmond .....	11 14 0
6 May..	" " " April .....	16 15 0		J. Dunn, do. do. ....	14 1 3
1 June..	" " " May .....	16 15 0	2 Mar...	" T. Buckton, do. do. ....	13 19 0
				" M. Neilson, advertising .....	1 2 0
				" T. Buckton, repairs road Richmond	
				to bridge .....	12 0 0
			31 " ...	" Secretary, quarter's salary, &c. ...	7 17 3
			6 Apr...	" M. Power, repairs Blacktown Road	2 0 0
				" T. Buckton, repairs road Richmond	
				to bridge .....	18 10 0
			6 May..	" Do. do. ....	4 10 0
			30 June..	" Secretary, quarter's salary, &c. ....	8 0 6
				Balance in hand .....	66 19 8
		£ 174 19 8			£ 174 19 8

EDW. POWELL,  
JOSEPH ONUS,  
R. HILL DUCKER, } Commissioners.

No. 8.

## No. 8.

## RICHMOND ROAD TRUST.

ACCOUNT of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Commissioners of the Richmond Road Trust, for the Half-year ending 31st December, 1881.

Dr.			Cr.		
1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
1 July..	To Balance on hand.....	66 19 8	6 July..	By paid D. Handley, repairs Windsor-st....	1 2 5 0
6 "...	" Rent of Blacktown Road tolls for June.....	16 15 0	" "	" M. Power, do. ....	2 1 17 6
6 Aug...	" " " July.....	16 15 0	" "	" J. Dunn, repairs Richmond to bridge.....	3 18 2 0
6 Sept...	" " " August.....	16 15 0	7 Sept...	" D. Carter, repairs Windsor-street and Richmond Road.....	4 10 15 0
5 Oct...	" " " September.....	16 15 0	" "	" J. Dunn, repairs Windsor and Richmond Road.....	5 11 10 0
2 Nov...	" " " October.....	16 15 0	" "	" Bank New South Wales, stamped cheque-books.....	6 0 6 3
7 Dec...	" " " November.....	16 15 0	30 "...	" Secretary, quarter's salary, &c.....	7 7 17 3
			5 Oct...	" D. Handley, repairs Windsor-st....	8 4 17 6
			" "	" H. Leavers, do. ....	9 2 0 0
			2 Nov...	" D. Handley, do. ....	10 5 10 0
			31 Dec...	" J. T. Smith, auctioneer, commission on sale of tolls.....	11 5 0 0
			" "	" Secretary, quarter's salary, &c. ....	12 7 19 6
				Balance on hand.....	89 9 8
		£ 167 9 8			£ 167 9 8

WM. WALKER, Secretary.

EDW. POWELL,  
R. HILL DUCKER,  
W. T. PRICE,  
JOSEPH ONUS, } Commissioners.

## No. 9.

## MAITLAND ROAD TRUST.

ABSTRACT of Receipts and Expenditure of the Maitland District Council, from 1st January to 30th June, 1881.

Dr.			Cr.		
1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
6 Jan...	To Advances from Road Grants.....	30 0 0	1 Jan...	By Refund to Road Grants.....	4 0 11
30 June.	" Advance from Bank of Australasia.....	1 2 1	6 "...	" E. P. Capper & Sons' account.....	6 18 2
			30 June.	" Secretary's salary, 5 months.....	20 0 0
			" "	" Stamps.....	0 3 0
		£ 31 2 1			31 2 1

JOHN BOWDEN, Warden.  
WALTER CRACKNELL, Secretary.

We have examined the books of accounts and vouchers, and find same correct,—

GEO. H. STEPHENS,  
THOMAS BLISSETT.

## No. 10.

## MAITLAND ROAD TRUST.

ABSTRACT of Receipts and Expenditure of the Maitland District Council, from 1st July to 31st December, 1881.

Dr.			Cr.		
1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
19 Nov..	To Advance from Road Grants.....	46 3 0	1 July..	By Amount of Overdraft, Bank of Australia.....	1 2 1
			31 Dec..	" Incidental Expenses—	
				Secretary's salary to date.....	28 0 0
				Stamps, &c. ....	0 5 0
				Balance forward.....	16 15 11
		£ 46 3 0			£ 46 3 0
1882.					
1 Jan...	To Balance brought down.....	16 15 11			

JOHN BOWDEN, Warden.  
WALTER CRACKNELL, Secretary.

We have examined the books and vouchers of the above accounts, and find same correct,—

A. F. RICHARDSON, } Auditors.  
GEO. H. STEPHENS, }





1882.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

ROAD THROUGH THE SEGENHOE ESTATE.  
(CORRESPONDENCE, PETITIONS, &c.)

---

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 26 October, 1882.*

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RETURN (*in part*) to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, on the 26th September, 1882, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

- “ (1.) Copies of all Correspondence in reference to any and all applications for a second road through the land of Mr. Matthew Collins, Dartbrook, near Scone, with the names of the persons applying for this road; and all letters, &c., opposing the opening of this road.
- “ (2.) Copy of the plan showing the area of Mr. Collins’s land, and position of road asked for.
- “ (3.) Copies of all Correspondence, Petitions, &c., in reference to application for opening a road through the Segenhoe Estate of Messrs. White, from the people of the Rouchell and others; also Copies of all Correspondence from Messrs. White, and any and all Government Officials, against opening of a road through the Segenhoe Estate.
- “ (4.) Copy of the plan showing the area of the Segenhoe Estate, the number of roads through it, and the road asked for from the Rouchell to Scone, by Petition presented to Mr. McElhone, on behalf of the people of Rouchell.”

(*Mr. McElhone.*)

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NO.	SCHEDULE.	PAGE.
1.	John McElhone, Esq., M.P., to the Secretary for Mines, forwarding letter from Mr. N. F. Asser, and petition from inhabitants of Rouchell and other creeks, for the survey, &c., of a road from the Rouchell Brook to Scone, passing through the Segenhoe Estate. Mr. McElhone in his letter gives a wrong description of the road applied for; minutes thereon. 13 July, 1879 .....	3
2.	The Under-Secretary for Mines to John McElhone, Esq., M.P., in reply to above. 24 July, 1879 .....	4
3.	John McElhone, Esq., M.P., to the Secretary for Mines, requesting that the District Surveyor be instructed to mark and open the road from Rouchell Brook to Aberdeen. 25 July, 1879 .....	4
4.	Same to same, enclosing letter from Mr. N. F. Asser, and requesting that the road from Rouchell Brook to Scone, through the Segenhoe Estate, may be proclaimed and opened; minutes thereon. 7 August, 1879 .....	4
5.	Mr. Licensed-Surveyor J. Vernon to the Surveyor-General, enclosing sketch of, and reporting on the road, Rouchell Brook to Scone; minutes thereon. 28 November, 1879 .....	5
6.	Same to same, forwarding plan and book of reference of, and reporting survey of road from Rouchell Brook to Scone; minutes thereon. 31 August, 1880 .....	5
7.	The Surveyor-General to the Under-Secretary for Mines, forwarding plan and book of reference of "road from the road from Scone to Brushy Hill, at the east boundary of W. A. Dumaresq's 2,500 acres, to a point on the road from Aberdeen to the Main Camp, Rouchell Brook, within T. P. Macqueen's, now J. & H. C. White's, 20,000 acres, counties of Brisbane and Durham," with the view to the opening of the line as a parish road under the Act of Council 4 William IV, No. 11. 3 March, 1881.....	7
8.	Minute for Executive Council. Preliminary Notification of Road; minutes thereon. 8 March, 1881.....	7
9.	The Honorable James White, M.L.C., to the Secretary for Mines, objecting to the line of road as surveyed through the Segenhoe Estate, with tracing. 16 March, 1881.....	7
10.	The Under-Secretary for Mines to the Honorable James White, M.L.C., in reply to above. 21 March, 1881.....	8
11.	The Under-Secretary for Mines to the Bench of Magistrates, Scone, enclosing copies of plan and book of reference (see No. 7) for public inspection and information. 25 March, 1881 .....	8
12.	Preliminary Notification inserted in Government Gazette. 29 March, 1881 .....	8
13.	The Under-Secretary for Mines to the Clerk of the Executive Council, drawing attention to Notice in Government Gazette, and requesting him to have the goodness, at the end of one month from the date thereof, to notify objections. 29 March, 1881 .....	9
14.	The Clerk of the Executive Council to the Secretary for Mines, notifying that no objection has been lodged with him; minutes thereon and tracing. 5 May, 1881.....	9
15.	The Bench of Magistrates, Scone, to the Under-Secretary for Mines, in reply to No. 11. 11 May, 1881.....	9
16.	Mr. Surveyor Robert McDonald to the Surveyor-General, reporting on objections raised by the Honorable James White, M.L.C. (see No. 9), to a road being opened through the Segenhoe Estate, with tracing; minutes thereon. 31 August, 1881 .....	9
17.	John McElhone, Esq., M.P., to the Secretary for Mines, enclosing letter from Mr. Kenneth Kennedy, and urging speedy opening of the road; minute thereon. 14 September, 1881 .....	10
18.	The Under-Secretary for Mines to John McElhone, Esq., M.P., in reply to above. 16 September, 1881.....	11
19.	Same to same, further reply to No. 17. 11 November, 1881.....	11
20.	John McElhone, Esq., M.P., to the Secretary for Mines, in reply to No. 19, and requesting that the case may be re-considered. 12 November, 1881 .....	11
21.	Same to same, forwarding petition for the opening of the road from Rouchell Brook to Scone, through the Segenhoe Estate. 16 January, 1882.....	11
22.	The Under-Secretary for Mines to John McElhone, Esq., M.P., in reply to above. 18 January, 1882 .....	12
23.	Minute of the Surveyor-General with reference to the road. 14 March, 1882 .....	12
24.	The Under-Secretary for Mines to John McElhone, Esq., M.P., further reply to No. 21. 21 March, 1882 .....	13

## ROAD THROUGH THE SEGENHOE ESTATE.

No. 1.

J. McElhone, Esq., M.P., to The Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Sydney, 13 July, 1879.

I have the honor to forward you a petition numerously signed by people living on the Rouchell and other creeks, praying that the old road to Aberdeen running through Segenhoe and Blairmore might be opened. This road was used for fully forty years or more, and has only been closed lately by the Messrs. White and Hall, since the Messrs. White bought the Segenhoe Estate.

A bridge costing fully £3,000 has lately been erected at Aberdeen, and through this road being closed, it is of no use to the people, as they cannot get to it for want of this road, which would come out to the bridge. But for want of this road the people have to go miles round by way of Scone to get to Aberdeen.

I think this road has been proclaimed and opened, at any rate it has been used for over forty years, and the people have a right to it by user. I have the honor to request that you will take immediate steps to proclaim and open this road, as it is much wanted.

I have, &amp;c.,

JOHN McELHONE.

Receipt acknowledged.—G.E.H., p. U.-S., 14/7/79. The Surveyor-General.—H.W., B.C., 14/7/79.

It is recommended that petitioners be informed that a road from Rouchell Brook to Aberdeen, through the Segenhoe Estate, was formally opened for traffic on 22 January, 1869 (as *per* Government Gazette Notice attached), and the public should therefore maintain their right to the unobstructed use of the road.—R. D. FITZGERALD, for Surveyor-General, 21 July, 1879.

Inform Mr. McElhone, M.P.—H.W., 22/7/79.

[Enclosures.]

Mr. N. F. Asser to J. McElhone, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Scone, 9 July, 1879.

Accompanying this is a petition from the inhabitants of the Rouchell Brook and other creeks and the people of Scone to the Minister, asking that the road lately closed across Segenhoe. I consider the closing up this road a great piece of injustice to the public. The petition is fully stated, but being handled about so much is not very clean. I have been deputed to send this to you, and hope you will urge the necessity of having this road re-opened.

I am, &amp;c.,

N. F. ASSER.

Petition of Residents of Scone and District, Rouchell Brook and Tributaries, to the Secretary for Mines.

The petition of residents of Scone and District, Rouchell Brook and Tributaries,—

Respectfully sheweth,—

That your petitioners and the general public have for the last thirty years uninterruptedly travelled over and used at all times a road from the Rouchell Brook and tributaries to Scone, passing through the Segenhoe Estate.

That some years back the Segenhoe Estate was purchased by Mr. White, and for some time after entering into possession he did not interfere to prevent traffic over this road until about eighteen months ago, when the road was closed by Mr. White, and the public prevented from travelling along it.

That the road closed by Mr. White is the only direct and good dray road to Scone from the Rouchell Brook and tributaries, and only about 2 miles through the estate from a place called Broad Crossing on the river Hunter to the main road, passing near Segenhoe House.

That since the road has been closed, your petitioners and the public generally in order to get on the main road to Scone have to take a very circuitous route over a very bad road, and to cross the river Hunter at a very dangerous place, and in travelling this road they have to trespass on two other estates, making the difference in distance between the road closed and the one the public are forced to travel over about 4 miles, and could by the owners of these estates at any time be stopped.

That persons in need of medical assistance could not with any degree of safety travel at night over the road the public are now forced to go, but would have to go round by way of Aberdeen, a distance of about 12 miles, and to your petitioners and the public generally it is a very great hardship to have to travel over dangerous and inferior roads, and be deprived of a road which by usage and custom they are justly entitled to travel over.

That on the Rouchell and other creeks there are about seventy families who have large interests in land on these creeks, and often have occasion to attend the Court-house, Scone, in connection with their holdings.

Your petitioners therefore respectfully request that you will be pleased to take into consideration the foregoing representations, and cause the road closed to be re-opened for public traffic.

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

James T. M'Dougall.  
R. A. M'Dougall.  
Alexr. Cumming.  
Donald Cumming.  
Andrew Adam.  
Duncan Cumming.  
George Collins.  
John Neilin.  
James Neilin.  
Francis M'Cube.  
Terence M'Cube.  
Thomas M'Goldrick.  
John Cumming.  
John Adam.  
Nicholas Adam.  
William Adam.  
William Bridge.  
George Lambert.  
Andreas Adam.

Frederick Adam.  
John Miller.  
Hugh Miller.  
William Miller.  
John M'Kinnon.  
John M'Kinnon, senr.  
James Smith.  
Thomas Miller.  
John Hindmarsh.  
Thos. Hindmarsh.  
Robert Lonsdale.  
D. B. Kennedy.  
Thos. M'Goldrick.  
Francis M'Goldrick.  
Patrick M'Goldrick.  
Charles Cadman.  
William Madden.  
W. G. M'Mullin.  
J. T. M'Mullin.

John Madden.  
George Madden.  
Joseph Madden.  
Thomas Caban.  
Thomas Saunders.  
A. G. Gardner.  
S. Watts.  
W. J. Gardner.  
W. Frost.  
M. Spencer.  
Thos. Spencer.  
Robert Vaughan.  
William Cumberland.  
James M'Cornick.  
George Allwood.  
John J. Allwood.  
William Lester.  
James Wake.  
Frederick Hinton.

William Watts.  
John Watts.  
John Fraser.  
James Dodds.  
John Ayling.  
James Little.  
W. Cooper.  
R. Griffiths.  
Chas. M'Laughlin.  
W. M'Laughlin.  
J. F. Vincent.  
John Farran.  
Stephen Challis.  
Edward Fanton.  
William Mould.  
Bernard Aurisch.  
Mathew Miller.  
Louis Asser.  
P. Hoolahan.

W. Hoolahan.  
A. Brown.  
Edwd. Solomons.  
James Hayne.  
James Young.  
E. Dimmock.  
C. Hudson.  
G. Sladden.  
J. Bernan.  
Jas. M'Intyre.  
Charles Walters.  
Fredk. N. Tomlin.  
N. F. Asser.  
J. J. Dodds.

J. Bromhead.  
J. Young.  
B. Young.  
George Gray.  
J. Hayne.  
J. Burriss.  
William Moore.  
Thomas Goodman.  
Thomas Handraker.  
Frank Farley.  
M. Nicholl.  
C. Shorter.  
George Hopper.  
Thomas W. Cross.

Robert Baker.  
Robert Wood.  
Robt. Jackson.  
Robert Ferguson.  
Bernard Aurisch.  
Francis Isaac.  
John M. Creed.  
W. E. O. Chi.  
John Hudson, junr.  
George Newman.  
Alfred Gray.  
James Hardcastle.  
John Hardcastle, senr.  
John Hardcastle, junr.

P. M'Cuc.  
A. Dodds.  
John Mould.  
Augustine M'Cuc.  
Jas. M'Intyre.  
James Philpotts.  
Daniel Gallagher.  
A. C. Asser.  
W. Henry.  
C. Read.  
Samuel Henwood.  
Robert Harper.  
John Sullivan.  
A. Evans.

## No. 2.

The Under-Secretary for Mines to J. McElhone, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 24 July, 1879.

See No. 1.

With reference to your letter of the 13th instant, forwarding on behalf of certain residents of Scone, Rouchell Brook, &c., a petition for a road from the Rouchell Brook and tributaries to Scone, passing through the Segenhoe Estate, I am directed to inform you that a road from Rouchell Brook to Aberdeen, through the Segenhoe Estate was formally opened for traffic on 22nd January, 1869, which was notified in the Government Gazette of that date, and the public should therefore maintain their right to its unobstructed use.

I have, &amp;c.,

HARRIE WOOD,

Under-Secretary.

## No. 3.

J. McElhone, Esq., M.P., to The Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Sydney, 25 July, 1879.

See No. 2.

In reference to letter of 24th July, advising me that a road was formally opened from Rouchell Brook, &c., to Aberdeen, I have the honor to request that you will instruct the District Surveyor to mark and open this road, as the Messrs. White, now owners of Segenhoe, are likely to oppose people using it. Those who are likely to use it are poor men and afraid to tackle such rich men as the Messrs. White.

Trusting my request will be granted,—

I have, &amp;c.,

JOHN McELHONE.

## No. 4.

J. McElhone, Esq., M.P., to The Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Sydney, 7 August, 1879.

See No. 2.

A short time since I wrote you in reference to opening the road from the Rouchell to Aberdeen, and got a reply that this road was opened in 1869. I also sent you a petition numerously signed, as I thought to have this road opened.

Enclosure.

But it appears from the enclosed letter of Mr. N. F. Asser, of Scone, that I made a mistake and that the petition was to have the road opened from the Rouchell, through Segenhoe, to Scone. Mr. Asser states that this road to his knowledge was used for thirty-four (34) years until closed by the Messrs. White, who bought Segenhoe five or six years ago, and through its being closed the people have to go many miles round to get to Scone.

I have the honor to request that you will take the necessary steps to proclaim and open the road from the Rouchell to Scone, through the Segenhoe Estate, without delay, as it is unjust to allow the Messrs. White or any other person to close a road used by the public for so many years, and compel them to travel so many miles out of their way.

I have, &amp;c.,

J. McELHONE.

P.S.—I trust you will rectify the mistake, if any, caused by my letter asking to have road from the Rouchell to Aberdeen opened.

The Surveyor-General.—H.W., B.C., 8/8/79.

Mr. District-Surveyor Evans for report.—R. D. FITZGERALD, for Surveyor-General, 12 September, 1879. Transferred to Mr. VERNON.—THOMAS EVANS, 26/9/79.

[Enclosure.]

Mr. N. F. Asser to J. McElhone, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Scone, 29 July, 1879.

I had intended seeing you when you went through yesterday evening but was busy just as the train went past. I observe by the *Mercury* to-day that you have published the reply to the Rouchell petition, which you will see yourself does not answer the petition at all but quite shirks it.

Everybody knows there is a road from Rouchell to Aberdeen, and this road is always in use; but what was asked if you read the petition, is the road from Rouchell through Segenhoe to Scone, not to be sent miles out of the way by Aberdeen. The road asked for has been in use to my knowledge for the last thirty-four years until stopped by the Messrs. White, which stoppage is a great injustice both to the inhabitants of the Rouchell and also to Scone.

Hoping you will see a little more into this matter for us,—

I remain, &amp;c.,

N. F. ASSER.

No. 5.

## No. 5.

Mr. Licensed-Surveyor J. Vernon to The Surveyor-General.

Sir,

Scone, 28 November, 1879.

With reference to your B.C. instructions to Mr. District-Surveyor Evans, dated 12th September, 1879, forwarding for report a petition from the residents of Scone and the Rouchell Brook and its tributaries for the opening of a road through a portion of the Segenhoe Estate from a point on the "road from Aberdeen to the Rouchell Brook," about 5 miles from Aberdeen, to the "road from Scone to Brushy Hill," at a point about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Scone, I have now the honor to report as follows:—

The property through which the road applied for passes is Thomas Potter Macqueen's 20,000 acres, now owned by Francis White, and is known as the Segenhoe Estate.

The statement that this road has been in uninterrupted use for more than 30 years I know to be incorrect, as a little more than fourteen years ago I had to obtain permission from the then occupiers of the Segenhoe Estate to travel this road. It was fenced across at that time, and although slip-rails were left on the track they were kept locked. Some time after this, and while the ownership of the estate was in dispute, no obstacle was offered to the use of the road, and it was not until Mr. White came into possession that it was again stopped.

I do not think, therefore, that a right to the road from long usage could be proved.

The other statements of the petition appear to be in accordance with fact, except the distance which the road would run through the Segenhoe Estate, said to be "about 2 miles." It cannot be much less than 6 miles.

Nearly half of the signatures to the petition are those of persons having little or no interest in the road.

I have enclosed a sketch to show the road applied for, and which I recommend should be surveyed <sup>Sketch.</sup> with a view to opening as a Parish road.

From this sketch it will be seen that the proposed road will run through the Segenhoe Estate its whole distance.

It will not do the estate much injury that I can see, either if opened with gates or if fenced on both sides.

Wanting this road, the people who would otherwise use it will have to travel to Scone via Aberdeen, lengthening the distance about 4 miles.

The Rouchell is a thickly populated district, chiefly agricultural. Much of the land has been acquired by conditional purchase, and therefore the people requiring this road have often to attend the Land Office and Court at Scone on business connected with their holdings. Scone, too, is a better market for the produce of the district than Aberdeen.

The traffic would be purely local.

The whole of the Segenhoe Estate is fenced. This road would cross two fences, both shown on sketch.

The cost of fencing cannot be estimated at less than 7s. per rod.

Should the survey of this road be decided upon, I think that starting from the "road from Scone to Brushy Hill" at a point (A on sketch) about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Scone, instead of the track now in use, a road can be laid out which will save a considerable distance between that point and where the proposed road would leave the "road from Brushy Hill to Aberdeen" (B on sketch). Two or three small gullies would require crossings, and one short side-cutting would have to be made.

From point B on sketch the main difficulty will be to obtain a good crossing of the River Page without going within 200 yards of the Segenhoe House, but this I think may be done.

From the Page to the Hunter no special obstacle exists. The crossing of the Hunter is considered a good one, and within a short distance of this crossing the proposed road will join the "road from Aberdeen to the Rouchell" at a point about 5 miles from Aberdeen.

In conclusion, I would recommend the survey of the road.

I have, &amp;c.,

JAMES VERNON, L.S.

I have some knowledge of this place, and recommend the survey of the road applied for, as a necessary road from Rouchell to Scone.—THOMAS EVANS, District Surveyor, 16th December, 1879.

Mr. District-Surveyor Evans is requested to lay out the road recommended by Mr. Licensed-Surveyor J. Vernon.—R. D. FITZGERALD, for Surveyor-General, 7 February, 1880. Transferred to Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Vernon.—THOMAS EVANS, District Surveyor, 19/2/80.

## No. 6.

Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Vernon to The Surveyor-General.

Sir,

Scone, 31 August, 1880.

In compliance with your B.C. instructions to Mr. District-Surveyor Evans, dated 7th February, <sup>See No.</sup> 1880, I have now the honor of forwarding you plan and book of reference of the road from the road from Scone to Brushy Hill to the road from Aberdeen to the main camp on Rouchell Brook, parishes of Scone, Macqueen, and Russell, in the counties of Brisbane and Durham.

Compared with the present track, the line of road now laid out shortens very considerably the distance between Scone and the Rouchell district. With comparatively small expense it can be made an excellent road, and when made the grant for a fifth class road will be sufficient to keep it in repair.

The public require this road, and I think by its opening no serious injury will be done to the property through which it passes. The expense of fencing would be considerable—a double line of fence for the whole distance would cost about £1,250; but as the estate is only used for grazing purposes, I am of opinion that public gates would answer all purposes, and would not make the paddocks less secure than they are at present, for it may be remarked that gates or slip-panels already exist (for private use) in the fences

fences crossed by this road; if any portion of the road requires fencing on both sides it is that between the road from Aberdeen to Brushy Hill and the crossing of the River Page, a distance of 24 chains; as this is near the homestead it would be right to confine the traffic between fences, and this is the only paddock likely to be cultivated. I should recommend therefore that fencing money be granted for this length, but that the other portions of the road be opened with public gates.

The traffic on this road will be very considerable; at present, for the want of any dray road to Scone, the traffic from the Rouchell district goes to Aberdeen; but when this road is opened the principal part of the traffic from this extensive district must be by this road to Scone.

The natural obstacles on this line of road are trifling, and can be overcome at small expense; they are—a few small gullies, which require the banks to be cut down or culverts over them, one side-cutting of about 5 chains, and the crossings of the Rivers Page and Hunter; a little clearing will also be necessary. The whole may be done and the road made fit for traffic for the sum of £125, and it will not be difficult or expensive to keep in good repair afterwards.

It is a peculiarity of the River Page that after floods the gravelly bed becomes in places a quagmire, and it is for this reason that at the crossing I marked the road of greater width as shown by diagram on plan.

See No. 7.

As there was but little detail in this survey I have plotted the plan to scale of 20, and shown by diagram particular places.

The survey was made between the 27th July and 7th August, 1880.

I have, &c.,

JAMES VERNON, L.S.

P.S.—I may state that no part of this road is within 220 yards of the Segenhoe House.

I recommend that public gates be allowed on this road, except at the 24 chains near the Segenhoe homestead, where fencing should be allowed, as recommended by Mr. Vernon.—THOMAS EVANS, District Surveyor, 28 September, 1880.

[Enclosure.]

ROAD from the road from Scone to Brushy Hill to the road from Aberdeen to the Main Camp on Rouchell Brook, counties of Brisbane and Durham.

Memorandum showing the names of the owners or reputed owners of the enclosed lands through which the abovementioned road passes, the length of new fencing required to be erected within each enclosure, and the cost thereof. Also, the length of the existing fences which will require removal, and the cost of their re-erection.

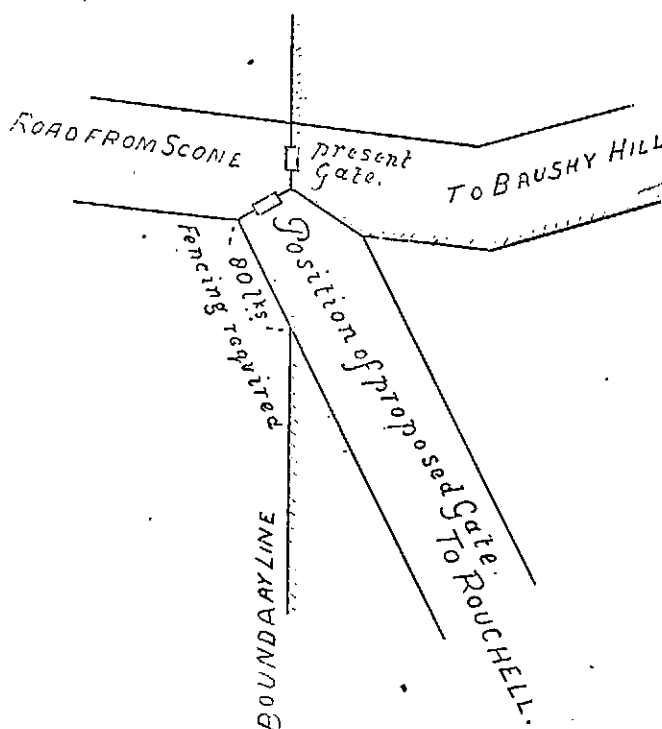
Name of Owner or reputed Owner.	Name of Occupier.	Length of Fencing required.		Cost per rod.	Total Cost.
		New.	Old (to be renewed and re-erected).		
Wm. Alex. Dumaresq....	W. A. Dumaresq ...	ch. lks. 0 30	chains. Nil.	7s.	About £1 10s., as two round posts will be required. £1,250.
Messrs. White .....	Messrs. White.....	446 39	„	7s.	

NOTE.—This is an estimate for a double line of fence for the whole length of the road. I am of opinion, however, that except perhaps for a distance of 24 chains, where the road should be fenced on both sides, it can be opened with public gates without injury to the estate. The portion of road requiring a double line of fence is referred to in the accompanying report, and the cost would be 199 rods, at 7s., = £69 13s.

The first item (W. A. Dumaresq) is required whether a public gate is erected at the place or not, as rough sketch underneath shows. On sketch the fences and gates are shown as they should be placed.

31 August, 1880.

JAMES VERNON,  
Licensed Surveyor.



## No. 7.

## The Surveyor-General to The Under Secretary for Mines.

THE accompanying plan and book of reference of road from the road from Scone to Brushy Hill at the east boundary of W. A. Dumaresq's 2,500 acres to a point on the road from Aberdeen to the Main Camp, Rouchell Brook, within T. P. Macqueen's, now J. and H. C. White's, 20,000 acres, counties of Brisbane and Durham, are forwarded, with the view to the opening of the line as a Parish Road, under the Act of Council 4 William IV. No. 11.

B.C., 3 March, 1881.

A. J. STOPPS,

For Surveyor-General.

Submitted.—H. W., 4/3/81.

Approved.—E. A. B., 5/3/81.

Minute.—8/3/81.

## [Enclosure.]

BOOK of Reference of Road from the road from Scone to Brushy Hill, at the east boundary of W. A. Dumaresq's 2,500 acres, to a point on the road from Aberdeen to the Main Camp, Rouchell Brook, within T. P. Macqueen's, now J. and H. C. White's, 20,000 acres, counties of Brisbane and Durham, to be opened as a Parish Road, under the Act of Council 4 William IV, No. 11.

No.	Portion of Road.	Reputed Owner or Occupier.	Character of Land.	Bearings.	Length in Chains.	Enclosures.	Character and state of preservation of fencing.	Cultivation.	Breadth of Road.	Area.
1	From a point on the south side of the road from Scone to Brushy Hill, within W. A. Dumaresq's 2,500 acres, to the boundary line between W. A. Dumaresq's 2,500 acres and Thomas Potter Macqueen's, now Messrs. White's, 20,000 acres.	Wm. A. Dumaresq	Forest grazing land.	South-casterly	80 (max.)	One	Fair	None	1 chain	a. r. p. 0 0 2
2	From the last-mentioned boundary line to the west side of the road from Aberdeen to Brushy Hill, near Segenhoe House.	J. & H. C. White	Do.	Do.	211.13	Do.	Good	Do.	Do.	21 0 15
3	From the west to the east side of the road from Aberdeen to Brushy Hill.	Proclaimed road	.....	Do.	1.28	.....	.....	.....	Do.	0 0 20
4	From the east side of the road from Aberdeen to Brushy Hill to a point near the fifth mile tree on the north side of the road from Aberdeen to the Main Camp, on the Rouchell Brook.	J. & H. C. White	Open forest, fit for either grazing or cultivation.	Do.	234.46	Three	Fair	Do.	1 & 2 chains	24 1 15*

\* Crosses the Page and Hunter Rivers.

## No. 8.

## Minute for Executive Council.

## Preliminary Notification of Road.

Department of Mines, Sydney, 8 March, 1881.

THE authority of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council is sought for the opening of the undermentioned line of road, as shown by the accompanying plan and book of reference, in accordance with the provisions of the Act 4th Wm. IV, No. 11, viz. :—Road from the road from Scone to Brushy Hill, at the east boundary of W. A. Dumaresq's 2,500 acres, to a point on the road from Aberdeen to the Main Camp, Rouchell Brook, within T. P. Macqueen's, now J. and H. C. White's, 20,000 acres, counties of Brisbane and Durham.

E. A. BAKER.

The Executive Council advise that the line of road herein specified, which it is intended to open in terms of the Act 4 William IV, No. 11, be notified in the manner prescribed by the said Act.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,

Clerk of the Council.

Approved, A.L., 15/3/81.

Minute, 15/3/81.

Confirmed, 22/3/81.

## No. 9.

## The Honorable J. White, M.L.C., to The Secretary for Mines.

Sir,—

Sydney, 16 March, 1881.

A line for a proposed new road from the Rouchell to Scone having been recently surveyed through the Segenhoe Estate, I beg to state the following objections why the said proposed road should not be opened :—

1. A new road is not required, as the inhabitants at the Rouchell have already two roads to Scone, as shown upon the enclosed plan, one to Aberdeen and thence to Scone, the other, though not a proclaimed road, has been in use for some years, and the traffic has never been interfered with ; each of these roads runs from 6 to 7 miles through the Segenhoe Estate.
2. That the present roads have been sufficient for all purposes hitherto, and that as the population of the Rouchell has not increased for some years past, and is not likely to increase in future, owing to the limited extent of land available for settlement, the present means of outlet are sufficient for all purposes.
3. That, though the petition for a new road has a large number of names, many of the signatures are not genuine, and many names appear of persons who have no interest in the matter, but who have appended their names merely because they have been asked to do so.

4. That in deciding a question of this kind consideration should be given to the injury that would be done to the properties through which the proposed road would pass.
5. In the present instance four roads already run through the Segenhoe property, as shown upon the plan enclosed, involving a large extent of fencing and doing great injury. The proposed road would still further cut up and injure the property, as it would pass through no fewer than five paddocks; this, besides doing me an incalculable injury, would involve the expense on the part of the Government of fencing the road on both sides throughout its entire length, for the Government could hardly refuse my application for fencing under such circumstances.

The above are some of my objections to the proposed new road, and I trust due consideration will be given to them when the question comes up for decision.

I am, &c.,  
JAMES WHITE.

The Surveyor-General, B.C., 22/3/81.—T.C.B., p. U.-S:

### No. 10.

The Under-Secretary for Mines to The Honorable James White, M.L.C.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 21 March, 1881.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, objecting to the proposed road through the Segenhoe Estate, and to inform you that the matter will receive consideration after the road has been preliminarily notified in the Government Gazette

I have, &c.,  
HARRIE WOOD,  
Under-Secretary.

### No. 11.

The Under-Secretary for Mines to The Bench of Magistrates, Scone.

Gentlemen,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 25 March, 1881.

I have the honor to forward for deposit in the Police Office at Scone for public inspection and information, copies of a plan and book of reference of a road which is about to be opened as a parish road, under the Act of Council 4th William IV, No. 11, from the road from Scone to Brushy Hill at the east boundary of W. A. Dumaresq's 2,500 acres, to a point on the road from Aberdeen to the Main Camp, Rouchell Brook, within T. P. Macqueen's, now J. and H. C. White's, 20,000 acres, counties of Brisbane and Durham.

2. Receipt of the plan and book of reference must be acknowledged.

3. At the expiration of one month you will be good enough to advise this Department as to whether the plan and book of reference have been duly exhibited for public inspection.

I have, &c.,  
HARRIE WOOD,  
Under-Secretary.

### No. 12.

Preliminary Notification of a Parish Road.

Department of Mines, Sydney, 29 March, 1881.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, having deemed it expedient to open and make the Parish Road mentioned in the Schedule appended hereto, to be maintained at the expense of the Parishes through which it passes: Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with the provisions of the Act 4th William IV, No. 11, a plan and book of reference, showing the intended line of the road in question, are now deposited at the Office of the Surveyor-General in Sydney, and at the Police Office mentioned.

It is requested that any well-grounded objections that may exist to the formation of the road in question may be transmitted in writing to the Clerk of the Executive Council within one month from this date.

By His Excellency's Command,  
E. A. BAKER.

#### SCHEDULE REFERRED TO.

Roads No.	Description of Roads.	Names of reputed Owners or Occupiers through whose properties the road passes.	Police Office at which the Plan and Book of Reference has been lodged.
81-912 81-421-1 S.G. R. 2,051	Road from the road from Scone to Brushy Hill, at the east boundary of W. A. Dumaresq's 2,500 acres, to a point on the road from Aberdeen to the Main Camp, Rouchell Brook, within T. P. Macqueen's, now J. and H. C. White's, 20,000 acres, counties of Brisbane and Durham.	W. A. Dumaresq, J. and H. C. White, proclaimed road.	Scone.



No. 13.

The Under-Secretary for Mines to The Clerk of the Executive Council.

Sir, Department of Mines, Sydney, 29 March, 1881.

In drawing your attention to the notice in the Government Gazette of even date, respecting the intended formation of a parish road, viz., from the road from Scone to Brushy Hill, at the east boundary of W. A. Dumaresq's 2,500 acres, to a point on the road from Aberdeen to the Main Camp, Rouchell Brook, &c., I am directed to request that you will have the goodness, at the end of one month from the date thereof, to inform me whether any objections have been received by you in respect of the said road, in pursuance of the notice alluded to.

I have, &c.,  
HARRIE WOOD,  
Under-Secretary.

No. 14.

The Clerk of the Executive Council to The Secretary for Mines.

Sir, Executive Council Office, 5 May, 1881.

In compliance with the request contained in the Under-Secretary's letter of the 29th March last, I do myself the honor to inform you that no objection has been lodged with me to the formation of the proposed parish road noted in the margin.\*

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

\*From the road from Scone to Brushy Hill, on the east boundary of W. A. Dumaresq's 2,500 acres, to a point on the road from Aberdeen to the Main Camp, Rouchell Brook, &c. See No. 5.

The Surveyor General.—G.E.H., p. U.-S., B.C., 5/5/81.

Mr. District-Surveyor Allworth to report on Mr. White's objections contained in enclosed letter, especially that in the first paragraph, the road referred to therein (except that part between the roads from Scone and Aberdeen to Brushy Hill) does not appear to have been known to Mr. Vernon. (See his report and tracing enclosed.) Tracing enclosed shows by blue tint the road referred to above, and by red tint the one measured by Mr. Vernon and objected to by Mr. White.—A. J. STORRS, for Surveyor-General, 13 May, 1881.

Mr. Surveyor M'Donald, for consideration and report.—J. W. ALLWORTH, D.S., East Maitland, 6 June, 1881.

No. 15.

The Bench of Magistrates, Scone, to The Under-Secretary for Mines.

Sir, Police Office, Scone, 11 May, 1881.

In reply to your letter of 25th March last, I have the honor to inform you that the plan and book of reference of the road from Scone to Brushy Hill have been duly exhibited for public inspection at this office.

I have, &c.,  
J. P. WILSHIRE, C.P.S.,  
Pro Bench of Magistrates.

ee No. 11.

No. 16.

Mr. Surveyor Robert M'Donald to The Surveyor-General.

Sir, Muscleebrook, 31 August, 1881.

Advertent to your B.C. instructions of 13 May, issued to Mr. District-Surveyor Allworth, with reference to objections lodged by the Honorable James White to a road being opened through the Segenhoe Estate, from the road from Aberdeen to the Main Camp on Rouchell Brook to the road from Scone to Brushy Hill, I do myself the honor to inform you that I have inspected the roads and tracks in public use through the Segenhoe Estate, and made inquiries from a number of selectors and others residing in the locality, and now beg to report as follows :—

The direct track now in use from the Rouchell District to Scone is that shown on the accompanying sketch, which commences on the east boundary of the Segenhoe Estate, and follows close along that boundary to the Rouchell Brook; thence following in a north-easterly direction, crossing the Hunter River, near the southern boundary of portion No. 12, parish of Macqueen; thence passing along this boundary and through adjoining selections to the north-east corner of No. 17; and thence following somewhat in the direction shown on my sketch until the main road from Scone to Brushy Hill is reached. The first portion of the road, that is, between the Segenhoe boundary and the Hunter River, appears to be merely a bridle-track, and the traffic seems to be very limited, but after crossing the Hunter the track becomes more important, and there are indications of a fair amount of vehicular traffic, made, however, only by the selectors who have holdings on the Hunter River travelling to and from Scone. I made inquiries from several persons living near the Hunter crossing as to the amount of traffic from the Rouchell by this track, and I was informed that certainly not more than fifteen horsemen travelled that way in a month, and that it was only very rarely indeed, perhaps once or twice in a year, that a dray or other vehicle was taken from the Rouchell to Scone. I believe that the produce of the Rouchell District farms is invariably taken along the main road (which is a very good one) to Aberdeen; and as this produce is principally wheat, it is, as a rule, either ground at the mill in that town, or is sent on by train to Muscleebrook, or to the Maitland or Sydney markets. In rare instances grain is carted on along the Great Northern Road, or sent on by train from Aberdeen to Scone—the railway freight between these places is only 2s. (two shillings) per ton. It can easily be understood that these instances are rare, as farmers naturally send their produce to the biggest markets in preference to sending it up country, and especially to a small town like Scone, which is well supplied from its own immediate district. The necessity for increased access from the Rouchell District to Scone does not therefore appear to be great.

The

The direct road from the Rouchell to Scone in present use (marked ABC on sketch) is on the whole a fair one; the country between the Segenhoe boundary and the Hunter River is almost level, and is quite sound. The crossings of the Rouchell Brook and Hunter River are not good, and certainly unfit and even unsafe for vehicular traffic in their present state, but this could be remedied by a comparatively small expenditure by making cuttings and forming a roadway in and out of the channels. Between the Hunter and the Page Rivers the track is a fair one, there is one rather steep hill, which could, however, easily, and with little expense, be considerably improved; the crossing of the Page River is an excellent one, and a better track could not be desired than that from this river to the Scone and Brushy Hill Road. That part of the track (just described) between the Hunter River and the Scone and Brushy Hill Road is the one referred to in the first paragraph of Mr. White's letter; it is, and always will be, necessary for the use of the selectors on the Hunter, even if the road objected to be opened.

The road surveyed by Mr. Vernon, and objected to by Mr. White, branches off from the Main Rouchell Road about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Aberdeen, crosses the Hunter at a very good crossing, and follows almost level ground, until the Page River is reached; the crossing of this river is a bad one, quite as bad as the Hunter crossing near portion No. 1, parish of Macqueen, referred to in the previous paragraph. From the Page River to the Scone and Brushy Hill Road the country is rather hilly, and the first hills from the river are of loose black soil, which becomes boggy and heavy in wet weather. In one place a side-cutting of some extent would be necessary, and several gullies would require culverts in order to make the road available for dray traffic. Mr. Vernon estimates that £125 would be sufficient to make the road suitable for traffic, but I am of opinion that twice that amount would be required to form even a moderate road.

Comparing the track in use to the road objected to, I would say that the latter is the better, as it is a trifle shorter and avoids one crossing—the Rouchell Brook. But it appears to me, after considering the whole circumstances of the case, that the advantage which the selectors and others living on and near the Rouchell would derive by the opening of this road would not outweigh the injury which must necessarily follow to the estate. As far as I can learn, the tradespeople of Scone would be the greatest gainers, as the facilities would be increased for settlers to travel to that town and do their business there. It will be noticed that more than one-half of the signators of the petition for the road are Scone residents; but their benefit in this case would mean an injury to the tradespeople of Aberdeen and Musclebrook.

It is difficult to estimate the amount of injury the opening of the road would cause. The Segenhoe Estate is a cattle run, where large numbers of high-class cattle are bred and fattened, and it is of course very much to the owner's interests that the stock should be disturbed as little as possible.

A slight error occurs in the fourth paragraph of Mr. White's letter; it is stated that the road passes through five paddocks: it should be four paddocks.

The track shown on the sketch (which accompanied the instructions) as a little distance on the east of the Segenhoe boundary is not a good one, and is not used by the residents on the Rouchell, except on rare occasions.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT McDONALD,

Surveyor.

From this report, which deals exhaustively with the subject, it appears that the track A B C at present in use will be required whether or not the road under consideration is opened; therefore, should Mr. White consent to the public having uninterrupted use thereof, I am inclined to think that sufficient accommodation will be provided for the residents of the Rouchell. The bulk of the traffic is carried on by horsemen. At some future time, should the importance of the traffic warrant an expenditure of public money to improve the road, a survey might be made; and, with the view of the best line being selected, I would further suggest that the officer entrusted with it consult with the Road Superintendent.—J. W. ALLWORTH, District Surveyor, East Maitland, 9 Sept., 1881.

Confirmation of this road cannot be recommended, as the importance of it does not appear to warrant the granting of a large sum of money for fencing in accordance with the practice of the Department in similar cases, nor the infliction of much injury upon the owner of the Segenhoe Estate, who would have four enclosed paddocks traversed if the road were established. Moreover, it has been found, upon investigation, that a road is now in use from the Rouchell to Scone through the Segenhoe Estate, as stated by Mr. White in his letter herewith.—A. J. STOPPS (for Surveyor-General), 17 Oct., 1881.

Submitted.—H.W., 1/11/81. Approved.—A.R., 2/11/81.

#### No. 17.

J. McElhone, Esq., M.P., to The Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Sydney, 14 September, 1881.

Many months ago I sent a petition from the inhabitants of the Rouchell, praying that a road from the Rouchell to Scone, through the Segenhoe Estate, should be opened. From enclosed letter of Mr. Kenneth Kennedy I understand that nothing has yet been done in the matter, although the road is much needed, and which would save the people many miles to get to Scone.

The Messrs. White bought the Segenhoe Estate a few years ago, and up to this time the road from Rouchell to Scone had been used by the people for thirty or forty years without let or hindrance; and I have been advised that, prior to the Messrs. White purchasing Segenhoe, they always claimed and exercised the right of roads through it to get to their properties higher up the Hunter.

If the people exercised their rights, they could do so by chopping the fences. But they are poor and afraid of law suits. Segenhoe is an old grant, and no doubt the grant contains the right of the Government taking roads through it. As the case is urgent, and the people are denied their just rights of using roads used for many years through this estate, I trust the Government will do their duty and open this road which is so much needed. I have therefore the honor to request that you will be pleased, with as little delay as possible, to take the necessary steps to proclaim and open this road from the Rouchell to Scone.

And I will feel obliged if you will let me know what has already been done in the matter.

Yours, &c.,

J. McELHONE.

Inform Mr. McElhone, M.P., that road was preliminarily notified 29th March, 1881, and that an objection received is now being considered by the Surveyor-General.—G.E.H., p. U.-S., 16/9/81.

[Enclosure.]

[Enclosure.]

Mr. K. Kennedy to J. McElhone, Esq., M.P.

Rouchell, 12 September, 1881.

Sir,

In the interest of a large number of your constituents, of whom I am one, I write to request your influence to have the road opened for traffic from Rouchell Road to Scone, as surveyed by Mr. Vernon. Some time ago, after a good deal of delay, the Government at length ordered a road to be surveyed from Scone through Segenhoe to the Rouchell Road from Aberdeen. Mr. Surveyor Vernon has some time since executed the survey satisfactorily; the road thus takes almost exactly the track which was freely used by everyone for many years until closed by the Messrs. White. In fact, we believe that by length of usage we could claim the road. However, we are shut out, and told that there is another road we can go, when everybody knows that that road is no road at all for vehicles of any sort, and as a proof that the Messrs. White know that very well the clergy and doctors are allowed to go by the track now surveyed, but only on sufferance. As it now is, drays to get to Scone from the Rouchell have to go all round by Aberdeen, a distance from the point on the road where the surveyed line joins of about 12 or 13 miles, when by the surveyed line it is just 8 miles to Scone. Now Scone is our head quarters for police, land, electoral, and every other business; but the Messrs. White say by their actions, for they are resisting the opening of the road, that the interest of the public is not to be studied. I may mention that the survey was ordered in consequence of a numerously signed memorial for that purpose.

In consequence of Messrs. Whites' action it seems that a surveyor has been sent to report. If, as we are informed, he was sent to consult those who signed the memorial, he has most signally neglected his duty, for he consulted but one, saying that he had no time to see any more; perhaps he is so well satisfied with the justice of the survey and of its general utility that he sees no arguing is needed.

But as he was accompanied by the Segenhoe manager, who certainly is most strenuous in his employers' interests, and loses no opportunity to second their views, we trust you to make inquiry in the proper quarter and to watch the game now going on; any impartial man will side with us we are sure, and if a memorial is needed we will send a strong one.

You will oblige by attending to this.

I shall be happy to give further information if needed.

I am, &amp;c.,

KENNETH KENNEDY.

No. 18.

The Under-Secretary for Mines to J. McElhone, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 16 September, 1881.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Kenneth Kennedy's letter of the 12th instant (presented by you), requesting that the road from Rouchell Road through Segenhoe to Scone may be opened, and to inform you that the road in question was preliminarily notified 29th March, 1881, and an objection to it was received, and is now being considered by the Surveyor-General. See No. 17.

I have, &amp;c.,

HARRIE WOOD,  
Under-Secretary.

No. 19.

The Under-Secretary for Mines to J. McElhone, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 11 November, 1881.

With reference to the letter of Mr. Kenneth Kennedy (presented by you), applying for the opening of a road from the Rouchell Brook Road through Segenhoe to Scone, I am directed by the Secretary for Mines to inform you that the confirmation of the road cannot be granted, as the importance of it does not appear to warrant the expenditure of a large sum of money for fencing it, nor the infliction of much injury upon the owner of the Segenhoe Estate, who would have four enclosed paddocks traversed if the road were established; moreover it has been found upon investigation that a road is now in use from the Rouchell to Scone through the Segenhoe Estate.

I have, &amp;c.,

HARRIE WOOD,  
Under-Secretary.

No. 20.

J. McElhone, Esq., M.P., to The Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Sydney, 12 November, 1881.

I have the honor to acknowledge letter of 11th instant, in reference to opening a road from Rouchell Brook to Scone through the Segenhoe Estate, and must say I am greatly disappointed at the refusal to open this road, and have the honor to request that the case may be again considered with a view of opening this road. See No. 19.

The road asked for I am advised was used by the people of the Rouchell and others for over forty years prior to the Messrs. White buying the property, so that they have an absolute legal right to use it, but are too poor to test the case in a Court of Law. When they have to go to Scone to select land, they have to go many miles out of their way to get there for want of this road, and in such a case the cost of fencing should not be considered against the rights and convenience of a number of people. One road through this estate, now closed, was always claimed and forced by one of the owners before purchasing. I refer to the late Mr. F. White, who I was advised always used the road referred to. Trusting this case may be again considered with the view of opening the road asked for,—

I have, &amp;c.,

J. McELHONE.

No. 21.

J. McElhone, Esq., M.P., to The Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Sydney, 16 January, 1882.

I have the honor to forward you a petition signed by seventy-seven persons, praying that you will be pleased to open the road from the Rouchell Brook to Scone through the Segenhoe Estate.

By it you will see that the statements made that only three or four persons required this road.

I have already stated that the public used the road in question for forty years before the Messrs. White purchased the Segenhoe Estate, and the public have a right to this road if they liked to force it, as

per

per Sir W. Manning's decision. But I imagine the bulk or all of them are not in a position to go to the Supreme Court.

Nearly all who have signed the petition are freeholders and cultivators, and require this road to get produce to Scone, as it is several miles shorter than road via Aberdeen, which latter road is impassable now for drays.

I have the honor to request that you will be pleased to take early steps to proclaim and open this road.

I have, &c.

J. McELHONE.

Surveyor-General for a report.—A.R., 17/1/82. The Surveyor-General.—B.C., 19/1/82, G.E.H., per U.-S.

[Enclosure.]

Memorial of Residents of Rouchell, Scone, &c., to The Secretary for Mines.

We, the undersigned residents of the Rouchell, Scone, &c., beg to express our regret that our application for the opening of the road surveyed through Segenhoe from Scone to the Rouchell has been so unfavourably dealt with.

That the allegations set forth in our first memorial are thoroughly truthful and well grounded, and also to show that the statement to which your reply alludes, viz., that only a very few persons indeed would be benefited by the opening of the road, is, to say the least of it, quite incorrect. We now subscribe our names, respectfully asking that the whole matter may be again inquired into.

And your memorialists will ever pray,—

Kenneth Kennedy.	Alexr. Cameron, junior.	Edward Broderick.	W. J. Gardner.
T. Spencer.	A. G. Gardner.	Francis M'Goldrick.	Duncan Kennedy.
W. Bridge.	John M'Kinnon.	Thos. M'Goldrick, senior.	Donald Kennedy.
George Madden.	John M'Kinnou, junior.	Thos. M'Goldrick, junior.	John Kennedy.
Samuel Lawrence.	John Miller.	Patrick M'Goldrick.	John Ayling.
John Madden.	Hugh Miller.	Robert Vaughan.	Samuel Henwood.
Joseph Madden.	Thomas Miller.	T. G. Carter.	A. W. Munro.
William Madden.	William Miller.	W. G. M'Mullin.	John J. Dodd.
Thomas Corban.	Robert Lonsdale.	J. J. M'Mullin.	Francis Isaac.
Duncan Cumming.	John Hindmarsh.	James Smith.	A. C. Thomas.
John Cumming.	Edmund Lonsdale.	John Smith.	Edward Solomons.
Donald Cumming.	D. R. Kennedy.	Albert Smith.	James Hayne, junior.
Nicholas Adam.	Andreas Adam.	Robert Smith.	P. M'Cue.
William Adam.	George Gardner.	James Beckingham.	W. Cooper.
Jonas Adam.	Frederick Adam.	C. Cadman.	John Hannabut.
Simon Adam.	John Neilin.	E. Cadman.	D. Gallagher.
Peter McKay.	Terence M'Cabe.	F. Hinton.	N. F. Asser.
Samuel Cundy.	Francis M'Cabe.	M. Spencer.	
Kenneth Cameron.	James Neilin.	W. Frost.	
Alexr. Cameron, senior.	Patrick M'Cabe.	John Spencer.	

No. 22.

The Under-Secretary for Mines to J. McElhone, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 18 January, 1882.

Sec No. 21.

With reference to your letter of the 16th instant, enclosing a petition from certain residents of the Rouchell, Scone, &c., for the opening of a road from the Rouchell Brook to Scone through the Segenhoe Estate, I am directed by the Secretary for Mines to inform you that the matter has been referred to the Surveyor-General for a further report.

I have, &c.,

HARRIE WOOD,  
Under-Secretary.

No. 23.

Minute of the Surveyor-General.

*Road through Segenhoe.*

No new facts are brought forward in these later communications.

The Segenhoe Estate (a large one of over 10,000 acres), now the property of the Honorable James White, has had several roads taken through it. The one now under consideration traverses the estate for 6 miles and severs four fenced paddocks; consequently if the road were to be established in accordance with the practice of the Department heavy cost of fencing would be involved, or the alternative of public gates would have to be forced upon the owner.

The surveyor corroborates the statement of Mr. White that there is another direct road from the Rouchell to Scone through the Segenhoe Estate which is reported to be better and a trifle shorter than the road under discussion, the traffic upon which Mr. White has never interfered with, and it appears that under any circumstances the public would desire to keep this road open.

There are no new grounds to justify a recommendation of a departure from the decision previously arrived at.

A. J. STOPPS,

14 March, 1882.

for Surveyor-General.

Submitted.—H.W., 17/3/82. Inform.—A.R., 17/3/82. The Surveyor-General, B.C., 11/7/82.—G.E.H., p. U.-S.

No. 24.

The Under-Secretary for Mines to J. McElhone, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 21 March, 1882.

With reference to your letter of the 16th January last, forwarding a petition from certain residents of the Rouchell, Scone, &c., for the opening of a road from the Rouchell Brook to Scone through the Segenhoe Estate, I am directed by the Secretary for Mines to inform you that, as the surveyor reports that there is another direct road from the Rouchell to Scone through the Segenhoe Estate which is better and a trifle shorter than the one petitioned for, which under any circumstances the public would desire to keep open, and as Mr. White has never interfered with the traffic upon it, and in view of the heavy cost of fencing that the opening of the road would involve, the petition cannot be granted.

I have, &amp;c.,

HARRIE WOOD,  
Under-Secretary

[Five plans.]

[2s. 6d.]

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1882.



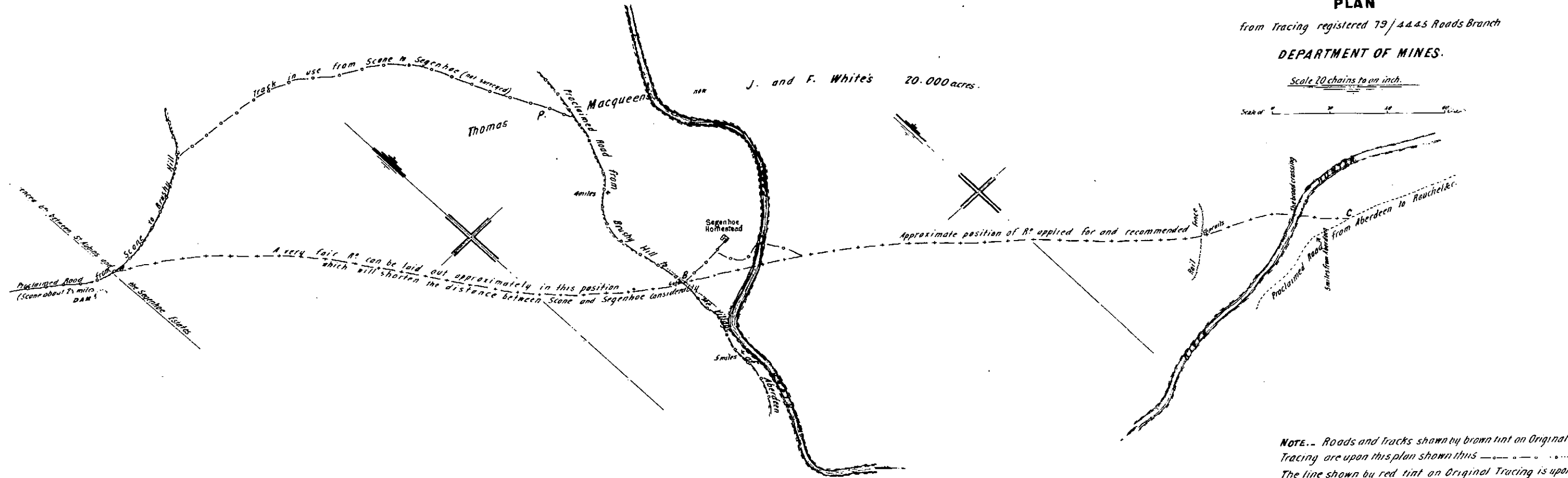
**PLAN**

from Tracing registered 79/4445 Roads Branch

**DEPARTMENT OF MINES.**

Scale 20 chains to an inch.

Scale of 0 20 40 60 chains



**NOTE.**— Roads and tracks shown by brown tint on Original Tracing are upon this plan shown thus — — — — —

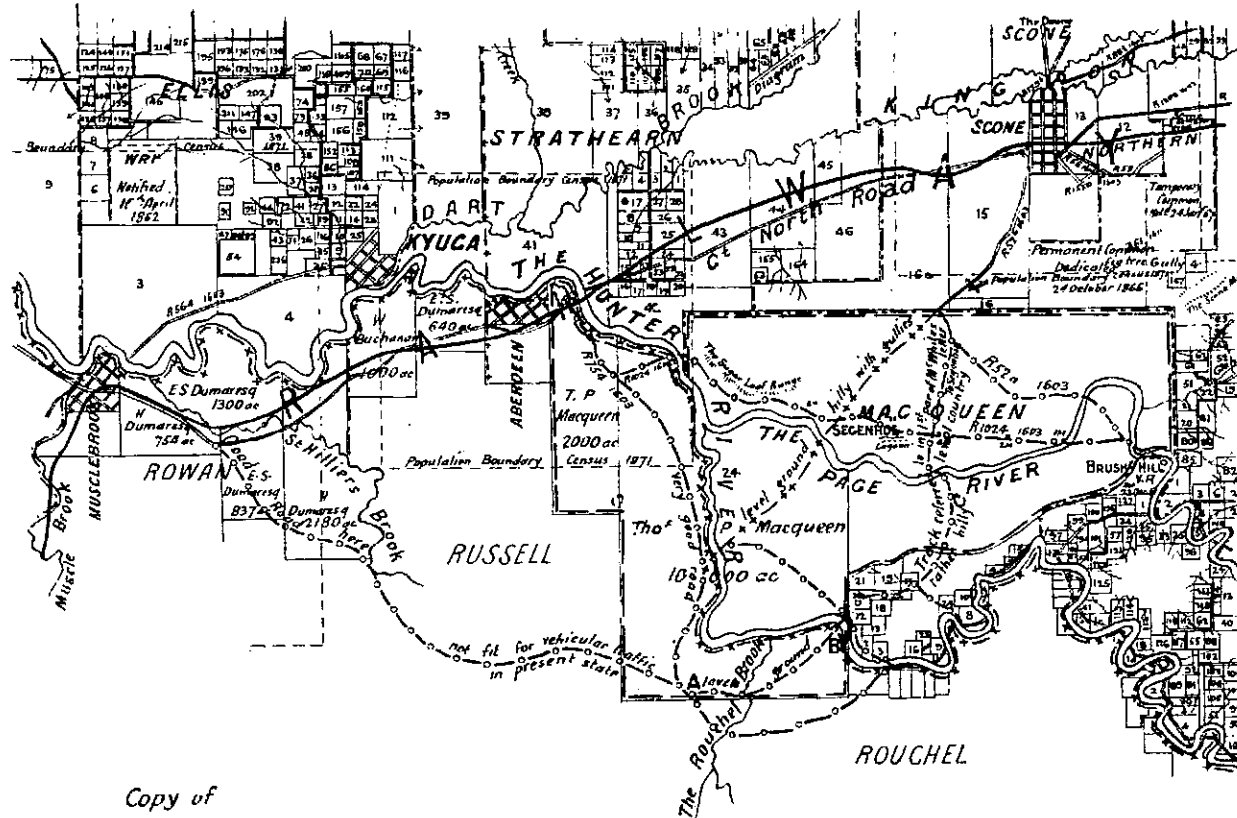
The line shown by red tint on Original Tracing is upon this plan shown thus + + + + +

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES

Drawn by C Young

Examined by J. H. D. 12<sup>th</sup> Oct/55.  
Sigs. 3311.

Surv<sup>r</sup> General's Office  
 Roads  
 12<sup>th</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup> 81  
 81  $\frac{421}{6}$



NOTES  
 Scale 2 miles to 1 inch  
 Segenhoe Estate shown by Blue tint  
 Tracks in use shown in Sienna  
 Line of Road objected to shown in Red  
 Scale of Miles

Copy of  
 SKETCH  
 showing Roads and Tracks in Public use  
 through the Segenhoe Estate

Counties of Durham and Brisbane

Drawn by J. Richardson C.D.  
 Exam<sup>d</sup> by [Signature] 19<sup>th</sup> Oct<sup>r</sup> 1882

Transmitted to the Surveyor General with my letter N<sup>o</sup> 81/74 of 31<sup>st</sup> August  
 (signed) Robert M<sup>c</sup>Donald  
 Surveyor

NOTE Roads and Tracks shown in Sketch by Brown tint are on this Plan shown thus do do do Red do do do do do do do do The boundaries of Portions coloured Blue do do do do do do do do

Sig. 338.

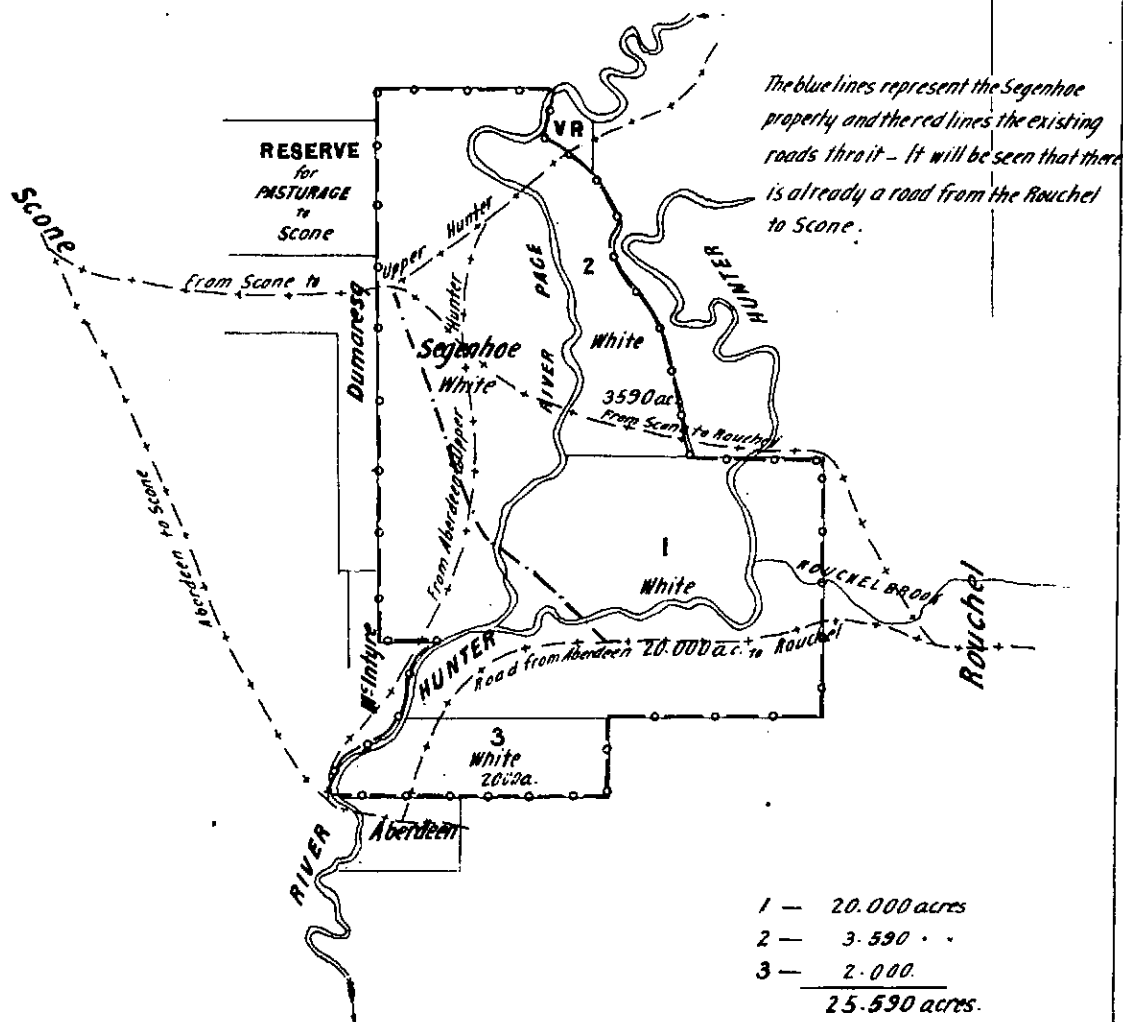


PLAN FROM SKETCH

Registered Surveyor Generals Office Roads 24<sup>th</sup> Mar. 81.

1881  $\frac{421}{2}$  ENCL.

Scale of 0 1 2 3 Miles.



Note.- The boundaries of portion edged blue on original sketch are upon this plan shown thus —○—○—○—  
 Roads shown by red lines on original sketch are upon this plan shown thus —+—+—+—+—  
 Supposed course of proposed new road shown by red crosses on original sketch are upon this plan shown thus —x—x—x—x—

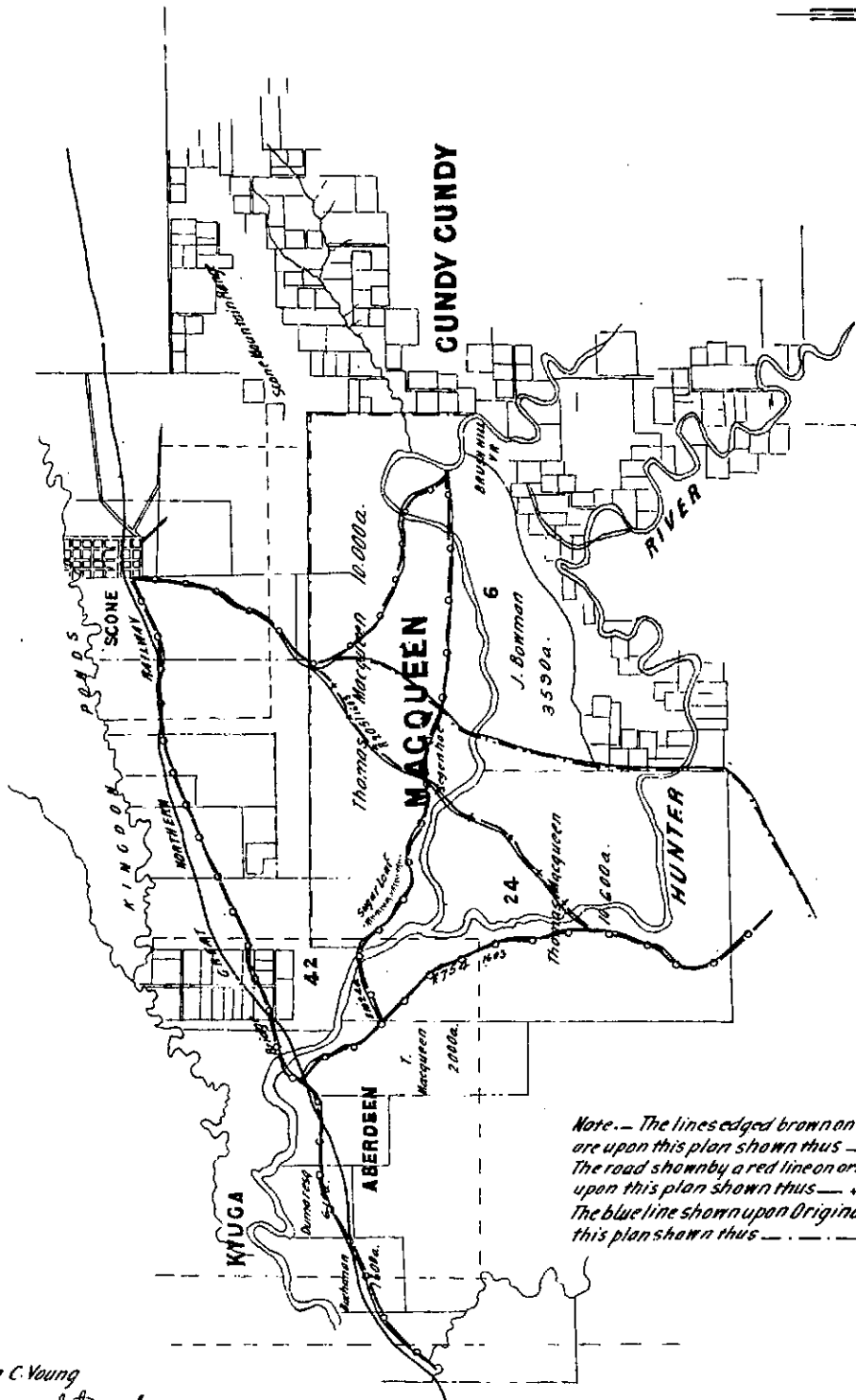
Drawn by C. Young

Examined by J. J. 12<sup>th</sup> Oct. 1881.

Sig: 338.

**PLAN**  
*from Tracing of Part of the*  
**COUNTY OF BRISBANE**

Scale of 0 2 4 Miles.



*Drawn by C. Young*  
*Examined by J. G. 12<sup>th</sup> Oct/1871.*

Sig 338.



1882.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## ROADS IN THE COUNTY OF GORDON.

(CORRESPONDENCE, &amp;c.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 26 October, 1882.*

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated the 21st September, 1882, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all Correspondence, Petitions, Surveys, Reports, Maps, and  
“other documents having reference to the various Roads now in dispute  
“at Burrawong, and Cumnock, and Dilga; also between Burrawong and  
“Baldarudgery, in the County of Gordon.”

*(Dr. Ross.)*

## SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
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2. The Commissioner and Engineer for Roads to Andrew Ross, Esq., M.D., M.P., in reply to above. 17 April, 1882 .....	2
3. Mr. Acting Surveyor Busby to the Surveyor-General, transmitting tracing of and reporting on the road. Minute thereon. 14 June, 1882 .....	2
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## ROADS IN THE COUNTY OF GORDON.

No. 1.

Andrew Ross, Esq., M.D., M.P., to The Commissioner and Engineer for Roads.

Sir,

Molong, 15 April, 1882.

I do myself the honor to submit the enclosed letter from Mr. William Ross, complaining of an attempt being made to alter the road from Burrawong to Dilga by fencing across the same, to the inconvenience of the public.

I have to request that the necessary steps be taken at once to prevent the road being diverted in the way Mr. Ross points out, the same, it seems, being an injustice to the public.

I have to request also that you will take the necessary steps to call for a report on the state of the same road from Burrawong, Myrangle, Dilga, on to Baldarudgery, with the view of claiming Government money for necessary repairs to the same, and the requirement of the necessary culverts or bridges thereon.

Your earliest attention to this matter will oblige.

I have, &amp;c.,

ANDREW ROSS.

Inform that this is more a case for the Surveyor-General than for this Department, that the papers have been sent to him, and that local officer will be instructed to co-operate and to report on the requirement of the necessary culverts or bridges. Then send on to the Under-Secretary, after sending copy to Mr. Scarr.—W.C.B., 17/4/82.

Under-Secretary, for transmission to Survey Department. Under-Secretary, B.C., 18/4/82, Under Secretary for Mines.—B.C., 20/4/82, J.R. The Surveyor-General, B.C., 21/4/82.—G.E.H. p. U.S. Mr. District-Surveyor Fisher is requested to report.—A. J. STOPPS, for Surveyor-General, 28 April, 1882. Referred to Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Busby, for sketch and report.—E. FISHER, D.S., B.C. 10/5/82.

[Enclosure.]

Mr. Wm. Ross to Andrew Ross, Esq., M.D., M.P.

Sir,

Dilga, 12 April, 1882.

I have repeatedly called your attention to the state of the road from Cumnock (late Burrawong Cross Roads) to Baldarudgery, viz., Burrawong and Dilga; and again, on behalf of myself, my neighbours, and the public in general, beg to draw your attention to the gross imposition, mischief, and inconvenience that are being perpetrated on the public in general, but more particularly on those who have to travel the road daily, by one James Keary, an overseer for Mr. Francis Lord, at Burrawong, who is now laying down fencing stuff to fence off the only good and reasonable way—a way or road made and formed by nature—also, the nearest and best, and marked out by the late Road Superintendent Gordon many years ago, whereas the road this overseer Keary presumes to attempt to force on the public to take is not only a roundabout way, but up or down a hill  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a mile in length, and so abrupt (steep) that in no place does it rise or fall less than 1 foot in 3 to 4 feet. A sketch of this part of road I forwarded some time ago. This overseer Keary seems to make or mar roads where he thinks proper, to the benefit of neither his master or any one else. Trusting you will take the necessary steps at once to prevent this gross imposition on the country and general public,—

Yours, &amp;c.,

WM. ROSS.

No. 2.

The Commissioner and Engineer for Roads to Andrew Ross, Esq., M.D., M.P.

Sir,

Department of Public Works, Roads Branch, Sydney, 17 April, 1882.

Referring to the letter from Mr. W. Ross respecting an attempted alteration of the road Burrawong to Dilga, forwarded with yours of the 15th instant, I have the honor to inform you that it is more a case for the Surveyor-General, that the papers have been sent to him, and that the local officer will be instructed to co-operate and report on the requirements and necessary culverts and bridges thereon.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. C. BENNETT,

Commissioner and Engineer for Roads.

No. 3.

Mr. Acting-Surveyor Busby to The Surveyor-General.

Sir,

Molong, 14 June, 1882.

In accordance with instructions issued to Mr. District-Surveyor Fisher, 28th April, 1882, and transferred to me 10th May, 1882, I have the honor to report that I visited the locality in question on the 5th June, and ascertained as follows:—

1. That the obstruction complained of is caused by the owner of portion No. 115 erecting a fence along the road reserved at time of measurement.

2. The track required by Mr. Ross (shown in blue on accompanying tracing) starts at about one chain west from the junction of the reserved road and the north-west corner of portion No. 58, and runs thence in a westerly direction for about 49 chains to another point on the reserved road, about 8 chains from the Burrawong Creek.

3. The nature of the country through which this track passes is unsuited for heavy wheel traffic, part of it being of a very boggy character. It also crosses a small gully at point A on accompanying tracing, the bank on one side of which is too steep for loaded vehicles to travel.

4. The evidence as to the length of time during which the track required by Mr. Ross has been in use is very conflicting. Most of the inhabitants of the locality aver that it has been formed during the last two years, while Mr. Ross declares that he has used it for five and twenty years; but from the appearance of the track itself, I do not think that it has been under wheel traffic for more than the former length of time.

5. Although the road in question is the main road from Cumnock to Parkes, it is scarcely ever used now for any through traffic, so that the number of persons who use this road is not more than from ten to fifteen a week.

6.

See No. 1.

See No. 1.

Tracing.

6. I have carefully examined the surrounding country, but owing to its hilly nature could not find any alternative road.

7. The difference between the lengths of the track (shown by blue lines on accompanying tracing) and the reserved road (shown by brown tint) is about nine chains; but taking into account the fact that the latter offers an easier gradient, and to all appearance has been for a number of years the track in use, I have the honor to recommend that the road, as reserved through portion No. 115 at time of measurement, be retained in preference to the track required by Mr. Ross.

I have, &c.,  
W. F. BUSBY,  
Acting Surveyor.

Submitted that under this report the reserved road should not be superseded.—H. A. CROUCH,  
A.D.S. 19th June, 1882.

No. 4.

Andrew Ross, Esq., M.D., M.P., to The Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Molong, 4 July, 1882.

Some time ago I submitted to you a letter from my brother, complaining of an obstruction or attempted diversion of the Dilga and Baldarudgery Road, in the vicinity of Burrawong Station.

The matter is a most important one, and I have to request that you will inform me if any steps, and what, have been taken in the matter? If the road is to be allowed to be diverted, to the serious inconvenience of the public, it is more than likely that it will lead to perhaps something serious; and therefore I specially warn you to take immediate action in the matter, so that "right and justice" may be done to the public. The road in dispute is one that has been in public use for years, and that some person may be sent up from Sydney to report on it at once.

\* \* \* \* \*

I have, &c.,  
A. ROSS.

The Surveyor-General, B.C., 6/7/82.—G.E.H., p. U.S.

No. 5.

The Under-Secretary for Mines to Andrew Ross, Esq., M.D., M.P.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 6 July, 1882.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, respecting an obstruction of the Dilga and Waldarudgery Road, in the vicinity of Burrawong Station, and asking for a copy of the surveyor's report of the Sandy Creek Road between Molong and Cudal, and to inform you that the matters shall receive immediate attention.

See No. 4.

No connection with this case.

I have, &c.,  
G. E. HERRING,  
(For the Under-Secretary).

No. 6.

Andrew Ross, Esq., M.D., M.P., to The Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Molong, 17 July, 1882.

I do myself the honor to submit for your immediate consideration the enclosed letter of complaint addressed to me from my brother. The contents of the letter speaks for itself, and I trust you will see the necessity of at once taking action in the matter, so that the wrong-doing, obstructions, and grievances complained of may be put a stop to.

\* \* \* \* \*

I am only waiting till Parliament meets, and I'll warrant I will know more about these all-important public matters.

It is evidently quite useless of me writing to you I can see, neither will I submit to be treated with worse than a stolid indifference to the wrong and injury inflicted on my constituents.

I have, &c.,  
A. ROSS, M.D.

N.B.—These complaints of my brother's I have in former communications brought under your notice.—A.R.

Will the Surveyor-General please say how this matter stands.—B.C., 18/7/82.—G.E.H., p. U.S. The track which Mr. Ross desires to use (coloured blue on tracing) is a departure from the road reserved at time of measurement of the land; the reserved road (coloured brown) offers superior physical advantages, as well as having been the road previously in use for a number of years. It is therefore recommended that it be not superseded by the track which Mr. Ross desires to have opened. Tracing herewith, which may probably be sent to applicant.—A. J. STORPS (for Surveyor-General), 25 July, 1882. Submitted.—H.W., 4/8/82. Approved.—A.R., 9/8/82.

See No. 3.

[Enclosure.]

Mr. Wm. Ross to Andrew Ross, Esq., M.D., M.P.

Dear Doctor,

Dilga, Molong, 15 July, 1882.

In going my rounds to-day in some of my paddocks in company with Messrs. M'Cullum's overseer, I find the Burrawong folks have not only fenced up our road in four places, but have fallen and drawn large trees in a number of places across the road from my fence to near Cumnoek.

Please take the necessary steps to acquaint the Minister for Mines of this inposition and diabolical injustice to the public to prevent egress or ingress to or from their stations or farms without going miles out of their way to do so, and a much worse road. Such work as this has been going on for some years back. The said Minister to take the necessary steps to cause these obstructions to the highway road to be forthwith removed; and if not done within ten days from this date I will not be responsible for the consequences that may happen if I am again compelled to cut my way through these obstructions, if a man but touches me to prevent me doing so, as was done two weeks ago.

Yours, &c.,  
WM. ROSS.

No. 7.

## No. 7.

Andrew Ross, Esq., M.D., M.P., to The Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Molong, 21 August, 1882.

Having known the road complained of for upwards of twenty years, I can honestly recommend the just and honest prayer of the petitioners, and which is numerously as well as influentially signed, even by Wright, Heaton, & Co., one of the largest carriers in New South Wales.

I sincerely hope that the necessary steps will be taken to have the said road granted and proclaimed at once for the convenience of the public, and one that is imperatively demanded as public right.

I have, &amp;c.,

ANDREW ROSS, M.D.

[Enclosures.]

Mr. Wm. Ross to Andrew Ross, Esq., M.D., M.P.

Dear Doctor,

Dilga, 16 August, 1882.

In forwarding the enclosed petition for presentation by you to Parliament, I have taken precautions to have no names entered on petition but those that really require a good and proper road to and from market, &c. I could get hundreds of good and true signatures to this petition, but I have confined the signatures to those in the immediate neighbourhood, who in all business matters daily use the road petitioned for. A sketch of the various roads I attach to said petition, and hope that you will see early justice done to the petition for the public benefit. I will endeavour to see you before the House of Parliament meets.

Yours, &amp;c.,

WM. ROSS.

PETITION of residents of Cumnock, Burrawong, Myrangle, Dilga, Rocky Ponds, Baldarudgerie and surrounding district, to the Secretary for Mines.

The Petition of the undersigned residents of Cumnock, Burrawong, Myrangle, Dilga, Rocky Ponds, Baldarudgerie and surrounding district,—

Humbly sheweth :—

1. That your Petitioners desire to draw your special attention to an attempt that is now being made to close a public road in the vicinity of Burrawong Station, the said road having been in use by the public for a long period of years, and to tender this our protest against the closing or diversion of the said road.

2. We insist that the said road which passes up the hollow or gradual rise of the hill be retained as the one most suitable to meet the requirements of the travelling public and residents in the locality.

3. The road is in fair condition, being an easy and gradual rise from the Burrawong Creek until it reaches the top of the hill, whereas the lessee of the run has lately had the said road fenced across, to the great injury and annoyance of the public, in consequence of which the travelling public are now compelled to travel the hill in front of Burrawong House, which is so steep and perpendicular that it is almost impossible for teamsters to get up and down in safety with anything like a load.

4. We have further to request that an unprejudiced person be at once despatched from Sydney to report on the matter, and to define a road from Cumnock to Baldarudgerie or Rocky Ponds, viz., via Myrangle and Dilga, &c., in order that right and justice may be done to the settlers in the neighbourhood and the travelling public.

Sketch of roads attached.

5. The road in question is the main road to Myrangle, Dilga, Rocky Ponds, and Baldarudgerie to meet the Parkes and Wellington Road at or near Baldarudgerie, and to divert in the manner in various places now proposed will be the means of inflicting a serious wrong and cruel hardship upon the settlers in these localities, by interfering with them in getting their produce to market.

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

WM. ROSS, J.P.

WRIGHT, HEATON, &amp; CO.

PARMEWAN, WRIGHT, &amp; CO.

and 57 others.

## No. 8.

Mr. Wm. Ross to The Surveyor-General.

Sir,

Dilga, Molong, 31 August, 1882.

As wool season is approaching, when more traffic and heavy loads of wool will have to be forwarded on to market (Sydney), necessitating better and nearer roads than we are allowed at present to travel, as stated to you in my letter of last month (July), and in which I asked you to pay us your long promised visit, so that you may see into such matters for yourself, and at once set this roads grievance at rest.

With such fine weather as we are now having I am sure your visit would confer a great and lasting public benefit as well as a benefit to your own health.

I am, &amp;c.,

WM. ROSS.

Dr. Ross, M.P. waited on the Surveyor-General in connection with the road in question, and was informed by him personally that he could not recommend any deviation from the road as reserved in portion No. 115 (Francis Lord's), at the time of measurement of the land.—A. J. STORRS (for Surveyor-General). 13 September, 1882.

## No. 9.

The Under-Secretary for Mines to Andrew Ross, Esq., M.D., M.P.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 14 September, 1882.

With reference to your letter, enclosing a communication from Mr. William Ross, of Dilga, complaining of obstructions on a road through portion No. 115, parish of Burrawong, I am directed by the Secretary for Mines to inform you that the track Mr. W. Ross desires to use (coloured blue on the accompanying tracing) is a departure from the road reserved at time of measurement of the land. The reserved road (coloured brown) offers superior physical advantages, as well as having been the road previously in use for a number of years; therefore the reserved road cannot be superseded by the track Mr. Ross desires.

I have, &amp;c.,

HARRIE WOOD,

Under-Secretary.

[Two plans.]

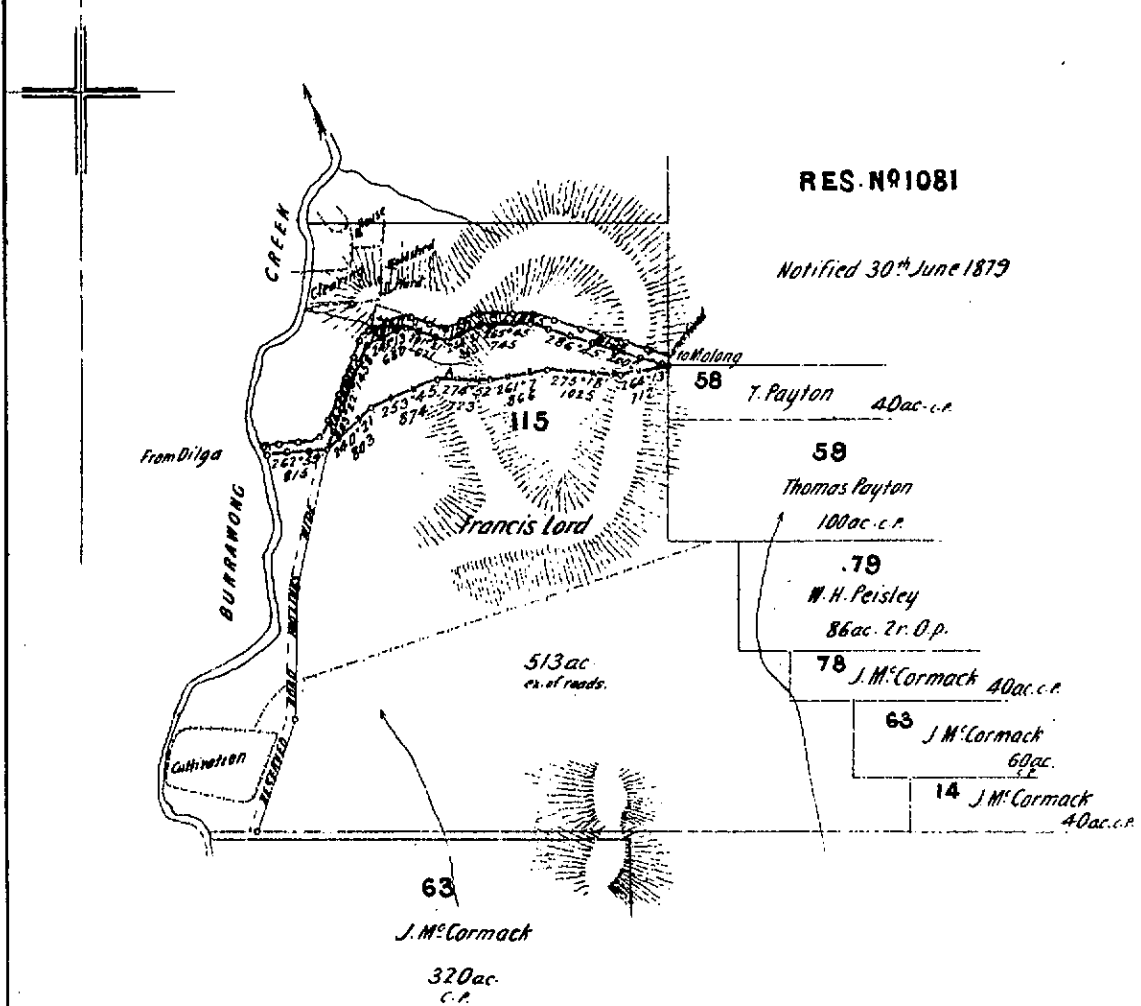
SUR. GEN. OFFICE  
ROADS BR<sup>o</sup> 1882 24<sup>2</sup>

COPY FROM SKETCH

showing (in blue) traverse of Road referred to in R<sup>o</sup> 82 24<sup>2</sup>

PARISH OF BURRAWONG  
COUNTY OF GORDON

Scale of 0 20 40 80 Chains



RES. N<sup>o</sup> 1081

Notified 30<sup>th</sup> June 1879

58 T. Payton 40 ac. c.p.

59 Thomas Payton 100 ac. c.p.

79 W. H. Peisley 86 ac. 2 r. 0 p.

78 J. M. Cormack 40 ac. c.p.

63 J. M. Cormack 60 ac. c.p.

14 J. M. Cormack 40 ac. c.p.

63 J. M. Cormack 320 ac. c.p.

Note. Boundaries of Road tinted brown on original sketch shown on this plan thus ————  
Traverse of road shown in blue on original sketch shown on this plan thus ————

Drawn by C. Young.

Transmitted to the Surveyor-General with my letter of the 14<sup>th</sup> June N-82/15

Examined by *(Signature)* 10<sup>th</sup> Oct. 82.  
Sig: 338-

(signed) W. F. Busby.  
Acting Surveyor.



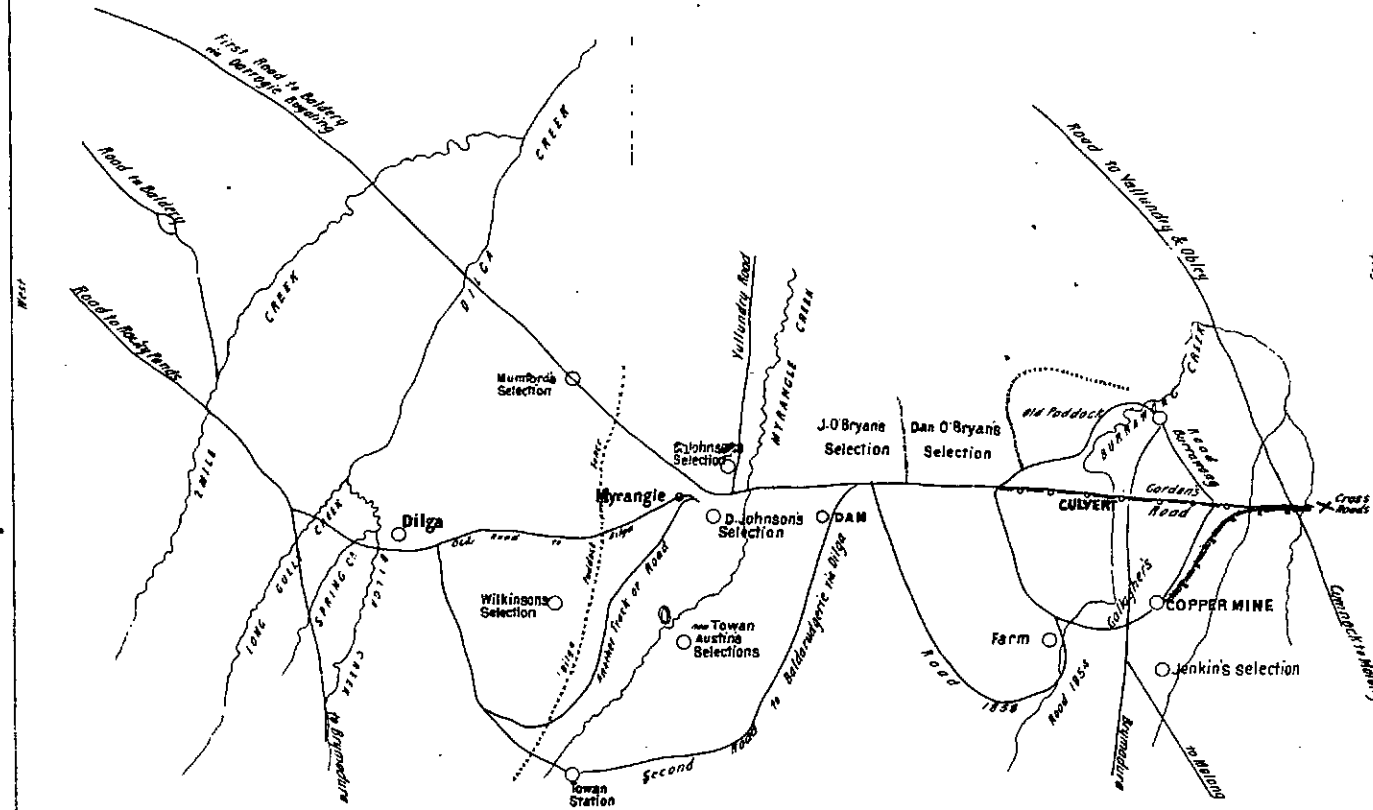
**SUR. GEN. OFFICE  
ROADS BR. 1882**

*From Cumnaack to Culvert on Burrawong Creek  
about 2 miles - From Culvert to Myrangle over 3 miles,  
& 3/4 from Myrangle to Dilga - About 3 1/2 miles to 3 3/4  
From Myrangle by track through Wilkinson's selection  
5 miles then about 10 miles to Baldery a little North or W.  
or 8 miles west to Rocky Ponds.*

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE,  
SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

**PLAN**  
*from sketch registered*  
**SURVEYOR GENERALS OFFICE 1882**  
**ROADS BRANCH.**

*The Road marked Blue is the one Petitioners  
demand as a Public right.*



Drawn by C. Young  
Examined by [Signature] 10/10/82

Sig: 337.

*Note - The road marked blue on Original Sketch  
shown on this plan thus ————  
The red line on Original Sketch is shown on  
this plan thus ————*

South

1882.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

**LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.**  
(LAND RESUMED FOR ROADS AND BRIDGES AT CONCORD.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 44 Vic. No. 16, sec. 6.

**NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER**  
44 VICTORIA No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency the Right Honorable  
to wit. } SIR AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK  
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called Lord  
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand Cross  
of the Most Honorable Order of the  
Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's Most  
Honorable Privy Council, Governor and  
Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of  
New South Wales and its Dependencies.

WHEREAS I, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the the Executive Council of the said Colony, have duly sanctioned the carrying out of certain works for and in connection with the approaches to the Iron Cove and Parramatta River Bridges, in the said Colony, for and towards the completion of which said works public funds are available under the provisions of the "Appropriation Act of 1882," and whereas the lands hereinafter described are required for the construction of the said works: Now I, the Governor of the said Colony, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, in pursuance of the powers in this behalf given to or vested in me by the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act" do, by this notification published in the Gazette and in a newspaper, that is to say, the *Sydney Morning Herald*, circulated in the Police District wherein the said lands are situated, declare that the lands hereinafter described have been resumed for the public purposes hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, for and in connection with the approaches to the Iron Cove and Parramatta River Bridges, to the intent that upon the publication of this notification in the Gazette, the legal estate in the said land shall forthwith be vested in the Minister for Public Works and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purpose

of the said last-mentioned Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estate, interests, contracts, charges, rates, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever; and to the intent further that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the said Minister as a Trustee with the powers stated in the said last-mentioned Act: And I declare that the following is the description of the lands hereinbefore referred to, that is to say,—

All that piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the parish of Concord, county of Cumberland and Colony of New South Wales, being a portion of the Drummoyne Estate, a subdivision of the Five Dock Farm, originally granted to J. Harris, and containing by admeasurement, as described below, 1 rood and 8 perches: Commencing at the present intersection of Lyons' Road with the road in approach to the Parramatta River Bridge; and bounded on the south-east by Lyons' Road bearing north-easterly 1 chain; thence on the north-east by a line bearing north-westerly 6 chains to the road in approach to the Parramatta River Bridge; and on the north-west by that road bearing south-easterly 6 chains 10 links, to the point of commencement,—being the property of William J. Hobbs.

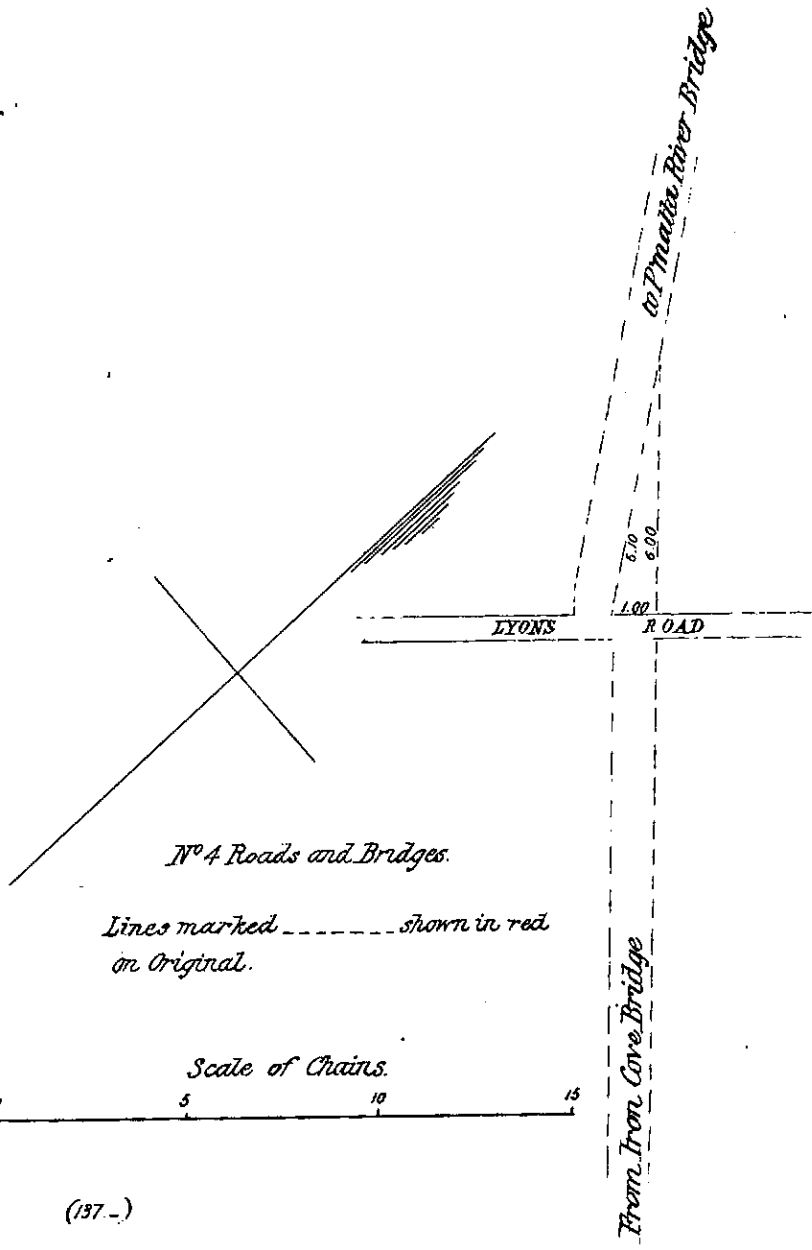
In witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this second day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and in the forty-fifth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,  
JOHN LACKEY.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

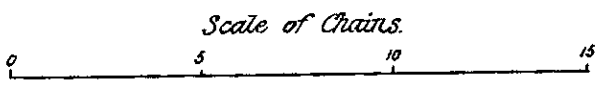
[Plan.]





*N<sup>o</sup> 4 Roads and Bridges.*

*Lines marked ----- shown in red on Original.*



1882.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## STOCK AND BRANDS BRANCH.

(ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1881.)

Printed in accordance with Resolutions of both Houses of Parliament.

The Under Secretary for Mines to The Hon. the Secretary for Mines.

Sir, Department of Mines, Sydney, 12 August, 1882.  
I have the honor to submit herewith the Report of the Chief Inspector of Stock for the year 1881.

The amount of work performed by the Chief Inspector of Stock and the other officers in the Branch during the year appears to be satisfactory.

Although the estimated number of horses in 1881 shows a decrease as compared with 1880, it exceeds that of any previous year.

The number of cattle according to the estimate for 1881 shows a considerable decrease as compared with previous years. The Chief Inspector points out that these estimates are based upon information furnished by the inspectors, and consequently are less reliable than they would be if based upon returns furnished by stock-owners. It may be that such returns cannot be obtained unless the owners be compelled by law to furnish them, but until legislation can be had it might be desirable to appeal to the owners to supply the information, on the understanding that it will not be published in detail.

Notwithstanding the losses from drought, the number of sheep in 1881 exceeds that of any previous year. The attempt of the Chief Inspector to classify the sheep of the colony if successful will furnish most valuable information, and it is to be hoped the owners will see the advantage of supplying the several inspectors with full and accurate details. The wool clip for 1881 exceeds that of 1880 by 11,480,791 lbs.

Table showing the quantities of New South Wales wool shipped from the undermentioned ports in 1880 and 1881 respectively:—

	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Adelaide.	Brisbane.	Total.
1880.....	82,000,934 lbs.	59,907,690 lbs.	9,963,085 lbs.	446,232 lbs.	= 152,317,941 lbs.
1881.....	98,279,239 lbs.	52,415,594 lbs.	9,827,023 lbs.	3,275,976 lbs.	= 163,798,732 lbs.

As compared with 1880 the quantity of New South Wales wool shipped in 1881 from Sydney shows an increase of 16,278,305 lbs., and from Brisbane an increase of 2,829,744 lbs., while the quantity shipped from Melbourne in 1881 as compared with 1880 shows a decrease of 7,492,096 lbs., and from Adelaide the decrease is 135,162 lbs.

The comparison indicates that while the extension of our railways south and west has largely reduced the quantity of our wool sent to Melbourne, and in a slight degree the quantity sent to Adelaide, the extension of our Northern Railway has not yet had the effect of securing for Sydney the clip from the northern districts.

The inspectors appear to experience great difficulty in protecting the grass on reserves and driftways for the use of travelling stock, and in view of the large sums being expended in construction of tanks and wells to supply such stock with water, and the importance of affording the utmost facilities for the bringing of fat stock to market in good condition, it is worthy of consideration whether it would not be desirable that the boundaries of such reserves and driftways should be marked at once, so that the inspectors might more easily procure convictions of trespassers.

The number of tanks and wells handed over to the Department is 37; of these 21 have been let, 7 have been advertised for lease, 2 have been handed over temporarily to the inhabitants of Cobar, 2 have been abandoned, and 5 are completely out of repair.

According to the Inspector of Tanks the rent from those let equal 3 per cent. upon the cost of construction.

In some cases the leases of these works have been renewed at a slightly increased rent, and there appear to be reasons for believing that when the line of tanks and wells on some of the principal routes shall have been completed, so that water will be obtainable in all seasons at moderate distances apart, not only will the stock traffic be improved but the revenue from these works will be considerably increased.

When

When in addition to the works already constructed those now in hand and proposed have been completed and filled, there will be in the aggregate 1,418 miles on the following lines of road supplied with water, namely :—

Deniliquin to Hay.	} Well watered.
Hay to Wilcannia.	
Wilcannia to Hungerford.	
Bourke to Eringonia.	
Eringonia to Culgoa.	
Walgett to Narran.	
Narrabri to Moree.	} Fairly watered.
Balranald to Ivanhoe.	
Warramurtie to Lake Cobham.	
Bourke to Wanaring.	
Louth to Wanaring.	
Walgett to Baradine.	
Nyngan to Cobar.	
Cobar to Louth.	
Hillston to Carrathool.	
Cobar to Condobolin.	
Wilcannia to Mount Browne.	} Poorly watered.
Cobar to Hillston.	

The suggestions of the Chief Inspector of Stock in regard to the reservation of the natural sources of water supply appear to be worthy of serious consideration.

Although efforts have been made to bring the Pastures and Stock Protection Act and the amending Act into operation throughout the colony, the work of extermination has, owing partly to defects in the law and partly to laxity in enforcing its provisions, been far from successful. It appears to be quite clear that unless the most effective methods of destruction of vermin be carried out persistently and simultaneously throughout all the infested districts, the money expended upon this service will produce little or no benefit to the stock-owners, and the expenditure will probably be continuous, because instead of exterminating the noxious animals they will simply be kept down.

I have, &c.,  
HARRIE WOOD,  
Under Secretary for Mines.

## REPORT from the Chief Inspector of Stock for the Year ending 31st December, 1881.

The Chief Inspector of Stock to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir, Stock Branch, Department of Mines, Sydney, 1st April, 1882.

I have the honor to submit my report for the year ending 31st December last, and I must again state that the information which it gives, with the exception of the number of sheep, is almost wholly based upon estimates and opinions furnished by the Stock Inspectors throughout the Colony; and not (as it should be) on returns made by the stockowners themselves; and I regret to say that the information is not altogether reliable.

I trust the time is not far distant when owners will be required by law to furnish the necessary information.

### I.—THE INSPECTORS OF STOCK AND THEIR WORK.

#### 1. *The Inspectors.*

There are now thirty-eight Inspectors having charge of fifty sheep districts.

#### 2. *The Inspections during the Year.*

The total number of inspections made by thirty-seven Inspectors for the past year has been as follows :—

Of Stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,211
Of Reserves	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,798
Of Pounds	...	...	...	...	...	...	385
Under Pastures Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	958
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,352

This would give an average of 469 inspections for each Inspector, which is a large increase over the number returned for the previous year.

#### 3. *The Horses, Cattle, and Sheep inspected.*

*Horses.*—The number of horses inspected during the year was 39,553 by thirty-three Inspectors, and in the remaining districts no inspections of horses were made.

*Cattle.*—The number of cattle inspected during the year was 613,864.

*Sheep.*—The number of sheep inspected during the year was 14,392,415. This is a very large increase on last year's inspections, and is exclusive of two districts from which no returns were received.

#### 4. *Distance travelled by Inspectors during the Year on duty.*

The total number of miles travelled by thirty-seven Inspectors was 125,148, being an average of 3,382 each per annum—a marked increase on the previous year.

5. *Prosecutions and Convictions.*

The prosecutions instituted during the past year were as follows:—

Under Sheep Act	...	...	...	...	...	140
„ Lands Act (trespasses on reserves)	...	...	...	...	...	69
„ Brands Act	...	...	...	...	...	5
„ Pastures Act	...	...	...	...	...	33
Total	...	...	...	...	...	247

The number of convictions were:—

Under Sheep Act	...	...	...	...	...	126
„ Lands Act	...	...	...	...	...	61
„ Brands Act	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ Pastures Act	...	...	...	...	...	17
Total	...	...	...	...	...	208

## II.—HORSES.

1. *The Number.*

By returns the number of horses in the Colony during the twenty-one years previous to and including 1881 was as follows:—

Year.	No.	Year.	No.
1861	251,497	1872	304,100
1862	233,220	1873	328,408
1863	273,389	1874	334,462
1864	262,554	1875	357,696
1865	284,567	1876	366,703
1866	282,587	1877	328,150
1867	278,437	1878	336,468
1868	280,201	1879	360,038
1869	280,818	1880	395,984
1870	280,304	1881 (estimated)...	364,306
1871	337,597		

2. *The different Breeds.*

*Draught.*—The number returned under this head is 12,378 thoroughbred, and 72,328 ordinary; total, 84,706.

*Light Harness.*—The number returned as thoroughbred is 9,915; and ordinary, 97,685; total, 107,600.

*Saddle.*—The number of thoroughbreds is given as 15,848; and ordinary, 156,152; total, 172,000.

3. *Horses introduced.*

*From other Districts.*—The number of stud horses introduced is 92; and stud mares, 130; ordinary, 1,440 mares, and 2,426 horses.

*From other Colonies.*—The number introduced by sea was 16 stud mares and 5 stud horses. The number introduced overland was 26 stud horses, and 24 ordinary mares, and 30 ordinary horses.

*From England and other Countries.*—The number of stud mares introduced under this head was 29, and 10 stud horses; total, 39.

4. *Horses fit for Sale.*

The number returned, as being fit for market during the present year, is 12,377 draught; 16,413 light harness; and 20,373 saddle.

Of this number it is estimated that 9,137 are really first-class animals, and specially suited for the Indian and China markets.

During the past year, from nine districts, 2,616 horses were exported to India, China, and elsewhere. Of this number 1,061 were shipped from Sydney direct, and 1,555 were sent through Melbourne.

5. *How Horses are kept.*

The number kept in paddocks is given as 259,506; running at large, 86,214; and kept both ways, 18,586.

6. *Increase and Decrease.*

In twenty-one districts the horses are increasing in number, but to no great extent. The reasons given is an increased demand, better prices, and large orders for Indian and Queensland markets.

In ten districts the number is decreasing, and the reasons given are drought, not payable; very little demand, and that the railways and tramways are taking the place of coaching and bus horses. In six districts the horses are returned as stationary, and from four there are no returns.

7. *Improvement.*

In thirty-five districts horses are said to be improving slightly. The principal reasons given for improvement are the introduction of better blood, the culling out of weedy mares and greater attention to the rules of breeding. In the remaining districts breeding of horses is so far as regards improvement, reported as stationary. The principal improvement has taken place in draught stock, and it is likely to continue, as good draught horses are now, and are likely to continue to be, in good demand, both in this Colony and Queensland.

A steady improvement is also taking place in our light harness horses, and several excellent sires of this breed have been introduced from England and America.

8. *Disease.*

In thirty-one districts the horses are reported to be entirely free from any disease. In seven districts there were a few cases of strangles, which were successfully treated by blistering, fomentation, and poulticing. In one district Cumberland Disease is reported to the extent of 1 per cent. Bleeding was tried as a remedy, but without success.

9. *Losses.*

The losses from drought, old age, hard winter, wire in chaff, and other accidents as reported, amount only to 2,060.

10. *Wild Horses.*

The number of wild horses in the Colony is estimated at 23,392, which shows a decrease on the previous year of 4,608.

11. *Other Information.*

In most of the districts it is suggested that a tax should be put on entires to improve the breed and keep down useless weeds.

## III.—CATTLE.

1. *Number.*

The returns of cattle in the Colony, during the twenty-one years ending 31st December, 1881, stands as follows:—

Year.	No.	Year.	No.
1861 ... ..	2,271,923	1872 ... ..	2,287,660
1862 ... ..	2,620,383	1873 ... ..	2,794,327
1863 ... ..	2,032,522	1874 ... ..	2,856,699
1864 ... ..	1,924,119	1875 ... ..	3,134,086
1865 ... ..	1,961,905	1876 ... ..	3,131,013
1866 ... ..	1,771,809	1877 ... ..	2,746,385
1867 ... ..	1,728,427	1878 ... ..	2,771,583
1868 ... ..	1,761,411	1879 ... ..	2,914,210
1869 ... ..	1,795,904	1880 ... ..	2,580,040
1870 ... ..	2,195,096	1881 (estimated)	2,182,226
1871 ... ..	2,014,888		

This shows a decrease during the year of 397,184.

2. *Different Breeds.*

*Shorthorns.*—The number of pure-bred and stud Shorthorns is estimated at 41,755, and ordinary, 1,004,008; total, 1,045,763.

*Herefords.*—Pure and stud, 22,229; ordinary, 177,968; total, 200,197.

*Devon.*—Pure and stud, 6,457; ordinary, 17,118; total, 23,575.

*Black Polled.*—Pure and stud, 22; ordinary, 80; total, 102.

*Ayrshire.*—Pure and stud, 163; ordinary, 415; total, 578.

*Crosses.*—Well-bred, 820; ordinary, 911,191; total, 912,011. The crosses are estimated as follows:—Shorthorn and Hereford, 430,921; Shorthorn and Devon, 71,262; Hereford and Devon, 39,848; Shorthorn and Black Polled, 120; the balance, 369,860, being unrecognizable.

3. *Stock introduced.*

*From other Districts.*—Stud bulls, 131; stud cows, 140; total, 271. Ordinary bulls, 2,821; ordinary cows, 2,389; total, 5,210. Store cattle, 32,000.

*From other Colonies by sea.*—Stud bulls, 10; stud cows, 20; total, 30. Overland: Stud bulls, 235; stud cows, 9; total, 244. Ordinary bulls, 187; ordinary cows, 215; total, 402.

*From England and other Countries.*—Stud bulls, 5; stud cows, 10; total, 15.

4. *Increase and decrease.*

In six districts the cattle are said to be increasing slightly; in one district 10 per cent., and one district, 25 per cent. In one district they are said to be stationary, and in the other thirty districts they are decreasing as follows:—In seven districts, slightly; three districts, 5 per cent.; one district, 10 per cent.; one district, 15 per cent.; one district, 20 per cent.; one district, 30 per cent.; one district, 33 per cent.; one district, 50 per cent.; seven districts, very much; six districts, considerable, and in one district to a great extent.

The principal cause assigned for the large and somewhat general decrease is that owners are clearing off cattle and putting sheep on their runs, as they pay better than cattle. The decrease is also attributable to the drought and severe winter which carried off large numbers in several districts.

5. *The "Cast" of Fat and Store Cattle.*

The estimated "cast" of fat cattle to be sent to market during the coming year is 188,865, and of store and breeding cattle, 212,960. From fifteen districts the fat cattle are principally sent to Melbourne and other Victorian markets; from three districts they are principally sent to Adelaide, and the remaining districts supply the markets in Sydney, Maitland, Mudgee, and Orange. The principal demand for store cattle comes from Victoria, and for breeding stock from Queensland, and the far north, where new country is being taken up.

6. *How kept.*

The number of cattle kept wholly in paddocks is returned as 1,428,115; on open runs, 625,992, and the balance 128,119 are depastured both ways.

7. *Improvement and Deterioration.*

In twenty-seven districts the cattle are said to be improving, in eight districts they are stationary, and in the remaining four districts they are deteriorating. The principal reasons given for the improvement are the moderate prices of good bulls, and greater attention paid by owners. The reasons given for the deterioration are carelessness of breeders, and contemplated change from cattle to sheep.

8. *Their Diseases and Ailments.*

## Pleuro-Pneumonia.

In eighteen districts on 109 runs the cattle were effected with pleuro during the past year. In seventeen out of the eighteen districts and on 102 runs out of the 109 the outbreak was only very slight; on the other seven runs it was reported as severe. In the remaining twenty-one districts the cattle are



are reported as being entirely free from pleuro. In four out of the eighteen affected districts it is reported that the cattle became infected by diseased travelling stock. In five districts they have never been free from the disease. In one district the severe winter is given as the cause, and in the other eight districts it is not known how they became infected. In thirteen out of the eighteen affected districts and on sixty-two stations inoculation was practised, and in every case *where it was properly performed* the most favourable results followed. In one district not affected inoculation was also practised as a preventive on all store cattle introduced with best results. The number of owners in favour of inoculation is given as 4,557; against it, 1,242; undecided, 1,471; and for the balance 826 their opinions are not known.

The number of owners in favour of compulsory inoculation in the case of infected herds is given as 3,831; against it, 1,831; undecided, 1,232; and the balance 1,202 are not known.

#### 9. Losses from Disease.

The number of cattle reported to have died from Cumberland disease is 452; from blackleg, 100; from tuberculosis, 50; from swellings in jaw or throat, 2,658; from ophthalmia, 4,273; and from cancer, 12; total, 7,545. From poverty and starvation 38,000 cattle are reported to have died, and 200 from casualties proceeding from poverty; the total losses for the year from the various causes being 45,745.

#### IV.—SHEEP.

##### 1. The Number.

The number of sheep in the Colony during the twenty-one years ending 31st December, 1881, stand as follows:—

Year.	No.	Year.	No.
1861	6,119,169	1872	17,873,696
1862	6,550,896	1873	18,990,595
1863	7,169,126	1874	22,797,416
1864	9,082,463	1875	25,353,924
1865	9,650,106	1876	25,269,755
1866	11,644,593	1877	21,521,662
1867	15,066,377	1878	25,479,484
1868	16,000,090	1879	30,062,910
1869	16,848,217	1880	35,398,121
1870	16,218,825	1881	36,591,946
1871	16,766,012		

#### Return of Sheep to Petty Sessions.

THE number of Sheep in the Colony at 1st January, 1882, as returned to the several Clerks of Petty Sessions for 1881, and the Increase or Decrease for the Year is as follows:—

District.	No. of Sheep, 1st January, 1881.	No. of Sheep, 1st January, 1882.	Increase, 1st January, 1882.	Decrease, 1st January, 1882.	District.	No. of Sheep, 1st January, 1881.	No. of Sheep, 1st January, 1882.	Increase, 1st January, 1882.	Decrease, 1st January, 1882.
Albury	178,801	261,650	82,849		Coonabarabran	313,843	426,865	113,022	
Armidale	388,859	288,536		100,323	Coonamble	757,386	921,989	164,603	
Ashford	8,225	8,514	289		Cooranbong				
Araluen					Cootamundra	253,728	223,763		29,965
Adelong					Corowa	462,622	413,338		49,284
Balranald	1,415,891	1,585,039	169,148		Cowra	306,450	240,448		66,002
Baradine	91,973			91,973	Crookwell	47,252	67,048	19,796	
Barraba	92,955	92,715		240	Cudgen				
Ballina					Dandaloo	321,451	436,146	114,695	
Bathurst	187,146	163,475		23,671	Deniliquin	702,820	950,911	248,091	
Bateman's Bay					Denison	24,973	54,834	29,861	
Bega					Denman	1,173	650		523
Bellinger River					Dubbo	1,280,280	577,454		702,826
Bendemeer	30,611	34,442	3,831		Dungog				
Berrima	11,844	13,542	1,698		Eden	1,715	5,012	3,297	
Binalong	89,917	85,098		4,819	Euston				
Bingera	132,116	111,968		20,148	Forbes	710,713	543,884		166,829
Boat Harbour					Poster (Cape Hawke)				
Boggabri	77,398	81,101	3,703		Germanton	413,844	408,941		4,903
Booigal					Glen Innes	196,402	172,756		23,646
Bombala	298,843	309,366	10,523		Goodooga				
Bourke	817,256	912,639	95,383		Gongolgan				
Braidwood	18,658	29,810	11,152		Goulburn	176,774	211,469	34,695	
Branxton	12,789	10,500		2,289	Gosford				
Brewarrina	567,823	945,121	377,298		Grafton		762	762	
Broke		1,400	1,400		Grenfell	264,087	186,887		77,200
Bundarra	134,717	127,891		6,826	Gulgong	58,019	44,475		13,544
Bulladellah					Gundagai	400,059	400,782	723	
Bungendore	23,900	39,269	15,369		Gunnedah	450,029	453,550	3,521	
Burrowa	345,588	397,287	51,699		Gunning	148,391	127,594		20,797
Camden	3,600	2,383		1,217	Gundaroo	17,274	24,668	7,394	
Campbelltown	1,300			1,300	Hargraves	14,296	13,831		465
Cannonbar	673,780	790,396	116,616		Hartley	7,405	9,282	1,877	
Carcoar	165,511	176,416	10,905		Hay	1,943,213	1,730,895		212,318
Cassilis	186,008	163,137		22,871	Hill End	25,741	19,014		6,727
Cessnock					Hillston	2,576,187	3,164,805	588,618	
Clarence Town					Howlong	104,617	133,378	28,761	
Cobar	235,279	539,705	304,429		Inverell	239,234	231,663		7,571
Collector	18,646	19,690	1,044		Jerrilderie	384,970	311,266		73,704
Condobolin	1,049,795	866,908		182,887	Jerry's Plains	1,000	2,500	1,500	
Copeland North	700	600		100	Kempsey				
Coolah	226,497	104,204		122,293	Kiama				
Cooma	756,952	790,644	33,692						

District.	No. of Sheep, 1st January, 1881.	No. of Sheep, 1st January, 1882.	Increase, 1st January, 1882.	Decrease, 1st January, 1882.	District.	No. of Sheep, 1st January, 1881.	No. of Sheep, 1st January, 1882.	Increase, 1st January, 1882.	Decrease, 1st January, 1882.
Lambton	.....	.....	.....	.....	Scone	217,950	210,511	.....	7,439
Lismore	.....	.....	.....	.....	Singleton	44,731	47,625	2,894	.....
Liverpool	.....	.....	.....	.....	Sofala	9,189	6,498	.....	2,691
Lithgow	.....	.....	.....	.....	St. Albans	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louth	682,794	806,288	123,494	.....	Stroud	.....	.....	.....	.....
M'Lean	.....	.....	.....	.....	Seymour	.....	.....	.....	.....
Macleay River	.....	650	650	.....	Shoalhaven	.....	1,309	1,309	.....
Maitland	500	500	.....	.....	Stony Creek	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manilla	56,826	59,580	2,754	.....	Sydney	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marsden	23,220	63,515	40,295	.....	Tambaroora	.....	.....	.....	.....
Menindie	1,028,085	1,113,041	84,956	.....	TambarSprings	122,810	136,563	13,753	.....
Merrivale	121,594	100,351	.....	21,243	Tamworth	301,545	302,761	1,216	.....
Michelago	.....	.....	.....	.....	Taralga	31,002	33,382	2,380	.....
Milton	.....	.....	.....	.....	Tenterfield	65,857	70,635	4,778	.....
Moama	212,467	156,067	.....	56,400	Tingha	8,500	30,469	21,969	.....
Mogil Mogil	15,413	.....	.....	15,413	Tocumwall	405,853	184,874	.....	220,979
Molong	246,725	236,922	.....	9,803	Toogong	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal	.....	.....	.....	.....	Trunkey Creek	58,037	49,586	.....	8,451
Morangarell	146,170	53,673	.....	92,497	Tuena	52,581	44,860	.....	7,721
Moree	.....	424,957	424,957	.....	Tumberumba	126,350	97,351	.....	28,999
Moruya	.....	.....	.....	.....	Tumut	181,516	197,748	16,232	.....
Moss Vale	1,150	2,778	1,628	.....	Twced River	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moulamein	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ulladulla	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mudgee	106,112	121,316	15,204	.....	Uralla	176,786	181,606	4,820	.....
Mulwala	161,986	164,819	2,833	.....	Urana	739,213	599,046	.....	140,167
Murrumburrah	93,398	99,601	6,203	.....	Vegetable Ck.	94,620	98,379	3,759	.....
Murrurundi	401,289	406,569	5,280	.....	Wagga Wagga	1,041,558	1,100,547	58,989	.....
Muswellbrook	27,024	28,692	1,668	.....	Walcha	311,011	305,604	.....	5,407
Nambucca	.....	.....	.....	.....	Walgett	926,660	1,351,694	425,034	.....
Narrandera	1,090,739	932,993	.....	157,746	Wallabadah	.....	.....	.....	.....
Narrabri	316,474	306,888	.....	9,586	Wallerawang	9,400	12,438	3,038	.....
Nelligen	.....	.....	.....	.....	Wallsend	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newcastle	.....	.....	.....	.....	Wanaaring	.....	233,992	233,992	.....
Nimitybelle	.....	.....	.....	.....	Warialda	856,957	430,859	.....	426,098
Nundle	21,256	19,617	.....	1,639	Warren	110,422	42,490	.....	67,932
Oberon	22,058	18,280	.....	3,778	Waratah	.....	.....	.....	.....
Obley	109,813	111,137	1,324	.....	Wee Waa	96,727	143,532	46,805	.....
Orange	57,238	77,068	19,830	.....	Wellington	282,263	264,907	.....	17,356
Parkes	146,000	116,917	.....	29,083	Wentworth	739,440	813,177	73,737	.....
Parramatta	.....	.....	.....	.....	Wilcannia	738,316	996,627	258,311	.....
Paterson	2,949	2,431	.....	518	Windsor	1,280	.....	.....	1,280
Pambula	.....	.....	.....	.....	Wingham	.....	.....	.....	.....
Penrith	.....	.....	.....	.....	Wilson's Downfall	.....	.....	.....	.....
Picton	3,650	.....	.....	3,650	Woodburn	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pooncairie	.....	.....	.....	.....	Wollar	2,059	1,675	.....	384
Port Macquarie	.....	.....	.....	.....	Wollombi	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pilliga	4,900	55,934	51,034	.....	Wollongong	.....	.....	.....	.....
Queanbeyan	284,478	289,194	4,716	.....	Yass	290,528	204,194	.....	86,334
Raymond Terrace	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yetman	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richmond	.....	.....	.....	.....	Young	390,653	393,703	3,050	.....
Rockley	76,440	89,666	13,226	.....	Lots under 500	543,610	569,320	25,710	.....
Rydal	10,850	5,460	.....	5,390					
Ryde	.....	.....	.....	.....					
Rylstone	99,773	104,771	4,998	.....					
						35,398,121	36,591,946	4,659,070	3,465,245

## Increase and Decrease.

This shows a net increase for the year of 1,193,825. From the reports received of the lambing it was anticipated that the increase would have been much greater, but the heavy losses from the drought between the time when the Inspectors obtained their information with respect to the lambing, and that at which attested returns were sent in by owners, caused a very large reduction on the anticipated increase.

## Sheep in lots under 500.

The number of sheep registered under section 42 of the amended Sheep Act as belonging to owner of less than 500 was 569,320.

## 2. The Different Breeds.

## (i) Merino.

## Superfine Combing.

Description.	Rams.	Ewes.	Wethers.	Lambs.	Total.
Pure and Stud	31,505	169,081	36,572	95,309	332,467
Ordinary	70,945	1,410,029	975,889	511,970	2,968,833

## Medium Combing.

Pure and Stud	39,018	707,345	792,475	474,246	2,013,084
Ordinary	163,774	5,549,264	4,337,384	2,427,761	12,478,183

## Strong Combing.

Pure and Stud	31,878	596,395	309,604	379,236	1,317,113
Ordinary	79,639	2,342,041	1,792,515	1,105,243	5,319,438

Total, Combing Sheep ... .. 24,429,118

Description.				Superfine Clothing.				
				Rams.	Ewes.	Wethers.	Lambs.	Total.
Pure and Stud	...	...	...	8,198	122,850	18,670	37,645	187,363
Ordinary	...	...	...	14,384	879,166	709,008	494,108	2,096,666
				Medium Clothing.				
Pure and Stud	...	...	...	10,075	415,354	257,071	126,234	808,734
Ordinary	...	...	...	60,763	1,799,699	1,565,184	743,643	4,169,289
				Strong Clothing.				
Pure and Stud	...	...	...	13,715	147,190	70,685	70,855	302,445
Ordinary	...	...	...	34,557	1,000,774	948,344	435,620	2,419,295
Total, Clothing Sheep				...	...	...	...	9,983,792
				(2) Lincoln.				
Pure and Stud	...	...	...	3,332	36,243	202,044	20,295	261,914
Ordinary	...	...	...	7,081	43,225	225,339	14,200	289,845
Total, Lincoln Sheep				...	...	...	...	551,759
				(3) Leicester.				
Pure and Stud	...	...	...	4,624	18,965	140,847	8,906	173,342
Ordinary	...	...	...	8,761	28,225	15,761	8,527	61,274
Total, Leicester Sheep				...	...	...	...	234,616
				(4) Downs.				
Pure and Stud	...	...	...	809	6,883	460	3,230	11,382
Ordinary	...	...	...	1,229	31,560	1,732	21,200	55,721
Total, Downs Sheep				...	...	...	...	67,103
				(5) Romney Marsh.				
Pure and Stud	...	...	...	5	120	30	80	235
Ordinary	...	...	...	66	2,110	1,545	1,455	5,176
Total, Romney Marsh Sheep				...	...	...	...	5,411
				(6) Crosses.				
Pure and Stud	...	...	...	933	62,350	973	29,210	93,466
Ordinary	...	...	...	4,840	534,417	482,786	204,638	1,226,681
Total, Crosses				...	...	...	...	1,320,147

An attempt is here made to classify the different descriptions of sheep throughout the Colony, with perhaps, but doubtful success. But the advantages that would accrue to owners and others if correct information were obtained of the nature here aimed at are so great as to justify the attempt; and if persevered in it is believed that owners will see the benefits that would arise from the information and assist the Inspectors in compiling it.

### 3. Sheep Introduced.

From other Districts.—Stud, 30,013; ordinary, 931,127; total, 961,140.

From other Colonies, by sea.—Stud, 503.

Do. do. overland.—Stud, 11,735; ordinary, 156,520; total, 168,758.

From England and other countries.—Stud 20.

### 4. Long-woolled Sheep.

Amongst the long-woolled sheep the Lincoln is said in a large majority of the districts to give the best returns in wool and in weight of mutton, the cross-bred sheep being second.

### 5. The "Cast" of Fat and Store Sheep.

The annual "cast" of fat sheep for the ensuing season is estimated at 3,022,255; and store sheep, 4,317,659.

### 6. How Sheep are kept.

Paddocked	...	...	...	31,878,088
Shepherded	...	...	...	3,696,205
Both ways	...	...	...	1,017,653
Total	...	...	...	36,591,946

### 7. Condition of the flocks.

In thirty districts the sheep are said to be improving, the principal reasons given being improvement of runs, smaller paddocks, lighter stocking, the constant introduction of best stud rams, and more careful classing and culling.

In three districts they are said to be stationary, and in five districts they are deteriorating slightly the reasons being carelessness in breeding, overstocking, country unsuitable, bad season, and not sufficient care in classing and culling.

#### 8. The Lambing.

The general average for shepherded sheep is returned by Inspectors at  $48\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., and of paddocked sheep,  $62\frac{1}{4}$  per cent.; although this is far below the percentage of past years it is believed to be too high.

The various reasons given for the poor lambing are severe winter, scarcity of grass and water, late spring, weather cold and wet in the upland districts at lambing time, and in some districts severe frosts.

The paddocked sheep again show a better percentage than those shepherded by 14 per cent.

#### 9. The Clip.

*Lambs.*—The number of lambs shorn in the grease was 3,129,995; number washed, 155,939; total lambs shorn, 3,285,934.

*Sheep.*—The number of sheep shorn in the grease was 29,485,675; hot water and spout, 398,800; creek washed, 2,415,714; and scoured, 739,592.

The average weights of the clip are estimated as follows:—

	<i>Lambs.</i>		<i>Sheep.</i>	
	lbs. oza.		lbs. oza.	
In the grease ... ..	2	1	5	0
Washed ... ..	1	$8\frac{1}{4}$	...	...
Hot water and spout... ..	...	...	2	$12\frac{1}{2}$
Creek washed... ..	...	...	2	$12\frac{1}{2}$
Scoured ... ..	...	...	2	$8\frac{1}{2}$

The average clip all round is lower than the previous year. This has arisen through the unfavourable season experienced in the New England, Macquarie, Bogan, and Lachlan Districts.

#### Condition of Clip.

The condition of the clip is generally sound and free from burrs, grass seeds, and dust, but light in yoke.

#### The amount of the Clip.

The total amount of the clip in the Colony for the year 1881, according to the number of sheep, would be 29,485,675 sheep shorn in the grease, average clip 5 lbs. per sheep = 147,428,375 lbs.; 398,000 sheep, hot water and spout, average clip, 2 lbs.  $12\frac{1}{2}$  ozs. per sheep = 1,102,932 lbs.; 2,415,714 sheep, creek washed, average clip, 2 lbs.  $12\frac{1}{2}$  ozs. per sheep = 6,718,704 lbs.; 739,592 sheep, scoured, average clip, 2 lbs.  $8\frac{1}{2}$  ozs. per sheep = 1,858,225 lbs.; lambs, 3,129,995; lambs shorn in grease, average clip per lamb, 2 lbs. 1 oz. = 6,455,614 lbs.; 155,939 lambs, washed, average clip per lamb, 1 lb.  $8\frac{1}{4}$  ozs. = 234,882 lbs.; total clip, 163,798,732 lbs.

#### Exportation of Clip.

The clip grown in the Colony of New South Wales is exported to England, America, France, and Canada through the principal ports of three adjoining Colonies in addition to our own port of Sydney, and is very often mistaken as the produce of the other Colonies.

The following is an estimate of the clip shipped at Sydney, and also that sent across the borders and shipped by the other Colonies at Melbourne, Adelaide, and Brisbane:—

Port of Shipment.	Greasy.	Washed.	Total.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Sydney .....	92,330,393	5,948,846	98,279,239
Melbourne .....	49,242,876	3,172,718	52,415,594
Adelaide .....	9,233,039	594,884	9,827,923
Brisbane .....	3,077,681	198,295	3,275,976
	153,883,989	9,914,743	163,798,732

#### Classing the Clip.

In twenty districts the clip is reported as well classed, and in the other twenty districts it is not considered so, the reasons being owners do not think it pays, number of sheep too small to justify expense, and difficulty of obtaining competent woolsorters.

#### Improvements in Shearing—General Management of Shearing.

In nine districts great improvements are reported in the mode of washing and shearing the sheep; in eleven districts improvements have been made in the form and arrangement of the shearing-sheds; in seventeen in the yards and the mode of yarding the sheep, and generally in carrying out the shearing operations.

#### Wool-presses.

A great number of different kinds of presses are used, those most in favour being Wilding's, Williams', and Robinson's; but there is still room for improvement in the mode of pressing, especially among the smaller owners.

#### Woolpacks.

The woolpacks used are mostly Calcutta and Dundee, of various sizes, from 4 ft. 6 in. x 2 ft. 3 in. to 5 ft. x 3 ft., and the weight from 10 to 12 lbs.

On twenty-one stations the wool is dumped before leaving.

#### Ear-marking.

In thirty-two districts the owners approve of the system of ear-marking sheep; in three, the number of sheep being small, the ear-marks are not used; and in four districts the owners are stated not to be in favour of the system.

#### Tattoo-marking.

## Tattoo-marking.

This mark is being used by a good many owners on their stud sheep, and by some in their general flocks as preventive to sheep-stealing, and where it has been tried it has proved a complete success; and no doubt when better understood it will be more frequently used in that way.

10. *Diseases in Sheep.*

Not a single case of scab or catarrh has been reported during the past season, and outbreaks of Cumberland disease have also been comparatively rare and slight.

## Foot-rot.

In thirteen districts the sheep have been slightly affected with foot-rot during the year, the reasons given being neglect, depasturing on unsound runs, and marshy ground.

The remedies principally used were paring hoof, arsenic bath, and bluestone, the results being very satisfactory.

In twenty-seven districts foot-rot is considered infectious or contagious; in ten districts it is not considered so; and the remaining three districts offer no opinion.

## Fluke.

In fifteen districts the sheep were effected with fluke—thirteen slightly, and the other two to a considerable extent. The reasons were want of change and of salt, unsound sheep kept for breeding, swampy land, and poor sour country. The remedies used were sulphate of iron, salt, tar, and turpentine, and the results were very satisfactory.

In fourteen districts fluke is considered infectious or contagious; in twenty-two districts it is not considered so; and the other three districts give no opinion.

## Worms.

In six districts the sheep were slightly affected with worms. The causes given were unsound runs and low wet lands. The remedies used were salt, tar, turps and gunpowder, and sulphate of iron, the results generally being favourable.

In twenty-seven districts worms are considered infectious or contagious; in ten districts they are considered not so; and the remaining three districts offer no opinion.

## Foot-rot, Fluke, and Worms.

The following extract from the *Veterinary Journal* (London), shows that the editor, Mr. Fleming, M.R.C.V.S., one of the best authorities in Europe, is decided in his opinion that these parasites are contagious. He writes as follows:—

The day is not far distant, I trust, when all these parasitic diseases will be looked upon as we now view foot and mouth disease, lung plague, rinderpest, and other like contagious disorders. For my own part, I can see no difference between such maladies as "Hoose," "Gid," and "Rot," and those contagious scourges just enumerated. Microscopical germs produce the latter, and they are conveyed into the body by the food, air, or water the animals consume. The worms which cause the symptoms of "Hoose," "Gid," and "Rot," are not so minute perhaps, but they act in a similar manner and are controlled by the same laws. Therefore it is that I insist upon parasitic disorders being looked upon and treated as contagious in every sense of the word; and until this truth is fully recognised, we shall never get rid of them nor cease to complain of the ravages they commit. We now know sufficient of the nature and habits of these worms to combat them successfully and to annihilate them; and it only needs enlightened, unanimous, and energetic action on the part of sheep-owners, graziers, and shepherds to free their flocks from such pernicious plagues.

## TRAVELLING STOCK.

1. *Trespass on Reserves.*

In thirty-one districts the reserves and driftways for travelling stock are reported to be frequently trespassed upon by the neighbouring squatters and selectors; in seven districts they are free from trespass; and from two districts there are no reports.

The Inspectors report that they are unable to cope with the trespassers for the following reasons:—

- (1.) The difficulty of obtaining sufficient evidence to obtain a conviction.
- (2.) The fines, when any convictions have been obtained, are too light to deter the trespassers.
- (3.) The boundaries of the reserves are not properly marked, and in very many instances not marked at all.

Several of the inspectors again state that it will be impossible to protect the reserves, and keep them for the purposes for which they are dedicated, until they are properly fenced and persons appointed by the Government to look after them.

2. *Grass on Reserves and Driftways.*

In twenty districts the Inspectors report that, as a rule, there is not sufficient grass on the reserves and driftways in their districts to enable fat stock to reach the markets in good condition. In nine districts there is only sufficient in good seasons; in nine districts there is sufficient in ordinary seasons; and from two districts there is no report. It will therefore be seen that it is only in nine sheep districts there is sufficient grass on the reserves and driftways, except in very favourable seasons, to enable fat stock to reach the markets in good condition.

3. *New Roads for Travelling Stock.*

In eleven districts new roads or alteration in existing roads for travelling stock are recommended; several other districts require new roads and alterations, but say that it is no use recommending them, as the whole of the Crown Lands have been alienated.

4. *New Reserves for Travelling Stock.*

Several Inspectors recommend that reserves should be made at once on all roads leading to new railway stations, and that all water reserves should be made permanent travelling stock reserves. The Inspectors in eight districts say that new reserves are required, and several others say that reserves are much required, but that there are no available Crown Lands in their districts.

5.

### 5. *Wells, Tanks, or Dams on Droving Roads.*

In eighteen districts tanks, wells, or dams are required on the droving roads, and on some of the travelling stock reserves on or near which there is no water. In nineteen districts the Inspectors report that none are required, and from the remaining three districts there are no reports.

### 6. *Travelling Charges for Stock.*

In eight districts travelling charges on stock have been collected on ten different occasions, the total amount collected being £566 4s. 5d.

### 7. *Law relating to Travelling.*

The Inspectors are unanimous in stating that the provisions of the amended Sheep Act, relating to travelling stock, are working well, and have all but stamped out loafing.

### 8. *Sheep Travelling for Grass and Water.*

Sheep, to the number of 972,952, passed through nine districts in search of grass and water; of this number 60,452 were described as loafing sheep, the balance 912,500 were compelled to travel on account of drought.

## VI.—REGISTRATION OF HORSE AND CATTLE BRANDS.

### 1. *Brands Registered.*

The number of horse and cattle brands registered up to the 31st December, 1881, is 46,463; the number of brands registered during the year ending 31st December, 1881, were,—horse brands, 1,443; cattle brands, 1,348, equal to 1,809 applications.

### 2. *Brands Transferred.*

The transfers recorded during the year 1881 were—horse brands, 71; cattle brands, 81.

### 3. *Brands Cancelled.*

The brands cancelled (horses and cattle) in 1881 were 9.

### 4. *Addresses changed.*

The number of addresses of owners changed in 1881 was 48.

### 5. *Compliance with the Act.*

In thirty-eight districts the provisions relating to registration and other requirements of the Act are reported as being fairly carried out. From the remaining two districts no answer has been received.

### 6. *Benefits of the Act.*

The whole of the Inspectors, with a single exception, report favourably as to the advantages of the Act; it prevents "duffing," facilitates drafting, and it enables owners to quickly recover their stray stock.

Two Inspectors suggest that an index to the owners' names should be published in the Brands Directory; one that section 17 should be repealed; one that the person using a brand first should be compelled to brand on portion 1; and one that it should be made compulsory for all stock-owners to register a brand.

## POUNDS.

### 1. *Number and Inspection.*

There are 311 pounds in the Colony, a few of which have been allowed to lapse for want of poundkeepers. The whole of the pounds have now been inspected, and reported on, and copies of the Inspectors' reports have been forwarded to the several Benches of Magistrates.

### 2. *State of Yards.*

Nearly the whole of the pound yards are in fair order with the exception of thirty-five, which are reported to be very old and require renewing. They will, now that the attention of the Benches has been called to the matter, be put in proper repair.

### 3. *Keeping and Depasturing Pound Stock.*

The provision made for the proper sustenance of impounded stock according to the reports received seems to be generally satisfactory; as a rule poundkeepers have now paddocks for the stock.

### 4. *Management of Pounds.*

The poundkeepers are reported to be performing their duties in a more satisfactory manner, and the appointment of Inspectors would seem to have had a very beneficial effect.

## NOXIOUS ANIMALS.

### 1. *Amendment of the Act.*

During the past year the Pastures and Stock Protection Act has been amended in several important respects.

Superintendents are now eligible to be elected Directors. This is a very necessary alteration, as in some parts of the Colony there are very few resident owners.

The minimum number of stock qualifying owners as voters has been reduced from 100 large stock to 10, and from 500 sheep to 100. This was necessary, as the ratable minimum number of stock was altered in order to include a large number of owners and to increase the funds, especially in the coast and settled districts.

Power is also taken in the amended Act to pay for the destruction of noxious animals in other ways than by bonus.

• A provision is introduced under which an owner who fails or neglects to destroy the vermin can be prosecuted.

An assessment can now be made at any time during the year up to the maximum rates mentioned in section 6 of the amended Act, which have been raised from 5s. per 100 large stock to 25s. and from 1s. per 100 sheep to 4s. 2d.

The provision which required cheques given by the Board to be signed by the Secretary is repealed; so also is that which made it necessary that two Directors should see scalps destroyed, one Director and any person the Board may appoint being able to do this work.

The law for preventing the introduction of rabbits is made more stringent, and the penalty for introducing, liberating, or having wild rabbits is largely increased, being now not less than £10 or more than £50. Tame rabbits also must now be kept securely, under penalty for neglect.

The amended Act also contains a new clause giving the Minister power, on the representation of five owners that the Directors are failing to carry out the law, to set it in motion so that any defaulting owner may be prosecuted if he persists in his neglect.

Unfortunately, however, a proviso inserted in this clause during the passage of the measure through Parliament (declaring that owners who could show that they had expended twice the amount of their rates in destroying noxious animals on their land to be held as doing sufficient), renders completely nugatory the provision contained in the Act for compelling defaulting owners to take the necessary steps for exterminating the noxious animals, more particularly rabbits, on their land. Until, therefore, this is altered, it is feared the law cannot be enforced, and the destruction of the vermin must proceed but slowly.

It then provides a heavy penalty on persons bringing scalps from a neighbouring Colony and passing them off as having been killed in this.

It next declares trustees of commons to be owners for the purposes of the Act.

It also provides for the exclusion of hares and other animals from the operation of the law, if kept in a secure enclosure under permission from the Governor in Council.

The Parliament voted a sum of money to assist in the destruction of noxious animals, giving £1 for every £2 raised by the stockowners; and a further sum of £5,000 was voted, principally to enable effective measures to be taken in the extermination of rabbits, and to assist sparsely stocked districts, where the amount of the assessment and endowment would be insufficient to carry on operations successfully.

#### 2. *The Districts in which the Act is in force.*

The Act has now been brought into operation in forty-three districts, and in a great many cases the full amount of assessment has been levied.

#### 3. *Receipts and Expenditure under Act.*

The amount of assessment raised during the year 1881 was £17,648 19s. 10d., of which £13,782 12s. 6d. was expended; and seven districts incurred debts over and above their assessment to the amount of £2,903 16s. 4d.

#### 4. *Estimated number of Noxious Animals.*

The returns from the Inspectors estimate the number of kangaroo at 6,056,950; wallaby, 4,242,200; native dogs, 30,512; and rabbits, 5,092,050.

#### 5. *Increase and Decrease.*

In twenty districts these pests are increasing through the Act not being carried out effectively, and the want of Government supervision.

In seventeen districts they are reported as decreasing slightly, chiefly through the operations of the new Act, and from the remaining three districts no reports are given.

#### 6. *Number destroyed.*

The number of kangaroo destroyed since the passing of the Act has been 581,753; of wallaby, 43,724; of native dogs, 2,250; and rabbits, 3,999.

#### 7. *Steps taken for their Destruction.*

In sixteen districts poison has been tried for the destruction of noxious animals with satisfactory results.

Hunting with dogs, drives, shooting, and trapping has been tried in sixteen districts.

In five districts nothing has yet been done, and from three no report is given.

#### 8. *The Rabbit Pest.*

In a good many cases energetic measures have been taken in regard to this pest, and a great many rabbits have been destroyed on some runs; but on others little or nothing has been done, and as the work has not been general and simultaneous the rabbits are spreading; and if thoroughly energetic steps are not speedily taken they will before long spread all over the Colony and prove a national calamity, involving as they do pastoralists, agriculturists, and horticulturists in heavy loss and expense.

#### 9. *Amendments in Act.*

A large majority of the Boards is of opinion that all the districts should be compelled to kill simultaneously; and that the Government should exercise more supervision and subscribe pound for pound raised by owners.

#### 10. *Losses from Native and Tame Dogs.*

The losses for the past year from the ravages of native dogs was 92,152 sheep, valued at £29,038, and from tame dogs, 74,813 sheep, of the value of £39,631, a large portion of which were well-bred and stud sheep.

The great desideratum in dealing with the noxious animals pest is some mode of extermination which will be as nearly as possible self acting, and of such a character as that its use can be generally and simultaneously enforced when found effective; and the trap invented by Mr. Bishop Lyne, of Tyrie Dandoloo, a  
sketch

sketch and description of which as published in the *Sydney Mail* is given in Appendix A seems to a large extent to be of this character if it continue to prove as successful as it is reported to have hitherto been. It has too the advantage, while substantial, of being comparatively inexpensive, costing only £8 or £10, and I trust that it will receive a good trial. To admit of this, however, its adoption should be general throughout the locality in which it is built lest the kangaroos should dislike its appearance and leave their usual beat to water at other places, which are open. Then again, if tanks and wells were enclosed as here proposed, poisoned water could, as is now done with fair success in some of the dry portions of the colony, be put into troughs placed in small yards erected on the outside of the fence enclosing the tank where the kangaroos could find their way to the water while the sheep could not.

Objections have been raised to the proposed trap that there would be a risk of the sheep not coming up to the tank or well in the morning and evening while the gates were open to admit them to the water, and that if they came and found them closed they would leave at once and would not return until they had suffered so much from thirst as not only to cause them to lose condition but to make a break in the staple of the wool, whereby of course its value would be very much depreciated. To this the advocates for the use of the trap reply:—

- (1.) That the sheep, if they found the gates closed, would not leave the neighbourhood of the tank, but would hang about till they were admitted; and that this could not possibly be long as the person looking after them would visit the tank twice a day, and would see that the sheep were watered at least once a day; while sheep frequently go two whole days without water.
- (2.) That the tanks would only require to be closed for two or three weeks, and if it were found that the sheep did not come up to the tank every day to drink, hands could be put on to bring them up which would entail only a trifling additional expense.
- (3.) That this plan could be carried out in the month of January, when the fleece is in that state that a break would not be likely to occur, or if it did, would affect the wool but very little, so shortly after shearing.

Objections have also been taken to this plan on account of the expense where there are many tanks on a run; but it must be evident that if Mr. Lync's trap is successful it will be infinitely less expensive than the bonus systems, or any of the other modes now followed in destroying kangaroos as well as far less troublesome, and far more certain and effective. The enclosing of the tanks in this way would likewise protect them from injury, and would also by sheltering the water from the wind prevent a great deal of the waste which now goes on through the evaporation being very much intensified by the wind disturbing the surface of the water. Still another advantage which would arise from the adoption of this mode of dealing with the kangaroos would be that its use might be made general by regulation, and thus secure, so far as the dry part of the Colony is concerned, effective simultaneous action, and such a regulation would be easily enforced. Then supposing that this was the case fully three-fourths of the Colony could be completely cleared of kangaroos, and if so their destruction in the other fourth could be neither a difficult nor expensive matter.

(See also Appendix B, Report by the Under-Secretary for Mines on Rabbit Pest in Victoria.)

#### COMMONS.

##### 1. *Number and Extent.*

The number of commons in the Colony is 122, with an average extent of about 1,250 acres each. The number of Temporary Commons is ninety-one, with an average extent of about 2,000 acres each.

##### 2. *Number of Commoners, Stock, &c.*

The average number of commoners to each common is estimated at 200, and the number of stock at 410.

In fourteen districts the commons are reported to be used for other purposes than that of grazing commoners' stock.

#### THE MEAT TRADE.

Notwithstanding the comparatively unfavourable seasons from which the Colonies are still suffering, the exportation of frozen meat to London is making steady progress.

In several instances no doubt the meat has not turned out well, but the cause has been discovered, and will in future be avoided. With the experience now gained, the trade can be carried on with very little risk; and with the prospect that the coming season will be a favourable one, there is every reason to expect that the export of meat to London will continue to increase. It is believed, too, that markets for a portion of our surplus meat will before long be found in India, China, and Japan, and in some of the islands of the Indian Archipelago.

The export trade to London has already advanced an important step. A London Company ("The Australian") has commenced to purchase meat in the Colonies, and to freeze and ship it for London; and if such arrangements were made here, and at the other ports of shipment, as would enable this and other companies who may take the business up, to obtain a steady supply of first-class unwasted meat in good order and condition, it would not be necessary, as it has been, for stockowners to go beyond what is their legitimate business and become exporting merchants.

While we have as good cattle and sheep as any in the world, a steady supply of first-class meat can only be secured by the establishment of a dead meat trade, and having the stock killed at the different centres of the stock traffic on the lines of railway, near their own pastures, or at least near good grazing ground, where those which have been obliged to be travelled any distance can be rested for eight or ten days, and then brought quietly up and killed, free from the fatigue, starvation, and fever, to which they are now subjected under the present live fat stock trade.

Before, however, a dead meat trade can be established on a proper footing in this Colony, a suitable meat market with a commodious chill-room must be provided in Sydney, for those who would send their meat to market must have a guarantee that it will be protected from taint till it can be sold, and this can only be effected by the erection in a central position on or near the railway line in Sydney a suitable meat market like that in Melbourne, with double walls and double roof, and with cold or refrigerating store attached, in which the temperature can be maintained at from 33 degrees to 40 degrees, and where the meat can, if required, be kept thoroughly



thoroughly sound for eight or ten days or until it is sold. While again this is the case, there is not the least doubt but that so soon as such a market and store are erected in Sydney, companies will be formed in the principal inland towns on the railway lines to erect slaughtering and chilling houses, to enable this trade to be carried on. It is nothing but the want of such a market and store that keeps towns like Goulburn, Wagga, Bathurst, and Dubbo from at once commencing such establishments. Indeed companies have already been so far formed in these towns for that purpose.

Then supposing that the stock are slaughtered, as here suggested, at these centres, and the meat chilled to the bone down to (say 33 degrees, just above freezing), it would be despatched late in the day in double lined non-conducting meat trucks by special meat train, and arrive in Sydney early next morning perfectly safe and sound at all seasons of the year; for the meat could afford to lose upwards of 30 degrees of cold (that would raise the temperature to only 66 degrees, and it would seldom rise above 50 degrees) without being at all affected. On the arrival of the trucks in town they would be run into the meat market, and the meat would be turned out for sale, sound, firm, and bright, with all the goodness and flavour in it; and if it were so, any one can see that it would be very seldom indeed, with all the different outlets there would then be for the meat, that the market would not be cleared; but if it were not the unsold portion could be passed into the cold store, and instructions telegraphed to the several slaughtering centres not to kill more until the meat which had arrived was cleared off, even if it were necessary to send the meat to the cold store. It would be far more economical to keep it in this way than to keep and feed the cattle on hay as they ought to be, while there can be no question but the meat kept in the chillroom would waste less, and be infinitely superior to the meat of cattle kept hanging about near Sydney, even if they had all the hay they could eat.

The fact, however, is that with a constant supply of first-class meat, all the different branches of the meat trade would be established near the market (they could all be carried on in the city without causing any nuisance); and while the large portion of the supply was taken by the retail butchers, a good deal of the prime meat would be purchased for freezing and export; the fore-quarters of the best beef would be salted, the middling beef and mutton would be tinned, and the inferior made into soups and extracts. It would be very seldom, therefore, that much meat would have to go into the cold-room, and the market would scarcely ever be glutted.

Then while the retail butchers would have a constant supply of first-class meat cooled and set to the bone, and fit to keep sound and good in their shops for two or three days, even in the height of summer, at a steady reasonable price, the citizens would be able to obtain far superior meat to what they now get; the terrible starvation and cruelty to which the stock are subjected, as the live fat stock trade is now carried on, would be at an end; the spread of infectious and contagious diseases in stock would be checked through their collecting, herding, and travelling together in large numbers being no longer necessary; the fat stock trade would be placed on a satisfactory footing, which it is very far from being now; owners would receive better prices for their stock, and an extensive business in meat, frozen, tinned, and salted, would be established, adding eventually millions to the export trade of the Colony.

In addition to all this, a dead meat trade would add very largely to the railway traffic, and to its earnings from stock; for not only would all the fat stock then be carried to market by train, while at present a great many of them still reach it on foot, but a very large amount would be saved to that department through the meat trucks being available for all sorts of return loading, which the sheep and cattle trucks are not, except in the case of the latter, for a few classes of inferior goods; and they have accordingly to be hauled back empty, which of course is a great waste of steam-power and money.

That the fat stock suffer terribly from starvation, as the trade is now conducted, is quite notorious, and the fact has frequently been noticed in the daily papers. One correspondent writing some eighteen or twenty-four months back on this subject, says, "To show to what extent fat stock are now starved and the meat wasted and deteriorated, we will take an every-day ordinary case, and follow a bullock from the time he leaves his own pastures till he is killed at the Abattoirs; and in doing so, we will suppose that he has to travel on foot 150 miles to the railway. This will take between ten and twelve days, and during that time he, as a rule, gets very little food, less at least by one-half than he needs. Having reached the railway station, after what is equal to say two whole days' starvation, he is frightened, roused, and illused in being trucked, and after he is so, he is frequently knocked about and bruised by the stopping and shunting of the train, the trucks having only chain couplings. We will say that waiting to be trucked, trucking, and conveying to Homebush occupies another whole day—that makes fully three whole days without food, and a great deal of bad treatment; then he is one day in the sale-yards—that makes four days; after that he passes to the bare, starving paddocks between Homebush and Glebe Island, which are actually as bare as the road, and where there is, too, at times but little water; and he remains in these miserable paddocks on an average (the butchers always keep a supply of stock on hand) three days more before passing on to Glebe Island, which makes seven days without food. At the Abattoirs again he can be kept two whole days longer without food before he is killed; but supposing he is only half that time there, this would make one day more, and that brings the total up to eight whole days without food. Can anything more terribly cruel than this be conceived, or anything which would tend more to waste and deteriorate the meat? This horrible wholesale cruelty (there are at least 500 head of cattle and 4,000 or 5,000 sheep constantly starving between Homebush and the Abattoirs) has been going on for years, but lately it was more prevalent than ever, through the continued glut in the fat stock market. During the last three or four months about 2,000 cattle a week have been passing through the Homebush yards, and at the very least one-half of these have been sent to starve in these miserable apologies for grass paddocks, where there are generally four or five head of cattle for every acre of land, and such land as it is. Treatment like this is barbarous in the extreme, and any one can see that the meat of stock which has suffered in this way must lose its appearance and flavour as well as its nutriment, being little else than well-trained muscle with all the juice and flavour knocked and starved out of it."

It is believed that the evils of the fat stock trade as now conducted are here rather under than overstated, and whether the remedy be in the establishment of a dead meat trade or not, some radical change is urgently called for, principally on the score of humanity, but also for the sake of the health and comfort of the citizens of Sydney and in the interests of the owners of stock, out of whose pockets all this cruel waste comes.

## GENERAL.

1. *Artificial Grasses.*

In twenty-five districts artificial grasses have been sown during the year to a slight extent, the most successful being lucerne, rye, and Prairie.

2. *Fencing of Runs.*

The number of open or unenclosed runs in the Colony is 1,294. The number enclosed is 7,795. The number partially sub-divided is 3,677, and the number properly sub-divided, 5,412.

3. *Miles of Fencing.*

The number of miles of fencing is estimated at 914,827 at an average cost of £50 13s. per mile, making a total cost for fencing of £46,335,987 11s.

4. *Dams, Tanks, and Wells.*

The number of private dams used for stock purposes is estimated at 9,423, at an average cost of £100 12s. each. Number of tanks, 14,873; average cost each, £178; and the number of private wells used for stock purposes is estimated at 2,189, at an average cost each of £311 4s. Cost of private dams, £947,953 16s.; cost of private tanks, £2,647,394; cost of private wells, £681,216 16s.; total, £4,276,564 12s.

5. *Noxious Plants and Weeds.*

In twenty-six districts the land is reported as being slightly infested with Bathurst burrs, and in ten to a large extent; in two the land is not infested, and in the remaining two it is not stated.

In twenty-seven districts the land is slightly infested with trefoil burr; in six to a large extent; in five there is none, and two are not stated.

In twenty-three districts variegated thistle is reported to a slight extent; in eight to a large extent; seven districts are reported to be free from it, and two are not stated.

In eighteen districts black thistle is reported to a slight extent; in nine to a large extent; eleven districts are free from it, and two not stated.

In fifteen districts other noxious weeds are reported to a slight extent; in eight as plentiful and increasing; in fifteen districts there are none, and two are not given.

6. *Cost of Clearing.*

The cost of clearing the commons of noxious weeds throughout the Colony is estimated at £15,456; the Temporary Commons, £19,816; the Police Paddocks, £3,655; the travelling stock reserves, £45,533; and the droving roads throughout the Colony at £54,145; or a total lump sum for clearing the lot of £138,605.

## PUBLIC TANKS AND WELLS.

The watering places handed over by the Department of Public Works to this branch are (with a few exceptions in which they are being put to rights or are to be abandoned) in good order and repair, and during a trying season like the last have been of very great benefit to stockowners and the public, although in a good many cases they are still too far apart to afford as full and regular a supply of water for travellers, teamsters, and travelling stock at all seasons as is required.

When, however, the additional new works—the construction of which is now in hand—have been completed several of the more important droving roads will have a full supply of water at comparatively short stages, and stock will be able to take the shortest route to market at all seasons of the year. It is expected that the construction of at least twenty new works will be let during 1882.

It is satisfactory to learn from Mr. Inspector Gilliat's reports that the works which have been let will prove sufficiently remunerative to the tenants to enable a slight increase of rent to be obtained, and there is every reason to believe that not only will these works give a fair return for the outlay at the scale of rates now charged for water, but that before long these charges may be reduced.

It is to be expected also that the expense of constructing both tanks and wells will before long be considerably reduced with the aid of water augers in sinking wells and of steam and other machinery in tank and dam making.

The water auger has been used with considerable success in Victoria, and also to some extent in the south-western and western portions of this Colony, and as it is brought into more general use it will both lessen the expense of putting down wells and also lead to fewer failures in obtaining water.

The steam tank-making machinery, which has been used for some time in South Australia, is said to be a decided success, and if, as reported, tanks can be constructed in that way at an expense of 5d. per cubic yard, there is no question but that its introduction will be a great boon both to the Government and our pastoralists.

Pending the appointment of an engineer of water supply and staff, and the initiation of a proper system of damming the rivers and creeks in carrying out a general system of water supply for the Colony, I have the honor to offer the following suggestions bearing upon that most important subject:—

1. While I believe it is the case that general instructions are given to licensed surveyors to reserve the natural sources of water supply, so far as they consider necessary in the interests of the public, I would, without at all calling in question the manner in which these instructions are carried out, respectfully suggest that the Minister for Lands be moved to direct that in future no permanent or readily made permanent water supply, whether in rivers, creeks, lakes, lagoons, swamps, springs, or any other source, be alienated without his express sanction, to be granted on special report by the Survey Department with respect to the source of supply as to whether or not it is or is likely to be required for the use of the public, more especially for the use of townships, travellers, teamsters, or travelling stock.
2. I would further suggest as preparatory, to and as forming a portion of a general scheme of locking the rivers and creeks which has been suggested, that the Minister for Lands be moved to direct the district surveyors to furnish special reports on all the natural outflows or billabongs from the rivers and creeks in their districts; the height at which the flood in the rivers and creeks must be when the outflows occur; the volume of water breaking out; the distance to which it now flows; the possibility of increasing the outflow by cuttings, or by weirs, or by weirs and cuttings; the probable expense, and the possibility in these cases of leading the water into natural depressions which would form reservoirs.

See also Appendix C Report by the Inspector of Public Tanks and Wells for 1881.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. BRUCE,

Chief Inspector of Stock.

APPENDIX

## APPENDIX A.

*Effective Kangaroo Trap.*

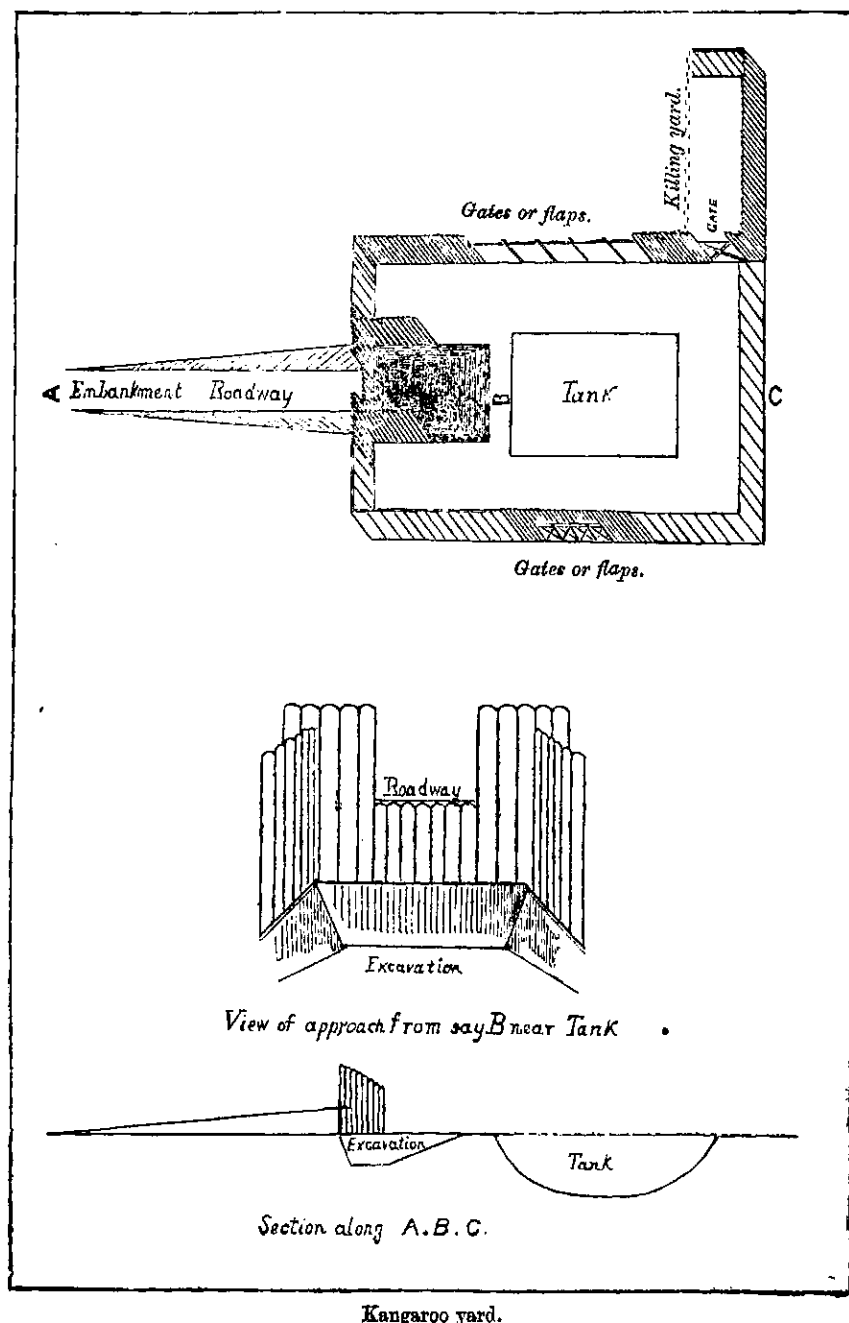
OUR illustration is of a kangaroo trap designed by Mr. Bishop Lyne, of Tyrie, Dandaloo, which has proved remarkably serviceable in the district in which the inventor resides. It may be erected at either a tank or well. As shown by the isometrical plan at the top of the engraving a tank is securely enclosed with a substantial fence, say 9 feet high at all parts save the roadway (12 feet wide), intended for kangaroos to use, where it is only 4 feet high. The construction of the fence would of course depend upon the kind of material to be obtained. There are eight or ten low gates or flaps (which can be made to fasten up) in each side of the fence to admit the sheep to water and allow them to leave. An excavation is then made, commencing at the bottom of the 4 feet portion of the fence, say 24 feet long, 12 feet wide, and 4 feet deep at the commencement, running off to nothing at the other end next the tank (as shown); the earth taken from the excavation being thrown into an embankment outside the fence to form a roadway for the kangaroos to get up to the top of the 4 feet portion of the fence.

The trap (along with all the others in the same locality) is worked for say three or four weeks in the month of January when a man attends morning and night to admit the sheep at the gates to the tank, and when they have left the gates are closed. The kangaroos, finding no other way of reaching the water, go up the road and drop down in the excavation. Having had their fill of water they make back for the roadway, but the height (fully 9 feet) is too much for them, and they have to stop in the tank enclosure, from which they are easily driven into the killing yard, where with the exception of two or three which are used as decoys they are destroyed.

Beneath the plan of the yards there is a sketch showing the way in which egress from the tank by the roadway is prevented. Without this the trap would be incomplete, as a fence 4 feet high could be easily topped by the tripods. The sectional plan at the bottom of the engraving enables one at a glance to observe how the earthwork of the trap should be performed.

When saplings are to be got the expense of the trap will not exceed £8 or £10, and where saplings are not plentiful wire could be used for the higher portions of the fences.

It will be seen that if this plan were generally followed wherever the stock are watered at tanks or wells, or even wherever natural water could be enclosed, the greater part of the marsupials would either be caught and killed or die from thirst. It is believed that this plan can be followed in two-thirds of the area of the Colony, and Mr. Lyne deserves the thanks of his fellow-pastoralists for working it out and making it known.



## APPENDIX B.

REPORT of the Under Secretary for Mines to the Honorable the Minister for Mines upon the steps taken in Victoria for the extermination of rabbits.

Sir,

While in Victoria I made inquiries with a view to ascertain what is being done in that Colony to destroy the rabbits, and have now the honor to submit this report embodying the information acquired.

In the first place I desire to acknowledge the courtesy of Arthur Morrah, Esq., the Secretary for Lands, who kindly handed me a copy of a report he had just prepared for presentation to the Government on this subject, which reads as follows:—

“The immense destruction by rabbits of the grass and crops of selectors, landowners, Crown tenants, and others impelled the Government to adopt some measures for the extermination of the rabbits on Crown Lands, and for that purpose a sum of £10,000 was voted by Parliament for expenditure during the financial year 1881–2. In the early portion of the year 1881 the work of extermination was pursued under the directions of Crown Lands bailiffs only, and notwithstanding the distribution of large quantities of phosphorized oats resulting in the destruction of great numbers of the pests, they increased to such an extent that it was deemed advisable to greatly expand the field of operations and to carry on the work on a much wider portion of the Colony. This necessitated the organization of a small staff of experienced officers to take charge of outdoor operations, to inspect the country, engage men, and establish *depôts* for mixing and distributing phosphorized grain, &c. During the past few months this step was attended with very satisfactory results, and good work was accomplished.

“Although the work of extermination which has been carried on during the year 1882 does not strictly come within the purview of the report for 1881, yet I may mention, in view of the importance of this subject, that since February last upwards of 100 men have been employed mixing and distributing poison on Crown lands, and that over fifty *depôts* have been established in different parts of the Colony, principally in the north-western districts, such as Charlton, Swan Hill, Horsham, Drinboola, &c.

“Various experiments have been made with fair success; bran and arsenic, arsenic and chaff, and crushed wheat and arsenic have proved effectual.

“The department has offered, if the Shire Councils purchase rabbit skins at an advance of 6d. per dozen on Melbourne market prices, to recoup one half of such advance, viz., 3d. per dozen, and to defray cost of transit to Melbourne by rail. The offer having been accepted by several of the local bodies, it is believed that the destruction of rabbits will be greatly accelerated.

“As operations are now being conducted on a large scale, I doubt not that the result, so far as the destruction of the rabbits on Crown Lands is concerned, will be found satisfactory, and that, although the work of extermination must necessarily be long and expensive, the next yearly report will show a great decrease in the numbers of the pests.

“The statement to hand from the men employed, and from farmers and selectors, are most encouraging.”

I may here remark that in this work there is a divided authority which struck me as likely to retard the operation of complete extermination, but I was assured that in this respect I was mistaken.

The destruction of the pest on Crown Lands, whether under lease or not, and on reserves, is carried on under the supervision of Crown Lands bailiffs at the expense of the Government, and upon purchased lands by persons employed by the Shire Councils aided to some extent by the Government.

The Crown Lands bailiffs and the Shire officers I am informed act in concert, consequently the evils of divided authority are not felt.

The methods adopted are the laying of poison, the use of the “annihilator,” the use of traps, and the purchase of skins.

In addition to the means named the Meat Preserving Works buy very large numbers, which are preserved for exportation. The factory at Colac buys, during seven months of the year, an enormous number, for which they pay at the rate of fivepence per pair.

A very large number of persons in the Colac district—men, boys, and girls—find profitable employment in trapping rabbits during the seven months, but the factory does not buy during the close season, consequently though these contribute largely to keep down the pest they do not attempt to exterminate.

As regards the poisons used I find that in the St. Arnaud Shire phosphorized wheat was considered the most effective. The following instance was cited by the President of the Shire:—At Lake Boloke which while dry was literally swarming with rabbits, the sand-banks round the margin forming burrows, 18,000 acres were perfectly cleared by means of phosphorized wheat, at a cost of £100. In Stawell Shire phosphorized oats were used until rabbits got tired of it. In Colac Shire, after rabbits had ceased to take poisoned grain, they used carrots and arsenic prepared as follows:—1 oz. or 1½ oz. of arsenic and 1 lb. of sugar to one gallon of water boiled till the poison is dissolved, then the carrots cut into slices are put into the boiling water, and parboiled after which they are ready for spreading. In other places oats, hay, or chaff, steeped in arsenic water, have been used with good effect, but it has been found that after a time, rabbits cease to take the poisoned wheat, oats, &c., and the only way to tempt them is to change the poison and the substance with which it is mixed. In the Colac district, where the grass is especially good, it is said that carrots alone will tempt them.

In the Stawell Shire, since the grass has begun to spring, they have ceased to spread poison, and have used the “annihilator,” an engraving of which is attached to this report; a machine of the largest size costs £7.

The following are the instructions for using it—

First make a charcoal fire in the cylinder (say half-full); when well lighted attach the tube by the India-rubber coupling, and insert in the burrow, always blowing with the wind if possible. Have ready the cover, on which put some clay round the edge; then put in about one pint and a half of Ogburn's Lethiferous chemical, screw down the cover, and blow gently, taking care not to overheat the cylinder, as by so doing you destroy the gas which you want to inject. Any hole you see smoke coming from, stop at once.

The time occupied will be from five to ten minutes, according to size of burrow and number of holes. When testing do not dig out too hastily, give the gas time to do its work. Keep the chemicals damp. The bellows should be oiled once a week at least, also the pipes connected by the brass coupling taken off and cleaned frequently. The

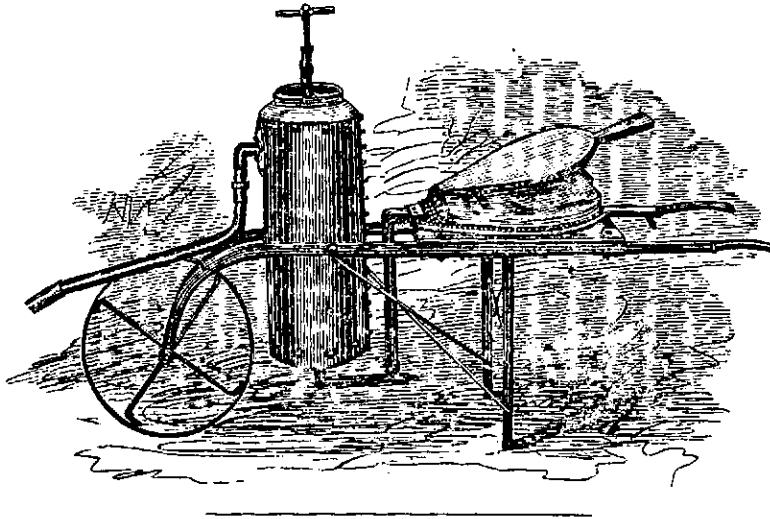
The pest is now considered to have been exterminated in the Stawell district.

In the Colac Shire spring traps similar to rat-traps, but of a larger size, are used, and are considered the most effective mode of extermination where the rabbits refuse to take poison.

The conclusion at which I have arrived, from the inquiries made in various parts of the Colony, is, that the spreading of poison is not effective where the grass is abundant; that the poison and the substance with which it is mixed should be frequently changed; and that smoking out and trapping should not only be carried on simultaneously with the spreading of poison, but that special efforts should be made during the breeding season.

It is I think worthy of consideration whether some united action could not be taken by the Government of this Colony and Victoria, in regard to the territory on either side of the Murray which is infested with rabbits, as nothing short of vigorous and united action will effect a complete extermination of this pest, and unless completely destroyed the rabbits will be a source of continual expense and trouble in both colonies.

HARRIE WOOD.



#### APPENDIX C.

### Annual Report of the Inspector of Public Tanks and Wells for the year 1881.

The Inspector of Public Tanks and Wells to The Chief Inspector of Stock.

Sir,

I have the honor to hand you herewith my report for the past year.

1. The officers employed are three, consisting of an Inspector and two Overseers. One Overseer is stationed at Ivanhoe in charge of the S.W. Division, the other at Bourke in charge of the N.W. Division.

2. The works inspected during the year have been—five wells and twenty-eight tanks; a total of thirty-three.

3. Of works still to be inspected, there are two in course of construction, between Moree and Narrabri; one on the road from Bourke to Cobar, a dam at Parkes, and a dam at Junee.

4. The distance travelled during the year by the Inspector of Public Tanks and Wells is 5,109 miles, or an average of 425 miles per month.

5. The total number of tanks and wells completed appear to be thirty-eight.

6. Of which number thirty-seven are now transferred to the charge of the Department of Mines.

7. Eighteen works have been rented during the year, at a gross total of £637 6s. sterling, giving an average of about £35 sterling for work; or about 3% upon the estimated value per work of £1,500 sterling.

8. Two new works are being made between the Narran and Barwon; two between Moree and Narrabri, and one between Bourke and Cobar.

9. Thirty-three new works have been recommended on the following roads:—

Deniliquin to Hay ... .. 1	Baradine ... .. 1
Hay to Wilcannia ... .. 6	Cobar to Louth ... .. 3
Wilcannia to Hungerford ... .. 1	Cobar to Hillston ... .. 4
Wanaaring to Bourke ... .. 3	Cobar to Condobolin ... .. 2
Louth to Wanaaring ... .. 1	Lake Cobham to Warramurtie ... 3
Bourke to Eringonia ... .. 2	Lake Cobham to Mt. Browne ... 1
Eringonia to the Culgoa ... .. 2	Hillston to Currathool ... .. 2
Narran to the Barwon ... .. 1	

10. After careful examination of existing works, I am still of the opinion that alterations are required at those tanks where stock are allowed admission to the water. Experience appears to confirm each year the importance of protecting the conserving area from the waste caused by disturbance and pollution.

In support of this opinion, I may allude to the remarks of the Commission on the Conservation of water on the North-western portion of Victoria, published in 1881.

11. Extensive repairs have been completed at the Box Creek, Youhl Plain, and Til Til tanks on the Balranald and Ivanhoe Road.

The Box Creek tank, which had been dry from the date of its construction, was filled by the first rain after the completion of these alterations and repairs, and all three works are now full and in working order.

The 12-mile, 35-mile, and 48-mile works on the Hay and Wilcannia Road have also been put in effective working order; repairs to the Boonoonoona tank on the same road have been approved, and tenders are being inquired for. Arrangements are also being made for fencing the works from Bourke to Cobar, and the springs on the Bourke and Hungerford Road.

12. I am of opinion that all the works proposed under paragraph 9 are urgently required.

13. The best description of work for this service appears to depend in a great measure upon the character of the country. The discovery of artesian water beyond the Darling will probably lead to the adoption of boring for water supply over a large area of the waterless portion of the Colony, and it is not improbable that the employment of suitable machinery will confirm the belief that a similar source may be found between the Darling and the Lachlan. Wherever this is the case, at not too great a depth, wells are the cheapest and most efficient class of work; but where subterranean water cannot be obtained in sufficient quantity or of suitable quality, tanks must be adopted. Experience has led to the knowledge of numerous improvements in the construction of this class of work, but none that appears to me of more importance than the supplying of water to stock from troughing.

14. It has become apparent that, to obtain the full benefit derivable from these works and to secure rentals that will justify their continued construction, a more systematic course should be observed for the future, and that it will be desirable to place them at such distances from each other or from permanent water as to enable stock or traffic to pass freely, during the driest season.

Experience in this direction seems to show that on first-class roads, and where a number of dry stages have to be made in succession, the maximum distance apart should not exceed 15 miles; and on second-class roads, and where but one or two dry stages are necessary, it may be extended to 20 miles.

The information obtained with respect to evaporation at the Government tanks must for the present be considered unreliable.

It is extremely difficult to fix the average consumed per head of stock; and unless careful records of the rainfall and increase in each tank, as well as the daily or weekly decrease are kept, the results are practically worthless.

The class of labour usually employed is not favourable for careful observation, but efforts are being made to obtain more reliable returns on this important question.

Individual works other than for the supply of townships or villages, however useful for purely local purposes, attain no value, and are difficult to lease until they become part of a system connected with other works, or permanent water, at such distances as to ensure free passage in all seasons.

I have, &c.,

HARRY GILLIAT,

Inspector Public Tanks and Wells.

1882.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

PASTURES AND STOCK PROTECTION ACT, 1880, AND PASTURES AND  
STOCK PROTECTION ACT AMENDMENT ACT, 1881.

(REGULATIONS ISSUED UNDER.)

Presented to Parliament pursuant to Act 44 Vic. No. 11, sec. 30.

Stock Branch,  
Department of Mines,  
Sydney, 13th January, 1882.PASTURES AND STOCK PROTECTION ACT, 1880, AND PASTURES AND STOCK PROTECTION ACT  
AMENDMENT ACT, 1881.

THE following Regulations have been made by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, in lieu of the Regulations published in the Government Gazette of 30th November, 1880, for carrying into effect the abovenamed Acts, and are hereby published for general information.

ARTHUR BENWICK.

## I.—ELECTION AND POWERS OF DIRECTORS.

1. The owner of 10 large stock, or the duly authorized superintendent of the owner of not less than 1,000 large stock, resident in a District, shall be qualified to vote at the elections of Directors for such District, and the voting at such elections will be cumulative, according to the scale fixed by the Schedule to the Pastures and Stock Protection Act Amendment Act, being Schedule 1 hereto.

2. Where large stock are jointly owned by two or more persons only one of such persons shall be entitled to vote at the election, and stock running together on the same run will be held to belong to one and the same owner.

3. All questions arising at elections as to the ownership or number of large stock, or the locality of any run, shall be settled by reference to the rate-book for the district.

4. The owner of not less than 10 head of large stock resident in any district, or the duly authorized superintendent of an owner of not less than 1,000 head, shall be eligible to be elected as a Director for such district.

5. The annual elections of large stock directors shall take place in the month of February at the same time and place and in the same manner as sheep directors.

6. If in any district no large stock directors or an insufficient number be elected, the Minister for Mines may appoint a sufficient number, whether possessed of the qualifications hereinbefore mentioned or not.

7. All vacancies in the office of large stock directors shall be filled up by the Boards at special meetings, of which not less than ten clear days' notice shall be given, and the members of the Board shall in all cases hold office until their successors are appointed.

8. The Board shall, among other things, fix the amount to be paid for the destruction of noxious animals; it shall assign the remuneration for work done and services rendered under or by its order; and it may employ and pay for all necessary labour to carry out the Act.

## II.—MEETINGS OF THE BOARDS OF DIRECTORS.

9. The Board shall meet for the discharge of business on the first Wednesday of every quarter, except when that falls on a public holiday, when the Board will meet on the preceding Tuesday.

10. Three members shall form a quorum, and the Board may adjourn from time to time.

11. Special meetings of the Board may be called by the Secretary at the instance of the Chairman or any other member of the Board.

12. All meetings of the Board shall be called by circular delivered personally to each member, or left at or sent by registered letter through the post to his usual or last known place of abode, stating the place, date, and object of the meeting; and every member shall receive at least forty-eight hours notice of a meeting.

13. The Chairman shall preside at all meetings of the Board; and, in his absence, the members present shall elect a Chairman from their own number.

14. A precis of Minutes of Proceedings at all meetings of the Board shall be taken by the Secretary or some member of the Board, which shall be read over to the meeting at its close, and shall be signed by the Chairman, and this precis shall afterwards be entered by the Secretary *in extenso*, in a book to be kept for that purpose. The minutes as thus entered shall be read by the Secretary at the next meeting, and, if correctly recorded, shall be confirmed by the meeting and signed by the Chairman; and such minutes shall be the authenticated orders and proceedings of the Board.

15. All owners liable to assessment shall have access to the Minute and other books of the Board at all reasonable hours.

16. At every ordinary meeting of the Board the following shall be the order of business.

- (1.) The minutes of the previous meeting shall be read and confirmed.
- (2.) The bank book, order book, and a statement of accounts shall be laid on the table, showing the moneys received and paid since last meeting.
- (3.) The correspondence and reports will be read, and if expedient, orders made thereon.

- (4.) Postponed or adjourned business, and motions of which notice has been given, will be dealt with.
- (5.) Then other business and notices of motion will be taken.

And no new business of which notice has not been given at a previous meeting shall be considered unless with the consent of all the members present.

17. At all meetings of the Board and of any of its Committees questions shall be decided by a show of hands, and in the case of an equality of votes the Chairman for the time being shall have a casting vote in addition to his vote as a member of the Board.

18. Every point of order shall be considered on its arising, and the decision of the Chairman of the meeting shall be conclusive.

### III.—LOCAL COMMITTEES.

19. The Board may appoint Local Committees consisting of not less than two nor more than five members of its own body to assist in administering the Act in certain localities; and such Local Committees shall, subject to the authority and sanction of the Board, carry out in the localities which the Board may assign to them, the following among other duties, namely:—

- (1.) They will ascertain and report to the Board whether there are any noxious animals on any of the runs in their localities; and if so, whether the owners of the runs are taking efficient measures for their extermination.
- (2.) They will recommend fit persons to receive scalps and issue certificates, and on their approval and appointment by the Board, it will issue notice in the local papers of their appointment, as prescribed by these Regulations.
- (3.) They will see that proper arrangements are made for the destruction of the scalps, and transmit to the Secretary a duplicate of the certificate of destruction granted to the person delivering the scalps.
- (4.) They will make the necessary arrangements for the carrying out and supervision of the work undertaken by order of the Board.
- (5.) They will, where required by the Board, arrange for the payment of scalps and of other work done in carrying out the destruction of noxious animals.
- (6.) They will send in monthly reports to the Board as to the prevalence of noxious animals in the portion of the district assigned to them, and the progress made in carrying out the Act, such report to reach the Board not later than the last day of the month.

20. Two shall form a quorum at all meetings of Local Committees, and all meetings shall be called and conducted as nearly as may be in the same manner as meetings of the Board.

21. The Board may define the powers and duties of the Local Committees appointed by it, and the Committees shall not act in any way repugnant to the Board, nor incur any liability, nor initiate nor transact any business beyond that authorized by the Board.

### IV.—DEFAULTING OWNERS.

22. The Board may authorize any person to enter in the daytime on any run in the district for the purpose of searching for or destroying any noxious animal, and the person so authorized shall, when required by the owner of the run, produce the authority of the Board for making such entry.

23. The Board will cause an inspection to be made, if it has not already done so, and a report to be furnished either by the Sheep Inspector for the district or by an inspector appointed by the Board, under and for the purposes of the Pastures and Stock Protection Acts, as to the prevalence of noxious animals on the several runs in its district; and shall thereupon fix and determine the time within which the owner shall exterminate the noxious animals on his run, and shall give owners notice accordingly, in the form of Schedule 2 hereto.

24. If the Board has reason to believe that any owner is failing to comply with the notice served upon him in terms of the next preceding Regulation, it will cause such owner to be served with a notice in the form of Schedule B of the principal Act and Schedule 3 hereto, to destroy the noxious animals on his run forthwith.

25. If after twenty-eight days from the date of the service of the notice in the form of Schedule B of the principal Act and Schedule 3 hereto, the owner shall in the opinion of the Board fail to comply with such notice, it may either direct the inspector to prosecute such owner for neglect, or it may issue authority to some fit person, in the form of Schedule 4 hereto, to enter upon such run and use all such lawful means as may be necessary in searching for, taking, and destroying all noxious animals found thereon, and where expedient to remove their carcases or any portion thereof.

26. Every person so authorized before proceeding to carry out the directions of the Board shall submit for its approval a statement of the means which he proposes to adopt for that purpose, and among other things he shall state particularly, how he intends to destroy the animals, whether (1) by shooting, snaring, trapping, driving, or yarding them, or (2) by poisonous food, grain, or baits, or (3) by poisonous gas, or (4) by running

down or otherwise destroying them by dogs, or (5) by digging out or closing up their holes or burrows, or (6) by destroying them or their harbour by fire; and no such person shall proceed to destroy such animals unless with the written sanction of the Board.

27. Any person intending to enter on a run by the authority of the Board shall, before doing so, give the owner of the run notice of his intention; and if any such person intends to destroy a brushwood or log fence, he shall give such owner and the adjoining owners within 2 miles of such brushwood or fence not less than fourteen days notice in writing in the form of Schedule 5 hereto.

28. No person so authorized shall, unless with the written permission of the Board, take any dogs on a run for the purpose of searching for or destroying any noxious animals, and then only after having given seven clear days notice to the owner of the run of his intention to do so.

29. On receiving notice from a person authorized by the Board that he intends to bring dogs on a run, the owner shall as far as possible remove all poisoned baits which may be on the run, and shall not during the time that the person so authorized by the Board remains on the run lay any poisoned baits thereon; and if any of the dogs so taken on a run be wilfully poisoned, the owner of the run shall be responsible for their full value, and shall besides be held and deemed to have committed a breach of these regulations.

30. The Board will in the first instance, from the moneys standing at the credit of the noxious animals destruction account for the district, pay all expenses incurred in the destruction of these animals on the runs of defaulting owners, and shall make a claim on such owners in the form of Schedule 6 hereto, for repayment of the amount so expended, and if the amount thus claimed be not paid within fourteen days of the date of the service of such claim the same may be recovered in a summary way by the Secretary or Chairman.

31. If an owner neglect to destroy the noxious animals on his land and the Board for the district in which such land is situated fails to promote the destruction of such animals, any five or more owners liable to assessment under the Act may make a representation to that effect in the form of Schedule 7 hereto to the Minister for Mines, who, if he considers necessary, will instruct the Inspector to serve such owner with a notice in the form of Schedule 3 hereto; and if the owner does not within twenty-eight days of the date of such notice comply with the same the Inspector will take proceedings against him.

### V.—DEFAULTING BOARDS.

32. If after due inquiry any Board has reason to believe that any other Board in an adjoining district is neglecting to carry out the Act, the first-mentioned Board in conjunction with some other Board or Boards whose district or districts adjoins that of the Board in default, may in terms of section 8 of the principal Act publish a notice in the Gazette in the form of Schedule 8 hereto, calling upon such last-mentioned Board to proceed within thirty days to carry out the provisions of the Act, and shall serve the Board in default with a copy of such notice; and if in the opinions of the Boards joining in this notice the Board in default shall not within three months from the publication thereof carry out the Act the Boards joining in the notice may present a Petition to the Governor in the form of Schedule 9 hereto.

33. On the receipt of any such petition the Governor may cause its substance and prayer to be published in the Gazette and in some local paper circulating in the district, and may on the expiry of thirty days thereafter issue a proclamation annexing the district for which the Board in default was appointed or any portion of such district to any of the Petitioning Districts to be treated, dealt with, and assessed as portions of such last-mentioned districts.

### VI.—RECEIPT OF SCALPS.

34. The persons taking delivery of scalps as provided by section 12 of the principal Act, shall be termed a Receiver.

35. The Boards will in such parts of the district as may be necessary appoint either one or more fit persons as receivers to take delivery of and grant certificates for scalps, and notice, in the form of Schedule 10 hereto, will be given in the local papers of the appointment of these receivers, and of the place, date, and hour at which delivery will be taken.

36. Every person delivering scalps under the Act shall together therewith hand to the Receiver a certificate under the hand of the owner of the land where the scalps were obtained, or in the case of animals killed on the land of a defaulting owner, under the hand of any one whom the Board may appoint in that behalf, to the effect that the animals from which the scalps were taken were killed on the holding and particular part of the holding mentioned in the certificate, and that such holding is in the district in which the scalps are offered for delivery.

37. Upon the receipt of any scalps and the certificate above-mentioned the Receiver will, if he be satisfied that the terms of the certificate have been complied with, and that the offer of the scalps is made in all other respects in accordance with the Act, grant a certificate for them in the form of Schedule D of the principal Act and of Schedule 11 hereto.



38. The Receiver will then and there, if he can obtain the attendance of a Director or of some person duly authorized by the Board in that behalf, destroy the scalps so taken delivery of by fire, and forward to the Secretary a duplicate of the certificate granted for such scalps, and if the presence of a Director (a second Director if the Receiver be a Member of the Board), or of a person authorized as aforesaid, cannot be at once obtained, the Receiver shall slit the near ear of each scalp without cutting off any portion of it from the tip to the root, and the scalp so treated shall, for the purpose of the certificate be deemed to be destroyed, and shall be destroyed as soon as the attendance of a Director or of a person authorized as aforesaid can be obtained.

39. All scalps which are slit in the near ear shall be held and deemed to be scalps for which a certificate has been granted, and shall if offered for delivery be seized as such, and the person offering them shall be prosecuted under section 25 of the principal Act.

#### VII.—ASSESSMENT.

40. Every owner of large stock whatever the number may be shall, between the first and thirty-first days of December in each year make and deliver personally, or transmit by registered letter through the post, to the Inspector of Stock for the district a return in the form of Schedule 12 hereto of the large stock owned by him at the date of making such return.

41. The Secretary shall on or before the first day of March in each year, prepare and submit to the Chairman of the Board an alphabetical list in the form of Schedule 13 hereto of the owners in the district possessed of ten or more head of large stock and of one hundred or more sheep, showing the number of stock possessed by each owner; and the Trustees of every common and reserve shall make a like return of the stock running on such common or reserve.

42. The Chairman will lay the list of owners together with an estimate of the receipts and expenditure of the Board for the then current year before the meeting of the Board to be held in the month of May for making an assessment, and at that meeting the Board will take the following steps namely:—

- (1.) It will fix the scale of prices to be paid as bonuses for the scalps and otherwise for the destruction of noxious animals in its district, in the form of Schedule 14 hereto.
- (2.) It will revise and where necessary correct the list submitted by the Chairman, assess the number of stock possessed by each owner, and notify in the form of Schedule 15 hereto in one or more newspapers circulating in the district, that an assessment has been made. But no teamster, carrier, contractor, or employé, who is not an owner or occupier of land in the district, shall be so assessed.
- (3.) It will consider the estimate prepared by the Chairman of the probable receipts and expenditure of the Board for the current year, and fix and determine the rate of assessment not exceeding threepence for every head of large stock, and one halfpenny for every sheep, which will be required to raise the necessary funds for meeting the expenditure of the Board for the current year.

43. Notice of the rate so made shall be published in the Gazette and in some newspapers circulating in the district in the form of Schedule 16 hereto.

44. The Board shall meet within one month of the publication of the rate in the Gazette and newspapers, and shall fix and determine the amount of assessment payable by each owner in the district.

45. The sums so payable by the several owners shall be entered in a Rate-book, prepared under direction of the Board in the form of Schedule 17 hereto, and notice that the amounts so entered are due shall be forthwith given by the Secretary to the respective owners in the form of Schedule 18 hereto, by being delivered to them personally or left at their usual place of abode, or sent by registered letter through the post.

46. The assessment as fixed and determined by the Board shall be payable on such dates to such persons and at such hours as the Board shall appoint by notice in the local papers.

47. If an owner on whom notice of assessment has been duly served shall neither lodge an appeal nor pay the amount due by him within thirty days of the date of the service of such notice, he shall be deemed a defaulter, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary or Chairman to furnish from time to time to the Board a list of the names of all such defaulters.

48. The Board shall in due course consider such list, and instruct the Chairman or Secretary to enforce payment of all rates so in arrear, and the Chairman or Secretary shall take the necessary proceedings accordingly.

#### VIII.—THE SECRETARY.

49. The Secretary shall, under direction of the Board, collect the rates and other moneys due to the Board, pay all accounts, keep the records and minutes of the Board, receive all letters, conduct the correspondence, call meetings, keep accounts, and assist in all matters connected with the administration of the

Act in the district for which he is appointed. He shall give security to the amount of £100 to the Board for the faithful discharge of his duties.

#### IX.—BANK ACCOUNT.

50. All moneys received by or on account of the Board shall be paid in due course into its Bank account; and all sums amounting to twenty pounds and upwards shall, whether in the hands of the Secretary or Treasurer or of any other member of the Board, forthwith, and not later than seven days, be paid into the Bank account and entered in the Bank-book of the Board when deposited.

#### X.—EXPENDITURE.

51. The expenditure of the Board shall be under its sole control, and all payments sanctioned by it shall be paid by cheque on its Bank account, signed by the Treasurer and Chairman, or some other members of the Board specially authorized in that behalf.

#### XI.—BOOKS AND ACCOUNTS.

52. The Board will cause such books as may be necessary to be provided, in which correct and regular accounts shall be kept by the Secretary of all moneys received and paid.

53. No resolution shall be passed by the Board incurring liability without first ascertaining or estimating its extent; and every liability incurred shall be duly entered in an order-book to be kept for that purpose, which, together with the Bank-book, shall be laid on the table at every meeting.

54. The books and accounts of the Board will at all reasonable times be open for the inspection of any of its members, and of any owner liable to assessment, and extracts may, with the sanction of the Chairman, be made from the books and accounts.

55. The Treasurer will prepare and submit for consideration and revival by the Board, at a meeting to be specially called for that purpose between the 1st and 31st days of January in each year, an account of the receipts and expenditure of the Board for the year preceding, and such account, duly audited, shall be published in the Gazette and in the local paper on or before the 15th day of February next following.

#### XII.—APPEALS.

56. All notices of appeal with respect to any assessment, or with respect to any matter in connection therewith, shall be given to the Chairman of the Board making the assessment in the form of Schedule 19 hereto not later than ten days after the service of the notice of assessment, and the appellant must at the same time hand over to the Chairman the full amount of the assessment claimed, together with a bond in the form of Schedule 20 hereto that he will pay the expense of and prosecute the appeal.

57. In hearing an appeal, the Board may issue summonses directing any person to attend the hearing, and may receive and examine evidence and otherwise conduct such appeal as nearly as may be in the manner in which appeals are by law conducted at Quarter Sessions; and the Board may also assess and tax the costs of any appeal, and the expense of witnesses attending the same, according to the rates allowed to ordinary Crown witnesses attending criminal trials in the Supreme Court, Circuit Courts, and Courts of Quarter Sessions.

58. Having heard and considered an appeal, and the evidence adduced for and against the same, the Board shall give its decision according as it sustains or dismisses the appeal in the form of Schedule 21 or Schedule 22 hereto, and such decision shall be final or conclusive on all parties concerned.

#### XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

59. If any person is desirous of keeping hares or other animals other than rabbits which are liable to inflict injury on the owners of land or stock, he will make an application in the form of Schedule 23 hereto to keep the same within an enclosure; and the fence of such enclosure shall be not less than 6 feet high and of such description as the Minister for Mines shall approve.

#### SCHEDULES.

##### SCHEDULE 1.

##### Pastures and Stock Protection Acts.

##### Scale of votes at elections of Directors.

By owners of—	
Not less than 10 and not exceeding 500 head of large stock .....	1 vote
Exceeding 500 and not exceeding 2,000 head of large stock .....	2 votes
Exceeding 2,000 and not exceeding 5,000 head of large stock .....	3 "
Exceeding 5,000 head of large stock .....	4 "
By superintendents of—	
1,000 head of large stock and not exceeding 2,000	1 vote
Exceeding 2,000	3,000 2 votes
" 3,000	5,000 3 "
" 5,000 .....	4 "

SCHEDULE 2.

Pastures and Stock Protection Acts.  
*Notice of time allowed owner for extermination.*  
 188 .

To  
 TAKE notice that the Board of Directors under the abovenamed Act for the District of have decided, in terms of Regulation No. 24, to allow you months from the 1st to exterminate the noxious animals on your run; and that if the work be not completed to the satisfaction of the Board within the time here specified it will exercise the powers conferred upon it by sections 8 and 9 of the Act, and cause these animals to be destroyed at your expense.

Secretary.

SCHEDULE 3.

Pastures and Stock Protection Acts.  
*Notice to owner to destroy noxious animals forthwith.*  
 188 .

To  
 TAKE notice that you are hereby required to take immediate measures to ensure the complete destruction of all noxious animals within the meaning of the "Pastures and Stock Protection Act" on the land of which you are the owner, or occupier, or person in possession or charge, and to stop up any rabbit burrows or holes on such land, and that if you do not within fourteen days from the date of the service of this notice comply with the same the Board will authorize some person in that behalf to enter upon the said land and take such other measures in accordance with the abovenamed Act as may be deemed necessary to ensure the complete destruction of such animals.

Secretary.

SCHEDULE 4.

Pastures and Stock Protection Acts.  
*Authority to enter on land.*

To  
 You are hereby authorized, with or without assistants, to enter upon any land in the sheep district of at any reasonable time during the day and search whether any noxious animals are to be found on such land, and remain thereon for such time as may be reasonably necessary to ascertain whether there are any such animals on the land; but previous to entering on land, as hereby authorized, you shall give the owner thereof notice in writing, should he require it, that you intend to enter thereon. You are further authorized, after notice as above, to take the necessary steps for the destruction of all noxious animals found on such land, subject, however, to your obtaining the approval of the Board, as provided by these Regulations, to the mode in which you propose to effect the destruction of these animals.

Dated at this day of 188 .  
 Chairman of the Board.

SCHEDULE 5.

Pastures and Stock Protection Acts.  
*Notice of intention to destroy fences.*

To  
 TAKE notice that I have obtained the sanction of the Board of Directors for the District of to the fences between and on account of their affording a harbour for noxious animals; and that it is my intention to commence to the same upon the day of at o'clock.

Dated at this day of 188 .

SCHEDULE 6.

Pastures and Stock Protection Acts.  
*Claim on defaulting owner for repayment of expenses.*

To  
 TAKE notice that there is now due and payable to the Board of Directors under the abovenamed Act for the district of in respect of the cost and expense of the destruction of noxious animals upon the land mentioned in the Schedule below, of which you are the owner, the sum of £ and that unless this amount, together with the expense of this notice, be not paid to the Secretary or Treasurer of the Board within fourteen days from the date of its service, proceedings will be taken against you for the recovery of the same in terms of section 9 of the abovenamed Act.

Dated at this day of 188 .  
 Secretary.

Schedule referred to above.

Description of the land.	Name and address of the owner.	Amount due.

SCHEDULE 7.

Pastures and Stock Protection Acts.  
 To the Honorable the Minister for Mines.

WE the undersigned owners, liable to assessment under the abovenamed Acts, have the honor to represent that of an owner, within the meaning of the said Acts, of land in the sheep district of is neglecting to destroy the noxious animals on his land, and that the Board for the district has failed to promote the destruction of such animals; and we would respectfully request that you will be pleased to issue such instructions as may be necessary to compel him to take immediate measures to ensure the complete destruction of all noxious animals on his land.

SCHEDULE 8.

Pastures and Stock Protection Acts.  
*Joint notice to defaulting Board to destroy.*

To the Board of Directors for the District of  
 TAKE notice that the Boards of Directors under the abovenamed Act for the Districts of and are of opinion that there are noxious animals in your district, with respect to which your Board is neglecting to carry out the provisions of that Act; and that we, the Chairmen of and as representing these Boards, do hereby, under section 10 of that Act, require your Board forthwith to take proper measures to insure the complete destruction of all such animals in your district.

Dated this day of 188 .  
 Chairman of the Board of  
 of of

SCHEDULE 9.

Pastures and Stock Protection Acts.  
*Petition for dismemberment of defaulting district.*

To His Excellency Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its dependencies.

The humble Petition of the Boards of Directors under the abovenamed Act for the districts of and in the Colony of New South Wales, sheweth:—

That your Petitioners having had reason to believe that the Board of Directors for the district of which adjoins your Petitioners' districts are neglecting to carry out the provisions of the Act with respect to the noxious animals in the first-mentioned district, your Petitioners, in accordance with section 10 of the Act, published a joint notice in the form of Schedule 9 hereto in the Government Gazette of the copy of which is forwarded herewith, and served a copy of this on the defaulting Board on the ; that, notwithstanding such notice, the Board in default continued and still continues to neglect to carry out the provisions of the Act with regard to the destruction of the noxious animals in its district; and that a period of has expired since the publication of the notice referred to in the Gazette.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Excellency will be pleased, in accordance with the provisions of section 10 of the Act, to annex the said district of to the districts joining in this Petition as your Excellency may see fit, and your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

Dated at this day of 188 .  
 Chairman on behalf of the Board of  
 Chairman on behalf of the Board of

SCHEDULE 10.

Pastures and Stock Protection Acts.  
*Notice of appointment of Receivers of Scalps.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors for the district of, acting under the abovenamed Act, have appointed the gentlemen mentioned in the Schedule below to receive and grant certificates for scalps in conformity with Schedule 12 of that Act, and they will be in attendance at the places on the days and dates and at the hours therein stated.

Dated at this day of 188 .  
 Chairman.

Schedule referred to below.

Name.	Address.	Place of Attendance.	Day.	Date.	Hour.

SCHEDULE 11.

Pastures and Stock Protection Acts.

*Certificate of Destruction.*

We hereby certify that \_\_\_\_\_, of \_\_\_\_\_, in the district of \_\_\_\_\_, delivered to us the scalps of \_\_\_\_\_, destroyed within this district, and more particularly described below, and that he is entitled to receive payments for the same to the amount of \_\_\_\_\_. And we further certify that such scalps have been duly destroyed in our presence, as required by the abovenamed Act.

A.B., Chairman of Board.  
C.D., Secretary.

Dated at \_\_\_\_\_ this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 188 .

*Schedule of Scalps delivered as above.*

Description.	Number.	Rate.	Amount.
Kangaroo .....			
Wallaroo .....			
Wallaby .....			
Paddamelon .....			
Rabbit .....			
Native Dog .....			
Total .....			

I hereby authorize \_\_\_\_\_, of \_\_\_\_\_, to receive from the Treasurer of the \_\_\_\_\_ district the amount owing to me as above stated.

(Signature of Claimant.)

Witness—

I HAVE this day received from the said Treasurer on account of \_\_\_\_\_, the sum of \_\_\_\_\_, being amount owing to him in accordance with the above certificate.

(Signature of Payee.)

SCHEDULE 12.

Pastures and Stock Protection Acts.

*Return by owner of number of large Stock.*

RETURN of all large stock (horses and cattle) now kept and depastured by \_\_\_\_\_ in the District of \_\_\_\_\_ and Colony of New South Wales, made this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 , to the Inspector of Stock for the said District.

Name of Run.	Name and address of owner and of person in charge.	Description of Stock.	Number of each description.	Brands and marks.	Remarks.

I, \_\_\_\_\_, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the several matters and things contained in the above return are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Declared at \_\_\_\_\_ this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 .

Owner  
or  
Superintendent.

SCHEDULE 13.

Pastures and Stock Protection Acts.

*Alphabetical List of the owners and their stock in the district of \_\_\_\_\_, and proposed rates for the year 18 .*

Progressive Number.	Owner.		Number of Stock and Estimated Revenue from proposed Rates.									Observations.
			Large Stock.				Sheep.			Total Amount of Rates.		
	Name	Address.	Horses.	Cattle.	Total.	Rate per 100.	Amount of Rate.	Number.	Rate per 100.		Amount of Rate.	

SCHEDULE 14.

Pastures and Stock Protection Acts.

*Scale of Bonuses for Scalps.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors for the district of \_\_\_\_\_, acting under the abovenamed Act, has fixed the scale of prices which the Board is prepared to pay as bonuses for the scalps of the following noxious animals, namely:—

- For the scalp of every full-grown Kangaroo.
- ” ” ” Wallaroo.
- ” ” ” Wallaby.
- ” ” ” Paddamelon.
- ” ” ” Rabbit.
- ” ” ” Native dog.

Dated at \_\_\_\_\_, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 188 .

SCHEDULE 15.

Pastures and Stock Protection Acts.

*Notice of Assessment.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors for the district of \_\_\_\_\_, acting under the abovenamed Act, have

caused to be made an assessment of all stock in the district liable to be rated under that Act, showing the names and addresses of the owners of the stock, and the number and kind thereof, and that such assessment can be inspected at \_\_\_\_\_ by those liable to assessment at all reasonable hours.

Dated at \_\_\_\_\_, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 188 .

SCHEDULE 16.

Pastures and Stock Protection Acts.

*Notice of Rate of Assessment.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors for the district of \_\_\_\_\_, acting under the abovenamed Act, has this day made a rate of \_\_\_\_\_ per head of large stock (horses and cattle) and \_\_\_\_\_ per sheep, upon the number of large stock and sheep in the district; and all owners liable (all owners of 10 large stock and 100 sheep) are required forthwith to pay the amounts due by them respectively, according to the assessment hereby made to.

Chairman.

Dated at \_\_\_\_\_ this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 188 .

SCHEDULE 17.  
Pastures and Stock Protection Acts.  
Rate Book.

Progressive Number.	Owner.		Arrears.	Stock and Current Rate.						Total Amount due.	Payments made		Folio Cash Book. No. of Receipt.	Amount stil due.	Observations.
				Large Stock.			Sheep.				Date.	Amount.			
	Name.	Address.		Horses.	Cattie.	Total.	Rate per 100.	Amount of Rate.	Num-ber.		Rate per 100.	Amount of Rate.			

SCHEDULE 18.  
Pastures and Stock Protection Acts.  
Notice to Owner of amount of Assessment.

To \_\_\_\_\_ 188 .  
THE assessment with which you, as the owner of the stock particularly specified in the Schedule below, are chargeable under the abovenamed Act for the year 188 amounts on the stock, and at the rate therein mentioned, to the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ as shown below, and you are hereby required to pay that amount to \_\_\_\_\_ on or before the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ next, 188 .  
If you intend to appeal against this assessment you will observe that a written notice to that effect must be lodged with the Chairman of the Board, and the other steps taken, as provided by section 18 of the Act, not later than seven days after the service of this notice, and upon receipt of such notice of appeal the Chairman will give the necessary instructions for your being apprised of the date when and place where your appeal will be heard.

Secretary.

Schedule above referred to.

Progressive Number.	Owner's and Superintendent's Name and Address.	Stock No.	Kind.	Rate per 100.	Total Amount of Assessment payable by Owner.

SCHEDULE 19.  
Pastures and Stock Protection Acts.  
Notice of appeal.

To the Chairman of the Board of Directors for the District of \_\_\_\_\_  
I, THE undersigned, \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_, in the District of \_\_\_\_\_, feeling myself aggrieved by \_\_\_\_\_, do hereby appeal against \_\_\_\_\_, and in compliance with the requirements of section 18 of the abovenamed Act, do hereby lodge with you under protest the sum of £ \_\_\_\_\_ as the assessment claimed from me under that Act, and a bond as thereby required to prosecute this appeal, and pay the full amount of all costs which may be awarded against me.

Owner.

Dated at \_\_\_\_\_ this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 188 .

SCHEDULE 20.  
Pastures and Stock Protection Acts.

*Bond where owner appeals on account of assessment.*  
Know all men by these presents that we \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ are jointly and severally held and firmly bound to \_\_\_\_\_ the Chairman of the Board of Directors for the District of \_\_\_\_\_ under the abovenamed Act in the sum of £ \_\_\_\_\_ to be paid to the said \_\_\_\_\_ or to any other member of the said Board duly authorized to receive the same, for which payment to be made we bind ourselves and each and every of us in the whole, our and each of our heirs, executors, and administrators, jointly and severally firmly by these presents.  
Scaled with our seals and dated }  
the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 188 . }

Whereas the abovenamed \_\_\_\_\_ was on the \_\_\_\_\_ served with a notice dated the \_\_\_\_\_ that the assessment fixed by the Board of Directors under the abovenamed Act payable by him amounted to £ \_\_\_\_\_; and whereas the said \_\_\_\_\_ being aggrieved by reason of the amount of such assessment (or of the number of stock for which he was assessed) gave due notice to the Chairman of the said Board of his the said \_\_\_\_\_ intention to appeal to the said Board according to the statute in such case made and provided; and whereas it is thereby provided that the party who shall appeal as aforesaid shall have paid into the hands of the said Chairman the full amount of such assessment, and shall have entered into a bond, with two sureties approved of by such Chairman, to prosecute such appeal and pay such costs as may be awarded against him; and whereas the abovenamed \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ at the request of the said \_\_\_\_\_ have agreed to enter into the above written obligation for the purposes aforesaid, and the security intended to be hereby given has been approved of by the said Chairman, as appears by his allowance in the margin hereof. Now the condition of this obligation is such that if the above bounden \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ any or either of them shall pay unto the said Chairman, or any other member of the said Board authorized to receive the same, the costs of the said appeal as the said Board shall order, then this obligation shall be void, otherwise shall remain in full force.

(L.S.)  
(L.S.)  
(L.S.)

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the above bounden in the presence of \_\_\_\_\_

SCHEDULE 21.  
Pastures and Stock Protection Acts.  
Sustainment of appeal.

WE, the undersigned, being a quorum of the Directors for the District of \_\_\_\_\_ having this day heard an appeal lodged by the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ against \_\_\_\_\_ and having considered the evidence adduced in support of the same, do hereby adjudge the same to be sustained, and do accordingly order \_\_\_\_\_ Directors.

Given under our hands at \_\_\_\_\_ this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 188 .

SCHEDULE 22.  
Pastures and Stock Protection Acts.  
Dismissal of appeal.

WE, the undersigned, being a quorum of the Directors for the District of \_\_\_\_\_ having this day heard an appeal lodged by \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ against \_\_\_\_\_ and having considered the evidence adduced in support of the same, do hereby dismiss such appeal, and do accordingly order \_\_\_\_\_ Directors.

Given under our hands at \_\_\_\_\_ this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 188 .

SCHEDULE 23.  
Pastures and Stock Protection Acts.

To the Honorable \_\_\_\_\_ The Minister for Mines.  
I \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ have the honor to apply under the abovenamed Acts for permission to keep \_\_\_\_\_ on my land, at \_\_\_\_\_ which I will enclose with a fence and provide gates as follows, namely—  
Applicant.

1882.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## IMPORTED STOCK ACT OF 1871.

(PROCLAMATION PROHIBITING THE INTRODUCTION OF STOCK FROM ALL PLACES OUTSIDE THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES FOR TWO YEARS.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 30 August, 1882.**[Laid upon the Table of this House, as required by section 13 of the abovenamed Act.]*

NEW SOUTH WALES, to wit.

Proclamation by His Excellency The Right Honorable Lord AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of (L.S.) New South Wales and its Dependencies.

AUGUSTUS LOFTUS,  
Governor.

WHEREAS by section ten of an Act of the Parliament of New South Wales passed in the thirty-fifth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "The Imported Stock Act of 1871," and numbered six, the Governor in Council is empowered, by proclamation in the Government Gazette, to restrict or absolutely prohibit for any specified time the importation or introduction of any horned cattle or sheep, fodder, or fittings from any other colony or country in which there is reason to believe that any infectious or contagious disease in stock exists: And whereas by proclamation, dated the fourth day of July, 1878, it was declared that cattle and sheep might be imported or introduced from Great Britain, Ireland, Canada, and the United States of America under certain conditions and regulations therein set forth: And whereas foot and mouth disease is known to be prevalent in Great Britain: Now, therefore, I, Lord AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council, do, except as regards horned cattle or sheep which shall have been shipped from London previous to the notification in the London Gazette of the issue of this Proclamation, hereby revoke all former proclamations under the abovenamed Act, and absolutely prohibit for a period of two years from this date the importation of all horned cattle or sheep, fodder, or fittings, from any colony or country other than the colonies of Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, Western Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at Government House, Sydney, this eleventh day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and in the forty-fifth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,  
ARTHUR RENWICK.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!



1882.  

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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PASTURES AND STOCK PROTECTION BILL.

(MESSAGE No. 16.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 26 October, 1882.*

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AUGUSTUS LOFTUS,  
*Governor.*

*Message No. 16.*

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th section of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the expediency of making provision to meet the requisite expenses in connection with a Bill to protect Pastures and Stock.

*Government House,*  
*Sydney, 26th October, 1882.*

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1882.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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DISEASES IN SHEEP ACTS AMENDMENT ACT OF 1878.  
(REGULATION UNDER.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 30 August, 1882.*

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*[Laid upon the Table of this House, as required by section 21 of the abovenamed Act.]*

Stock Branch, Department of Mines,  
Sydney, 21 February, 1882.

DISEASES IN SHEEP ACTS AMENDMENT ACT OF 1878.

HIS Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, directs it to be notified, for general information, that the Regulations 1, 2, 3, and 4, contained in section 14 of the abovenamed Act, with respect to travelling sheep, shall apply and be in force in the Sheep District of Cobar.

ARTHUR RENWICK.

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1882.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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DISEASES IN SHEEP ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.

(MESSAGE No. 1.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 6 September, 1882.*

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AUGUSTUS LOFTUS,  
*Governor.*

*Message No. 1.*

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th section of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the expediency of making provision to meet the requisite expenses in connection with a Bill to further amend the Diseases in Sheep Acts and for other purposes.

*Government House,*  
*Sydney, 6 September, 1882.*

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1404

1882.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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WATER SUPPLY WORKS.  
(LANDS RESUMED FOR SYDNEY AND SUBURBS.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 8 November, 1882.*

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RETURN of Lands resumed for Sydney Water Supply Works, showing the name of the owner, the quantity taken, and the price per acre agreed to be paid or offered by the Government as compensation in each case.

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SYDNEY WATER SUPPLY.—RETURN showing

Names of owners from whom resumed or purchased.	Locality.		Area purchased.	Price agreed to be paid.	Area resumed under the Act 44 Vic. No. 16, sec. 6.	Price agreed to be paid.	Proclaimed Gazette.		Name of newspaper containing legal notification
	Parish.	County.					No.	Date.	

Section 1, from the Nepean River to the Cataract River,

			a. r. p.	£ s. d.	a. r. p.				
W. Wanson, senr.	Wilton	Camden	4 0 1	41 0 0					
J. Wanson	do	do	2 2 25	43 10 0					
W. Wanson, junr.	do	do	2 0 33	34 10 0					
G. Mulholland	do	do	3 0 17	49 0 0					
Patrick Moore			0 2 37½	7 0 0					
Mrs. Mulholland			2 2 3	25 0 0					
R. L. Jenkins	Wilton	Camden			16 1 36	Not agreed on	452	19 Nov., 1880.	<i>Sydney Morning Herald</i>
J. Tyson	do	do			3 3 12	£100	452	19 „ „	do

Section 2, from the Cataract River to 2 m. 273 ft., being a length of 2 m. 315 ft.,

L. Darcy	Appin	Cumberland	2 0 24½	21 10 3							
John Darcy											
Henry Redman											
John Manton											
James Taylor, Ellen Rosetta M'Mullen, & Franklin M'Mullen, Trustees for Mrs. G. Patrick.	do	do	8 0 23	81 9 6							
T. Walker	do	do	13 2 26	141 10 1½							

Section 3, from 2 m. 273 ft. to 4 m. 280 ft.,

J. Fahey	Appin	Cumberland	8 3 19	82 1 0					
T. Fahey	do	do	2 1 6	22 14 6					
E. D. Gouly	do	do	21 2 31	208 15 0					
T. Byrne	do	do	12 0 15	170 13 0					
G. Nicol	do	do	4 2 37	438 0 0					

Section 4, from 4 m. 280 ft. to 6 m. 2,200 ft., being a length of 2 m. 1,920 ft., consisting of

G. Nicol	Appin	Cumberland	7 3 39	120 0 0					
J. Simpson	do	do	12 3 22	213 3 9					
T. Byrne	do	do	19 0 36	76 2 6					
J. Devine	Menangle	do	28 2 24	132 0 0					

Section 5, from 6 m., 2,200 ft. to 9 m. 3,700 ft.,

J. Devine	Menangle	Cumberland	6 3 33	35 0 0					
E. B. Woodhouse.	do	do			72 2 3		452	17 Dec., 1880.	<i>Sydney Morning Herald</i>

Section 6, from 9 m. 3,700 ft. to 11 m. 4,450 ft., being a length of 2 m. 750 ft., consisting

M. J. Vardy	Menangle	Cumberland			8 1 18		194	13 May, 1881.	<i>Sydney Morning Herald</i>
W. Graham	do	do			10 0 26	Not agreed on	194	13 „ „	do
T. Fitzgibbon	do	do			10 0 26		194	13 „ „	do
J. Fitzpatrick	do	do			31 1 32	Not agreed on	194	13 „ „	do
P. Ward	do	do			31 1 32		194	13 „ „	do
P. Madden	do	do			0 2 6	Not agreed on	194	13 „ „	do

Section 7, from 11 m. 4,450 ft. to 14 m. 3,960 ft., being a length of 2 m. 4,790 ft., consisting

Misses Reddall	St. Peter	Cumberland			23 3 32		227	10 June, 1881	<i>Sydney Morning Herald</i>
J. Donaghy	do	do			23 3 32	Not agreed on	227	10 „ „	do
Misses Reddall	do	do			1 1 2	do	253	27 June, 1882.	do
J. Donaghy	do	do			1 1 2	do	253	27 „ „	do
J. Fitzpatrick	St. Peter and Narellan.	do			38 0 11	do	227	10 „ „ 1881.	do
R. Watson	do	do			9 1 0	do	227	10 „ „	do
J. Eggleton	do	do			14 2 7	do	227	10 „ „	do
J. Cummins	do	do			7 1 21	do	227	10 „ „	do
J. Guthrie	do	do			1 3 6	do	227	10 „ „	do
J. Fitzpatrick	St. Peter	do			0 2 16	do	253	27 „ „ 1882.	do
do	do	do			0 1 0	do	253	27 „ „	do
do	do	do			0 0 20	do	253	27 „ „	do
do	St. Peter and Narellan.	do			1 3 5	do	253	27 „ „	do
R. Watson	St. Peter	do			0 2 16	do	253	27 „ „	do
do	do	do			0 1 0	do	253	27 „ „	do
do	do	do			0 0 20	do	253	27 „ „	do
do	St. Peter and Narellan.	do			0 0 18	do	253	27 „ „	do
J. Eggleton	do	do			0 0 5	do	253	27 „ „	do

particulars of Lands resumed or purchased.

Date of newspaper in which notification appeared.	Nature of holding.	Amount of claim.	Amount of Government valuation.	Amount accepted.	Amount of interest.	Amounts paid on account of claims settled.	Remarks.
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being a length of 4 m. 2,530 ft.—all tunnel.

		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43 10 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34 10 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19 Nov., 1880.	Freehold..	3,162 13 6	563 12 7	.....	.....	.....
19 " "	do .....	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....

consisting of 9,741 ft. of tunnel and 1,134 ft. of open canal.

		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81 9 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	168 1 3

† A further sum of £20 has been agreed to be paid in lieu of right of road through the land purchased.

being a length of 2 m. 7 ft.—all open canal.

		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82 1 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22 14 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	208 15 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	170 13 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	438 0 0

G. Nicol's property was valued as a whole, consisting of 12 acres 2 roods 36 perches, at £558, the estimated value of the portion in section 3 being £438.

3,280 ft. of tunnels, viz., one tunnel of 600 ft., one of 2,680 ft., and 1 m. 3,920 ft. of open canal.

		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	213 3 9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76 2 6

G. Nicol's property was valued as a whole, consisting of 12 acres 2 roods 36 perches, at £558, the estimated value of the portion in sec. 4 being £120.

J. Devine's property was valued as a whole, consisting of 29 acres 17 perches, at £167, the estimated value of the portion in sec. 4 being £132. A further sum of £20 has been agreed to be paid by way of compensation for damage, right of road, &c.

being a length of 3 m. 1,500 ft.—all open canal.

		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 Dec., 1880..	Freehold ..	14,831 14 8½	5,915 10 5	5,915 10 5	544 10 8	6,460 1 1

J. Devine's property was valued as a whole, consisting of 29 acres 17 perches, at £167, the estimated value of the portion in sec. 6 being £35.

of one tunnel (called the Sugar-loaf Tunnel) 3,900 ft. in length and 1 m. 2,130 ft. of open canal.

14 May, 1881..	Freehold ..	192 5 0	116 10 7	116 10 7	8 14 11	125 5 6
14 " "	Freehold ..	197 15 3	116 17 4	.....	.....	.....
14 " "	Occupier ..	100 0 0	78 0 0	78 0 0	5 14 1	83 14 1
14 " "	Freehold ..	727 15 0	461 12 9	.....	.....	.....
14 " "	Occupier ..	114 3 3	62 17 7	62 17 7	.....	.....
14 " "	Freehold ..	30 0 0	20 0 0	.....	.....	.....

of one tunnel (called the Mount Anna Tunnel) of 2,250 ft. and 2 miles 2,540 ft. of open canal.

11 June, 1881.	Freehold ..	1,395 0 0	534 19 4	534 19 4	34 7 7	569 6 11
11 " "	Occupier ..	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
28 June, 1882.	Freehold ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28 " "	Occupier ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11 " 1881.	Freehold ..	861 7 6	329 5 7	.....	.....	.....
11 " "	Occupier ..	192 0 0	48 0 0	48 0 0	.....	.....
11 " "	do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11 " "	do .....	24 15 0	12 7 6	.....	.....	.....
11 " "	do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
28 " 1882.	Freehold ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
28 " "	do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
28 " "	do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
28 " "	do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
28 " "	do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
28 " "	Occupier ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
28 " "	do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
28 " "	do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
28 " "	do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
28 " "	do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do

Claim not yet made.  
do

No claim sent in.

Names of owners from whom resumed or purchased.	Locality.		Area purchased.	Price agreed to be paid.	Area resumed under the Act 44 Vic. No. 16, sec. 6.	Price agreed to be paid.	Proclaimed Gazette.		Name of newspaper containing legal notification.
	Parish.	County.					No.	Date.	

Section 8, from 14 m. 3,960 ft. to 20 m. 2,640 feet, being a length of 5 m. 3,960 ft. consisting of 4,330 ft. of tunnels,

			a.	r.	p.	£	s.	d.	a.	r.	p.				
J. Fitzpatrick	Narellan	Cumberland	23	1	11	287			287	22	July, 1881	Sydney Morning Herald	do		
J. Guthrie	do	do	10	3	4	287			287	22	" "	do			
W. Cooper	do	do	12	2	7	287			287	22	" "	do			
J. Guthrie	do	do	7	1	37	287			287	22	" "	do			
E. L. Moore	do	do	35	1	13	287			287	22	" "	do			
G. Larkin	do	do	9	2	21	287			287	22	" "	do			
M. Rush	do	do	14	3	16	287			287	22	" "	do			
E. L. Moore	do	do	6	1	0	122			122	21	Mar. 1882	do			
G. Larkin	do	do	6	1	0	122			122	21	" "	do			
J. K. Chisholm	do	do	65	1	19	287			287	22	July, 1881	do			
J. Jenner	do	do	3	0	2	287			287	22	" "	do			

PROSPECT RESER.

E. H. Weston	Prospect	Cumberland	323	0	0	2438	0	0							
R. Furlong	do	do	30	0	0	568	0	0							
M. O'Hare	do	do	273	1	0	1366	5	0							
J. Morgan	do	do	150	3	0	1300	0	0							
Trustees of Veteran Hall Estate	do	do							2144	0	0	156	11	April, 1881	Sydney Morning Herald
E. Vickery	do	do							2144	0	0	156	11	" "	do
T. Wilton	do	do	100	0	0	650	0	0							
R. R. Terry	do	do	35	0	0	175	0	0							
James Kitchener	do	do	40	0	0	320	0	0							

Section 1A, below Prospect, from Reservoir

G. Smith	Prospect	Cumberland				12	2	13	Not agreed on	227	10	June, 1881	Sydney Morning Herald	do	
J. Booth	do	do				12	2	13	do	227	10	" "	do		
T. Wilton	do	do				5	0	21	do	227	10	" "	do		
John Wilton	do	do				5	0	21	do	227	10	" "	do		
S. Booth	do	do				9	3	15	do	227	10	" "	do		
J. Booth	do	do				9	3	15	do	227	10	" "	do		
Do	do	do				38	2	11	do	227	10	" "	do		
Do	do	do				1	2	13	do	5	6	Jan., 1882	do		
R. Harper	do	do				4	2	6	do	227	10	June, 1881	do		
G. Smith	do	do				8	2	33	do	324	11	Aug., 1882	do		
J. Booth	do	do				8	2	33	do	324	11	" "	do		
Thos. Wilton	do	do				1	3	12	do	5	6	Jan., 1882	do		
John Wilton	do	do				1	3	12	do	5	6	" "	do		

Section 2A, below Prospect, from

G. Smith	St. John	Cumberland				11	2	21	Not agreed on	303	5	Aug., 1881	Sydney Morning Herald	do	
T. Downey	do	do				11	2	21	do	303	5	" "	do		
M. A. Hollier	do	do				5	3	19	Not agreed on	303	5	" "	do		
H. Woodward	do	do				1	3	9	do	303	5	" "	do		
Mrs. Watts	do	do				7	3	6	do	303	5	" "	do		
A. T. Holroyd	do	do				6	3	26	do	303	5	" "	do		
Messrs. Wiley and Hobbs	do	do				15	1	32	do	303	5	" "	do		
G. Hollier	do	do				15	1	32	do	303	5	" "	do		

PETERSHAM RESER.

J. Johnson	Petersham	Cumberland				0	0	28 $\frac{1}{2}$		194	13	May, 1881	Sydney Morning Herald	do	
Il. Hughes	do	do				0	0	28 $\frac{1}{2}$		194	13	" "	do		
J. P. Lister	do	do				0	0	14 $\frac{1}{2}$		194	13	" "	do		
Trustees of the estate of Mrs. Lister	do	do				0	1	17 $\frac{1}{2}$		194	13	" "	do		
E. Pownall	do	do				0	0	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	Not agreed on	194	13	" "	do		

From end of 2A, below

J. B. & C. S. Jones	St. John	Cumberland				1	0	34	Not agreed on	422	21	Oct., 1881	Sydney Morning Herald	do	
Wm. Fowler	do	do				1	2	14	do	422	21	" "	do		
J. Wiley	do	do				1	1	20	do	422	21	" "	do		
H. Whitaker	do	do				7	1	34	do	422	21	" "	do		
C. J. Fache	do	do				0	0	15	do	422	21	" "	do		
W. H. Pass	do	do				0	2	11	do	422	21	" "	do		
James Doran	do	do				0	2	31	do	422	21	" "	do		
B. Backhouse	do	do				0	2	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	422	21	" "	do		
C. Bennett	do	do				2	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	422	21	" "	do		



Date of newspaper in which notification appeared.	Nature of holding.	Amount of claim.	Amount of Government valuation.	Amount accepted.	Amount of interest.	Amounts paid on account of claims settled.	Remarks.
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viz., one of 550 ft. (Mollesmain Tunnel), one of 3,780 ft. (Badgelly Tunnel) and 4 m. 4,910 ft. of open canal.

		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
25 July, 1881	Freehold	566 7 6	386 18 11	386 18 11	.....	.....	No claim sent in.
25 " "	Occupier..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
25 " "	do	133 2 6	47 5 0	47 5 0	.....	.....	
25 " "	Freehold..	137 10 0	110 5 2	110 5 2	.....	.....	
25 " "	do	5,706 12 6	868 1 3	868 1 3	68 9 11	931 11 2	
25 " "	Occupier..	138 14 9	16 17 0	16 17 0	1 14 7	18 1 7	
25 " "	do	399 15 0	261 17 0	261 17 0	17 12 10	279 9 10	
22 March, 1882	Freehold..	1,000 0 0	516 13 0	516 13 0	17 8 2	534 1 2	
22 " "	Occupier..	72 7 6	22 15 0	.....	.....	.....	
25 July, 1881	Freehold..	6,550 0 0	2,389 4 7	.....	.....	.....	
25 " "	Occupier..	214 13 0	96 12 0	96 12 0	6 10 2	103 2 2	

VOIR SITE.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,438 0 0	Allowed to occupy, as tenant of the Crown, for three years, at a rental of £5 per annum; all timber felled, including top wood, to be removed.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	568 0 0	Allowed to occupy, as tenant of the Crown, for three years, at a rental of £5 per annum; all timber felled, including top wood, to be removed; also, on expiry of lease, to be allowed to remove three slab houses.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,366 5 0	Allowed to occupy, as tenant of the Crown, for three years, at a rental of £1 per annum; all timber felled, including top wood, to be removed.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,300 0 0	Allowed to occupy, as tenant of the Crown, for three years, at a rental of £5 per annum; all timber felled, including top wood, to be removed.
14 April, 1881	Freehold	42,000 0 0	34,672 0 0	34,672 0 0	1,863 14 8	36,535 14 8	
14 " "	Occupier..	13,000 0 0	4,500 0 0	4,500 0 0	236 14 3	4,736 14 3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	650 0 0	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	175 0 0	

to 3 m., being a length of 3 m.—all open canal.

11 June, 1881..	Freehold..	1,506 10 0	749 14 6	.....	.....	.....	Claim not yet made. do do
11 " "	Occupier..	401 12 6	79 4 0	.....	.....	.....	
11 " "	Freehold..	6,000 0 0	448 4 6	.....	.....	.....	
11 " "	Occupier..	1,749 17 6	82 14 9	.....	.....	.....	
11 " "	Freehold..	2,484 7 6	821 13 3	.....	.....	.....	
11 " "	Occupier..	400 0 0	38 0 0	.....	.....	.....	
11 " "	Freehold..	5,628 6 10½	1,212 5 9	.....	.....	.....	
7 Jan., 1882.	do	183 2 6	40 15 9	.....	.....	.....	
11 June, 1881..	do	290 15 0	119 16 6	.....	.....	.....	
14 Aug., 1882..	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
14 " "	Occupier..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
7 Jan., 1882..	Freehold..	400 0 0	129 7 6	.....	.....	.....	
7 " "	Occupier..	209 10 0	25 14 9	.....	.....	.....	

3 m. to 4½ m., being a length of 1½ m.—all open canal.

10 Aug., 1881.	Freehold..	572 4 0	371 17 2	.....	.....	.....	No claim sent in.
10 " "	Occupier..	150 0 0	73 18 9	73 18 9	9 1 7	83 0 4	
10 " "	Freehold..	2,474 17 6	573 3 6	.....	.....	.....	
10 " "	do	584 18 6	102 15 9	.....	.....	.....	
10 " "	do	823 0 0	314 9 9	.....	.....	.....	
10 " "	do	1,400 0 0	426 6 3	.....	.....	.....	
10 " "	do	3,681 10 0	770 13 0	.....	.....	.....	
10 " "	Occupier..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

VOIR SITE.

14 May, 1881.	Freehold..	680 0 0	640 0 0	640 0 0	.....	640 0 0
14 " "	do	1,120 0 0	560 0 0	560 0 0	29 5 6	589 5 6
14 " "	do	264 0 0	240 0 0	240 0 0	12 4 7	252 4 7
14 " "	do	1,200 0 0	1,120 0 0	1,120 0 0	58 14 7	1,178 14 7
14 " "	do	250 0 0	210 0 0	.....	.....	.....

Prospect, to 11 miles.

27 Oct., 1881..	Freehold..	525 0 0	88 13 9	.....	.....	.....
27 " "	do	700 0 0	227 12 6	.....	.....	.....
27 " "	do	309 7 6	114 18 9	.....	.....	.....
27 " "	do	1,746 5 0	418 6 2	.....	.....	.....
27 " "	do	50 0 0	22 12 6	.....	.....	.....
27 " "	do	260 12 6	57 0 6	.....	.....	.....
27 " "	do	130 10 0	30 10 6	.....	.....	.....
27 " "	do	100 0 0	57 8 9	.....	.....	.....
27 " "	do	604 6 3	219 5 6	.....	.....	.....

Names of owners from whom resumed or purchased.	Locality.		Area purchased.	Price agreed to be paid.	Area resumed under the Act 44 Vic. No. 16, sec. 6.	Price agreed to be paid.	Proclaimed Gazette.		Name of newspaper containing legal notification.
	Parish.	County.					No.	Date.	
From end of 2A, below									
P. Ettinger.....	St. John.....	Cumberland..	a. r. p.	£ s. d.	a. r. p.	Not agreed on	422	21 Oct., 1881	<i>Sydney Morning Herald</i>
A. N. Taylor .....	Liberty Plains	do	.....	.....	6 3 8	do	422	21 " "	do
T. M., M. A., and John Williamson	do	do	.....	.....	6 3 29	do	422	21 " "	do
C. Webb .....	do	do	.....	.....	0 1 26½	do	422	21 " "	do
John Bentley .....	do	do	.....	.....	0 3 11	do	422	21 " "	do
Alfred Lord .....	do	do	.....	.....	0 3 2	do	422	21 " "	do
J. M. Power .....	do	do	.....	.....	0 1 3	do	422	21 " "	do
J. B. Markey .....	do	do	.....	.....	1 2 30½	do	422	21 " "	do
J. Warren and J. Tattersall.	do	do	.....	.....	1 2 38½	do	422	21 " "	do
J. J. Richardson...	do	do	.....	.....	2 1 1½	do	422	21 " "	do
J. A. Curtis .....	do	do	.....	.....	0 1 37½	do	422	21 " "	do
W. Clark for H. Kennedy.	do	do	.....	.....	4 1 4	do	422	21 " "	do
Louis Phillips.....	do	do	.....	.....	2 1 32½	do	422	21 " "	do
Richard Heath ...	do	do	.....	.....	1 0 18	do	422	21 " "	do
Thos. Williams ...	do	do	.....	.....	0 3 10	do	422	21 " "	do
John and Agnes M'Intyre.	do	do	.....	.....	0 0 25	do	422	21 " "	do
S. Barber.....	do	do	.....	.....	6 1 18	do	422	21 " "	do
John Watt.....	do	do	.....	.....	0 0 12	do	422	21 " "	do
W. J. Clarke .....	do	do	.....	.....	Not given	do	422	21 " "	do
L. F. Stephen.....	do	do	.....	.....	do	do	422	21 " "	do
J. Klein .....	do	do	.....	.....	1 0 27	do	422	21 " "	do
John Lacey .....	do	do	.....	.....	0 0 3½	do	422	21 " "	do
do	do	do	.....	.....	1 3 28	do	422	21 " "	do
do	do	do	.....	.....	0 1 29	do	422	21 " "	do
Owners unknown..	do	do	.....	.....	44 2 22	do	422	21 " "	do

Date of newspaper in which notification appeared.	Nature of holding.	Amount of claim.	Amount of Government valuation.	Amount accepted.	Amount of interest.	Amounts paid on account of claims settled.	Remarks.
Prospect, to 11 miles— <i>continued.</i>							
27 Oct, 1881	Freehold..	£ 3,046 0 0	£ 722 4 0	.....	.....	.....	
27 " "	do	55 0 0	21 13 0	.....	.....	.....	
27 " "	do	1,386 17 6	418 19 6	.....	.....	.....	
27 " "	do	83 2 6	43 5 9	.....	.....	.....	
27 " "	do	163 15 0	61 0 6	.....	.....	.....	
27 " "	do	152 10 0	38 11 0	.....	.....	.....	
27 " "	do	53 15 0	11 16 6	.....	.....	.....	
27 " "	do	338 2 6	74 7 9	.....	.....	.....	
27 " "	do	100 0 0	91 10 6	.....	.....	.....	
27 " "	do	550 0 0	134 8 3	.....	.....	.....	
27 " "	do	418 0 0	36 6 3	.....	.....	.....	
27 " "	do	513 0 0	278 2 0	.....	.....	.....	
27 " "	do	1,265 0 0	138 0 3	.....	.....	.....	
27 " "	do	300 0 0	63 19 0	.....	.....	.....	
27 " "	do	300 0 0	35 15 0	.....	.....	.....	
27 " "	do	250 0 0	6 17 6	.....	.....	.....	
27 " "	do	835 18 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	
27 " "	do	250 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	
27 " "	do	250 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	
27 " "	do	65 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	
27 " "	do	745 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	
27 " "	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Notified that Government valuation will be accepted.
27 " "	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
27 " "	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
27 " "	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No claims sent in yet.

JAMES BYRNES,  
25/10/82.

E. O. MORIARTY,  
3/11/82.



1882.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## WATER SUPPLY.

(WORKS FOR SYDNEY AND SUBURBS.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 6 September, 1882.*

## QUESTION FOR TUESDAY, 29TH AUGUST, 1882.

I. MR. WITHERS *to ask* THE SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS,—

- (1.) The names of all tenderers for Prospect Dam, and the respective amounts of such tenders, and office quantities of the work to be done in the construction of the Dam?
- (2.) What is the estimated cost for completing the whole of the Dam and outlet works, exclusive of the above tender?
- (3.) The number and approximate cost of iron aqueduct or piping required on the above works from Prospect to Sydney?
- (4.) The probable cost of the Nepean and Cataract Tunnels when completed?
- (5.) The dimensions and length of the iron aqueduct required for the delivery of 50,000,000 gallons of water at the end of the open conduit from Prospect?
- (6.) The estimate of the small reservoir near Prospect, from which the Government propose to supply Sydney pending the completion of the Prospect Dam?
- (7.) Dimensions and probable cost per mile of the iron piping between the aqueduct on works Prospect to Sydney?
- (8.) The length and estimated cost of the necessary flume or pipe to connect the small reservoir with the open conduit this side of Prospect?

*Names and amounts.*

(1.) John Robb, £456,939 16s. 6d.; C. & E. Millar, £559,681 13s.; Wm. Cain & Co., £542,277 6s. 8d.; J. Stewart & Co., £481,960 14s. 2d.; Monie & Co., £473,911 17s. 4d.; Walker & Co., £565,234 2s. 8d.; George Blunt, £569,000 3s. 6d.; Rowe & Smith, £575,677 13s. 8d.; A. & R. Amos, £504,610 0s. 7d.; Nicol & Co., £768,661 5s. 11d.; John Young, £739,040 15s.; I. J. Waddington, £464,032 10s. 3d.; J. M'Guigan, £437,778 7s. 6d.; J. M. Moxon, £827,134 17s.

*Quantities.*

Clearing site, 1,610 acres; excavations, 99,640 cubic yards; filling, 2,316,500 cubic yards; puddle, 275,450 cubic yards; soiling slopes, 98,900 square yards; soiling and sodding, 24,100 square yards; rubble stone, 4,600 cubic yards; broken stone, 27,700 square yards; pitching, 84,700 square yards; fence-wall, 2,500 yards; handrail, 2,500 yards; metalling, 8,800 cubic yards; blinding, 38,700 square yards; curbstone, 6,000 yards; screenings, 1,700 square yards; concrete, 5,060 cubic yards; dressed masonry, 266 cubic yards; rubble masonry, 664 cubic yards; rubbing, 353 square yards; brickwork, 3,213 cubic yards; pitching in cement, 3,120 square yards; pitching laid dry, 3,000 square yards; rendering, 1 inch thick, 520 square yards; rendering,  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch thick, 141 square yards; cement skirting, 44 yards; 3-inch flooring boards, 6 squares; 2-inch roofing, 6 squares;  $\frac{3}{4}$  T. & G. pine, 5 squares; hardwood in scantling, 22 squares;  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hardwood boards, 3 squares; hardwood, 2 inches thick, 7 squares; wrought-iron, 420 cwt.; cast-iron, 76 $\frac{1}{2}$  cwt.; lead, 50 cwt.; double doors, 2 pairs, 5 feet  $\times$  3 feet; windows, 7, 5 feet  $\times$  1 foot 9 inches; windows, 7; trap-doors, 2; ventilator gratings, 14; earthenware pipes, 18-inch, 170 yards; earthenware pipes, 9-inch, 134 yards; earthenware pipes, 4-inch, 100 yards; painting, 750 square yards; tarring, 50 squares; coal-tar varnish, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$  squares; laying and jointing, 48-inch & 36-inch pipes flanged, 1,164 yards; laying and jointing, 48-inch spigot pipes, 342 yards; laying and jointing, 36-inch spigot pipes, 3,300 yards; laying and jointing, 10-inch spigot pipes, 16 yards.

- (2.) £14,660.
- (3.) Cannot be yet furnished, the detailed designs not being settled upon.
- (4.) Nepean Tunnel, £71,557; Cataract tunnel, £29,628.
- (5.) The answer given to query 3 will apply in this case.
- (6.) Will be supplied from the canal.
- (7.) The answer given to query 3 will also apply in this case.
- (8.) Length, 3,330 lineal yards; cost, £10,312. Laying these pipes is included in the Prospect Reservoir Contract.

1414

1882.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.

(LANDS RESUMED FOR WATER SUPPLY TO CITY OF SYDNEY AND SUBURBS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 44 Vic. No. 16, sec. 6.

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER  
44 VICTORIA No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency The Right Honor-  
to wit. } able Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK  
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called  
Lord AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight  
Grand Cross of the Most Honorable  
Order of the Bath, a Member of Her  
(L.S.) Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council,  
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of  
the Colony of New South Wales and  
its Dependencies.

WHEREAS I, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have duly sanctioned the carrying out of certain works for and in connection with the supply of water to the City of Sydney and its suburbs in the said Colony, for and towards the completion of which said works public funds are available under the provisions of the "Public Works Loan Act of 1879;" and whereas the lands, hereinafter described, are required for the construction of the said works: Now I, the Governor of the said Colony, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, in pursuance of the powers in this behalf given to or vested in me by the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," do by this notification, published in the Gazette and in a newspaper, that is to say, in the "Sydney Morning Herald," circulated in the Police District, wherein the said lands are situated, declare, that the lands, hereinafter described, have been resumed for the public purposes hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, for and in connection with the supply of water to the said City of Sydney and its suburbs, to the intent that, upon the publication of this notification in the Gazette, the legal estate in the said lands shall forthwith be vested in the Minister for Public Works and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purpose of the said last-mentioned Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estate, interests, contracts, charges, rates, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever; and to the intent, further, that the legal estate therein, together with all powers, incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the said Minister as a trustee with the powers stated in the said last-mentioned Act: And I declare, that the following is the description of the lands, hereinbefore referred to, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land, situate in the parish of Menangle, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of a grant of 50 acres to Jas. Dering: Commencing at the north-east corner of a grant of 200 acres to G. M. Woodhouse; bounded thence by part of A Syms' 80 acres and J. Blackman's 50 acres, east 49 chains 85 links to the

Appin road; thence by that road southerly 32 links; thence by a line west 49 chains 85 links to the east boundary of G. M. Woodhouse's 200 acres; thence by part of that boundary north 32 links to the point of commencement,—containing 1 acre 2 roods 15 perches, said to be in the possession and occupation of Mrs. Riach.

All that piece or parcel of land, situate in the parish of Menangle, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of a grant of 200 acres to G. M. Woodhouse: Commencing at the intersection of the north boundary of said grant with the eastern boundary of land resumed for the purposes of the Sydney Water Supply, as notified in the Government Gazette of the 13th of May, 1881, No. 194; and bounded thence by the said eastern boundary of land previously resumed as aforesaid, bearing south 4 degrees 8 minutes west about 4 chains 77 links; thence by 2 chains 51 links of a curve of 8 chains 27 links radius, tangential to the last described line, the chord of which bears south 12 degrees 50 minutes west about 2 chains 50 links; thence by a line bearing south 21 degrees 33 minutes west 1½ link; thence by 3 chains 61 links of a curve of 8 chains radius, tangential to the last described line, the chord of which bears south 8 degrees 37 minutes west about 3 chains 58 links; thence by a line bearing south 4 degrees 19 minutes east about 3 chains 12 links; thence by 3 chains 56 links of a curve of 5 chains radius, tangential to the last described line, the chord of which bears south 24 degrees 44 minutes east about 3 chains 48 links; thence by a line bearing south 45 degrees 9 minutes east about 1 chain 68 links; thence by 6 chains 24 links of a curve of 9 chains radius, tangential to the last described line, the chord of which bears south 25 degrees 18 minutes east about 6 chains 12 links; thence by a line bearing south 5 degrees 26 minutes east about 2 chains 12 links to the Menangle Creek, being the boundary between G. M. Woodhouse's 200 acres and R. Withers' 400 acres; thence by that creek north-easterly about 22 chains 50 links; thence by part of the west boundary of Jas. Bradford's 50 acres and the west boundary of Jas. Derings 50 acres north 20 chains to the north boundary of Woodhouse's 200 acres aforesaid; thence by part of that boundary west 26 chains 70 links, to the point of commencement,—containing 64 acres, and said to be in the possession and occupation of M. J. Vardy.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this twenty-third day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and in the forty-sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

JOHN LACKEY.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER  
44 VICTORIA No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency The Right Honorable  
to wit. } SIR AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK

(L.S.)  
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, } Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor  
Governor. } and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony  
of New South Wales and its Depen-  
dencies.

WHEREAS I, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have duly sanctioned the carrying out of certain works for and in connection with the supply of water to the City of Sydney and its suburbs in the said Colony, for and towards the completion of which said works public funds are available under the provisions of the "Public Works Loan Act of 1879," and whereas the lands hereinafter described are required for the construction of the said works: Now I, the Governor of the said Colony, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, in pursuance of the powers in this behalf given to or vested in me by the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," do by this notification, published in the Gazette and in a newspaper, that is to say in the "Sydney Morning Herald," circulated in the police district wherein the said lands are situated, declare that the lands hereinafter described have been resumed for the public purposes hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, for and in connection with the supply of water to the said City of Sydney and its suburbs to the intent that, upon the publication of this notification in the Gazette the legal estate in the said lands shall forthwith be vested in the Minister for Public Works and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said last-mentioned Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estate, interests, contracts, charges, rates, rights-of-way, or other encumbrances whatsoever, and to the intent, further, that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the said Minister as a trustee with the powers stated in the said last-mentioned Act: And I declare that the following are the descriptions of the lands hereinbefore referred to, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Minto, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of a grant of 410 acres to J. Drummond: Commencing on the south-western boundary of that grant at a point bearing south 60 degrees east and distant 21 chains 30 links from its south-western corner; and bounded thence by a line bearing north 12 degrees 33 minutes west 3 chains 33 links; thence north 23 degrees 10 minutes west 3 chains 33 links; thence north 33 degrees 47 minutes west 3 chains 33 links; thence north 44 degrees 23 minutes west 3 chains 33 links; thence north 49 degrees 42 minutes west 11 chains 94 links; thence north 33 degrees 21 minutes west 76 links to the Cowpasture Road; thence by that road north 17 degrees 24 minutes east 4 chains 14 links; thence south 25 degrees 11 minutes east 1 chain 70 links; thence south 41 degrees 32 minutes east 2 chains 56 links; thence south 49 degrees 42 minutes east 12 chains 15 links; thence south 39 degrees 5 minutes east 3 chains 88 links; thence south 28 degrees 23 minutes east 3 chains 88 links; thence south 17 degrees 52 minutes east 3 chains 88 links; thence south 7 degrees 15 minutes east 4 chains 21 links; thence north 60 degrees west 3 chains 79 links, to the point of commencement, containing 9 acres and 37 perches, and said to be in the possession and occupation of Joseph Moore.

1st. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Cook, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of a grant of 3,000 acres to A. Riley: Commencing at the north-easternmost corner of the said grant; and bounded thence by part of the eastern boundary of the same, being also the western side of the Cowpasture Road south-westerly 26 chains 51 links; thence by a line bearing north 0 degrees 22 minutes west 22 chains 88 links; thence by a line bearing north 65 degrees west 3 chains 79 links to the northern boundary of the said grant being also the southern side of the Bringelly Road; and bounded thence by part of that boundary north 87 degrees 15 minutes east 12 chains 42 links, to the point of commencement, containing 11 acres 1 rood and 9 perches,—and said to be in the possession and occupation of the executors of the late Wm. Moore.

2nd. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Cabramatta, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of a grant of 700 acres to John Jamieson: Commencing on the boundary line dividing that grant from a grant of 550 acres to Matthew Pear, at a point bearing south 50 degrees east and distant 26 chains 48 links from the western corner of the first-mentioned grant; and bounded thence by a line bearing north 6 degrees 13 minutes east 2 chains 85 links; thence north 13 degrees 23 minutes west 1 chain 33 links; thence north 52 degrees 36 minutes west 1 chain 33 links; thence north 72 degrees 13 minutes west 1 chain 58 links; thence north 40 degrees 16 minutes west 5 chains 65 links;

thence north 57 degrees 41 minutes west 2 chains 39 links; thence north 75 degrees 5 minutes west 2 chains 67 links; thence north 45 degrees 18 minutes west 2 chains 12 links; thence north 15 degrees 30 minutes west 2 chains 12 links; thence north 14 degrees 18 minutes east 2 chains 12 links; thence north 44 degrees 5 minutes east 8 chains 18 links; thence north 45 degrees 55 minutes west 1 chain; thence north 44 degrees 5 minutes east 5 chains 56 links; thence north 27 degrees 41 minutes east 2 chains 26 links; thence north 5 degrees 6 minutes west 2 chains 26 links; thence north 21 degrees 30 minutes west 4 chains 2 links to T. L. Peate's north-western boundary; thence by that boundary north 40 degrees east 3 chains 48 links; thence south 21 degrees 30 minutes east 7 chains 64 links; thence south 11 degrees 18 minutes west 4 chains 12 links; thence south 44 degrees 5 minutes west 8 chains 67 links; thence south 45 degrees 55 minutes east 1 chain; thence south 44 degrees 5 minutes west 7 chains 14 links; thence south 15 degrees 30 minutes east 1 chain 70 links; thence south 75 degrees 5 minutes east 3 chains 80 links; thence south 40 degrees 16 minutes east 6 chains 42 links; thence south 56 degrees 14 minutes east 1 chain 9 links; thence south 72 degrees 13 minutes east 1 chain 58 links; thence south 32 degrees 59 minutes east 2 chains 85 links; thence south 6 degrees 13 minutes west 6 chains 27 links; thence north 50 degrees west 3 chains 64 links, to the point of commencement, containing 14 acres 3 roods 21 perches,—and said to be in the possession and occupation of Thomas L. Peate.

3rd. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Cabramatta, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of a grant of 550 acres to Matthew Pear: Commencing on the boundary line dividing the aforesaid grant from a grant of 700 acres to John Jamieson, at a point bearing south 50 degrees east and distant 30 chains 12 links from the western corner of the last-mentioned grant; and bounded thence by a line bearing south 6 degrees 13 minutes west 38 links; thence south 32 degrees 22 minutes west 2 chains 45 links; thence south 58 degrees 30 minutes west 1 chain 67 links; thence south 39 degrees 13 minutes west 1 chain 32 links; thence south 39 minutes west 1 chain 32 links; thence south 18 degrees 38 minutes east 4 chains 71 links; thence south 21 degrees 20 minutes west 4 chains 77 links; thence south 13 degrees 16 minutes west 2 chains 24 links; thence south 2 degrees 51 minutes east 2 chains 24 links; thence south 10 degrees 55 minutes east 1 chain 80 links; thence north 79 degrees 5 minutes west 1 chain; thence south 10 degrees 55 minutes east 2 chains 20 links; thence south 11 degrees 46 minutes west 4 chains 64 links; thence south 1 degree 3 minutes east 1 chain 77 links; thence south 26 degrees 41 minutes east 1 chain 77 links; thence south 39 degrees 30 minutes east 1 chain 59 links; thence south 54 degrees 49 minutes east 1 chain 85 links; thence south 85 degrees 28 minutes east 1 chain 85 links; thence north 79 degrees 12 minutes east 3 chains 80 links; thence south 50 degrees 50 minutes east 3 chains 73 links; thence south 52 minutes east 11 chains 32 links; thence south 18 degrees 13 minutes east 1 chain 79 links; thence south 52 degrees 55 minutes east 1 chain 79 links; thence south 70 degrees 16 minutes east 2 chains 17 links; thence south 34 degrees 16 minutes east 2 chains 61 links; thence south 1 degree 44 minutes west 2 chains 62 links; thence south 21 degrees 16 minutes east 1 chain 56 links; thence south 44 degrees 16 minutes east 5 chains; thence by the northern boundary of the Bringelly Road, bearing south 87 degrees 15 minutes west 4 chains 2 links; thence by a line bearing north 44 degrees 16 minutes west 3 chains 27 links; thence north 21 degrees 16 minutes west 2 chains 3 links; thence north 1 degree 44 minutes east 2 chains 33 links; thence north 34 degrees 16 minutes west 1 chain 17 links; thence north 70 degrees 16 minutes west 2 chains 74 links; thence north 35 degrees 34 minutes west 3 chains 76 links; thence north 52 minutes west 11 chains 33 links; thence north 50 degrees 50 minutes west 1 chain 53 links; thence south 79 degrees 12 minutes west 3 chains 71 links; thence north 70 degrees 9 minutes west 3 chains 55 links; thence north 39 degrees 30 minutes west 4 chains 95 links; thence north 13 degrees 52 minutes west 3 chains 18 links; thence north 11 degrees 46 minutes east 4 chains 3 links; thence north 25 minutes east 3 chains 14 links; thence south 79 degrees 5 minutes east 1 chain; thence north 10 degrees 55 minutes west 3 chains 36 links; thence north 5 degrees 12 minutes east 3 chains 12 links; thence north 21 degrees 20 minutes east 4 chains 15 links; thence north 1 degree 21 minutes east 2 chains 4 links; thence north 18 degrees 38 minutes west 4 chains 29 links; thence north 19 degrees 56 minutes east 3 chains 48 links; thence north 58 degrees 30 minutes east 2 chains 18 links; thence north 32 degrees 22 minutes east 1 chain 76 links; thence north 6 degrees 13 minutes east 1 chain 15 links; thence by the aforesaid boundary line dividing a grant of 550 acres to Matthew Pear from a grant of 700 acres to John Jamieson, being a line bearing south 50 degrees east 3 chains 64 links, to the point of commencement, containing 26 acres and 3 roods,—and said to be in the possession of R. R. Terry, leased to L. Buggy, and occupied by J. Clavern. Also all that piece or parcel of land, situate in the parish, county, and colony aforesaid: Commencing on the north-western boundary of a grant of 700 acres to John Jamieson, at



a point bearing north 40 degrees east and distant 26 chains 6 links from its western corner; and bounded thence by a line bearing north 21 degrees 30 minutes west 20 chains 22 links; thence north 35 degrees 53 minutes west 1 chain 98 links; thence north 50 degrees 17 minutes west 1 chain 45 links; thence north 25 degrees 49 minutes west 2 chains 61 links; thence north 1 degree 23 minutes west 2 chains 61 links; thence north 23 degrees 6 minutes east 2 chains 61 links; thence north 47 degrees 34 minutes east 1 chain 30 links; thence south 42 degrees 26 minutes east 1 chain; thence north 47 degrees 34 minutes east 16 chains 38 links; thence north 42 degrees 26 minutes west 1 chain; thence north 41 degrees 18 minutes east 6 chains 11 links; thence north 28 degrees 47 minutes east 6 chains 11 links; thence north 22 degrees 32 minutes east 25 chains 48 links; thence north 31 degrees 39 minutes east 2 chains 29 links; thence north 13 degrees 36 minutes east 2 chains 48 links; thence north 22 degrees 30 minutes west 2 chains 48 links; thence north 40 degrees 33 minutes west 7 chains 59 links; thence north 19 degrees 23 minutes west 4 chains 48 links; thence north 1 degree 46 minutes east 4 chains 53 links; thence north 3 degrees 20 minutes west 1 chain 42 links; thence north 8 degrees 26 minutes west 13 chains 27 links; thence north 8 degrees 13 minutes east 3 chains 52 links; thence north 24 degrees 52 minutes east 3 chains 52 links; thence north 41 degrees 31 minutes east 3 chains 52 links; thence north 58 degrees 10 minutes east 4 chains 20 links; thence north 38 degrees 44 minutes east 1 chain 33 links; thence north 7 minutes west 1 chain 33 links; thence north 19 degrees 33 minutes west 8 chains 76 links; thence by the boundary line dividing a grant of 400 acres to Edward Gray, from a grant of 2,000 acres, to Barron Field, bearing east 3 chains 14 links; thence south 19 degrees 33 minutes east 9 chains 64 links; thence south 19 degrees 18 minutes west 3 chains 52 links; thence south 58 degrees 10 minutes west 4 chains 20 links; thence south 49 degrees 50 minutes west 2 chains 61 links; thence south 33 degrees 11 minutes west 2 chains 61 links; thence south 16 degrees 32 minutes west 2 chains 61 links; thence south 7 minutes east 2 chains 61 links; thence south 8 degrees 26 minutes east 12 chains 50 links; thence south 1 degree 46 minutes west 3 chains 27 links; thence south 8 degrees 48 minutes east 3 chains 30 links; thence south 29 degrees 58 minutes east 3 chains 30 links; thence south 40 degrees 33 minutes east 7 chains 64 links; thence south 4 degrees 27 minutes east 4 chains 58 links; thence south 31 degrees 39 minutes west 2 chains 82 links; thence south 27 degrees 5 minutes west 3 chains 8 links; thence south 22 degrees 32 minutes west 33 chains 8 links; thence south 47 degrees 34 minutes west 23 chains 32 links; thence south 25 degrees 49 minutes east 2 chains 48 links; thence south 50 degrees 17 minutes east 1 chain 95 links; thence south 21 degrees 30 minutes east 20 chains 47 links to the aforesaid north-western boundary of a grant of 700 acres to John Jamison; thence by that boundary bearing south 40 degrees west 3 chains 48 links, to the point of commencement, containing 43 acres and 36 perches,—and said to be in the possession of R. R. Terry, leased to L. Buggy; 20 acres 2 roods 21 perches are occupied by Mrs. Cary, and 22 acres 2 roods 15 perches occupied by L. Buggy.

4th. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parishes of Cabramatta and Melville, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of a grant of 2,000 acres to Barron Field, 2,000 acres to J. Wylde, and 1,120 acres to T. Wylde: Commencing on the boundary line dividing the aforesaid grant from a grant of 400 acres to Edward Gray, at a point bearing east and distant 47 chains 36 links from the north-west corner of the last-mentioned grant; and bounded thence by a line bearing north 19 degrees 33 minutes west 1 chain 48 links; thence north 5 degrees 28 minutes east 2 chains 21 links; thence north 15 degrees 58 minutes west 1 chain 45 links; thence north 58 degrees 50 minutes west 1 chain 45 links; thence north 80 degrees 16 minutes west 9 chains 50 links; thence north 37 degrees west 3 chains 97 links; thence north 6 degrees 15 minutes east 2 chains 79 links; thence north 11 degrees 4 minutes west 1 chain 79 links; thence north 45 degrees 43 minutes west 1 chain 79 links; thence north 63 degrees 3 minutes west 7 chains 1 link; thence north 41 degrees 35 minutes west 2 chains 61 links; thence north 66 degrees 48 minutes west 2 chains 56 links; thence south 87 degrees 59 minutes west 4 chains 48 links; thence north 63 degrees 18 minutes west 5 chains 12 links; thence north 34 degrees 35 minutes west 8 chains 52 links; thence south 55 degrees 24 minutes west 1 chain 81 links; thence south 24 degrees 35 minutes west 4 chains 91 links; thence north 55 degrees 24 minutes east 3 chains 78 links; thence north 11 degrees 53 minutes west 1 chain 70 links; thence north 44 degrees 40 minutes west 1 chain 70 links; thence north 61 degrees 4 minutes west 3 chains 95 links; thence north 40 degrees west 2 chains 81 links; thence north 2 degrees 10 minutes east 2 chains 81 links; thence north 65 degrees 24 minutes east 1 chain 65 links; thence north 18 degrees 52 minutes east 1 chain 6 links; thence north 27 degrees 41 minutes west 9 chains; thence north 11 degrees 34 minutes west 2 chains 15 links; thence north 20 degrees 40 minutes east 2

chains 15 links; thence north 52 degrees 53 minutes east 2 chains 15 links; thence north 69 degrees east 3 chains 45 links; thence north 38 degrees 44 minutes east 1 chain; thence north 21 degrees 48 minutes west 1 chain; thence north 52 degrees 4 minutes west 5 chains 3 links; thence north 32 degrees 37 minutes west 2 chains 60 links; thence north 6 degrees 17 minutes east 2 chains 60 links; thence north 45 degrees 11 minutes east 2 chains 60 links; thence north 64 degrees 38 minutes east 3 chains 17 links; thence north 60 degrees 14 minutes east 0 chains 98 links; thence north 21 degrees 28 minutes east 98 links; thence north 7 degrees 4 minutes east 1 chain 70 links; thence north 4 degrees 49 minutes west 1 chain 24 links; thence north 23 degrees 36 minutes west 1 chain 24 links; thence north 40 degrees 30 minutes west 1 chain 76 links; thence north 18 degrees 48 minutes west 2 chains 30 links; thence north 2 degrees 54 minutes east 5 chains 29 links; thence north 40 degrees 18 minutes east 2 chains 71 links; thence north 21 degrees 17 minutes east 65 links; thence north 16 degrees 45 minutes west 65 links; thence north 35 degrees 46 minutes west 1 chain 92 links; thence north 8 degrees 14 minutes west 3 chains 42 links; thence north 19 degrees 17 minutes east 3 chains 44 links; thence north 4 degrees 51 minutes east 1 chain 50 links; thence north 24 degrees 2 minutes west 1 chain 50 links; thence north 38 degrees 29 minutes west 7 chains 9 links; thence north 15 degrees 41 minutes west 7 chains 95 links; thence north 3 degrees 54 minutes east 5 chains 12 links; thence north 27 degrees 5 minutes east 2 chains 86 links; thence south 62 degrees 45 minutes east 1 chain; thence north 27 degrees 5 minutes east 6 chains 41 links; thence north 61 degrees 29 minutes east 3 chains 69 links; thence south 84 degrees 7 minutes east 2 chains 15 links; thence north 82 degrees 38 minutes east 1 chain 83 links; thence north 56 degrees 8 minutes east 1 chain 83 links; thence north 42 degrees 53 minutes east 5 chains 15 links; thence south 47 degrees 7 minutes east 50 links; thence north 42 degrees 53 minutes east 32 chains 51 links; thence north 47 degrees 7 minutes west 1 chain 7 links; thence north 42 degrees 53 minutes east 3 chains 15 links; thence south 47 degrees 7 minutes east 1 chain 7 links; thence north 42 degrees 53 minutes east 32 chains 45 links; thence north 47 degrees 7 minutes west 1 chain 7 links; thence north 42 degrees 53 minutes east 3 chains 15 links; thence south 47 degrees 7 minutes east 1 chain 7 links; thence north 42 degrees 53 minutes east 21 chains 85 links, crossing road leading from Liverpool to Penrith; thence north 47 degrees 7 minutes west 1 chain 7 links; thence north 42 degrees 53 minutes east 3 chains 15 links; thence south 47 degrees 7 minutes east 1 chain 7 links; thence north 42 degrees 53 minutes east 30 chains 18 links; thence north 47 degrees 7 minutes west 1 chain 7 links; thence north 42 degrees 53 minutes east 3 chains 15 links; thence south 47 degrees 7 minutes east 1 chain 7 links; thence north 42 degrees 53 minutes east 9 chains 21 links to the west boundary of E. Dengate's property, being also the west boundary of a grant of 269 acres to S. Lord; thence by that boundary south 1 chain 38 links; thence south 42 degrees 53 minutes west 8 chains 27 links; thence south 47 degrees 7 minutes east 1 chain 7 links; thence south 42 degrees 53 minutes west 3 chains 15 links; thence north 47 degrees 7 minutes west 1 chain 7 links; thence south 42 degrees 53 minutes west 30 chains 18 links; thence south 47 degrees 7 minutes east 1 chain 7 links; thence south 42 degrees 53 minutes east 1 chain 7 links; thence south 42 degrees 53 minutes west 21 chains 85 links, crossing road leading from Liverpool to Penrith; thence south 47 degrees 7 minutes east 1 chain 7 links; thence south 42 degrees 53 minutes west 32 chains 45 links; thence south 47 degrees 7 minutes east 1 chain 7 links; thence south 42 degrees 53 minutes west 3 chains 15 links; thence north 47 degrees 7 minutes west 1 chain 7 links; thence south 42 degrees 53 minutes west 14 chains 18 links; thence north 47 degrees 7 minutes west 4 chains 12 links; thence south 27 degrees 5 minutes west 4 chains 56 links; thence south 21 degrees 17 minutes west 2 chains 1 link; thence south 9 degrees 41 minutes west 2 chains 1 link; thence south 3 degrees 54 minutes west 18 links; thence south 1 degree east 1 chain 36 links; thence south 10 degrees 47 minutes east 1 chain 36 links; thence south 15 degrees 41 minutes east 3 chains 45 links; thence south 21 degrees 22 minutes east 1 chain 59 links; thence south 32 degrees 46 minutes east 1 chain 59 links; thence south 38 degrees 29 minutes east 6 chains 47 links; thence south 9 degrees 35 minutes east 3 chains 60 links; thence north 70 degrees 43 minutes west 1 chain 2 links; thence south 19 degrees 17 minutes west 3 chains 28 links; thence south 5 degrees 31 minutes west 1 chain 89 links; thence south 22 degrees east 1 chain 89 links; thence south 35 degrees 46 minutes east 1 chain 59 links; thence south 2 degrees 16 minutes west 2 chains 76 links; thence south 40 degrees 18 minutes west 2 chains 6 links; thence south 30 degrees 57 minutes west 97 links; thence south 12 degrees 15 minutes west 97

links; thence south 2 degrees 54 minutes west 2 chains 10 links; thence south 7 degrees 57 minutes east 1 chain 12 links; thence south 29 degrees 39 minutes east 1 chain 12 links; thence south 40 degrees 30 minutes east 1 chain 86 links; thence south 16 degrees 43 minutes east 2 chains 54 links; thence south 7 degrees 4 minutes west 4 chains 24 links; thence south 35 degrees 51 minutes west 2 chains 57 links; thence south 64 degrees 38 minutes west 3 chains 15 links; thence south 35 degrees 27 minutes west 1 chain 95 links; thence south 22 degrees 54 minutes east 1 chain 95 links; thence south 52 degrees 4 minutes east 4 chains 80 links; thence south 31 degrees 53 minutes east 2 chains 15 links; thence south 8 degrees 28 minutes west 2 chains 15 links; thence south 48 degrees 50 minutes west 2 chains 15 links; thence south 69 degrees west 3 chains 45 links; thence south 44 degrees 49 minutes west 1 chain 63 links; thence south 3 degrees 32 minutes east 1 chain 63 links; thence south 27 degrees 41 minutes east 9 chains 53 links; thence south 18 degrees 52 minutes west 3 chains 21 links; thence south 65 degrees 24 minutes west 1 chain 85 links; thence south 33 degrees 47 minutes west 2 chains 9 links; thence south 29 degrees 27 minutes east 2 chains 9 links; thence south 61 degrees 4 minutes east 4 chains 31 links; thence south 28 degrees 17 minutes east 3 chains 54 links; thence south 4 degrees 31 minutes west 2 chains 36 links; thence south 5 degrees 15 minutes east 1 chain 35 links; thence south 24 degrees 49 minutes east 1 chain 35 links; thence south 34 degrees 35 minutes east 4 chains 74 links; thence south 48 degrees 57 minutes east 3 chains 47 links; thence south 77 degrees 39 minutes east 3 chains 47 links; thence north 87 degrees 59 minutes east 3 chains 26 links; thence south 66 degrees 48 minutes east 2 chains 67 links; thence south 41 degrees 35 minutes east 2 chains 5 links; thence south 52 degrees 19 minutes east 2 chains 61 links; thence south 63 degrees 3 minutes east 6 chains 99 links; thence south 28 degrees 24 minutes east 3 chains 73 links; thence south 6 degrees 15 minutes west 2 chains 55 links; thence south 15 degrees 22 minutes east 1 chain 47 links; thence south 58 degrees 38 minutes east 1 chain 47 links; thence south 80 degrees 16 minutes east 9 chains 47 links; thence south 37 degrees 24 minutes east 3 chains 91 links; thence south 5 degrees 27 minutes west 1 chain 95 links; thence south 7 degrees 3 minutes east 3 chains 1 link to the boundary line dividing a grant of 2,000 acres to Barron Field, from a grant of 400 acres to Edward Gray; thence by that boundary west 3 chains 14 links, to the point of commencement, containing 78 acres 1 rood 29 perches,—and said to be in the possession of J. Garner; 39 acres 0 roods 16 perches,—said to be occupied by E. Vickery; 32 acres 0 roods 17 perches,—said to be occupied by T. Briggs; 7 acres 0 roods 36 perches,—said to be occupied by A. M'Ninn.

5th. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Melville, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of grants of 296 acres to Simeon Lord and 100 acres to Josh. Sherran: Commencing on the boundary line dividing the aforesaid grants from a grant of 1,120 acres to Thomas Wylde, at a point bearing south and distant 10 chains 15 links from the south-west corner of the aforesaid grant of 100 acres to Josh. Sherran; and bounded thence by a line bearing north 42 degrees 53 minutes east 19 chains 51 links; thence north 47 degrees 7 minutes west 50 links; thence north 42 degrees 53 minutes east 26 chains 51 links; thence south 47 degrees 7 minutes east 50 links; thence north 42 degrees 53 minutes east 2 chains 57 links to the north boundary of the said grant of 100 acres to Josh. Sherran; thence by that boundary east 1 chain 38 links; thence south 42 degrees 53 minutes west 3 chains 54 links; thence south 47 degrees 7 minutes east 2 chains; thence south 42 degrees 53 minutes west 26 chains 51 links; thence north 47 degrees 7 minutes west 2 chains; thence south 42 degrees 53 minutes west 20 chains 15 links to the boundary line dividing the grants to John Wylde and Simeon Lord aforesaid; thence by that boundary north 1 chain 38 links, to the point of commencement,—containing 8 acres 3 roods 24 perches, and said to be in the possession and occupation of E. Dengate.

6th. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Melville, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of grants of 700 acres to E. Abbott, 1,300 acres to E. Abbott, and 2,000 acres to George Johnstone, called "King's Gift": Commencing on the north boundary line of a grant of 100 acres to Josh. Sherran at a point bearing west and distant 7 chains from the north-east corner of the said grant; and bounded thence north 42 degrees 53 minutes east 8 chains 79 links; thence north 47 degrees 7 minutes west 50 links; thence north 42 degrees 53 minutes east 9 chains 85 links; thence south 47 degrees 7 minutes east 50 links; thence north 42 degrees 53 minutes east 15 chains 72 links; thence north 47 degrees 7 minutes west 50 links; thence north 42 degrees 53 minutes east 1 chain 79 links; thence north 34 degrees 31 minutes east 2 chains 3 links; thence north 17 degrees 48 minutes east 2 chains 3 links; thence north 9 degrees 26 minutes east 5 chains 39 links; thence north 39 degrees 14 minutes east 10 chains 45 links; thence north 5 degrees 46 minutes west 1 chain 41 links; thence north 39 degrees 14 minutes east

2 chains 88 links; thence north 26 degrees 48 minutes east 86 links; thence north 1 degree 57 minutes east 86 links; thence north 22 degrees 54 minutes west 86 links; thence north 47 degrees 46 minutes west 86 links; thence north 60 degrees 11 minutes west 2 chains 60 links; thence north 38 degrees 15 minutes west 2 chains 68 links; thence north 15 degrees 5 minutes west 3 chains 79 links; thence north 19 degrees 12 minutes west 2 chains 1 link; thence north 27 degrees 26 minutes west 2 chains 1 link; thence north 31 degrees 33 minutes west 9 chains 21 links; thence north 9 degrees 6 minutes west 3 chains 57 links; thence north 13 degrees 21 minutes east 2 chains 31 links; thence north 4 degrees 56 minutes west 2 chains 19 links; thence north 41 degrees 29 minutes west 2 chains 19 links; thence north 59 degrees 46 minutes west 3 chains 4 links; thence north 30 degrees 57 minutes west 2 chains 54 links; thence north 2 degrees 8 minutes west 2 chains 54 links; thence north 26 degrees 41 minutes east 2 chains 54 links; thence north 55 degrees 30 minutes east 15 chains 45 links; thence north 47 degrees 11 minutes east 1 chain 44 links; thence north 30 degrees 35 minutes east 1 chain 44 links; thence north 22 degrees 16 minutes east 5 chains 1 link; thence north 22 degrees 44 minutes west 1 chain 41 links; thence north 22 degrees 16 minutes east 6 chains 1 link; thence north 54 degrees 13 minutes east 1 chain 50 links; thence north 5 degrees 33 minutes west 1 chain 28 links; thence north 14 degrees 49 minutes west 8 chains 47 links; thence north 16 degrees 47 minutes east 10 chains 66 links; thence north 46 minutes west 1 chain 80 links; thence north 35 degrees 51 minutes west 1 chain 80 links; thence north 53 degrees 23 minutes west 4 chains 74 links; thence north 15 degrees 32 minutes west 2 chains 72 links; thence north 22 degrees 19 minutes east 2 chains 75 links; thence north 45 degrees 25 minutes east 2 chains 3 links; thence north 68 degrees 32 minutes east 5 chains 71 links; thence north 55 degrees 1 minute east 3 chains 27 links; thence north 27 degrees 59 minutes east 3 chains 27 links; thence north 14 degrees 28 minutes east 22 chains 66 links to the boundary line dividing the parishes of Melville and Prospect, being also the north boundary of a 2,000 acres to Geo. Johnstone above-mentioned; thence by that boundary east 3 chains 9 links; thence south 14 degrees 28 minutes west 25 chains 75 links; thence south 41 degrees 30 minutes west 4 chains 80 links; thence south 68 degrees 32 minutes west 7 chains 9 links; thence south 56 degrees 58 minutes west 80 links; thence south 33 degrees 52 minutes west 80 links; thence south 22 degrees 19 minutes west 36 links; thence south 3 degrees 23 minutes west 65 links; thence south 34 degrees 28 minutes east 65 links; thence south 53 degrees 23 minutes east 5 chains 27 links; thence south 18 degrees 18 minutes east 3 chains 78 links; thence south 16 degrees 47 minutes west 10 chains 86 links; thence south 59 minutes west 1 chain 63 links; thence south 14 degrees 49 minutes east 9 chains 12 links; thence south 22 degrees 16 minutes west 16 chains 74 links; thence south 55 degrees 30 minutes west 16 chains 59 links; thence south 26 degrees 41 minutes west 1 chain 92 links; thence south 30 degrees 57 minutes east 1 chain 92 links; thence south 59 degrees 46 minutes east 3 chains 91 links; thence south 23 degrees 12 minutes east 4 chains 28 links; thence south 13 degrees 21 minutes west 2 chains 66 links; thence south 2 degrees 7 minutes west 2 chains 33 links; thence south 20 degrees 19 minutes east 2 chains 33 links; thence south 31 degrees 33 minutes east 9 chains 88 links; thence south 15 degrees 5 minutes east 3 chains 77 links; thence south 26 degrees 21 minutes east 1 chain 16 links; thence south 48 degrees 55 minutes east 1 chain 16 links; thence south 60 degrees 11 minutes east 3 chains 92 links; thence south 35 degrees 20 minutes east 2 chains 63 links; thence south 10 degrees 29 minutes east 2 chains 63 links; thence south 14 degrees 22 minutes west 2 chains 63 links; thence south 39 degrees 14 minutes west 13 chains 53 links; thence south 24 degrees 20 minutes west 2 chains 57 links; thence south 9 degrees 26 minutes west 6 chains 27 links; thence south 42 degrees 53 minutes west 4 chains 78 links; thence north 47 degrees 7 minutes west 1 chain 50 links; thence south 42 degrees 53 minutes west 15 chains 73 links; thence south 47 degrees 7 minutes east 1 chain 50 links; thence south 42 degrees 53 minutes west 9 chains 85 links; thence north 47 degrees 7 minutes west 1 chain 50 links; thence south 42 degrees 53 minutes west 7 chains 81 links to the north boundary line of a grant of 100 acres to Josh. Sherran; and bounded thence by that boundary west 1 chain 38 links, to the point of commencement,—containing 61 acres 2 roods 20 perches, and said to be in the possession and occupation of E. J. Weston.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this twenty-sixth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and in the forty-sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

JOHN LACKEY.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER  
44 VICTORIA, No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency The Right Honorable  
to wit. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK

SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called  
Lord AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight  
Grand Cross of the Most Honorable  
Order of the Bath, a Member of Her  
Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council,  
(L.S.) AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of  
the Colony of New South Wales and its  
Dependencies.

WHEREAS I, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have duly sanctioned the carrying out of certain works for and in connection with the supply of water to the City of Sydney and its suburbs in the said Colony, for and towards the completion of which said works public funds are available under the provisions of the "Public Works Loan Act of 1879" and whereas the lands hereinafter described are required for the construction of the said works: Now, I, the Governor of the said Colony, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, in pursuance of the powers in this behalf given to or vested in me by the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," do, by this notification, published in the Gazette and in a newspaper, that is to say in the "Sydney Morning Herald" circulated in the police district wherein the said lands are situated, declare that the lands hereinafter described have been resumed for the public purposes hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, for and in connection with the supply of water to the said City of Sydney and its suburbs, to the intent that, upon the publication of this notification in the Gazette the legal estate in the said lands shall forthwith be vested in the Minister for Public Works and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purpose of the said last-mentioned Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estate, interests, contracts, charges, rates, rights-of-way or other encumbrances whatsoever, and to the intent, further that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the said Minister as a trustee with the powers stated in the said last-mentioned Act: And I declare that the following are the descriptions of the lands hereinbefore referred to, that is to say:—

1st. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Minto, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being a part of a grant of 100 acres to William Gaudry: Commencing at a point on the southern boundary of the said grant distant 4 chains 78 links, bearing north 45 degrees west from its south-east corner; and bounded thence by a continuation of the said southern boundary north 45 degrees west 3 chains 33 links; thence north 6 degrees 12 minutes west 2 chains; thence north 20 degrees 6 minutes east 4 chains; thence north 46 degrees 24 minutes east 4 chains; thence north 72 degrees 42 minutes east 4 chains; thence south 80 degrees 59 minutes east 2 chains 77 links; thence south 88 degrees 7 minutes east 2 chains 6 links to a lane leading to the Cowpasture Road; thence by that lane southerly 2 chains 24 links; thence north 80 degrees 59 minutes west 2 chains 22 links; thence south 85 degrees 52 minutes west 2 chains 99 links; thence south 59 degrees 33 minutes west 2 chains 99 links; thence south 33 degrees 15 minutes west 2 chains 99 links; thence south 6 degrees 12 minutes east 1 chain 66 links; thence south 11 degrees 51 minutes east 94 links to the point of commencement,—containing 3 acres 3 roods 11 perches, and said to be in the possession and occupation of J. Mahoney.

2nd. All that piece or parcel of land situated in the parish of Minto, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of a grant of 100 acres to Wm. Gaudry, and part of a grant of 300 acres to Henry Kable: Commencing at a point on the southern boundary of the said grant of 300 acres to Henry Kable, bearing north 45 degrees west and distant 4 chains 30 links from its south-east corner; and bounded thence south 70 degrees 29 minutes west 2 chains 57 links; thence south 84 degrees 45 minutes west 2 chains 12 links to a lane leading to the Cowpasture Road; thence by that lane northerly 2 chains 24 links; thence north 77 degrees 37 minutes east 2 chains 38 links; thence north 70 degrees 29 minutes east 8 chains 84 links; thence north 62 degrees 29 minutes east 3 chains 9 links; thence north 46 degrees 29 minutes east 3 chains 9 links; thence north 38 degrees 29 minutes east 8 chains 82 links; thence north 31 degrees 29 minutes east 2 chains 33 links; thence north 17 degrees 30 minutes east 2 chains 33 links; thence north 3 degrees 31 minutes east 2 chains 33 links; thence north 10 degrees 28 minutes west 2 chains 33 links; thence north 17 degrees 28 minutes west 2 chains 66 links; thence north 4 degrees 32 minutes east 1 chain 15 links to R. Thompson's southern boundary; thence by that boundary south-easterly 3 chains 48 links; thence south 6 degrees 28 minutes east 21 links; thence south 17 degrees 28 minutes east 1 chain 83 links; thence south 3 degrees 29 minutes east 2 chains 85 links;

thence south 10 degrees 31 minutes west 2 chains 85 links; thence south 24 degrees 30 minutes west 2 chains 85 links; thence south 38 degrees 29 minutes west 12 chains 9 links; thence south 54 degrees 29 minutes west 3 chains 70 links; thence south 70 degrees 29 minutes west 6 chains 24 links, to the point of commencement,—containing 8 acres 0 roods 35 perches, and said to be in the possession and occupation of A. Munro.

3rd. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Minto, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of a grant of 300 acres to Henry Kable; Commencing at a point on the northern boundary of the said grant bearing north 40 degrees west 21 chains 82 links from its north-east corner; and bounded thence south 26 degrees 33 minutes west 7 chains 56 links; thence south 15 degrees 33 minutes west 3 chains 66 links; thence south 6 degrees 28 minutes east 3 chains 45 links to A. Munro's northern boundary; thence by that boundary north-westerly 3 chains 48 links; thence north 4 degrees 32 minutes east 3 chains 36 links; thence north 26 degrees 33 minutes east 8 chains 39 links to the southern boundary of the estate of the late H. Bell; thence by that boundary south 40 degrees east 2 chains 12 links, to the point of commencement,—containing 2 acres 3 roods 32 perches, and said to be in the possession and occupation of R. Thompson.

4th. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Minto, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of a grant of 700 acres to Wm. Cordeaux: Commencing at a point on the southern boundary of the said grant bearing north 40 degrees west 21 chains 82 links from its south-east corner; and bounded thence by a continuation of the said southern boundary north 40 degrees west 2 chains 12 links; thence north 26 degrees 33 minutes east 8 chains 80 links; thence north 20 degrees 31 minutes east 2 chains 33 links; thence north 8 degrees 29 minutes east 2 chains 33 links; thence north 3 degrees 34 minutes west 2 chains 33 links; thence north 15 degrees 37 minutes west 2 chains 33 links; thence north 21 degrees 39 minutes west 2 chains 89 links; thence north 6 degrees 13 minutes west 3 chains 54 links; thence north 9 degrees 13 minutes east 3 chains 54 links; thence north 24 degrees 38 minutes east 3 chains 54 links; thence north 40 degrees 4 minutes east 12 chains 76 links; thence north 54 degrees 33 minutes east 3 chains 33 links; thence north 69 degrees 3 minutes east 7 chains 96 links; thence north 58 degrees 51 minutes east 3 chains 39 links; thence north 38 degrees 27 minutes east 3 chains 39 links; thence north 18 degrees 3 minutes east 3 chains 39 links; thence north 2 degrees 20 minutes west 3 chains 39 links; thence north 12 degrees 32 minutes west 3 chains 86 links; thence north 6 degrees 40 minutes east 5 chains 45 links; thence north 25 degrees 52 minutes east 11 chains 41 links; thence north 39 degrees 37 minutes east 2 chains 24 links to the southern side of the Denham Court Road; thence by that road south 40 degrees east 2 chains; thence south 32 degrees 44 minutes west 3 chains 33 links; thence south 25 degrees 52 minutes west 6 chains 74 links; thence south 16 degrees 16 minutes west 4 chains 71 links; thence south 2 degrees 56 minutes east 4 chains 71 links; thence south 12 degrees 32 minutes east 2 chains 71 links; thence south 7 degrees 51 minutes west 4 chains 18 links; thence south 28 degrees 15 minutes west 4 chains 18 links; thence south 48 degrees 39 minutes west 4 chains 18 links; thence south 69 degrees 3 minutes west 8 chains 53 links; thence south 61 degrees 48 minutes west 2 chains 80 links; thence south 47 degrees 18 minutes west 2 chains 80 links; thence south 40 degrees 4 minutes west 9 chains 32 links; thence south 32 degrees 21 minutes west 2 chains 99 links; thence south 16 degrees 55 minutes west 2 chains 99 links; thence south 1 degree 30 minutes west 2 chains 99 links; thence south 13 degrees 56 minutes east 2 chains 99 links; thence south 21 degrees 39 minutes east 2 chains 51 links; thence south 9 degrees 36 minutes east 2 chains 75 links; thence south 2 degrees 27 minutes west 2 chains 75 links; thence south 14 degrees 30 minutes west 2 chains 75 links; thence south 26 degrees 33 minutes west 9 chains 63 links, to the point of commencement,—containing 18 acres 3 roods 16 perches, and said to be in the possession and occupation of the representatives of the late Henry Bell.

5th. All that piece or parcel of land, situate in the parish of Minto, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being parts of two grants of 200 acres each to S. Lord: Commencing at a point on the southern boundary of the most southern of the aforesaid two grants (which is also the northern side of the Denham Court Road), bearing north 40 degrees west 15 chains 66 links from its south-east corner; and bounded thence by the continuation of the said southern boundary north 40 degrees west 2 chains; thence north 53 degrees 22 minutes east 5 chains 94 links; thence north 45 degrees east 2 chains 34 links; thence north 28 degrees 16 minutes east 2 chains 34 links; thence north 11 degrees 33 minutes east 2 chains 34 links; thence north 5 degrees 10 minutes west 2 chains 34 links; thence north 13 degrees 32 minutes west 10 chains 32 links; thence north 8 degrees 5 minutes east 16 chains 71 links; thence north 14 degrees 6 minutes east 30 chains 41 links;

thence north 6 degrees 51 minutes east 1 chain 51 links; thence north 7 degrees 40 minutes west 1 chain 51 links; thence north 22 degrees 10 minutes west 1 chain 51 links; thence north 36 degrees 41 minutes west 1 chain 51 links; thence north 43 degrees 56 minutes west 3 chains 80 links; thence north 7 degrees 15 minutes west 9 chains 13 links to Joseph Moore's boundary; thence by that boundary south 60 degrees east 2 chains 47 links; thence south 7 degrees 15 minutes east 5 chains 36 links; thence south 16 degrees 25 minutes east 1 chain 60 links; thence south 34 degrees 45 minutes east 1 chain 60 links; thence south 43 degrees 56 minutes east 3 chains 56 links; thence south 14 degrees 54 minutes east 4 chains 15 links; thence south 14 degrees 6 minutes west 31 chains 33 links; thence south 11 degrees 6 minutes west 2 chains; thence south 8 degrees 5 minutes west 11 chains 60 links; thence south 2 degrees 41 minutes west 3 chains 57 links; thence south 8 degrees 8 minutes east 3 chains 57 links; thence south 13 degrees 32 minutes east 7 chains 80 links; thence south 3

degrees 11 minutes west 2 chains 97 links; thence south 19 degrees 55 minutes west 2 chains 97 links; thence south 36 degrees 38 minutes west 2 chains 97 links; thence south 53 degrees 22 minutes west 5 chains 48 links; thence south 46 degrees 29 minutes west 2 chains 24 links, to the point of commencement,—containing 18 acres 3 roods 24 perches, and said to be in the possession and occupation of R. H. Bloomfield.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this twenty-sixth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and in the forty-sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

JOHN LACKEY.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1882.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.

(LANDS RESUMED FOR WATER SUPPLY TO THE CITY OF BATHURST.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 44 Vic. No. 16, sec. 6.

### NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER 44 VICTORIA, No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency The Right Honorable  
to wit. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK  
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called  
Lord AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand  
Cross of the Most Honorable Order of  
the Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's  
(I.S.) Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor  
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony  
Governor. of New South Wales and its Depen-  
dencies.

WHEREAS I, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have duly sanctioned the carrying out of certain works for and in connection with the supply of water to the City of Bathurst, for and towards the completion of which said works public funds are available under the provisions of the "Appropriation Act of 1879;" and whereas the lands, hereinafter described, are required for the construction of the said works: Now I, the Governor of the said Colony, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, in pursuance of the powers in this behalf given to or vested in me by the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," do by this notification, published in the Gazette and in a newspaper, that is to say, in the "Bathurst Times," circulated in the Police District wherein the said lands are situated, declare that the lands hereinafter described, have been resumed for the public purposes hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, for and in connection with the supply of water to the said City of Bathurst, to the intent that, upon the publication of this notification in the Gazette, the legal estate in the said lands shall forthwith be vested in the Minister for Public Works and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty for the purpose of the said last-mentioned Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estate, interests, contracts, charges, rates, rights-of-way, or other encumbrances whatsoever; and to the intent, further, that the legal estate therein, together with all powers, incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the said Minister as a trustee with the powers stated in the said last-mentioned Act. And I declare, that the following are the descriptions of the lands, hereinbefore referred to, that is to say:—

1. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Bathurst, county of Bathurst, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of a grant of 80 acres to R. Mortimer, portion No. 8: Commencing at the north-eastern corner of the said portion, on the Macquarie River; and bounded thence by that river southerly about 11 chains 97 links; thence by a line west 8 chains 6 links; thence by a line north 8 chains 45 links; thence by a line north 46 degrees 34 minutes west 3 chains 13 links; thence by a line west 12 chains 38 links to the eastern side of the Lagoon Road; thence by that road north 7 degrees

30 minutes west 77 links to the northern boundary of the grant aforesaid; thence by that boundary east 20 chains 30 links, to the point of commencement,—containing 9 acres 1 rood 17 perches, and said to be in the possession and occupation of Robert M'Phillamy, senr.

2. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Bathurst, county of Bathurst, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of a grant of 62 acres to James Vincent, portion No. 7: Commencing at a point on the southern boundary of the said grant and its intersection with the western side of the Lagoon Road; and bounded thence by that said southern boundary west 42 links; thence by a line north 64 degrees 28 minutes west 24 chains 27 links to the Vale Creek; thence northerly by that creek about 50 links; thence by a line south 64 degrees 28 minutes east 24 chains 51 links to the western side of the Lagoon Road; thence by that road south 7 degrees 30 minutes east 38 links, to the point of commencement,—containing 1 acre 0 roods 36 perches, and said to be in the possession of H. Neville, and occupation of W. Cornwall.

3. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Bathurst, county of Bathurst, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of a grant of 40 acres to the Presbyterian Church: Commencing on the northern boundary of said grant at a point distant 3 chains 48 links and bearing east from its intersection with the eastern boundary of the Railway land; and bounded thence by a line bearing south 64 degrees 28 minutes east 12 chains 70 links to the Vale Creek; thence by that creek northerly about 50 links; thence by a line north 64 degrees 28 minutes west 11 chains 62 links to the northern boundary of the 40-acre grant aforesaid; thence by that boundary west 1 chain 18 links, to the point of commencement,—containing 2 roods 17 perches, and said to be in the possession of the trustees of the Presbyterian Church, and occupation of Frederick Heulen.

4. All those allotments or parcels of land situate in the town of Bathurst, parish of Bathurst, county of Bathurst, and Colony of New South Wales, being allotments Nos. 6 and 7 of section No. 28, containing 1 acre: Commencing at the north-west corner of allotment No. 19; and bounded northerly by a line bearing south 41½ degrees west 5 chains; dividing it from allotment No. 5 westerly by a line bearing south 48½ degrees east 2 chains; dividing it from Piper-street southerly by a line bearing north 41½ degrees east 5 chains; dividing it from allotment No. 8, and easterly by a line bearing north 48½ degrees west 2 chains; dividing it from allotments Nos. 18 and 19, to the north-west corner of allotment No. 19 aforesaid,—and said to be in possession of James Prior Hull, and occupation of John Eyres.

5. All that allotment or parcel of land, containing 2 roods, situated in the town of Bathurst, parish of Bathurst, county of Bathurst, and Colony of New South Wales, being allotment

No. 5 of section No. 28: Commencing at the north-west corner of allotment No. 20, and bounded northerly by a line bearing south  $41\frac{1}{2}$  degrees west 5 chains, dividing it from allotments Nos. 3 and 4; westerly by a line bearing south  $48\frac{1}{2}$  degrees east 1 chain, dividing it from Piper-street; southerly by a line bearing north  $41\frac{1}{2}$  degrees east 5 chains, dividing it from allotment No. 6; and easterly by a line bearing north  $48\frac{1}{2}$  degrees west 1 chain, dividing it from allotment No. 20 to the north-west corner of allotment No. 20 as aforesaid,—and said to be in possession of Thomas O'Brien, and occupation of Thomas Swan.

6. All that allotment or parcel of land, containing 2 roods, situated in the town of Bathurst, parish of Bathurst, county of Bathurst, and Colony of New South Wales, being allotment No. 10 of section No. 68: Commencing at the southernmost corner of allotment No. 9; and bounded on the south-west by a line bearing south-easterly 1 chain along Piper-street; on the south-east by a line of 5 chains at right angles to Piper-street; on the north-east by a line of 1 chain parallel to Piper-street; and on the north-west by a line of 5 chains at right angles to Piper-street, to the point of commencement,—and said to be in the possession and occupation of J. H. Stewart.

7. All those allotments or parcels of land situated in the town of Bathurst, parish of Bathurst, county of Bathurst, and Colony of New South Wales, being allotments Nos. 8 and 9 of section No. 68: Commencing at the southernmost corner of allotment No. 7; and bounded on the south-west by a line bearing south-easterly 2 chains along Piper-street; on the south-east by a line of 5 chains at right angles to Piper-street; on the north-east by a line of 2 chains parallel to Piper-street; and on the north-west by a line of 5 chains at right angles to Piper-street, to point of commencement,—containing 1 acre, and said to be in the possession and occupation of D. Newell.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this sixteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and in the forty-sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

JOHN LACKEY.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1882.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

# LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.

(LANDS RESUMED FOR WATER SUPPLY AT PROSPECT, NARELLAN, ST. PETER.)

Presented to Parliament pursuant to Act 44 Vic. No. 16, sec. 6.

## NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER 44 VICTORIA, No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency the Right Honorable  
to wit. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK  
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called  
Lord AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand  
Cross of the Most Honorable Order of  
the Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's  
(L.S.) }  
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor  
and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony  
Governor. } of New South Wales and its Depen-  
dencies.

WHEREAS I, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have duly sanctioned the carrying out of certain works for and in connection with the supply of water to the City of Sydney and the suburbs in the said Colony, for and towards the completion of which said works public funds are available under the provisions of the "Public Works Loan Act of 1879," and whereas the lands hereinafter described are required for the construction of the said works: Now I, the Governor of the said Colony, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, in pursuance of the powers in this behalf given to or vested in me by the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," do by this notification, published in the Gazette and in a newspaper, that is to say, in the "Sydney Morning Herald," circulated in the Police District wherein the said lands are situated, declare that the lands hereinafter described have been resumed for the public purposes hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, for and in connection with the supply of water to the said City of Sydney and its suburbs, to the intent that, upon the publication of this notification in the Gazette, the legal estate in the said lands shall forthwith be vested in the Minister for Public Works and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purpose of the said last-mentioned Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estate, interest, contracts, charges, rates, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever; and to the intent, further, that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the said Minister as a trustee, with the powers stated in the said last-mentioned Act: And I declare that the following are the descriptions of the lands hereinbefore referred to, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Prospect, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of a grant of 50 acres to J. Baughan: Commencing at a point on the western boundary of the aforesaid grant, distant 21 chains 48 links from its western corner; and bounded thence on the north-east by land resumed by notification in the Government Gazette of the 10th of June, 1881, No. 227, bearing south 28 degrees 22 minutes east 5 chains 42

links; south 15 degrees 47 minutes east 4 chains 40 links; south 3 degrees 6 minutes east 1 chain 46 links to a fenced line; thence by that fenced line and its production north 56 degrees west 8 chains 18 links to the western boundary of Baughan's grant aforesaid; thence by that boundary north 25 degrees east 6 chains 66 links to the point of commencement,—containing 3 acres 0 roods 32 perches, and said to be in the possession of Gilbert Smith, and occupation of James Booth.

Also, all that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish, county, and Colony aforesaid, being part of a grant of 50 acres to J. Baughan: Commencing at the north-western corner of said grant; and bounded thence by the northern boundary of the same, bearing south 27 degrees east 15 chains 30 links; thence by a fenced line bearing south-westerly about 5 chains 50 links; thence on the south-west by land resumed by notification in the Government Gazette of the 10th of June, 1881, No. 227, north 12 degrees 38 minutes west 70 links; north 3 degrees 13 minutes west 3 chains 15 links; north 28 degrees 22 minutes west 10 chains 15 links to the aforesaid north-western boundary of Baughan's 50 acres; thence by that boundary north 25 degrees east 5 chains to the point of commencement,—containing 5 acres 2 roods 1 perch, and said to be in the possession of Gilbert Smith, and occupation of James Booth.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this third day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and in the forty-sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

JOHN LACKEY.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

## NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER 44 VICTORIA No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency The Right Honorable  
to wit. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK  
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called  
Lord AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand  
Cross of the Most Honorable Order of  
the Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's  
(L.S.) }  
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor  
and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony  
Governor. } of New South Wales and its Depen-  
dencies.

WHEREAS I, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have duly sanctioned the carrying out of certain works for and in connection with the supply of water to the City of Sydney and its suburbs in the said Colony, for and towards the completion of which said works public funds are available under the provisions

of the "Public Works Loan Act of 1879;" and whereas the lands hereinafter described are required for the construction of the said works: Now I, the Governor of the said Colony, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, in pursuance of the powers in this behalf given to or vested in me by the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," do by this notification, published in the Gazette and in a newspaper, that is to say in the "Sydney Morning Herald," circulated in the police district wherein the said lands are situated, declare that the lands hereinafter described have been resumed for the public purposes hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, for and in connection with the supply of water to the said City of Sydney and its suburbs, to the intent that upon the publication of this notification in the Gazette the legal estate in the said lands shall forthwith be vested in the Minister for Public Works and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purpose of the said last-mentioned Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estate, interest, contracts, charges, rates, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and to the intent, further, that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the said Minister as a trustee with the powers stated in the said last-mentioned Act: And I declare that the following are the descriptions of the lands hereinbefore referred to, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Narellan, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of a grant of 1,550 acres to G. Molle: Commencing at a point on the western side of land resumed for the purposes of the Sydney Water Supply, at about 16½ miles, as per notification in the Government Gazette of the 22nd July, 1881, distant 29 chains 21 links, and bearing north 15 degrees 41 minutes east from the intersection of the said western boundary of resumed land with the south-western boundary of a grant of 1,550 acres to G. Molle; and bounded thence by a line bearing north 74 degrees 19 minutes west 3 chains; thence by a line bearing north 15 degrees 41 minutes east 22 chains 12 links to the south-western boundary of a grant of 170 acres to J. Chisom; thence by that boundary bearing south 45 degrees east 2 chains 88 links to the western boundary of the aforesaid resumed land; thence by that boundary south 15 degrees 41 minutes west 16 chains 21 links, south 74 degrees 19 minutes east 50 links south, 15 degrees 41 minutes west 4 chains 50 links to the point of commencement,—containing 5 acres 2 roods 12 perches. Also, all that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish, county, and Colony aforesaid, being part of a grant of 1,550 acres to G. Molle: Commencing at a point on the eastern side of land resumed for the purpose of the Sydney water supply, at about 16½ miles, as per notification in the Government Gazette of the 22nd July, 1881, distant 29 chains 39 links, and bearing north 15 degrees 41 minutes east from the intersection of the aforesaid eastern boundary of resumed land with the south-western boundary of a grant of 1,550 acres to G. Molle; and bounded thence by a line bearing south 74 degrees 19 minutes east 1 chain 50 links; thence by a line bearing north 15 degrees 41 minutes east 4 chains 50 links to the boundary of the said resumed land; and bounded thence by that boundary north 74 degrees 19 minutes west 1 chain 50 links south 15 degrees 41 minutes west 4 chains 50 links to the point of commencement,—containing 2 roods 28 perches. Both the above parcels of land are said to be in the possession of E. L. Moore and occupation of — Larkin.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this twenty-fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and in the forty-fifth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,  
JOHN LACKEY.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER  
44 VICTORIA, No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency The Right Honorable  
to wit. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK  
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(L.S.) Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor  
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony  
Governor. of New South Wales and its Depen-  
dencies.

WHEREAS I, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have duly sanctioned the carrying out of certain works for and in connection with the supply of water to the City of Sydney and its suburbs in the said Colony, for and towards the completion of

which said works public funds are available under the provisions of the "Public Works Loan Act of 1879;" and whereas the lands hereinafter described are required for the construction of the said works: Now I, the Governor of the said Colony, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, in pursuance of the powers in this behalf given to or vested in me by the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," do by this notification, published in the Gazette, and in a newspaper, that is to say in the "Sydney Morning Herald," circulated in the police district wherein the said lands are situated, declare that the lands hereinafter described have been resumed for the public purposes hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, for and in connection with the supply of water to the said City of Sydney and its suburbs, to the intent that upon the publication of this notification in the Gazette the legal estate in the said lands shall forthwith be vested in the Minister for Public Works and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purpose of the said last-mentioned Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estate, interest, contracts, charges, rates, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and to the intent, further, that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the said Minister as a trustee with the powers stated in the said last-mentioned Act: And I declare that the following are the descriptions of the lands hereinbefore referred to, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of St. Peter, county of Cumberland, Colony of New South Wales, being part of a grant of 400 acres to S. Terry: Commencing at a point on the eastern boundary of land resumed for the purposes of the Sydney water supply, by notification in the Government Gazette of the 10th June, 1881, No. 227, at right angles to and distant 2 chains from 12 miles 4,962 feet on the chainage of centre line of canal; and bounded thence by a line north 1 degree 27 minutes west 7 chains 57 links; thence by a line south 78 degrees 47 minutes west 4 chains 85 links; thence by 45 links of a concave curve of 57 links radius, the chord of which bears south 34 degrees 10 minutes east 45 links; thence by a line south 57 degrees 7 minutes east 2 chains 30 links; thence by 5 chains 83 links of a convex curve of 6 chains radius, the chord of which bears south 29 degrees 17 minutes east 5 chains 60 links to the point of commencement,—containing 1 acre 1 rood 2 perches, and said to be in the possession of the Misses Reddall, and occupation of J. Donaghy.

Also all that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of St. Peter, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of portion No. 5 of 32 acres 2 roods 11 perches: Commencing at a point on the western boundary of land resumed for the purposes of the Sydney water supply, by notification in the Government Gazette of the 10th June, 1881, No. 227, at right angles to and distant 50 links from 13 miles 1,480 feet on the chainage of the centre line of canal; and bounded thence by a line south 78 degrees 47 minutes west 3 chains; thence by a line north 11 degrees 13 minutes west 2 chains; thence by a line north 78 degrees 47 minutes east 8 chains; thence by the western boundary of land previously resumed as aforesaid, south 11 degrees 13 minutes east 2 chains, to the point of commencement,—containing 2 roods 16 perches, and said to be in the possession of J. Fitzpatrick, and occupation of R. Watson.

Also all that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish, county, and Colony aforesaid, being part of portion No. 5 of 32 acres 2 roods 11 perches, and part of portion No. 11 of 35 acres: Commencing at a point on the western boundary of land resumed for the purposes of the Sydney water supply, by notification in the Government Gazette of the 10th June, 1881, No. 227, at right angles to and distant 50 links from 13 miles 2,202 feet on the chainage of the centre line of canal; and bounded thence by a line south 78 degrees 47 minutes west 1 chain; thence by a line north 11 degrees 13 minutes west 2 chains 50 links; thence by a line north 78 degrees 47 minutes east 1 chain; thence by the western boundary of land previously resumed as aforesaid, south 11 degrees 13 minutes east 2 chains 50 links, to the point of commencement,—containing 1 rood, and said to be in the possession of J. Fitzpatrick, and occupation of R. Watson.

Also all that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish, county, and Colony aforesaid, being part of portion No. 5 of 32 acres 2 roods 11 perches and part of portion No. 11 of 35 acres: Commencing at a point on the eastern boundary of land resumed for the purposes of the Sydney water supply, by notification in the Government Gazette of the 10th June, 1881, No. 227, at right angles to and distant 50 links from 13 miles 2,202 feet on the chainage of the centre line of canal; and bounded thence by a line north 78 degrees 47 minutes east 50 links; thence by a line north 11 degrees 13 minutes west 2 chains 50 links; thence by a line south 78 degrees 47 minutes west 50 links; thence by the eastern boundary of land previously resumed as aforesaid south 11 degrees 13 minutes east 2 chains 50 links, to the point of commencement,—containing 20 perches, and said to be in the possession of J. Fitzpatrick, and occupation of R. Watson.



Also all that piece or parcel of land situate in the parishes of Saint Peter and Narellan, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of portion No. 11 of 35 acres, part of a grant of 30 acres to W. Richards, and part of a grant of 3,000 acres to W. Howe: Commencing at a point on the western boundary of land resumed for the purposes of the Sydney water supply, by notification in the Government Gazette of the 10th June, 1881, No. 227, at right angles to and distant 2 chains from 13 miles 2,811 feet on the chainage of the centre line of canal; and bounded thence by a line north 11 degrees 13 minutes west 4 chains; thence by a line south 78 degrees 47 minutes west 1 chain 50 links; thence by a line north 11 degrees 13 minutes west 8 chains; thence by a line north 78 degrees 47 minutes east 3 chains 18 links; thence by 11 chains 97 links of a concave curve of 42 chains radius, the

chord of which bears south 3 degrees east 11 chains 90 links, to the point of commencement,—containing 1 acre 3 roods 5 perches, and said to be in the possession of J. Fitzpatrick, 18 perches being occupied by R. Watson, 5 perches by J. Egelton, and the balance by J. Fitzpatrick.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this twelfth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and in the forty-fifth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,  
JOHN LACKEY.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN !



1882.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

WATER SUPPLY.

(CONTRACTS AND PRICES FOR PROSPECT WORKS.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 6 September, 1882.*

RETURN to an Order of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated the 30th August, 1882, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“A tabulated statement of the quantities and cost of all excavations and rubble lining, loose and in puddle, masonry in cement, for each section of the Prospect Works now under contract, and the schedule prices at which they are being done.”

(Mr. Withers.)

RETURN of the quantities and cost of all excavations and rubble lining, loose and in puddle, masonry in cement, for each section of the Prospect Works now under contract, and the schedule prices at which they are being done.

Section No.	Excavations.			Masonry in Cement.			Masonry Dry.			Pitching or Rubble lining.			Puddle.		
	Quantity.	Rate.	Amount.	Quantity.	Rate.	Amount.	Quantity.	Rate.	Amount.	Quantity.	Rate.	Amount.	Quantity.	Rate.	Amount.
	yards		£ s. d.	yards		£ s. d.	yards		£ s. d.	yards		£ s. d.	yards		£ s. d.
1	787½	19/6	767 16 3	....	..	.....	....	..	.....	....	..	.....	....	..	.....
2	10,209½	3/6	1,786 13 3	....	..	.....	....	..	.....	....	..	.....	....	..	.....
3	70,036	3/6	12,370 1 0	87½	2/-	75 0 0	7,600	1/-	7,600 0 0	....	..	.....	....	..	.....
4	63,771	3/8	10,362 15 9	181½	2/-	363 0 0	4,774	1/-	4,774 0 0	....	..	.....	....	..	.....
5	38,909	2/10	5,512 2 2	....	..	.....	....	..	.....	....	..	.....	....	..	.....
	48,950	2/9	6,730 12 6	1,027	2/5/-	2,310 15 0	6,504	1/2/6	7,317 0 0	....	..	.....	....	..	.....
6	45,600	2/-	4,560 0 0	722½	1/10/-	1,408 17 6	7,600	1/9/-	11,020 0 0	....	..	.....	64	7/6	24 0 0
7	147,124	2/6	18,890 10 0	177	1/15/-	309 15 0	4,658	1/5/-	5,822 10 0	22,193	7/6	8,301 15 0	900	6/-	270 0 0
8	191,857	2/1	19,985 2 1	....	..	.....	....	..	.....	122	4/6	27 9 0	....	..	.....
1a	103,528	2/1	11,304 15 10	....	..	.....	....	..	.....	21,261	*12/6	13,238 2 6	....	..	.....
2a	74,118	2/2	8,029 9 0	....	..	.....	....	..	.....	1,598	6/-	470 8 0	....	..	.....

\* Includes puddle.

E. O. MORIARTY,  
28/8/82.



1882.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## GRENFELL WATER SUPPLY.

(REPORT OF SURVEYOR JOSEPHSON.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 30 August, 1882.*

## Mr. Surveyor Josephson to The Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers.

Grenfell Water Supply Camp,

Young, 30 September, 1880.

Sir,

I have the honor to report that I visited the township of Grenfell on Tuesday last, and examined the proposed sites for reservoirs on the Star and Clearwater Gullies, situated at the north-east of the town, which were perfectly dry. I may also mention the old dams were dry, except the southern one, which is frequently used for mining purposes.

The buildings in the town are constructed chiefly of timber.

Some twelve months ago a greater portion of the western end of the town was totally destroyed by fire, which has never been rebuilt; also, the new rush at "Temora" has taken a great many of the inhabitants away, thus leaving the present population about 500. These are supplied partly from their own private tanks, &c., and partly from wells which are situated at the north-west portion of the town, a cask containing sixty-three gallons costing from 9d. to 1s.

These wells are about 20 feet deep, either timbered or bricked, and were never known to be dry, having supplied the town for the last ten years.

I am of opinion that the present mode of supplying water will suffice this place for some time to come.

If there is anything more important to be done, I should certainly recommend that this survey be postponed until some future time.

Before removing camp, I should be glad to have the opinion of the Engineer-in-Chief on the subject.

I have, &amp;c.,

J. P. JOSEPHSON, C.E.

## The Engineer-in-Chief to The Under-Secretary for Public Works.

TRANSMITTED for the consideration of Mr. Secretary Lackey. It seems to me that there is scarcely any necessity to take any further action or incur any further expense in surveys for water supply for this place.

E. O. M.,  
4/10/80.

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